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ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SOLDIERS' AND CITIZENS'

ALBUM

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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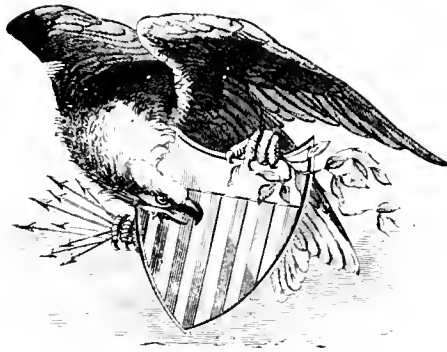
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1888.

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TO THE
VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS OF WISCONSIN
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 also 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

PREFACE.

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 Charleston, Va.

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

Dec. 3.—President Buchanan issued a message, affirming the right of the 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 flagstock 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 less 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 a' so 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 arrive at Washington and the Massachusetts 6th passed through New York, the Massachusetts 4th 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 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. Andrew.—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 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 Vir-

ginia.—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 the 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 sus-

pension 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 Aquia 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 unascertained 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 Lyon's 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 Eastern Tennessee assembled at Greenville.

JUNE 22.—Inauguration of balloon reconnoissances.

JUNE 24.—The popular vote of Tennessee

having ratified the ordinance of secession, Governor Harris issued a proclamation declaring the State out of the Union.—Activities at Carters Creek, Lynn Haven, Kansas, and on the Rappahannock River in Virginia.

JUNE 26.—A skirmish occurred at Patterson'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 recognized by the President as the lawful government of Virginia.—Movement of the rebels in the vicinity of Frankfort, Mo.

JUNE 27.—An engagement took place between the gunboat *Freborn* 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.—Movements 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, *Sunter* and *Pctrel*, 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 McClellan.

JULY 2.—In an engagement at Martinsburg, Va., the Union forces, including the 1st Wisconsin 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 Virginia Legislature was organized at Wheeling.

JULY 3.—A company of 94 rebels was captured at Neosho, Mo.—The Governor of Arkansas 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 Representatives 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 ambush 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 Potomac 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 Virginia.—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.



GEN U. S. GRANT.

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, 24 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 Army 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, Va., 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 the 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 were 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 Munson'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 Bennett's 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 Behr's 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 reconnoissance; 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 Kentucky 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 attacked the intrenchments of the Home Guards at Booneville, 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. 11.—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 ten, one soldier being killed.

SEPT. 16.—Fort Oregon on Ocracoke Inlet, N. C., was destroyed by a U. S. naval expedi-

tion 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.—1,000 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 Barbourville 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. 20.—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 Chappmansville, 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.—Munson'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 stationed 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 Holliday 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 Gilaize, 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 Thomson'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., Ky., 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 9th 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 prisoners of state 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 Fé, 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 Cheat-ham; 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 Nelson'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, Mo., 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, Va., 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 citizens took part in a skirmish.—An action took place at Whip-poorwill 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 Munfordville, 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. 14.—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 Dunning'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 Colonel 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 & 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 Colonel 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.—Ericsson'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 McAlister 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 Goldsborough 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. 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 Curtiss.

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 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 Curtiss, 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 Acquia 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 Nash-

ville, Tenn., the 1st Wisconsin Infantry and 4th Ohio Cavalry engaged.

MARCH 9.—The Merrimac again appeared in Hampton Roads. During the night Eriesson'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"; 21 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 Manassas 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., 1,000 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 New Berne, 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 in killed and wounded, and the rebel loss was four times as great.—Near Pound Gap, in the Cumberland Mountains, a detachment of Garfield'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 Washing-

ton, 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 Shipping 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 Poquosin 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 reinforced. 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 4,728 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 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 ammunition.—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 12.—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 Mississippi 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. Phillips 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. Phillips 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 surrendered; 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. Phillip.—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. Joseph, 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 en-

agement, 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 Russellville, 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 Banks' 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 non-combatants 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-en-

tered and occupied Front Royal, Va.—A fight took place at Booneville and Tuscomb 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 Heintzelman 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 was 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 Mississippi, 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 mass meeting of the citizens, resolutions favoring surrender were adopted.—Skirmish at Trouters 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 Colonel 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, 571 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 Guntown.—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.



GEN. W. T. SHERMAN.

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 St. Charles, White River, 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 Manchac, 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 McClellan'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 Curtiss' 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 Culpeper, 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 Newburgh 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 3d 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 were engaged.—Military operations occurred at Greenville, Mo., and Buckhannon, W. Va.

JULY 27.—At the mouth of the Arkansas River a number of river boats were captured by Curtiss' command.—Near Bolivar, Tenn., Captain Dollin's 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 was 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'Anguille 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 Tazewell, Tenn.—The 3d 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 Kirksville, 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 Fillmore, 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 Rousseau 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 Culpeper, 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 2d 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 strategy; 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 Virginia 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 61 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 Toombs' 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 Poolesville, 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 oc-

curred at La Grange, Ark.—At Olathe, Mo., and at Chapmansville, 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 Munfordville, 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.—Munfordville, Ky., surrendered to the rebels, the garrison of 4,000 defending the place until the ammunition was exhausted.—Three New England regiments engaged in an action at Pontchatoula, 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 Falmouth, 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 destroying 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 Shepherdstown, 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 Grainger 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 Russellville, 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 1,123 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 opened 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 Hanerville, 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 Ccapeone 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 Thoroughfare 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 Sloenn 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. 21.—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 hours' 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 New Berne, 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 hours' fight Pleasanton's cavalry occupied Upperville, Va.—General Stabel'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 Rawles' 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 Barbour, 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 Reynolds' 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 La Grange, 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 La Grange, Tenn.—General Butler confiscated all the property in La Fourche, 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 La Grange, 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, 1,985 lieutenants; the exchange of privates was about 21,000 and a balance of 6,000 privates was due the United States.—Action at New Berne, 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.—Reconnaissance 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 Laverne, 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 Stabel 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 Yelleville and Abbeville, Miss.

Dec. 1.—An expedition from Suffolk, Va., under General Peck, 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 1st 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 Colleeville, 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, 106th 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'Ann 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.—Concordia, 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 Tusculumbia, 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 Coffeeyville, Miss., at Woodsonsville 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 hours' 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 New Berne, 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., repelling 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 sutlers' 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 Munfordville, 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 Munfordville, 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 Parker's 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 Jef-

erson, 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 had 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.

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 Hontoon'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 Uhlmann 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 captured 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 run the blockade of Mobile and sunk the brig Estelle of Boston, proceeding to Havana pursued by the Oneida.—Duvall's Bluff and Des Arc, Ark., were cap-

tured 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 New Berne 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 capture 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 31.—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 Pennsylvania 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, was 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 was 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 Gainesville, 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 reconnaissance up the Rappahannock a rebel battery was silenced.

FEB. 21.—A cavalry skirmish occurred at Prairie Station, Miss., the 2d 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 Kelley'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 New Berne, 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 tumpike, 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 New Berne, 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 Van Dorn 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 New Berne, 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 Kelley'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.—Pontchatoula, 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 Patterersonville, 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 was 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 Tahlquah, 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



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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 New Berne, 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 Saxon 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 be-

low 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 11.—The Union gunboats, *Stepping Stone*, *Mount Washington* and *Commodore Barney*, after four hours cannonade, silenced a heavy battery on the Nausemond 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 Watonwan 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 Noncona, Tenn.—A rebel battery at West Branch on the Nausemond 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, 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 Chancellorsville, 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, the various movements continuing 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 Bushbeck'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 ineffaceable 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 Nansmond 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 was 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 expe-

dition 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 Nansmond 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 de Russy, 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 Nansmond 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 hours' 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 Tangipahoa 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 Pontchatoula, 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 Carville and Suffolk, Va., without results and extending through two days.—At Edward's 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 Bachelor'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 expedition.—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 Tallehatchie.—General Coreoran 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 Murfreesboro, 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 the 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 Clendennin'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 pos-

session 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.—Continuation 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 Culpeper, 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 resulting 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 eight 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, Pa., 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 21 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., 14 were killed and six wounded.—The rebel gunboat Atlanta was captured by the U. S. iron clad, Weehawken, the rebels losing one killed, 17 wounded and 145 prisoners.

JUNE 18.—Skirmishes took place at Middleburg, Va., Ripley, Tenn., Pochontas, 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 46 killed, 40 wounded and 300 missing; the rebel loss was three killed and 18 wounded. At Boston Mountain, Ky., and at Thibodeaux, 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 200 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 a 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 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 re-

tired 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 Rocky 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 3d 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 Powhattan, 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 Pattacasse 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 this and 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 3d, at Rappahannock Station, Brandy Station and Kelley'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 Co-hasset 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 32d 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 22d.

AUG. 18.—At Pochontas, 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 240 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 Lees town, Va.

AUG. 22.—At Pochontas, 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 Atehafaylaya 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. Ter.

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.—Little Rock, Ark., surren-

dered 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. 11.—Skirmishes, etc.: Pine Bluff, Ark., Moorefield, W. Va., Stevens' Gap, Ringgold, Ga., Waldron, Ark.; at Ringgo'd, the Union loss was eight killed and 19 wounded; confederate casualties, three killed and 18 missing.

SEPT. 12.—In an action at Sterling's Plantation, La., the Union troops lost three killed and three wounded.

SEPT. 13.—At Culpeper, Va., an encounter resulted in a Union loss of three killed and 10 wounded; confederate loss, 19 killed, 40 wounded and 75 missing. Skirmishes, etc.: Swallow Bluff and Paris, Tenn.; Grant's Bluff, Ind.; Let'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 15th 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 Chickamanga." 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 Chattanooga leaving their dead and wounded on the field. Chickamanga 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 1,641 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 Mollatt'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 Morganzia, 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 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 Charles-town, 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; they inflicted a loss of 30 on their opponents.—Skirmishes occurred at Whitaker's Mills, Zollicoffer's Heights, Rheatown and at Brazos Island, Texas.—On his way to Chattanooga, escorted by the 13th U. S. Infantry, General Sherman's train was attacked by rebels at Colliersville, Tenn.; reinforcements arriving the rebels were repulsed; 15 Union soldiers were killed and 50 wounded.

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, (Culpeper) 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 River, 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 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 Banks' 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, Rappahanock 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. Ter.

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 (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., 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 23d 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 91 wounded; confederate 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 soldiers killed), Muddy Run and Sulphur Spring, Tenn.

Nov. 9.—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 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 Lenoire, 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 move-

ments 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 Lenoire, 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 Hartranft'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 310 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 Lenoire Road, and on the 18th, the direct attack on the city was made, falling principally on Sanders' 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, S. C.; 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 intrenched 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 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, 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th Corps, and the 1st and 2d 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. August 9th of the same year, 33,006 prisoners were within its enclosure. The number of escapes was 328. 11,460 pris-

oners 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 and Taylor's Ridge, Ga., the Union loss was 68 killed and 351 wounded; rebel loss, 50 killed, 200 wounded and 220 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 Salvorsville, 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 Maynardsville, 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 and 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 La Fayette, slight affairs occurred.—At Duval'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 Luray, 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 Culpeper, 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., Calhoun 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., companies A and B, 58th Illinois Infantry, engaged in a skirmish, resulting 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 Ferrisville, Tenn.—Action of two days continuance at Dandridge, Tenn., involving cavalry and infantry.

JAN. 15.—Skirmish at Saint Catherine's, Miss.; 72d Illinois Volunteers.—Skirmish near Sevierville, Tenn.

JAN. 16—17.—Cavalry and infantry skirmish at Grand Gulf, Miss.

JAN. 17.—Cavalry skirmish at Lewisburg, Ark.

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, Tenn.

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 23d and 25th.

JAN. 24.—Cavalry skirmish at Baker Springs, Ark., in which the 2d 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 31th 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.—At Florence, Ala., the 72d Indiana Infantry under Col. A. O. Miller, had a slight encounter with rebels.—Skirmish at Alton, Miss.

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 Tunnel 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 Petersburg, 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 New Berne, 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 2d Kansas Cavalry were engaged in a skirmish, and at New Creek Valley,



GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

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 reinforcement failing to join him there, Sherman fell back to Canton, followed by hundreds of Union refugees and negroes. Large organizations of rebels were dispersed 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 New Berne, 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 six 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 2d 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 New Berne, 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 included 15 days, and 15 Union soldiers were killed and 267 wounded; the rebel loss was 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.; Meridian 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.—Tunnel 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 2d Massachusetts Cavalry at Drainesville, Va., inflicting a loss of seven wounded and 57 captured; Mosby lost two killed and four wounded.—Skirmishes at Powell's River Bridge, Johnson's Mills, Cumber-

land Gap, Calfkiller Creek, Tenn., Ivy Mills, Miss., Luna Landing, Ark., Wilmarsh Island, S. C.—In an action at Johnson's Mills, Tenn., prisoners captured from the 5th Tennessee Regiment (Union) were slaughtered.—Skirmishes at Warrentown, Va., and Joy's Farm.

FEB. 23.—Taylor's Bayou, Tenn.

FEB. 25.—The action begun at Tunnel 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 Stevensburg 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 effort 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 New Berne, N. C.—At Taylorsville, Va., one of the actions of Kilpatrick's raid took place.

MARCH 1.—At Standardsville, and Burton's Fork, 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's Cavalry.

MARCH 2.—The Mississippi squadron under Porter had an action at Harrisonburg, 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 military 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 2d 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 Shreveport, 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 2d Kansas Cavalry had a skirmish at Danville, Ark.—At Canton, Miss., (Black River) a slight skirmish took place.

MARCH 28.—At Charleston, Ill., the copperheads 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 3d U. S. Cavalry (colored), had a skirmish at Snydersville, 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 3d 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; 35 rebels were lost.—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 2d 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 Fairchilds.—Skirmish at Grand Ecore, 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 was 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 ambuscade, 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 rebel 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 defense 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 Ecure, 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, 103d 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 to Albemarle Sound, 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, in which the 25th Wisconsin engaged and two were wounded.

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 2d Wisconsin Cavalry had a brush with bushwhackers at Red Bone, Miss., one man being killed and six wounded.

APRIL 22.—Three companies of the 3d 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 92d Illinois Infantry was engaged 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 morass, 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 Cavalry 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. (Banks' 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.—Jenkins' Ferry. Steele's division, which had suffered heavily in incessant skirmishing through the entire march from Little Rock to make connection with Banks, 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 war in the southwest, 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 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 Harrisonburg, Va.

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 2d

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 3d U. S. Cavalry, Colored, 11th, 72d 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 2d, 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 forevermore 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 22d; 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 guid-

ing spirit of the rebels. The confederate loss was variously estimated, but doubtless reached 6,500 in round numbers from May 6th to June 12th.—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 250 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 regiments 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 2d 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 of 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 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The confederate general, J. E. B. Stuart, 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 Childs-bury, 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, 23d, 34th and 36th Ohio, 9th, 11th, 14th and 15th West Virginia Infantry and 3d and 4th Pennsylvania Reserves, Army of West Virginia, had a fight at Cloyd's Mountain and New River Bridge, Va. Union loss, 120 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 was engaged.—Movements at Appomattox, Va., and New Berne, N. C.

MAY 11.—At Ashland, Va., the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry engaged in a skirmish.—At Yellow Tavern, Va., the 1st and 3d 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 3d 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 Mansurara, 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, 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 was 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 Ashpoo River, S. C., the 34th U. S. Colored Troops engaged in a slight action.—At Pond Creek, Ky., the 39th Kentucky Infantry encountered bushwackers.—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 Spottsylvania Court House.—At Smoky Hill, Col., one company of colored troops and a Colorado battery encountered bushwackers.—At Belcher's Mills, Va., the 3d 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, 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 3d Division and 15th Corps of the Army of the Tennessee engaged.—At Kingston, Ga., the 2d 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 2d 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, 2d 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 was engaged. At Kingston, Ga., the 50th Ohio and 14th Kentucky Infantry with the 2d 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 2d Wisconsin Cavalry had a skirmish.—A torpedo explosion occurred on Bachelor's Creek, N. C., in which the 132d 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, 3d and 4th Ohio Cavalry, 3d 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 2d 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 2d Colorado Cavalry became involved in a slight skirmish.—At Jacksonville, Fla., the 7th U. S. Colored Troops were engaged.—The 1st, 3d 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 2d and 5th Corps, Army of the Potomac, and continued to the 31st of May.

MAY 30.—The 3d 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, Ark., 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 3d, 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 3d Missouri Cavalry had a skirmish at Searcey, Ark.—At Panther and Buffalo Gap, W. Va., Hayes' Brigade, 2d 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 2d 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 Chattahoochee 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 Aekworth 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 Johnston. The Union general pressed up to the new position selected by the rebel commander, Kenesaw being the *point d'avantage*. On the 22d, 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 2d 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 3d 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 2d 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 2d New Jersey Cavalry fought at Corinth during the Guntown expedition.

JUNE 11.—Another action took place at Cynthia, 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 Ripley, Miss., the 3d and 4th Iowa, 2d New Jersey and 4th Missouri Cavalry have a lively engagement during the Guntown expedition.—At Trevillian Station, Central R. R., Va., the 1st and 2d 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. V., 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 capture 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 2d, 1865. When the fighting was renewed by the Union troops 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 2d, 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 Banks'

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 2d 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 2d Corps of Sherman's army had a fight.—Walthal, Va., was the scene of one of the engagements before Petersburg 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. 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 Bardstown, Ky.

JUNE 19.—During the battle known as Kearsaw 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 40, 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.

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 2d Division of Cavalry, Army of West Virginia, 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 2d 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 23d Ohio Infantry had a skirmish with a loss of 15 killed.—At White House Landing, Va., portions of the 1st and 2d 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 Virginia railroads were put in progress. The 6th and 2d 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, a large number of Union soldiers was 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 23d. Meanwhile, Sheridan's cavalry was 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 22d 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 23d, Kautz started for Burksville, the intersection of the Rich-

mond & Danville and Petersburg & 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 Ream's 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 2d 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 Nottaway C. H.—At Collinsville, Miss., a train on the Charleston & Mississippi Railroad was attacked by bushwhackers.—At La Fayette, 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 Naumkeag and unarmored boat Fawn followed with a deliberate attack and drove the rebels from their position.—An action at Staunton Bridge, Wilson's raid.

JUNE 25.—The 11th Missouri, 9th Iowa and 3d Michigan Cavalry, the 126th Illinois Infantry and Battery D, 2d 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 Charleston, 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 occurred 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 3d 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 153d 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 Searcy, 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 2d 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 2d 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 2d 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 2d 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 80 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 Hager'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, Reistertown 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 22d, having destroyed 25 miles of railroad; he brought in 400 mules and 300 horses and sustained a loss through-

out 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 5th Wisconsin, 5th Minnesota and the 11th Missouri Infantry with the 2d 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, sustained a loss of three killed and 13 wounded and inflicted on the rebels a loss of 25 killed and wounded.

JULY 13.—In the Tupelo expedition, the forces of Smith 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 72d and 76th Illinois Infantry, 2d 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 2d Colorado Cavalry encountered the rebels.

JULY 18.—Battle at Winchester, Va. General Early attacked the Union troops under Torbett, stationed to cover the withdrawal of Sheridan, who did not consider the position at Winchester defensible and who deemed it wisest to move his command back to Berryville; Torbett 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. Union loss 37 killed and 175 wounded.

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 troops, 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. 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 22d, give 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 32d Wisconsin Infantry engaged in a continuous skirmish with the rebels, who had attacked a wagon train, and gave them a successful thrashing, foiling all their efforts to capture the supplies.

JULY 26.—In a fight at Wallace's Ferry on Big Creek, Ark., the 15th Illinois Cavalry and a company of colored artillery, and the 60th and 56th U. S. Colored Infantry, 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 River-town, 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, 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 2d 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 sustained 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 Cheatham, 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. Ter.—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 rebels.—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, Pa., and Four-Mile Creek, Va., and at Palmetto Station, Ga. (On this date the continuous siege of the city of Atlanta, lasting until Sept. 22d, 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 com-

mand 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 2d 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,



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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 engaged.—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 153d 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 2d and 3d 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 hour's 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, *Metacombet*, 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 23d.—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 2d 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 Moorefield, Va., a considerable fight took place in which the 14th Pennsylvania, 8th Ohio, 1st and 3d 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, in-

cluding the actions at Abbeville, Oxford and on Hurricane Creek, extending to the 14th of August.—At Tah-kah-o kuty Mountain, Dak. Ter., a threatened movement of the Indians was repressed.

AUG. 8.—In Dakota Territory four regiments of infantry, including the 8th and 2d 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 Torbett commenced on this date; at Sulphur Springs Bridge, Berryville Pike and White Post, Va., a cavalry division of Sheridan's command under Torbett, 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 2d 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 14th 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 2d Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac, a detachment from Sheridan's command, encoun-

tered 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 engagements 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 practically 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 4,166 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, 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, 83d 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 22d 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 Abbeville, 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 3d 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 3d Wisconsin and 9th Kansas Cavalry, while on a scout, were engaged in a skirmish.—At Halltown, Va., Sheridan, with the 1st and 2d 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 Torbett'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 Wormly's Gap, 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 & 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 portion 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 Hardee about the middle of the afternoon who 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 2d, 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 engaged 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 23d 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 Torbett, 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 Trinne, Tenn., a detachment from Rousseau's force engaged in a slight skirmish.—Activities at Perryville, Tenn.—At Darkesville, Va., the 3d 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 3d, 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 Searcey, Ark., a detachment of the 9th Iowa Cavalry had an engagement with a loss of two killed and six wounded.—At Matamoras, 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, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters and 20th Indiana Infantry were engaged.—A gunboat action at Bonsecour Bay, La.

SEPT. 13.—At Locks Ford, Va., Torbett'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 2d 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 2d 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 Cottonwood, the 7th Iowa Cavalry engaged in a skirmish with the Indians.

SEPT. 19.—Battle of the Opequan, also known as Winchester and Fisher's 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 had 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 valley 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 102d 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.—Actions 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 2d 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 2d 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 occupied 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 3d 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 3d 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 73d 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 3d Division of the 2d 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. Tourtellotte 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 242 missing.—In a skirmish at Jackson, La., the 23d Wisconsin Infantry, 1st Texas and 1st Louisiana Cavalry and the 2d and 4th Massachusetts Battery engaged in an action, in which they lost four killed and 10 wounded.—At Fort Adams, La., the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry with a regiment of colored cavalry, engaged in a skirmish while performing heavy scouting duty.—At Big Shanty and Kenesaw 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 Uuster, 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. Torbett 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 Sanborn, 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 by his scouts to believe that Custer's brigade occupied the position.

OCT. 18.—At Peirce's Point, Blackwater, Fla., the 19th Iowa and 2d 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 Torbett'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 lick 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 1,870 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 3d 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 22d 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 23d 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 was 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, 102d 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, 15 wounded and 100 missing, and the confederate loss aggregated 400 killed and wounded.—At Milton, Fla., the 19th Iowa Infantry and the 2d Maine Cavalry engaged in a skirmish.—Actions at Stone Mountain, Ga., and Winfield, La.

Oct. 27.—Battle at 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 manœuvre was a failure.

Oct. 28.—An action took place at Fort Hei-

man, 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 were shot or captured and 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 throughout 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 engaged 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 2d 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 43d 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 2d 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 were 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 Nineveh, 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, also 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 2d Iowa

Cavalry had a skirmish.—The 15th Corps under Howard marched through McDonough, Ga.—Movements in the vicinity of Covington, Ga.

Nov. 18.—At Meyerstown, 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 Fourche, 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., Torbett'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, Waynesboro 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 Millen, 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 move 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 Hood's 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 in 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 suffered a loss of 40 wounded.—At Yazoo City, Miss., a skirmish took place in which a detachment of the 2d 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 3d 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 Savan-

nah Road, the 22d Illinois Mounted Infantry sustained a loss of three in a skirmish.—Sherman reached Millen 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 became 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 were wounded.—At Deveaux'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. 6.—At Hatcher's Run, three cavalry regiments and a division of the 3d 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. 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 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 2d Division of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac and the 5th Corps and 3d Division of the 2d Corps of the Army of the Potomac were engaged.

DEC. 8.—Action at Nottaway, Va.

DEC. 9.—An expedition went into Western North Carolina in pursuit of rebels, in which the 3d North Carolina Infantry was occupied five days.—At Fort Lyons, in Ind. Ter., 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, Monticott Swamp, Ga.—In an expedition to Hamilton, N. C., the 27th Massachusetts and 9th New Jersey Infantry, 3d Cavalry and 3d 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 Ogeeche 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 Ogeeche 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 Burbridge (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 Hardeeville, S. C., General Foster protected his position.

DEC. 20.—At Lacy'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 clean 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 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, the 4th and 11th Illinois Cavalry, the

7th Indiana, the 4th and 10th Missouri, the 2d New Jersey, 1st Mississippi and 3d 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 was 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, W. Va., the 34th and

5th Ohio Cavalry stationed there as a garrison were surprised by Rosser and 583 prisoners captured, 25 being killed and wounded.

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 2d Kansas and Iowa Cavalry regiment engaged in a skirmish.

JAN. 15.—At Federal Hill, Va., rebel activities occurred.

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 was abandoned in consequence of the fall of Fort Fisher; all armaments were 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 3d 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 3d North Carolina Infantry; this movement occupied about two weeks.

JAN. 30.—Movement of Union troops at Sister's 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 a force of rebels to Dabney's Mills. A division under Ayres, which was advancing to support Crawford, was driven upon him 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, Ayres, Sickles and Gwynn were wounded. The confederate loss was 1,200 killed and wounded, General Pegram being among the slain.—At Moorefield, 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 communica-

tion with Howard at Pocotaligo. 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 between 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 Winnboro on the 21st, and on the 23d, 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. 22d, 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 3d, 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 22d. 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 Clio, 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 2d, 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 3d 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.



GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

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 re-occupied 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.—Johnston arrived in person at Fayetteville.—At Clear Lake, Ark., a detachment from Company A, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry were led into an ambush, in which two were killed and three wounded. 11 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 difficult 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 Smithfield, 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 Virginia and North Carolina. This movement progressed from this date to April 23d.—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 22d to April 24th. The 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry engaged in a skirmish at Hamilton, Va.

MARCH 22.—Activities at Ream's Station, Va., and Paducah, Ky.

MARCH 23.—Action at Sumterville, S. C.

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 Parke learned of the affair, he ordered a movement to recapture, and before eight 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 2d day of April.—Activities at Hatcher's Run, Va., at Fort Fisher, N. C., at Fort Haskell and Harc's Hill.—On the same date an action occurred at Pollard, Ala., between Gen-

eral 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 them 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, 2d and 3d 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 Ayres 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 Triana, 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 2d, 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, Hartranft'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 New Berne, 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 2d, orders were issued for the Union army to assault the Petersburg and Richmond lines in the early morning of the 3d, 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 serimage 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 2d, 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 Humphries 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 6,000 prisoners had been captured and the rebels must have lost about 7,000 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 the 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. Appomattox 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 taint of a determined resistance the garrison abandoned the fort, moving to Fort Huger and crossing the Appalachie. 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 651 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 defense the city depended. It became a necessity that the communication by water of the city with the fort be cut off 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, 1,214 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 cavalry 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, Ga., 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.—Wade Hampton's Cavalry withdrew and refused to surrender.—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.—Explosion of the Sultana with a loss of 1,320 lives, most of whom were returning Union prisoners. In 1888 the rebel engineer confessed that it was deliberate.

MAY 4.—Movement at Citronville, Ala.—Activities at Germania Ford, Va.—Movements at Cottonville, Ala.—Skirmish at Nana Bluff.—Burial of Lincoln at Springfield, Ill.

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 Johnston 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 at Chalk Bluff, Ark.

MAY 13.—Last engagement of the war at Boco Chico, Texas. In a fight at Palmetto

Ranch, in which the 34th Indiana, 2d Texas Cavalry and a regiment of colored troops were engaged, the Union loss was 118 killed and wounded. The last volley of the war was fired on this day in battle by a colored regiment.

MAY 14.—All the confederate troops east of the Mississippi River surrendered to General Canby on this date.

MAY 23.-24.—Grand Review at Washington.

MAY 24.—Movements connected with the cessation of hostilities at Duval'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.

JULY 9.—Execution of the conspirators, David E. Harold, George A. Atzerodt, Lewis Payne Powell and Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, Samuel A. Mudd and Samuel Arnold were sentenced to hard labor for life at the Dry Tortugas; Edward Spengler was sentenced to hard labor for six years. These were the coadjutors of Wilkes Booth.

AUG. 22.—Mississippi repealed her ordinance of secession, having previously declared slavery abolished.

SEPT. 13.—South Carolina nullified her secession ordinance, declared that slavery was abolished and also set the example of repudiating her war debt.

OCT. 25.—Georgia followed in the wake of South Carolina in the matter of repudiation of her State debt, declaration of the abolishment of slavery and repealed her secession ordinance.

OCT. 28.—Florida repealed her secession ordinance.

NOV. 10.—Execution of Henry Wirz for atrocities perpetrated on Union prisoners at Andersonville.

1866. FEB. 10.—Texas declared slavery abolished, repealed her secession acts, and also repudiated her State debt.

APRIL 2.—President Johnson issued a proclamation declaring the war at an end.

JULY 23.—Senators and representatives from Tennessee formally admitted to Congress; they were the first from the reconstructed States.

JULY 25.—The office of Lieutenant-General was conferred on General Grant.

1867. May 13.—Jefferson Davis released from Fortress Monroe; Horace Greeley and others signed his bail bond for \$100,000 at Richmond, Va.

AUG. 20.—President Johnson declared by proclamation that the United States were once more in full possession of peace and good order.

SEPT. 7.—President Johnson issued a proclamation granting amnesty and the franchise to nearly all the white citizens of the South.

During the war about 1,500 vessels were captured or destroyed for violation of the blockade—most of these were condemned and, when the claims were adjudicated, the prize money and that paid to the United States approximated \$50,000,000. The claimants numbered nearly 20,000. Less than 500 Union vessels were captured or destroyed by the confederate privateers.

The muster out of the soldiers at the close of the war was as remarkable as any other of its features and was accomplished in a manner that commanded the admiration of the whole civilized world. The system was so conducted that before the expiration of January, 1866, almost 1,000,000 soldiers had gone peaceably to their homes. There were still some regiments on the frontiers, sent to other service in the interest of the United States, and the small number of consequent mutinous movements eminently manifested the admirable discipline of the volunteer service. When the disbanding was completely finished, the civil ranks of life had re-absorbed more than a million of lives. But, notwithstanding this tremendous influx, it was hardly noticeable in its effect on business or society.

The aggregate number of enlistments in the Union army was 2,678,967 and that of the confederate army in round numbers (for no other are available) is estimated at 2,000,000. The proportion of crippled included a little more than 400,000 on both sides. More than a million men were killed or permanently disabled.

The army disbursement during the war was more than \$1,100,000,000.

From the beginning of the war until after the final disbanding, the cases treated medically numbered 5,825,000 in round numbers. Of these 166,623 were fatal; 273,175 were wounded and of this number 33,777 died. This discrepancy shows how small a proportion of men died in battle of those who took the chances of war in climates to which they were unaccustomed. Thousands died of disease in the

Chickahominy swamps, to which numbers the casualties of war were comparatively small.

The experiences of this war were of the greatest value to the nations of the world as a school of instruction in every department of warfare. Missiles of every description were experimented with and the art of murder according to the rules of war was reduced to a demonstration. The additions to the supplies of war formed an immense array of articles whose statistical detail would make a chapter of curiosities.

Nor should the work of the Commissions be forgotten or overlooked. The Sanitary Commission commenced its work on the day President Lincoln issued his first call for troops, and societies were organized in Bridgeport, Conn., and Charlestown, Mass. The press and the pulpit lent their efforts to the furtherance of the work and in the large cities great sums were raised to facilitate its operations. The story of the Sanitary Commission is written on the hearts of thousands of soldiers who were its beneficiaries. The work of the Christian Commission was no less valuable to the service. And beside its labors to elevate the morale of the army, it was a blessing in another sense, for it fed no man's soul which had a hungrier or more needy body and its ministrations fell like the dew of heaven where they were sorely needed. As a fitting close to this summary of the war let honorable mention be made of the Women of America, who bore their share of the burdens uncomplainingly under the sorest trials and whose personal ministrations in the hospitals, in the commissions and as adjuncts at home can never be estimated.






Benj. R. Bryant



BIOGRAPHICAL.



BENJAMIN FRENCH BRYANT, La Crosse, Wis., Department Commander of Wisconsin, (1890-94), Grand Army of the Republic, a prominent citizen and attorney of the Badger State, was born Sept. 3, 1837, at Rockland, Maine. He belongs to stock which located on the Atlantic border in an early period and which earned an indisputable title to the heritage of American citizenship by service in the wars which decided the right of the people of the New World to exist as a Nation. On both sides his forefathers fought in the Revolution. In his veins courses the blood from two pure strains of descent, his parents having been of English and Scotch lineage. Micah Bryant, his paternal grandfather, was born on Martha's Vineyard, that fact alone telling a whole history; and he descended from Puritan ancestors of the right stamp, who believed in a man's possessing his manhood intact and preserving his privileges as such from the domination of other men. His sons had Bible names, transmitted to them from earlier generations, that of the father of Colonel Bryant being Benjamin, which became his heritage

according to family custom. Benjamin Bryant, senior, was born April 28, 1803, at Industry, Maine, and married Lucy F. French, who was born in July, 1805, at Chesterville, Maine. Her first ancestor reached the New World in 1665 and settled at Ipswich, Mass. The senior Bryant was a physician and a graduate from the first homeopathic college established in America at Philadelphia. He practiced his profession in Maine and afterwards in Ohio, continuing in its active duties as long as he was able to do so; and his useful, generous life terminated soon after he became disabled, after he had passed his allotment of life by several years. He died at Wakeman, Ohio, in February, 1879; his wife died Sept. 18, 1886, at the advanced age of 81 years in Kingsland, Indiana. She was a woman of uncommon strength of character and intelligence and reared her six children as the typical mothers of the country did, in reverence of good, in eschewment of evil and in influences of the type which constitute the best maturity in the world. John E., Benjamin F., Lucy A., Thomas C., Mary E. and Luella F. were the names of the children who came to her home and heart in succession and survived infancy and only Lucy and Luella are deceased. The sons all became soldiers when their country required their services.

Two brothers of Colonel Bryant, John E. and Thomas C., were soldiers in the civil war. The former was a Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel in the 8th Maine Infantry, and served three years. The latter enlisted in 1863 in the 3d Ohio Cavalry and served in the ranks until the end of the war.

Until he was 16 years old, young Bryant was under the shelter of the home roof-tree, obtaining a rudimentary education in the common schools. After 1853 he lived successively with his mother's people and at home. In 1854 he attended the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, Maine, and remained a student there four years, attending two terms in each year, and alternating study with farm work. During his winter vacations he taught school and, altogether, passed the years of his preparatory for the work the world had in prospect for him as a typical New England boy, born to a heritage of effort, without reference to the circumstances of his parents. He educated himself in the most thorough manner with a full understanding of the prospective value to himself of such a course. He was fitted for matriculation at the celebrated Bowdoin College in his native State, when, in 1859, he registered for a course in its classic halls. It was his intention to take his degree with the class of '63 and he matriculated with that purpose, but the affairs of nations do not hinge on individual plans and in the summer of 1861 he went to Ohio, whither his father had removed. He entered the law office of Kemman & Stewart at Norwalk, Huron Co., Ohio, in the fall of 1861. In the winter of 1861-2 he taught school and in the spring resumed his law studies. The condition of affairs in the country in the summer of 1862 made it apparent to him that, if his labors and aspirations were to be of any avail it must be at a cost of which he had little dreamed when he began his preparations for a

life-work which should rank fairly with what other men had accomplished, and he determined to enlist, as events in the Eastern army foretold of disastrous days worse than those which had come and he decided accordingly that his duty was plain before him.

Aug. 9, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 101st Regiment, Ohio Infantry, and on the organization of the regiment was made Sergeant. Aug. 30th, with Colonel Leander Stem, the command was mustered into the U. S. service at Monroeville and was ordered to the front September 4th. From rendezvous to Cincinnati and Covington to remain there in anticipation of Kirby Smith's invasion a few days, was the outline of movement until a return to Cincinnati was made and thence the command moved to Jeffersonville, crossed the river, and went to Louisville, whither Buell's army was coming. October 1st, the 101st Ohio became a part of the 31st Brigade under Col. Wm. P. Carlin, the division being commanded by Gen. Robt. Mitchell and the corps under General Gilbert, with General Buell in chief command. The latter was in close pursuit of Bragg, forcing him to change his route and meanwhile the Western troops were pouring in at different points ready for the fray which was imminent. The confederates massed at Perryville and on the 8th, battle was precipitated there where Colonel Bryant was in his first action with the rebels. He was in the pursuit to Crab Orchard, being frequently under fire, the rebels making every effort to preserve their supply trains. The 101st Ohio returned to Danville and went south to Lebanon Junction and on the 26th of October encountered a snow storm. Their next move was to Bowling Green, arriving about the last of October and, Rosecrans having succeeded Buell, orders were received to move to Nashville. Thence a removal south was made and, Dec. 26, 1862, after

performing military and miscellaneous duty, a movement was begun which preceded the battle of Stone River. Carlin's Brigade now formed a part of General Jeff C. Davis' Division of the Right Wing of the Army of the Cumberland. It was Friday and the troops marched until about four in the afternoon, the brigade advancing and driving the rebels in their front about two miles where they made a stand at Knob Gap on the Nolansville Pike. The brigade was confronted by a body of mounted infantry, supporting a battery on which the brigade opened fire, drove the rebels and took two guns, Sergeant Bryant being one of the first of the Union soldiers to reach the spot. The command camped on the field and advanced all the next day. Saturday night, Dec. 27th, they were near Triune, spent Sunday there and on Monday marched nearer the battle field of Stone River. At night they confronted the rebel lines and Tuesday morning formed line of battle and advanced. At evening the brigade charged a battery which was driven back, and during an hour and a half the command was under sharp artillery fire from both sides. A picket line was formed under cover of darkness, and on Wednesday morning they were attacked by the rebels and the battle of Stone River was open, Dec. 31st. Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday the fighting went on, and on Sunday morning the rebels gave up the contest. In this battle the 101st Ohio lost its Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel killed and five line officers and 212 men killed and wounded. The command buried the dead and went into winter quarters, taking part through the following months in several expeditions. In January, 1863, Sergeant Bryant became First Lieutenant, his rank to date from January 4, 1863. In June, 1863, the Right Wing had become the 20th Corps, and the Army of the Cumberland moved out

on the Tullahoma campaign. The 101st Ohio was in the action at Liberty Gap, in which the rebels were driven after a stubborn contest. The command of Rosecrans followed up after Bragg, the 101st Ohio reaching Winchester, Tenn., July 3d, where it remained until August when the Chickamauga campaign opened. The command went to the Tennessee River, crossing the mountains and halting at Stevenson, Ala. The last day of August they crossed the Tennessee at Capertons' Ferry, moved southward, crossing another mountain range into Wills' Valley, being then west of Lookout Mountain, the whole of the 20th Corps being on the march. They crossed Lookout to Broomtown Valley, which is forty miles south of Chattanooga, and a portion of the command went to Alpine, Ga. Sunday, September 12th, the 101st Ohio moved out of Broomtown Valley and recrossed Lookout Mountain back to Wills' Valley, reaching there the next day. Wednesday another move onto Lookout was made and thence northeast to the Trenton road. Thursday morning the whole corps descended into McLemore's Cave, uniting with the balance of Rosecrans' army and taking position on the right, and on Friday night at dark the command moved north marching until midnight, and going into camp on Chickamauga Creek. Saturday morning they passed Crawfish Springs and kept moving under orders until the headquarters of Rosecrans were reached at Widow Glenn's Cottage. They turned east until they reached the line of battle reinforcing and taking position on the right, where they fought all day. Sunday morning the command again took position on the right and fought all day. He went into the battle of Chickamauga in command of his company with 15 men and three were left after the termination of the fight, 12 being killed or wounded. His com-

mand remained in Chattanooga until Oct. 26, 1863, when orders were received to move to Bridgeport, Ala., where it remained until the latter part of January, 1864, when they went again to Chattanooga and thence to Ooltewah, remaining there until the opening of the Atlanta campaign. The brigade now formed a part of the 1th Corps. March 19, 1864, Lieutenant Bryant was commissioned Captain of Company A, and soon after he went on detached service until winter, when he rejoined his regiment in East Tennessee. The command remained there until the close of the war, and in April went to Nashville and participated in the last review on the field where the battle of Nashville had been fought. The 101st Ohio remained at Nashville until shortly subsequent to June 12, 1865, and the final discharges bear date at Nashville, Tenn., June 12, 1865, but moved as a regiment to Cleveland, Ohio, where the men were mustered out and paid off June 20, 1865. During the whole of the active service of Colonel Bryant he was not injured and was not an inmate of a hospital.

After he assumed again the relations of civil life, he resumed his law studies in April, 1866, was admitted to the Bar in Huron county, Ohio. He practiced there two years and in 1868 located permanently at La Crosse, Wisconsin. He has advanced in his profession as an honorable, high-toned and persevering business man deserves, and his abilities have been recognized and utilized by his generation. From 1870 to 1874 he served as County Judge and was three times elected District Attorney of his county, serving two years in each. He acted two years as United States Pension Agent and also officiated as Postmaster at La Crosse under President Arthur from 1882 to 1885. Since the Order of the Grand Army has been prominent as a permanent institution, he has been actively engaged in its interests, and was

a charter member of Wilson Colwell Post at La Crosse, of which he was Commander two terms. He has served one year as Senior Vice Commander of the Department of Wisconsin, and was elected Department Commander in March, 1890. He was also one of the incorporators of the Wisconsin Veteran's Home at Waupaca, Wis., of which he was for three years Treasurer and is still a Trustee. He is a member of the Order of Masonry. Gov. C. C. Washburn and also Gov. W. E. Smith appointed him aide-de-camp on their staff with rank of Colonel.

July 12, 1864, he was married at North Fayette, Maine, to Augusta A., daughter of Richard and Harriet Stevens. Her father is deceased, but her mother is an inmate of her family.



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 2d, 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 afterwards.

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 enrolment as a soldier in defense 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, 2d 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.



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, Jan. 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 1841, 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 Presi-

dency 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 ad-

vance. 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 reinforce 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, 1876, 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.



HON. CAPTAIN LINDSEY J. SMITH, resident at Troy Center, Walworth Co., Wis., member of G. A. R. Post, No. 171, at East Troy, where he is a prominent business man, was born Jan. 8, 1810, in Lafayette, in the same county in which he lives. His father, Sylvester G. Smith, was born in Berkshire, Mass., June 16, 1796, and was the son of Willard Smith, who fought in 1812. The latter is supposed to have been of English origin. The mother, Diana Ward before marriage, was born in Onondaga County, New York, in February, 1803. She went with her husband to Detroit, Mich., in 1836 and the next year to Walworth County, Wis., where they fixed their permanent abode on a farm. The senior Smith died in June, 1878, and the decease of the mother took place in February, 1852. Their children were nine in number and five died in early infancy. Sarah grew to womanhood and died in Minnesota in 1872. Three are living of whom two are daughters—Caroline W. and Ada N. The latter was the wife of Harrison N. Montague, a member of Company A, 10th Wisconsin Infantry, who died of injuries received in the service.

Captain Smith passed his early youth at home as an assistant on the farm, obtaining a practical and available education in the district school. When he was 18 years old he was competent to teach and engaged in that occupation two successive winters, passing the intervening summers on his father's farm. When he attained his majority he was attending a term of school at Milton Academy in Rock County. He farmed and taught alternately until he decided to enter the military service of his country. Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 28th Wisconsin Infantry and September 8th was elected First Lieutenant of his company. October 14th he was mustered in at Milwaukee and, after a few

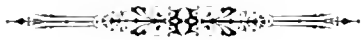
weeks passed in Wisconsin in State service in quieting the draft rioters on which service his regiment was detailed, he left the State for Columbus, Ky., where active warfare was imminent. The command went to Union City and back to Columbus and went thence in January to Helena to be assigned to the 2d Brigade, 13th Division and 13th Army Corps. The following detail was for St. Charles on the White River expedition and a part of the command went to Duvall's Bluff to reconnoiter, the regiment returning to Helena. In February they were in another expedition which had for its ultimate object the accomplishment of one of Grant's plans, having been transferred to the 1st Brigade of the same division and corps. The command was in prospect of activities of lively character, but the expedition had little practical results and returned once more to Helena. The regiment was in the sharp action at Helena, July 4th, in which one of the triumphs of the Union troops over overwhelming numbers was achieved through the bravery and discipline of the regiment, in conjunction with the artillery and gunboats on the river. The 28th remained at Helena until August and in that month Lieutenant Smith was mustered as Captain of his company, his commission to date from May 1, 1863, and he accompanied the regiment with the expedition against Little Rock. Until the first of November, the command operated on the Saline River and in other localities in pursuit of Marmaduke and in other military service. They went into winter quarters at Pine Bluff and in March were again in active warfare in which they were successful, capturing one day more than 300 prisoners. On the last day of November, 1863, they were relieved and returned to Little Rock. During a portion of this time Captain Smith was ranking officer and was in command of the regiment. Much heavy marching was

accomplished throughout the various expeditions and transfers of the command in which the Captain was always at the head of his men. In January, 1865, he was in an expedition to the Saline River and after again returning to Little Rock, orders were received to move to join the forces whose destination was the assault on the defenses of Mobile. They proceeded to Algiers and went to Mobile Point and thence on the tedious march to Spanish Fort and passed nearly two weeks in the trenches before Spanish Fort, going thence to Blakely before daylight on the morning of the 9th of April to find it had also surrendered. Returning to Mobile, they remained until orders were received for Texas and the command proceeded on transports to Brazos Santiago, and successively to Clarksville and Brownsville, and were mustered out at the latter place after performing heavier duty than in warfare in camp and patrol duty and in interminable marches, over almost impassable roads and through hitherto almost untraversed territory. When they arrived at Madison they were finally paid off and their connection with military life brought to an honorable termination.

Captain Smith resumed operations on his farm (which he still retains in his possession) and followed agriculture exclusively as a calling until 1875 when he embarked in other enterprises, including grain buying and traffic in other farm products, and, a little later, he also commenced the sale of lumber in which his business has increased to large proportions. He also handles brick, coal and builders' supplies and is considered one of the solid, reliable and substantial business factors of Troy Center. In 1880 he served as a member of the State Legislature, fulfilling the duties of the position in a manner every way creditable to his abilities and experience. He belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows and has been a member of the

Order of Good Templars since he was 18 years old.

He was married in 1871 to Helen M. Stewart, of La Grange, a native of Walworth county and the daughter of James and Margaret (Guthrie) Stewart. Their children are named Rollin L., Mary D., Clara L., Carol W., Harold B. and Osmer. The mother died in 1887.



JAMES DARLING, Genoa Junction, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post, No. 27, at Geneva Lake, was born at Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co., New York, Sept. 26, 1844. His father and mother, Philo and Elizabeth (Harrington) Darling, were both natives of the State of New York. The former was a farmer and located on a farm in 1849 in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, where he died Feb. 22, 1886. The mother died on the old farm in that county in 1873, aged 62 years. They had six children who survive them. Pattie is the wife of Louis Rollow. Sarah is the widow of John Bohart, a soldier in the civil war. James is third in order of birth. Augusta is the widow of Henry Ray, who was also a soldier; she lives in Delavan, Wis. Jane M. (Mrs. E. Sherman) lives at Genoa Junction. Frank is a farmer on the homestead in Kenosha county. James was hardly five years of age when his parents removed from the place of his birth to Wisconsin, and until he was 18 he encountered the experiences of the ordinary farmer's boy. At the age mentioned he went to Clinton, Iowa, where he engaged in farm labor until he entered the army. Sept. 28, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 5th Iowa Infantry, was mustered at Davenport and joined the regiment at Memphis, Tenn., the command being engaged in patrol duty on the railroad. About March 1, 1865, he went with the regiment to New Or-

leans and thence to Dauphin's Island, where they were placed on a transport and went to Fish River; landing and making the terrible march to the trenches of Spanish Fort, where he was wounded by a shell and a minie ball at the same moment. The former missile shattered his thigh and a piece entered his stomach. The minie ball penetrated his abdomen and passed out beneath the short ribs. He was taken from the field hospital to a hospital at New Orleans, and was there about a month, receiving a furlough of 60 days, May 1, 1865. After its expiration he was sent to a hospital at Davenport, Iowa, where he was mustered out Sept. 28, 1865. He returned to Clinton and was unable to do any work. He went back to Kenosha county, where he operated as a farmer and tried to recover his health. In 1870, he removed to Walworth county, where he has occupied his time as an agriculturist, and is the owner of a farm near the limits of Genoa Junction. Oct. 12, 1870, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Fuller) Greer. She was born at Genoa Junction, and is the daughter of Joseph and Mary A. Fuller, natives of the State of New York. Her parents are farmers near Genoa Junction. They have eight surviving children and one deceased; Mrs. Darling is the third in order of birth. She is the mother of four children born as follows: Myrtie, at Bloomfield, Oct. 24, 1871; Elizabeth A., at Randall, Kenosha county, Sept. 3, 1873; Joseph Philo, May 13, 1876, at Genoa Junction. Louis E. was born April 17, 1882, and died when 20 months old. Mrs. Darling was first married to Gustavus Adolphus Greer, who was a soldier in Company D, 95th Illinois Infantry, and died April 29, 1866, leaving a daughter named Gustavie May, who was born May 14, 1866. She is an estimable young lady and lives with her parents. Mrs. Darling is a prominent member of the Woman's Relief

Corps, and, with her husband, takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the well-being of both Orders.



ARTIS McBRIDE, Brodhead, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post, No. 102, was born at Columbus, Bartholomew Co., Ind., March 27, 1837. His parents, Ezekiel and Mary (Hampton) McBride, were both of Southern birth, the father being a native of Nashville, Tenn., and the mother of Virginia. The McBride family is of Scotch descent and has been known in the several wars of the country. General McBride, one of the rebel officers at the battle of Pea Ridge, resigned his commission in the rebel army on the death of his son, Lieutenant McBride, who was shot in that action. A brother of Mr. McBride, David, was a soldier and fought on that field, and saw his cousin's body after death. It is still a bitter thought that in more than one instance fraternal and kindred blood contested title to rights on battle fields. General Wade Hampton is the cousin of Mr. McBride, being the son of his mother's brother. His parents were married in the South, where they engaged in agriculture until 1845, when they removed to a farm near Monroe, Wis., and they are now residing in retirement in that village enjoying a competency. They had 10 children and the son who is represented in this sketch is the only survivor. Two of his brothers were in the service. James enlisted in Company B, 31st Wisconsin and served three years. David served in Company A, 9th Iowa Infantry through his enlistment.

When he was 19 years old, Mr. McBride founded the basis of his own fortune by working as a farm laborer for a short time, and as soon as possible became the proprietor of a

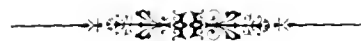
farm of his own. It was situated near Monroe, and he was resident thereon until he became a soldier, enlisting Jan. 27, 1864, in Company C, 3d Wisconsin Infantry, was mustered at Madison and joined the regiment at Fayetteville, East Tennessee. In March, he went to join the command of Sherman, and had his first taste of rebel powder in one of the actions in the vicinity of Dalton, Ga. They were in a slight action at Kingston and also at Buzzard's Roost, going thence through Snake Creek Gap, where 100 soldiers could have driven them around the mountains. In May they made connection with Sherman and on the 14th were in line of battle at Resaca. The bulk of the fighting there took place on the 15th, but Mr. McBride was in the six days' successive fighting at Dallas. May 25th he received a bullet in the knuckles of his right hand and was obliged to withdraw from the field. It was near night and he lay down near a spring, placing his hand in the water, and, overcome with fatigue and loss of blood, fell asleep. He was aroused in the morning by officers who sent him to the field hospital; the spring was red with the admixture of the blood he had lost and he was very weak. After arrival at the hospital, his case looked unimportant and more serious cases received attention, the physicians advising him to keep his hand in cold water, which he did until he arrived at Nashville, and, after seven days' delay, he received medical treatment. An attempt was made to remove the ball but it held the fort and does still, the arm being withered, the fingers and wrist stiff and the whole side benumbed and threatened with paralysis. At Nashville he was detailed for Murfreesboro, and about July 9, 1864, he received a 30-day furlough which was extended to 60 days. He reported at Madison, was examined and held there until April 24, 1865, under General Order of

the War Department, when he was assigned to the Veteran Reserve Corps, Company 137, 2d Battalion, and sent to Detroit, where the command was occupied in camp duty, and he remained there unable to perform much duty until final discharge, July 28, 1865, by special instructions from the Department.

He returned to his Wisconsin home where he has given every possible attention to the recovery of the use of his hand but in vain.

He was married at Monroe, Aug. 20, 1860, to Emma Williams, a native of Wales. She was the daughter of John and Emma (Jones) Williams, who removed to America in 1810, when the daughter was five years old, (she having been born July 1, 1835), and located in Rockford, Ill., where they were pioneer settlers. Her father died while she was young and her mother is still living; one brother and two sisters yet survive. Henry Williams was a soldier in Company B, 31st Infantry and resides in Monroe. Rachel married Edward Craig of Warren, Ill.; Joanna married James E. Sherman of Greenwood, Kansas; Jane married Bate Griffith of Brownton, Wis. The wife of Mr. McBride died Dec. 23, 1888, leaving six children, born as follows: Artis Edward, July 29, 1861; John E., Jan. 3, 1863; Clarence, April 11, 1865; George, Sept. 22, 1867; Frank, Oct. 16, 1869; Nellie B., Sept. 27, 1876. George is the father's assistant on the farm and the daughter is the manager of the house-keeping, although only 13 years old. Mr. McBride was devotedly attached to his wife, who endured with him all the vicissitudes attendant upon his army life, and her loss is one which he will feel keenly until he joins her. He purchased a farm near Monroe, and there and in the village of Monroe he lived until 1881, when he purchased his property near Brodhead, and which includes 20 acres within the corporation on which he proposes to pass

his declining years. He is a solid farmer of excellent reputation.



HIRAM A. SHELDON, Burlington Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 201, was born in Utica, Macomb Co., Mich., May 13, 1835. His parents, Orson and Rose Ann (Lippitt) Sheldon, were both American by birth and of English origin. Mr. Sheldon is one of seven children—four boys and three girls—and four still survive, Julia E. (Mrs. L. W. Conkey), William C., II, Eugene and Mr. Sheldon of this sketch. Orson Sheldon was born in Rupert, Vt., Aug. 12, 1807, and was the son of Chamcey and Lucy (Whitney) Sheldon, the former being a soldier through the whole extent of the war of 1812. Orson Sheldon is the oldest of 10 children and has two sisters living. He resides with his son in Burlington, and, although he is in his 83d year (1889) he still retains undiminished his mental and physical faculties.

The family moved from Michigan to Burlington, Wis., in 1812 in the month of December, where the son obtained a good common school education, which he supplemented with a year of study at Beloit College. In 1859 he established his relations to the hardware business at Burlington, which he has since conducted there. Aug. 28, 1861, he joined the Utley Guards, and, on the reorganization of the 1st Wisconsin Infantry, was assigned to Company C, with the commission of Second Lieutenant and accompanied the regiment from Camp Scott, Milwaukee, to Jeffersonville, Ind., crossing to Kentucky with the expectation of soon encountering Kirby Smith who was threatening that locality. He went in command of his company to service at West Point, Elizabethtown and Nolansville, performing

varied military duty and constructing bridges, meanwhile watching rebel movements, the indications showing threatened trouble on the border. Lieutenant Sheldon received promotion to First Lieutenant Feb. 22, 1862, and on the 6th of the following August he was made Captain of Company C. March 8th he fought at "Granny White's Pike," where his company lost their blankets, and through the ensuing summer he assisted in the varied military duty in which his regiment was involved; and was next in action Oct. 8, at Perryville, where he had the satisfaction of assisting in a triumph over the rebels whose strength exceeded that of the Union troops. His regiment was in McCook's Corps and Ransom's Division. His company lost seven men killed and 13 wounded. He was next in heavy action at Stone River, where he was in the several days' action, helped to win another victory and mourned the loss of another considerable number of his men. The regiment was assigned after this action to the 14th Corps which moved southward under Thomas and, en route, was in frequent skirmishing and other military duty. September 19-20 he fought at Chickamauga, going into action with 31 men, of whom 10 answered to their names after the fight was over. But his sorrow was mitigated by the splendid courage they had manifested. The command went to Chattanooga to prepare for a continuation of hostilities, where they performed hard labor and suffered many hardships, resulting from their being almost wholly cut off from supplies. Mr. Sheldon recalls the severities of the preliminary conflicts before Chickamauga in view of the sharpness of those contests and also that at Mission Ridge. When the Atlanta campaign commenced, with his recruited company, he started to connect with the troops of Sherman, fought at Resaca, at Dallas and in the several positions in Georgia known as Kenesaw Moun-

tain where its situation was one of the most dangerous. July 20th, through the action at Peach Tree Creek, the regiment was in a similar situation. They remained in the trenches before Atlanta until they went to fight at Jonesboro, where the company again lost heavily; and afterwards returned to Atlanta, and remaining about two weeks, were ordered to Nashville preparatory to proceeding to Milwaukee to be mustered out Oct. 13, 1864, their term having expired.

With his military laurels, in which he takes just pride, Captain Sheldon returned to Burlington and resumed the duties of his business and his citizenship. He was married Feb. 28, 1865, to Paulina A. Bristol and they have had two children named Robert H. and Mabel. The son is deceased, his death having occurred Jan. 21, 1877. The daughter is completing a liberal education at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. She is a promising young lady and the light of her father's home. The mother died Sep. 12, 1888. Captain Sheldon was the first man to suggest the feasibility of raising an entire volunteer company for the war, when the Government fixed a recruiting office at Burlington.



CAPTAIN PETER J. MISEREZ, Darien, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post, Abraham Lincoln, No. 3, was born at La Joux, Canton of Berne, Switzerland, Dec. 15, 1829. His father, Joseph Miserez, was a machinist, and was descended from a Spaniard who left his native country and located in Switzerland. He married Genevieve, daughter of Francis Reuff, who, with four brothers, fought in the German contingent of the army of Napoleon, and afterwards went with his family to Switzerland. Peter was the only

child and lost his father when five months old. His mother married again and he remained in his native land until 1849. In the spring of that year, when he was not quite 20 years old, he sailed for America and landed at New York. He proceeded to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he remained a year, working at the trade of a shoemaker, which he learned in Switzerland. In 1850 he went to Notre Dame University, and after a year of study there went to South Bend, Ind., where he remained until 1857, when he went to Mound City, Kansas, as correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, the Kansas troubles having again come to the front. He was there about three months when he went to Warrensburg, Jackson Co., Mo., where he continued to reside until the Spring of 1861, operating meanwhile as correspondent of the *Tribune* and becoming prominently known as a decided Abolitionist. The war troubles coming on, he was compelled to leave Missouri and returned to Kansas, where he enlisted as soon as possible, May 11, 1861, in Company F, 2d Kansas Infantry. The regiment became famous in the Missouri warfare under General Lyon whose coolness and courage preserved Missouri to the Union. The regiments participated in the fights at Forsythe, Dug Springs, Wilson's Creek and Shelbyville, and in all other miscellaneous service involved in its movements during that period. Oct. 31, 1861, Captain Miserez was mustered out at Leavenworth, his term having expired long before. In June, 1862, he again enlisted in Company K, 12th Kansas Infantry, and was mustered in as First Lieutenant of his company. The regiment remained at Leavenworth several months, and Captain Miserez was detailed to the command of the Post at Kansas City, which was established there May 1, 1863, and he remained there two months, and was next detailed to the charge of the military

prison in the same city (under General Ewing), and was on duty there until November, when he went with his regiment to Fort Smith, Ark., and was there assigned to the command of General Thayer. In the spring of 1864, the regiment was assigned to the command of General Steel and went on the Red River expedition. Captain Miserez, who had been commissioned Captain and was acting as Adjutant, was in the movement to Shreveport to make connection with the expedition, and he was in the fight at Prairie d'Anc and at Jenkins' Ferry, where he received a gunshot wound in his right shoulder. He was then acting as First Lieutenant and was the second junior officer on the field, all others, with the exception of Captain James Chestnut, being either absent or disabled. After Jenkins' Ferry, the regiment returned to Little Rock, Ark., thence to Fort Smith and to Little Rock for muster out, remaining there until the close of the war, the Captain being discharged June 30, 1865. His experiences in the Army of the Frontier would fill a volume, and his duties of all varieties were sometimes anything but agreeable even to a man who recognizes and discharges his duty at all hazards. He had the honor of hanging "Jim Vaughn," one of Quantrell's most distinguished guerrillas. The regiment disbanded at Lawrence, and Captain Miserez located at Kansas City, where he was made Marshal of the Criminal Court and of the Court of Common Pleas, and officiated as such two years, after which he received the appointment of local agent of the Post Office Department and officiated in that capacity seven years. He went thence to Phillips county, Kansas, and remained two years on a soldier's homestead claim, and in 1884 went to Concordia, Cloud county, Kansas, where he remained until 1889 when he removed to Darien, where the parents of Mrs. Miserez reside. He is do-

ing a prosperous business as a dealer in boots and shoes. He was married in 1852 to Mary J., daughter of John B. Ronlo of South Bend, and they had six children. Louise, the first-born, is deceased, as is the second child who died unnamed. Emma, Mrs. Garver, lives in San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Wm. Culyer is a resident of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Hattie Gingles lives at Aldrich, Neb.; Joseph Louis is an attache of the Santa Fe railroad, stationed at El Paso, Texas. After the death of his first wife, Captain Miserez was married to Mrs. Margaret Frye, daughter of Barnard Huber of Darien.



DAVID CRAIG, Palmyra, Wis., charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 138, was born Sept. 28, 1833, in Chili, Monroe Co., New York, and is the son of William and Margaret (Rush) Craig. In both lines of descent the son represents one of the best strains in American nationality, both his parents being descended from forbears who came to America from the North of Ireland in 1709, the ancestors in the paternal line being David Craig and Hugh Rush. The original stock from Scotland went to the North of Ireland in 1609 to escape the persecutions of the Scottish "kirk" only to find themselves in a worse condition from the inhabitants, who were hostile to them and, in 1709, the Scotch-Irish began to emigrate to America. The clans Craig and Rush were prominent in all the early struggles of Scotland and hardly a romance has been written, founded on Scottish history, which has not mentioned these families. William Craig became a soldier in the war of 1812 when scarcely 19 years old and Sept. 20, 1836, he removed to a farm in Palmyra, Wisconsin, (when his son was 13 years old), and

where he died in 1877; the mother's demise occurred in 1838, before her son was five years old. He remained on the home farm in Palmyra until he was 20 years old and in July, 1861, he went to Iowa and, Aug. 15, 1862, enlisted in Company K, 25th Iowa Infantry. He was mustered at Muscatine, Sept. 19, 1862, and went to Helena, Ark., and performed military duty, skirmishing and raiding through the winter. In the spring of 1863 he went to Milliken's Bend and was occupied in all the varieties of duty in the Vicksburg campaign, going to Grand Gulf. He was in the Red River expedition and when the regiment was sent to join the Eastern troops, his regiment was connected with Sheridan's command in the Army of the Shenandoah and the division went thence to the relief of General Geary at Savannah. The next movement was to report to General Terry at Wilmington, and they went thence by vessel to Morehead Harbor; and on the way to join Sherman at Goldsboro, they foraged for the command of Sheridan. At Goldsboro, Mr. Craig was detailed to go with a squad of soldiers as escort for a supply train and after returning he accompanied the command to Savannah and Augusta, returning a month later to Savannah for muster out, July 17, 1865. Mr. Craig went to Davenport, where he was finally discharged Aug. 2, 1865. Following is the complete roster of battles in which he took a soldier's part and which represents far more than the manifest exhibit of names and dates; it will be observed that the included territory compassed most of the important localities of the hottest portion of the rebellion, from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic seaboard: The Red River expedition with its dangers, incessant marches and unremitting skirmishes, a detail of which would swell the whole list incredibly; the campaign with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah

forms one of the most thrilling episodes in the whole history of the war. Mr. Craig fought at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863; Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863; siege of Vicksburg from May 19 to July 1, 1863; siege of Jackson, from July 9 to 11; Carrion Crow Bayou, Nov. 3, 1863; Mansfield or Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864; Cane River, April 23, 1864; Middle Bayou, May 5, 1864; Marksville, May 15, 1864; Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 22, 1864; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Craig engaged in the warehouse business at Palmyra in which he operated nine years and was then compelled by impaired health to close active connection with business life. He became assistant Town Treasurer and was afterwards elected to the chief office and served seven consecutive years. He has also officiated four years as Town Clerk. He has been connected with the Order of Odd Fellows since 1868.

He was married Dec. 26, 1858, at Buena Vista, Richland Co., Wis., to Theresa A. Crandall. She is the daughter of Samuel and Ada (Goodrich) Crandall. Mr. and Mrs. Craig are the parents of two children named Willie O. and Jennie M. The former is head clerk in a railroad office at Millbank, Dak., and the latter is the wife of George A. Leadbetter, of Rome, Jefferson Co., Wis. The parents are both members of the M. E. Church and are of excellent social standing. A. J. Craig, a brother of Mr. Craig, has been State Superintendent and also member of the Assembly of Wisconsin.



SAMUEL SUTCLIFFE, Elkhorn, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 76, was born at Uttersfield, Yorkshire, England, Aug. 11, 1826, and is the son of William and Eliza (Wood) Sutcliffe, who, about 1839,

emigrated to America with their family, landing at the port of New York. After a residence of several years in southern Massachusetts they went to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where their son remained a few years. About 1847 he went to Elkhorn where he engaged in painting and that has been his occupation when able to work. He has been a busy, active man and only retired from active life when approaching age compelled. Aug. 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 28th Wisconsin Infantry, and went into rendezvous at Milwaukee until the regiment started for the South. His health failed and he was obliged to take counsel of the surgeon and returned home on a furlough. His disability was one that totally unfitted him for military duty and he received honorable discharge May 26, 1863.

Mr. Sutcliffe has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married in 1850, was named Mary Wise and they had two children—a son and a daughter. John W. resides in Kansas and Eliza A. is Mrs. W. M. Simmons, of Elkhorn. The second wife, Mary Goody before marriage, was born in England and came to America when 23 years old. She was a resident of Chicago until her marriage.




THOMAS DEVEREAUX, Eagle, Wis., was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, June 9, 1824. His parents, Michael and Catherine (Burns) Devereaux, were natives of that country, and his father was the son of a man who was born in France. Mr. Devereaux is one of 10 children of whom four sons and a daughter emigrated to America. He came to this country in 1848, and after remaining a year in the city of New York went to Springfield, Mass., where he was 11 years a resident. He then went West, locating for a

time at Mukwonago where his brother resided, and soon after decided to enter the army. He enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Company B, 28th Wisconsin Infantry, and after being mustered in at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, went to Port Washington, whither the regiment went to assist in controlling the draft rioters. He returned to Milwaukee and went to Columbus, Ky., leaving the State December 10th, expecting to enter into immediate active service, but went to Union City, where Mr. Devereaux was detailed to go to Fort Hickman to obtain war munitions left by rebels, and went to Island No. 10 to find the guns spiked. He went afterwards to Helena, where he was in the hot fight of July 4, 1863. Prior to that he was in several expeditions, one of which went to Duvall's Bluff and afterwards to the Yazoo Pass expedition. At Helena he was seriously injured by a fall, by which he sustained injuries to his head and one arm; the physician decided that his hand must be amputated, but its owner insisted on retaining it and taking his chances. He was afterwards detailed to manage a gang of negroes in the construction of a piece of highway. After the fight at Helena, the command went to Little Rock by way of Duvall's Bluff, and afterwards pursued Marmaduke's troops, returning to Little Rock. The next movement was to Pine Bluff, where they went into winter quarters, and afterwards Mr. Devereaux was in the action in which the rebels assaulted the regiment. In this action and the expedition of which it was a part the regiment captured 320 prisoners. The regiment went into quarters at Pine Bluff and left there in December for Little Rock. Afterwards Mr. Devereaux was in a long march to the Saline River, returning to Little Rock where orders were received to join General Canby at New Orleans, whither they journeyed on the White and Mississippi Rivers and went to Al-

giers, La., and thence to Mobile Point where they were assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division and 13th Army Corps. Mr. Devereaux went thence with the regiment to the terrible march on Fish River to Spanish Fort, where he was in the trenches 13 days, and on the last at midnight, started on the double quick to the assistance of Fort Blakely after the surrender of Spanish Fort to find Blakely had surrendered just before their arrival. The regiment went next to assist in the closing scenes in Alabama and returned to Mobile on one of the transports surrendered by Dick Taylor on the Tombigby River. Soon after, the command went to Texas, landing at Brazos Santiago. Thence they went to Clarksville; and Brownsville was their final point of removal where they were mustered out Aug. 2, 1865, and returned to Wisconsin where, at Madison, Mr. Devereaux took final and formal leave of military life. He returned to Mukwonago where he remained until March, 1866. He bought a homestead in Eagle which he afterward sold and purchased the small place on which he is at present resident. He was married to Mary Malone in 1859 at Springfield, Mass. She is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and came to America when seven years old. They have two children. Thomas H. is a clerk with the wholesale firm of Montgomery Ward & Co., in Chicago, Ill. A daughter, Mary A., wife of Philip Belan, lives at Little Prairie. The parents are practically childless through the fate which overtakes all parents who rear their children to maturity. Mr. Devereaux still maintains his active relations with business, working at his trade and gardening on his place.



 CAPTAIN FREDERIC KUSEL, Watertown, Wis., member of O. D. Pease Post No. 94, was born Nov. 1, 1839, at Domnitz, now in the province of Mecklenburg, Germany. He was 10 years old when he came to America with his parents and the family located at Watertown, Wis. His father, Daniel Kusel, was a tinner in his native country and established his interests in that line of business at Watertown, the son becoming acquainted with its details. He went South about the time he attained his majority and when secession ruled the hour, he was at Galveston, Texas, engaged in the tin and hardware business. In 1861 Captain Kusel was waited on by a committee of citizens, who requested him to sign the papers declaring the State out of the Union, but he declined on the ground that he was not a citizen of Texas, and stated that he desired to return to Memphis where he belonged. This he did because his life would be jeopardized if it became known that he was a citizen of the North. He secured passage on the "Alexander Scott," a freight boat which stopped at Baton Rouge and took possession of the equipments and stores of the U. S. arsenal there. The booty was left at Memphis and the boat was presented with a rebel flag, bearing nine stars. Following is an extract from the presentation speech of the Mayor: "There she rises with as yet but nine stars. If our sister States have not the good will and courage to come up and join us, we have the powerful hand to bring them out." The larger guns were conveyed to Island No. 10 and the boat proceeded to Cairo, where the Unionists put an uncomfortable rebel aboard to get rid of him. Mr. Kusel went to St. Louis, and about the same time the strategy of General Lyon secured Camp Jackson to the Union and the city became loyal. Soon after, he returned to Wisconsin and resumed his connection with his father's business. In the sum-

mer of 1862, associated with C. A. Menges, he commenced recruiting for the service of his country, and raised a company for the 20th Wisconsin Infantry. August 11th they received commissions as recruiting officers from Governor Salomon and three days later reported 103 men ready for duty. August 18th Mr. Kusel was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company E, his associate being made Second Lieutenant of the same. The regiment was ready for active service on the 23d and on the 30th started for Missouri. September 6th they started on their weary route to Rolla, and marched thence to Springfield under the most burdensome conditions, many falling out, utterly worn out by their burdens and the heat. At Springfield the heavy Russian guns were exchanged for the lighter Austrian rifles. Another forced march to Cross Hollows followed where activities were expected, but the rebels fled and soon after a march was made to Fayetteville, Ark. The 20th was there first placed in orders for set battle and went into action after a heavy march without other rations than a small supply of whiskey. The Missouri Mounted Infantry had been driven back by rebels; half the 20th Wisconsin were deployed as skirmishers and soon after were lying down, while an artillery duel followed. They charged a battery a half hour later, capturing it with a loss of about 300 men. Lieutenant Kusel received seven bullets in his clothing and another which inflicted a flesh wound in his hip. The rebels approaching in solid column, the regiment was forced to fall back, and meantime destroying such guns of the battery as they could. The command was saved from utter disaster by the arrival of General Blunt. In this action the 20th Wisconsin won its deathless renown, and Prairie Grove leads its roster of glory. December 27th, with six days' rations, a forced march to Van



Wm. H. Lyon

Buren was begun and 10 miles from that place they captured several hundred prisoners, a ferryboat and two steamboats loaded with supplies. The victors carried away what they could of the cargoes and destroyed the rest with the boats. On the last day of the month they returned to Prairie Grove battle field and, a week later, crossed the White River, went through Arkansas to Lake Springs, Missouri, and went into camp while the command was being recruited. Orders were received about the first of June to move to take part in the Vicksburg campaign, whither they went via Rolla to St. Louis and by steamboat to Vicksburg. Lieutenant Kusel was actively engaged in the siege until the surrender when, as Captain of Company E, he had the happiness of celebrating the National Anniversary in the city of the rebels, protected by the flag of his country. July 12th they started up the Yazoo River and on the route a gunboat was lost by striking a torpedo, but the guns were saved. The "20th" landed at the plantation and went to the rear of the city, which surrendered with several hundred prisoners, who were paroled. After some days passed in provost duty, the regiment returned to Vicksburg. The day following, they went to Port Hudson, thence to New Orleans and into camp at Carrollton. Captain Kusel was there seized by illness and returned to Wisconsin on a furlough. Some time later, he went to Madison for medical examination, was informed that his ultimate recovery was doubtful and was advised to resign, which he did Oct. 2, 1863.

On the first of January, 1864, he formed a partnership with his brother, D. H. Kusel, and they have since prosecuted the hardware business at Watertown. Captain Kusel is a representative of the best order of citizenship in Wisconsin. He is a man who has continued to honor his relations with his adopted country

and his claims have been recognized by his townsmen. He has served the municipal interests of Watertown several years as its Mayor and in 1881 he was elected to the Senate of Wisconsin. He declined a renomination on account of his business relations.

Captain Kusel was married March 4, 1864, to Maria Bodeen and their children include a daughter and four sons.



HON. WILLIAM PENN LYON, Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, was a soldier of the civil war and resides at Madison. (1889). His father, Isaac Lyon, was the son of a Revolutionary patriot and a soldier of 1812. His paternal grandfather and great grandfather were soldiers of the Revolution, and the latter died in captivity in a British prison. In line of descent from both parents Judge Lyon is of Quaker extraction and reveres above all other tenets those of the Society of Friends. His mother, Eunice Coffin, was descended from a family which was resident on Nantucket Island from about 1630, and traces are still to be found there of some of the generations.

Judge Lyon was born in Chatham, Columbia Co., New York, Oct. 28, 1822, and obtained, according to his own graphic statement, an education in "common schools which were very common." He was a boy of that period, brought up with a sense of the responsibilities in life, and became early impressed with the understanding that the carving of his future, if he should have one worth while, was wholly in his own hands. His youthful associations formed in his mind the conviction that education was the mould of manhood and, not how much, but how well he could acquire the fitting

he felt to be a necessity, was the desideratum, even when opportunities were few and when ambition seemed only aroused to be thwarted, so limited were his advantages. "They also serve who only stand and wait" became essentially true in his case and he availed himself of positions of labor when avenues of improvement such as he would have liked were closed. Through all his busy, honorable life he has recognized the dignity of effort, nor has he waited for convenience, and he lives to reap the reward in the estimation of his generation. He received no systematic instruction in "book learning" after he was 11 years old, but he persistently studied in his leisure moments at home and in such avenues as were then considered, and justly, as the best possible basis of a disciplined mentality. Until he was 18 he had opportunities to study, which he improved, and what he learned was very thoroughly acquired. He had a small experience as a clerk, which was valuable to him through the opportunities the position afforded to observe affairs which he felt a need of understanding.

When he was 18 he removed to Walworth County, Wisconsin, where he passed several years in farm labor, meanwhile continuing his studies, and he acquired a very comprehensive knowledge of the commentaries of Kent and Blackstone. Afterwards he read law with Hon. Geo. Gale, of Elkhorn, and, after an interim of enforced inactivity from diseased eyes, he completed his preparations for the profession of an attorney under the guidance of Hon. C. M. Baker, of Geneva, and was admitted to practice in the Territorial Courts in 1846. He commenced his business at Hudson (Lyons) and also served as a magistrate in the new town. In 1850 he became associated with C. P. Barns, of Burlington, Wis., where he pursued the practice of his profession until 1855, when he re-

moved to Racine. He was elected District Attorney in 1854, and he officiated in that capacity four years. In 1859 he was member of the Assembly from that District and received the very unusual compliment of being made Speaker of the Lower House, having never been before a member of any legislative body. He was his own successor in the next election and was again made Speaker.

He was a born and bred patriot and no other than "United America" had ever been presented to his thoughts as a possibility; and when the refrain of every note borne on the breezes told of fratricidal war, he was ready for his country's service. He enlisted a company and, Aug. 7, 1861, was commissioned its Captain, the organization being assigned to the 8th Wisconsin Infantry as Company K, and he was a part of the history of that regiment until he was commissioned Colonel of the 13th Wisconsin Infantry. During the months of his recruiting and in rendezvous at Camp Randall, he was a faithful student in the tactics of military service. Leaving the State for active duty on the field October 12th, only a few days elapsed before he was leading his troops to victory at Fredericktown, Mo. A little later he was in action at New Madrid and afterwards pursued the rebels on their evacuation of Island No. 10. He was in the action at Farmington, fought before Corinth and passed the time which intervened before he went to his charge of the 13th Wisconsin in varied military duty. He joined the 13th Wisconsin at Fort Henry early in October after a brief stay in Wisconsin, and towards the close of the same month, made connection with the force under Ransom, preparatory to an expedition to attack Morgan at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Morgan was not there, but a slight compensation for the disappointment was had in the action in the evening of November 6th, when a force of rebels under

Woodward was attacked near Garrettsville and severely punished, the confederates escaping in the darkness with a loss of 46 killed and wounded. Colonel Lyon returned to Fort Henry and, during the remainder of the year, was engaged in expeditions in pursuit of Forrest and his guerrillas. February 3d, at four in the afternoon, he received intelligence of the attack on Donelson, some 16 miles distant, and in half an hour his soldiers were moving to reinforce the garrison there. They arrived to find that a victory had been accomplished. The regiment was retained there as a part of the right and front of the Army of the Cumberland. During the spring and summer ensuing, the service performed by the 13th under the management of Colonel Lyon was one that receives little due on historical pages, but in this instance its value was incalculable, as the locality and the wandering bands of detached and malicious rebels made the situation one of great danger from the formation at short notice of considerable bodies of desperate outlaws. This danger to the Union troops there was wholly overcome by the efforts of the soldiers under the command of Colonel Lyon. When the Army of the Cumberland moved forward, the 13th left Fort Donelson August 27th for Stevenson, Ala., where Colonel Lyon was put in command of the post and the small garrison there stationed. The defenses were meager and the position one of peculiar danger, being easily accessible to the enemy under General Bragg. However, Colonel Lyon and his troops performed the service expected of them and held the position until the Army of the Cumberland was relieved by the arrival of Hooker with reinforcements from the Army of the Potomac about the first of October. Oct. 26, 1863, Colonel Lyon left Stevenson with his regiment and passed the winter in quarters at Edgefield opposite Nashville, where the com-

mand veteranized and whence the soldiers went to Wisconsin on furlough, returning to their former camp March 25th. They performed garrison duty there until the last of April, when they proceeded again to Stevenson, where Colonel Lyon was a second time made Commandant of the post. On the reorganization of the army the 13th had been assigned to the Fourth Army Corps. June 6th, Colonel Lyon left Stevenson for Claysville, Ala., and disposed his troops for the defenses of the fords and crossings of the Tennessee River to protect the movements of Sherman, who was effecting the changes which prefaced the Atlanta campaign. In the latter days of August he was sent to Huntsville, where his peculiar abilities in making the most of his resources were in demand, and he was invested with almost plenipotentiary power over the situation, being empowered to make such disposition of his troops, (consisting of considerable forces of infantry and cavalry and one battery,) as his judgment dictated. All the important points along the river from Huntsville to Stevenson were under his supervision, and he performed the duty required of him in a manner that afterward received suitable recognition from the general Government. He remained at Huntsville until the practical suspension of hostilities brought about by events in the East and, about the first of April, he resumed personal command of his regiment which passed the early summer in East Tennessee and afterwards went to Texas in July, arriving at Green Lake on the 16th of the month, where Colonel Lyon was mustered out Sept. 11, 1865. He was breveted Brigadier-General of U. S. Volunteers, his commission to date from October 26th. In the splendor of the actions of the forces under Grant and Sherman the services of troops at points of apparently less prominence have well-nigh been ignored. That performed

by the 13th Wisconsin was of a character entitling it to a recognition no less conspicuous. The vigilance unceasing and the forethought and judgment required of every man constituted a service which a conscientious biographer, engaged in compiling annals for the benefit of those who shall examine the only records made singly in behalf of the Union soldiers, rejoices in placing on permanent record. In the duties on the several fields to which he was summoned, Colonel Lyon displayed a sagacity and maturity of judgment such as was needed at many a point during the great struggle. He held himself inflexibly and unremittingly to the demands of the several situations which required untiring watchfulness and the exercise of correct judgment at exactly the right instant. The advantages to the general result of his management are not to be estimated.

Prior to his release from military obligations, Colonel Lyon was made Judge of the 1st Circuit of Wisconsin and, on the first of December, 1865, he entered on the duties of the position, serving for five years. July 4th, 1866, he delivered the address at Madison when the surrender to the State of the Wisconsin battle flags by the regiments which had borne them was made, and his review of events of the war and in behalf of the soldiers who brought back the banners to the State was a masterly effort.

In 1870 he was a candidate for Congress from the 1st District but was defeated. In January, 1871, he was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Byron Paine, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. In April following, he was elected to fill the unexpired term and the full term succeeding. He was re-elected in 1877 and again in 1881 and is serving in the latter at this writing. His position is that of senior of four associates. In 1871 Judge Lyon added to his duties those of law lecturer at the University of Wisconsin,

which he continued two years. At commencement, 1872, he received from the institution the degree of LL. D.

The life work of Judge Lyon as a citizen, soldier and jurist is elaborated on many pages of many volumes which will be in existence as long as the Government continues. Every line of appreciation of his character is amply merited. He is a ripe scholar; he is a man who has borne his responsibilities among men conscientiously, without fear or favor of any other's opinion. He is a typical jurist and such as are becoming a necessity and whose lack will, in time, cause a revolution in the profession. Above all written law, he respects the native independence of manly convictions; and he has a keen discrimination in matters of detail which are too often lost sight of in the heat of important cases. It may be said of him that, while he recognizes the majesty of law, he yields only to the sublimity of equity.

In 1817 he was married to Adelia C., daughter of Dr. E. E. Duncomb, of St. Thomas, Canada. Two of their five children survive. Clara Isabel married J. O. Hayes and resides at San Jose, Cal. A son, named for his father, was born in 1861, and resides at Hurley, Wis.

The portrait of Judge Lyon appears on page 164. As the similitude of a man who typifies one of the highest ideals of manhood it is inserted in this volume by the publishers with intense gratification.



WILLIAM L. HENRY, Eagle, Waukesha Co., Wisconsin, a soldier of the civil war and formerly a member of the G. A. R. Post at Eagle, was born June 15, 1829, at Middlesex, Yates Co., New York. He is the son of Verus and Hattie

(Crane) Henry, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. In the paternal line he is of Scotch descent and in the maternal lineage comes from the Holland Dutch. When he was 12 years of age he went to Eagle, Wisconsin, where he had two married sisters and remained three years. He returned to his father's home and four years later persuaded his parents to remove to Wisconsin. They did so in 1845, and located on a farm near Eagle where he remained until he was about of age. His father died in 1854 and his mother survived until 1888, when she died at the age of 98 years; she retained a full use of her faculties and was in firm health until her death.

After a stay of six years with his parents after their removal to Wisconsin, Mr. Henry began business as a shoe dealer at Eagle which he started about the date of the completion of the St. Paul railroad through that place. He sold out in five years and went to the pineries where he passed three years, engaged alternately in lumbering and teaching. He returned to Eagle and was married in 1858 to Elizabeth E., daughter of John A. and Margaret (McDonald) Logan. The former was a native of Nova Scotia and the mother was born in Glasgow, Scotland. After his marriage, Mr. Henry was engaged for seven years in the livery business at Eagle. Feb. 15, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, 46th Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered at Madison with the rank of Sergeant. The regiment left Madison for Louisville, and went thence to Athens, Alabama, as guard on the Nashville & Decatur railroad, where it was stationed until about the time of discharge. Mr. Henry acted much of the time on detached duty in command of squads of soldiers performing guard and patrol duty at various points on the railroad. He was mustered out at Nashville, Sept. 27, 1865, and reached Madison on the 2d day of the next month where his con-

nection with military life was finally severed.

He returned to Eagle and, acting on the advice of physicians, went to Fort Atchison, Iowa, where he operated three years as a merchant. He went thence to Jacksonville in the same State and after passing a year there as a hotel keeper, he returned to Eagle and engaged in farming and, latterly has been occupied also in expressing merchandise from Eagle to Milwaukee by teams. To him and his wife three children have been born—two sons and a daughter—Edgar L., George W. and Nettie C. The latter is a teacher at Phillips, Price Co., Wis.



EUGENE D. ODELL, Darien, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 6, was born Oct. 15, 1843, at Painted Rock, Chemung Co., New York, and he is the son of John A. and Betsey (Boughton) Odell. His father was born in Steuben County, New York, Dec. 13, 1815, and followed the profession of a farmer to which he was impelled by the failure of his eyesight which precluded his following his business as a millwright and sawyer. He resided in Bradford County, Penn., and removed to Chemung county and in 1846 located in Walworth County, Wisconsin. He died Sept. 3, 1888, at Harvard, Illinois. His parents, Robert and Hester Odell, were of Scotch-Irish descent and were born in America. The mother was born in Bradford County, Penn., and was married in 1837 at South Creek in her native county. She became the mother of three sons who became soldiers and one gave his life for his country. The sketch of Larmer G. Odell is to be found on another page. Robert, the eldest, enlisted in Company M, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry enrolling Jan. 1, 1862, and died at Fort Scott, Kansas, Feb. 11, 1863. The

mother died at Richmond, Walworth county, when her son of this sketch was three years old. He resided with his grandparents until the second marriage of his father in 1850, when he returned home and remained until 1857, the date of his entering upon an apprenticeship to learn the business of a printer in the office of the *Walworth County Republican*. In December, 1858, he went to Crystal Lake, Ill., where he attended school until the fall of 1859, when he became a member of the household of C. A. Wheeler, a farmer of Plano, Ill., with whom he remained until he entered the army. Aug. 2, 1861, he enrolled in a company which was mustered as Company A, Light Dragoons of the 36th Illinois Cavalry. Nov. 7, 1863, the company was consolidated with Company I, 15th Illinois Cavalry and in January, 1865, it was again consolidated with Company M, 10th Illinois Cavalry. After enlistment, Mr. Odell was in rendezvous at Camp Hammond, Aurora, Ill., and went thence in September to Benton Barracks at St. Louis and thence to Rolla, Mo., where the company engaged in scouting service until December, 1861, when, in conjunction with other cavalry commands they went as advance to the Gasconade River and awaited the arrival of Curtiss with the main army. Jan. 13, 1862, they entered Springfield, Mo., with the command, having a brush with the rebels at that time. They went next to Osage Springs, where they made connection with Sigel's command and went to Bentonville, Ark., whither that officer conducted his supply trains in apprehension of the movements of Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch and Pike. About midnight, orders were received to consolidate the forces which had been scattered the better to facilitate subsistence and, soon after, the commanding general discovered that he was surrounded and determined to cut his way out and, collecting a body guard of 500 cavalymen, (Mr. Odell being

one) he gave the requisite orders and that action constituted the first day's fight at Pea Ridge, one of the hardest fought and most complete victories of the war. The battle raged two days afterward; the pursuit lasted two days longer and they went thence to Forsythe, Batesville and to Little Rock, where orders were received to make a forced march to Cape Girardeau. They went on the river to Hamburg Landing and thence hurried forward to the siege of Corinth. The company of Mr. Odell was assigned next to the service of Gordon Granger and acted as messengers and in escort duty, going from that to the service of General Stanley and successively to General Beaufort and General Rosecrans. Mr. Odell fought in the battle of Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, near the latter officer and also at the second fight at Corinth, October 3d and 4th. He was in the pursuit to Hatchie River where Hamilton took command when Rosecrans relieved Buell. Mr. Odell's company remained in Hamilton's service until they joined Grant at Oxford, Miss., who was in readiness for the movement on Vicksburg. Dec. 19, 1862, with 14 companions, Mr. Odell received orders to go to the base of supply at Holly Springs for cavalry supplies and on the morning of the 20th, Colonel Murphy surrendered, the loss of the stores compelling Grant to wholly change his plans. Mr. Odell received immediate parole and went to Memphis and thence to St. Louis, Mo., to await exchange, which he received about June 20, 1863, and he entered the service of General Lanmann as escort and the command under that officer was engaged in guarding a ford on Black River, having several skirmishes there. Not long after, Mr. Odell was detailed to do messenger duty for Colonel Parks and on going to Warrenton with despatches he ascertained that the city had surrendered. He was presented by his colonel with a horse, which had

been taken from the rebels. The whole command received orders to concentrate at Vicksburg and went to New Orleans. In September, 1863, they went to Morganza Bend and were in an engagement there on the 29th, when Mr. Odell lost his horse in the action. He was afterwards taken with the ague and sent to New Orleans and went into the camp of distribution in charge of a company and operated in that capacity until Jan. 22, 1864, when he was veteranized, re-enlisted in the company in which he first enrolled, being ignorant of the consolidation in Company I, 15th Illinois. He received his furlough and on the way home was taken with diphtheria and went to the Marine Hospital in Chicago, where he passed most of his furlough, going thence to Plano, and not being able to go back with his command, his furlough was extended to 90 days. He made connection with his company at New Orleans, July 8, 1864, and in August they received orders to connect with the 15th Illinois at Helena, Ark., and were afterwards known as Company I, 15th Illinois cavalry. The official records show that from Dec. 1, 1863, to Dec. 1, 1864, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and L captured and killed more rebels two to one than their entire muster roll during the war exhibited names. In January, 1864, the consolidation with the 10th Illinois took place and they were mustered out with that regiment. From Helena the command went to Duvall's Bluff and to Brownsville and in the spring to New Orleans, where they remained until July, when they went to Shreveport on the Red River, and there his old lung disease again made itself manifest and he went successively to New Orleans to the hospital and to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, and, three weeks later, was detailed to the Government printing office where he was mustered out as "absent and sick" Nov. 22, 1865, received or-

ders to join his regiment and was mustered out at Cairo. Jan. 5, 1866, he received his final discharge. He went to Springfield and expected to work at his trade, but his health failed and he returned to Delavan and engaged in carriage-making. July 1, 1867, he went to River Falls and again embarked in the same business until the entire failure of his health, when he sold his property and in 1883 removed to Darien. During his active business life he had acquired a thorough knowledge of law, and in 1884 he established a pension claim agency. He has been admitted to practice in all the departments at Washington and devotes his entire time to his business as claim agent. He records with pride that he has never lost a claim which he presented, which is sufficient manifest of the care and judgment he exercises to conduct his business with justice. He has had the satisfaction of placing many much needed dollars in the possession of the heroes of the civil war. In 1885 he was a clerk in the Wisconsin Assembly and on his return home was elected Justice of the Peace, which position he still holds. Physically, he is but a wreck of a man, his sickness of 1864 costing him the use of his right lung, and to the efforts and ministrations of a faithful wife he owes all the comfort he has in existence. He is popular with his friends and in his business relations and is known as an enterprising business man. In political affiliation he is a Republican. June 23, 1868, he was married to Orrell A. Thayer, of River Falls, and their children are Mabel Z., Raymond C., Lulu N., Robert E., Bessie A. and Larena. Mrs. Odell is the daughter of Josiah and Matie (Stone) Thayer, and her parents were born respectively in Massachusetts and Connecticut. They were married at Thompson's Hill, Conn., Sept. 4, 1848, and started for Republic, Seneca Co., Ohio, where they resided 16 years and where seven children were born

to them, of whom Mrs. Odell is the oldest. In 1861 they went to River Falls and the father died March 18, 1889. The mother is 70 years old.



CHARLES EDWIN BUELL: a leading citizen of Lake Geneva, Wis., a solid business man and a prominent member of the Order of the Grand Army, is the representative of William Buell, who formed the connecting link between the family in England and that which has been resident in America nearly three hundred years, and from whom Mr. Buell is seven generations removed. William Buell was born in Chesterton, Huntingdonshire, England, in 1610, and emigrated to America in 1630. He was a genuine New England Puritan, located in Dorechester, Mass., and died in Windsor, Conn., Nov. 23, 1661; he was married in 1640 and to him and his wife the following children were born: Samuel, Sept. 2, 1641; Mary, Sept. 3, 1642; Peter, Aug. 19, 1644; Hannah, Jan. 8, 1647; Hepzibah, Dec. 11, 1649; Sarah, March 21, 1654; Abigail, Feb. 12, 1656. Samuel Buell was born at Windsor, Conn., and died at Killingworth in the same State, July 11, 1720. He was married Nov. 13, 1662, to Deborah Griswold; she was born June 28, 1616 and died at Killingworth, Feb. 7, 1719. Their children were born as follows: Samuel Buell, (Captain), July 20, 1663; Deborah, Oct. 18, 1665; Hannah, Sept. 6, 1667; Mary, Nov. 20, 1669; John, (Deacon), Feb. 17, 1671; Hannah, May 4, 1674; William, Oct. 18, 1676; David, (Major), Feb. 1, 1679; Josiah, March 16, 1681; Melitable, Aug. 22, 1682; Peter, Dec. 3, 1684; Benjamin, in 1686. Samuel Buell (3d) was born at Windsor and died at Killingworth, Nov. 2, 1732; he was married to Judith Stevens in 1686 and she died Oct. 31, 1732. Their eleven children were born as fol-

lows: Samuel, May 29, 1687; Samuel, (Captain and Ensign), March 8, 1690; Josiah, (Lieutenant and Captain), March 7, 1692; Deborah, Jan. 24, 1694; Mary, May 17, 1696; Daniel, (Lieutenant and Deacon), June 19, 1698; Nathaniel, Sept. 29, 1700; Lydia, March 9, 1703; Melitable, May 8, 1705; Lucy, May 25, 1708; Joseph, Aug. 21, 1710. Joseph Buell was born at Killingworth, removed to Somers and died at Newport, N. H., about 1780. He was married April 10, 1733, to Anna (Submit) Colton, who died at Newport, Dec. 27, 1772. He was afterward married to Miss Lane, of Newport. Of the first marriage twelve children were born as follows: Matthew, March 10, 1731; Thankful, March 20, 1736; Joseph, Sept. 1, 1738; Samuel, Nov. 29, 1740; Melitable, July 6, 1743; Josiah, Nov. 7, 1745; Anna, Aug. 22, 1748; Judith, March 12, 1750; Lucy, April 8, 1753; Thomas, May 15, 1756; Joanna, Jan. 23, 1759; (the name and birth of the twelfth child are unknown.) Thomas Buell was born at Somers, removed to Newport and Lebanon, N. Y., and died on a farm near Earlville, Oct. 1, 1820; he was married in December, 1779, to Irene, daughter of Captain John Blodgett, of Hartford, Conn.; she was born Jan. 31, 1760, and died March 17, 1839; their children included ten sons and three daughters, born as follows: Darius, Sept. 14, 1780; Samuel, Sept. 21, 1782; Thomas, March 8, 1785; Roxie, Jan. 22, 1787; Eli, Feb. 11, 1789; Ira, Jan. 10, 1791; Elijah, Sept. 17, 1792; Irene, Sept. 13, 1794; Joseph, May 21, 1796; Irene, June 24, 1798; John B., May 21, 1800; Chauncey, March 6, 1803; Orrin, June 28, 1805. Ira Buell, father of Charles Edwin, was born at Newport, and removed with his family to Lebanon, N. Y., the journey being performed in sleighs through a rough, sparsely settled country and consumed six weeks. With his brother's help he cleared a piece of land from heavy timber and erected a habitation.

Later, he went to Plymouth, N. Y., where he married Chloe, daughter of Abram Holcomb, Sept. 21, 1816. They passed the first years of their married life in keeping the "tavern" at the "settlement" and afterwards went to a farm in the vicinity about 1846. They removed thence to Earlville and the father engaged in the manufacture of Trask's Magnetic Ointment. In 1849 they went to Wisconsin, locating on a farm on the west side of Bloom Prairie, town of Linn, and there the father died Aug. 16, 1874, aged 83 years, seven months and six days. The mother was born Aug. 2, 1798, and died June 17, 1884, aged 85 years, 10 months and 15 days. Following is the record of their children: Joseph Sidney, born March 7, 1819; Harriet Amelia, Jan. 3, 1821; Persis Annette, April 5, 1823; Helen Mar and William Wallace (twins), March 21, 1826, (died Nov. 17, 1826); William Ira, Oct. 28, 1828; Henry Clark, Dec. 20, 1832; Charles Edwin is the youngest.

He passed his early life in school and went to Wisconsin with his parents when about 13 years of age. During several winter seasons he attended a school of advanced grade at Elgin, Ill., and passed the intervening seasons on the home farm until he commenced teaching. He was occupied in that business three seasons and was on the homestead until he entered the army when the exigencies of 1862 made it apparent that "men were needed at the front." He enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, from Lake Geneva in Company C, 22d Wisconsin Infantry under Colonel Utley; went to Cincinnati and thence into Kentucky to head off Bragg who was threatening that section and later, after repeated change of base, to Danville, passing a part of the winter looking after John Morgan and his guerrillas. In the spring of 1863 the regiment went to Louisville and thence to Nashville and in March the brigade was ordered on a reconnoissance to search for the enemy and

found Van Dorn at Spring Hill. An engagement followed at Thompson's Station in which the bulk of the command was captured by the combined forces of Forrest, Van Dorn and Wheeler, including about 6,000 rebels. Mr. Buell was taken to Columbia, stripped of clothing and valuables at Tullahoma, and went with hundreds of prisoners to Libby. He was exchanged May 15th, went to City Point and thence to Annapolis, whence, after recruiting and receiving supplies, he went to St. Louis, and proceeded thence to Nashville and Murfreesboro where he performed guard and camp duty and other obligations pertaining to a provost guard of which he was in command, and in February, 1864, went to join the army at the front, making connection with the corps of Hooker for the Atlanta campaign. He fought at Resaca, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Culp's Farm, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and the siege of Atlanta, until the fall of the city. At Resaca he was put in command of Company H, (whose officers were all killed or wounded), and held the position until November, commanding during the siege, the company registering eight set battles and innumerable skirmishes while under his management. Mr. Buell enlisted as a private, and was made Orderly Sergeant on the organization of his company. At Brentwood, Feb. 28, 1862, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and, April 18, 1864, he was commissioned First Lieutenant as the command was about starting for the Atlanta campaign. Feb. 27, 1863, he was discharged as Sergeant to take his commission as Lieutenant and received final discharge June 12, 1865, at Washington, after attending the regiment to Savannah on the march to the sea, taking part in the activities, and went to Goldsboro and Raleigh, going on the long foot race through Virginia and Washington to be mustered out after the Grand Review.

He returned to Lake Geneva and worked on the farm about two years, becoming meanwhile a married man. In 1868, he became an assistant in the Bank of Geneva, with his father-in-law, and has since been an attache of that institution, which is the leading financial house in the city, and of which he is cashier (1889.) He was appointed Postmaster at Geneva and served under his commission as such eight years, between 1870 and 1879.

He was married Dec. 23, 1867, to Elizabeth, daughter of E. D. and Alma Richardson, by Rev. Dr. John McNamara. Mrs. Buell is a native of Geneva, where her father located July 21, 1842, when that section of Wisconsin was in its pioneer days: he has since been connected with the development of the county and has been a leading financier for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Buell have two children: Helen Mudge was born Nov. 11, 1868; Kittie May was born May 31, 1877. In his Grand Army connection, Mr. Buell has served three terms as Commander of his Post, and in 1889, (current year) as Adjutant. He is also Treasurer of the Odd Fellows Order at Lake Geneva. He has been a member of the School Board about 20 years and is now Treasurer; he has served his generation in other capacities, acting many years as member of the Village Board and was President of that body when the village was incorporated a city. In all his active interests he is a leader in all projects which promise advantage to the place and his influence is felt in all circles to which he belongs.

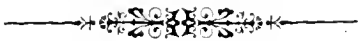


OSCAR B. ROBERTSON, Burlington, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 204, was born at Walton, Delaware Co., New York, March 1, 1833, and is the son of William and Susan (Butler) Robertson.

There were eight children in his father's family, born as follows: William, Cornelia, Addie, Elizabeth, Mary, Frances, Andrew J. and Mr. Robertson of this sketch. The parents were natives of America and were respectively of English and Scotch descent. The father died about the year 1835 at Walton, and when the son was 11 years of age he accompanied his mother to Honey Creek, Walworth Co., Wis. The family located on a farm and Oscar went to school and made himself as useful as possible until he was about 15 years of age, when he went to serve an apprenticeship to acquire a knowledge of the trade of a painter. He finished his trade and remained there in all about seven years. He went thence to Weyauwega, Wis., where he remained until called to resume charge of the farm by the death of his mother, which occurred Jan. 11, 1856. He remained at Honey Creek, engaged in farming and also in working at his trade. His business was interrupted by the advent of war, and as events progressed he did not like the outlook and determined to enter the army. Feb. 15, 1862, he enlisted as a bugler in the 9th Battery, Company H. Captain C. H. Johnson, and was mustered into service at Burlington. March 19, he started for Benton Barracks with the command, where they received their equipment of six pieces of artillery. Their next move was to Leavenworth, Kas., and on the 26th of April the whole command started for their long march of more than 500 miles to Denver, Col., where they arrived in 32 days. There the battery was divided into sections. The right went to Fort Union, New Mexico, under Capt. Dodge. The second section went to Fort Larned, Kas., and the left, to which Mr. Robertson belonged, went to Fort Lyon, Col. This involved another long march. It was frontier service, and as the rebels were there, many varieties of fighting were experienced as well as that of repuls-

ing the Indians, which was very satisfactory work with the battery. Mr. Robertson remained with the battery there until ordered east to Fort Larned, Kas., and again engaged in a long march. Oct. 14, 1864, the command went to Shawneetown to join Blunt in resisting the encroachment of Price, who had that section again under menace. He was in the fight at Weston, Mo., with Marmaduke, in which a retreat to avoid Price's flank movements became necessary. They followed Price, who was driven across the Arkansas River as far as Fort Scott, and Mr. Robertson was in the action in which Marmaduke was captured October 24th, and where Price narrowly escaped. The battery returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and remained there until mustered out Jan. 26, 1865.

He returned to his home and resumed his former occupation. The following spring he removed to Burlington, where he has since pursued his business as a painter. He was married Oct. 13, 1866, to Julia A., daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Turner) Trott and their children are named William and Ursula. The mother died Nov. 19, 1887.



LYMAN A. RICHARDSON, Milton Junction, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 60, was born May 4, 1841, in the State of New York. His father, Alanson Richardson, died when he was 12 years old, and he became wholly an orphan, his mother having died in his infancy. Two years later, he chose J. M. Hanchet, of Janesville, as guardian. Mr. Richardson has been a resident of Wisconsin since the fourth year of his life, his parents having removed to Johnstown in 1845. He remained under the charge of Mr. Hanchet and operated as a farm laborer until he entered the army. Sept. 16, 1861, he en-

listed in Company B, 13th Wisconsin Infantry, and left the rendezvous at Janesville in February following for Kansas. He went successively to Leavenworth and Fort Scott, the march to the latter location being one of extreme hardship from the frozen rain which made the ground so slippery that the "boys" aided their progress with their fixed bayonets; Mr. Richardson froze both ears, and only saved them by packing in snow. He tried to obtain shelter in a barn, but it was filled and the night was passed in fruitless endeavors to obtain rest. The warmer weather melted the snow next day and they did not find the mud any improvement, but the roads were good when they reached the fort. Mr. Richardson had an encounter there with a rebel who proposed that the "Yankee" should leave, but Mr. Richardson found means to turn the tables on him and he did some fine running. Some time was passed in moving from place to place in Kansas, and once Mr. R. expected to go to Texas, but orders were received to reinforce Corinth, Miss., and a forced march was made to Leavenworth, whence the command went by boat down the river. They were held by a snag over one day in the Missouri River, and when they reached Cairo, the battle at Corinth was over. Mr. Richardson was on guard duty at Columbus, Ky., when he was taken sick, and was extremely ill, his friends being notified of the impossibility of recovery. But he lived to resume military duty. His company was stationed in a fort to prevent smuggling on the river and it sometimes became his duty to search traveling apparatus. Once while going through a valise, its owner offered him \$1,000 to let him pass without inspection. The individual was taken to the provost marshal, who, after a private interview, permitted him to pass. Mr. Richardson supposes he had gold for buying cotton and that

the p. m. was bribed. The command went to Fort Henry and afterwards to Donelson. Here Mr. Richardson was one of a party on picket, who discovered a number of unexploded shells which they piled up and surrounded with wood. It was fired and made an interesting occasion in several senses, as a squad of cavalry and regiment of infantry were sent to see what the commotion meant. But they made no discoveries and went back in wonder. The duty of the regiment called its members to various points in Tennessee and Mr. Richardson veteranized Jan. 20, 1864, at Nashville, whither he returned after his furlough. He was a skilled draftsman and was detailed at Department Headquarters, Army of the Cumberland, in the office of the topographical engineer as clerk. He remained there some time and, Dec. 22, 1864, was specially detailed as draftsman and was engaged in making maps and plans of fortifications. When General Thomas sent a cavalry force under General Rousseau to cut the Montgomery & West Point Railroad, he accompanied the command to prepare notes for a map of the locality. He went via Decatur, Blountsville and Ashville, and crossed the Alabama River at 10 Island under heavy firing and a detachment was sent down the river to flank and drive them away. Talladega and Dadexille were passed and the railroad cut between Cheraw and Opelika—30 miles. A return was made to Marietta, where Mr. Richardson parted with the chief and staff and went to Nashville, making his roundabout journey of about 500 miles on horseback in 15 days, traveling mostly night and day. His company went to the front leaving him to make three maps of the country traversed by the detail referred to. He had a comparatively easy time for several weeks and was afterwards employed as draftsman until ordered home to be mustered out. Mr. Richardson was an expert pen-

man before the war and applied his natural abilities in drawing to the duties of his position in the service with success. Mr. Richardson has taken an active part in his Post since it was chartered, having held nearly all positions: in 1889 was Junior Vice-Commander. April 8, 1889, he was elected Town Clerk of Milton.

He was married Dec. 7, 1871, at Johnstown Center, to Mary A. Williams. She was born March 5, 1852, in Lima, Rock Co., Wisconsin. Her father was a native of Genesee Co., New York. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Richardson were born as follows: Mary A., May 30, 1873; Minnie A., Sept. 24, 1875; Maud M., Dec. 25, 1876.



JOHAN ADAM SCHNEIDER, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post, No. 17, was born in Saxony, Germany, Jan. 16, 1840. "Das Vaterland" was also the birthplace of his parents, Nicholas and Ellie Margareta (Bittdorf) Schneider. His father was born in 1804 and was a shepherd by calling. Mr. Schneider is the oldest child and his brothers were named Charles and Henry and his only sister Louise. In 1863 the family came to the United States, traveling in a sailing vessel to New York and thence to Milwaukee on the lakes and by canal. They went to Milwaukee, and a year later went to Elkhorn, Walworth county, and there the father worked on the Racine & Mississippi railroad until the removal to Racine, and the parents are still residing there. While in Elkhorn the son worked at the blacksmith's business for a time, after which he attended school. He went to Racine where he worked as a molder with Mr. Skinner and completed his trade with J. I. Case, with whom he remained until he determined to enter the army. He enlisted Aug.

21, 1862, in Company D, 26th Wisconsin Infantry and was mustered into service September 16th. He went to Washington with the regiment, which crossed the Potomac, and was assigned to the 11th Corps under Sigel, being connected with the 2d Brigade and 3d Division. They went to Centerville through Thoroughfare Gap to Gainesville, where the corps was ordered to join the command of Burnside at Fredericksville, reaching there on the day after the retreat of December 13th. They went into winter quarters at Round Brook Station and passed the time in preparing for the spring campaign. Mr. Schneider was in all the disastrous fighting at Chancellorsville (in the command of Howard), and he relates that when they were moving in the retreat that General met them and begged them to make a stand, but it was impossible and they pressed on to Chancellor House. The company and regiment suffered severely. In the morning the retreat was continued across the Rappahannock and the command went into camp at Aquia Creek, remaining there until ordered in pursuit of Lee, then making his invasion of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Schneider was next in battle at Gettysburg, his brigade being on the right of Randall's Corps. They were driven back to Cemetery Hill, formed in line of battle later in the day and fought nearly all day of the 3d of July, which decided the victory for the North and Lee betook himself towards the setting sun. The command followed him 32 miles to Middletown and went thence to Hagerstown to reinforce Kilpatrick. They went to Warrenton Junction where they remained engaged in picket and patrol duty, going later to Rappahannock Station and commenced preparations for winter quarters when they received orders to accompany the 12th Corps to the Army of the Tennessee and they moved successively to Columbus, Ohio, Bridgeport,

Ala., and in October crossed the Tennessee River and took part in the fight at Wauhatchie. Their next move was to the Lookout Valley and with another regiment the 26th was on the reserve and witnessed the actions of three of the most brilliant days in history, which concluded with the masterly victory at Mission Ridge. They pursued the rebels for a few days and went next to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. Longstreet proved himself as slippery as had done the other leaders in the rebel army, and the command returned to the Lookout Valley, where they remained until January, went thence to Whitesides on the Chattahoochie and in the spring, the two corps from the Army of the Potomac joined the 20th Army Corps and the 26th went on the Atlanta campaign with the 3d Brigade and 1st Division. Mr. Schneider was in the actions at Resaca, at Cassville, at New Hope Church, Dallas and Kenesaw. July 20th he fought at Peach Tree Creek, where the 26th had a close engagement with the 33d Mississippi. Sherman left the corps to operate against Atlanta, where the 26th was deployed as skirmishers and they were the first troops to enter the city, where they camped until November 19th, when they started on the route to the sea and were in all the contingencies of every description of that memorable tramp across to Savannah. Mr. Schneider was in the action at Averysboro, where the Corps assisted the 14th under Kilpatrick and was afterwards in the fight at Bentonville, going thence to Goldsboro, to Raleigh, to Richmond, to Washington and to the Grand Review, after which Mr. Schneider was mustered out June 13, 1865. He was in the collision on the Baltimore railroad and was taken from a dangerous position between two cars, but unhurt. The entire trip to Milwaukee was a perfect ovation, the people of Pittsburg, Cleveland, Detroit and Grand Haven re-

ceiving them with the greatest enthusiasm. At Milwaukee they were entertained at a banquet at Turner Hall. For four years Mr. Schneider was inactive from rheumatism contracted in the army, but has recovered and is one of the most skillful molders in the employ of the J. I. Case T. M. Co. He was nominated in 1886 on the labor ticket, and being supported by the Democrats, received the election to the position of sheriff. He was married in 1872 to Anna, daughter of Wenzel Truscha, and their surviving children are named Charles H., Florence and Arthur. Their first-born child is deceased. Mr. Schneider is a member of the Masonic Order and also of several other social organizations.



JOHAN FAULKNER, Genoa Junction, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 27, at Lake Geneva, was born Sept. 13, 1813, at Wallkill, Orange Co., New York. His father, Matthew Faulkner, was a farmer and fought under Jackson in the war of 1812, receiving a wound at New Orleans Jan. 8, 1815. He married Martha Robinson and died at the age of 96 years in 1831 in Orange county. His wife was the daughter of Thomas Robinson, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, whence he came to America. The wife and mother died in 1833 on the old homestead when 86 years old. She was the mother of 17 children and her son of this sketch is the sole survivor. Michael Faulkner, paternal grandfather, was a native of Ireland and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He received a shot through the lungs at Bunker Hill (Breed's Hill) and saved his life by lying down in a spring of running water, which checked the flow of blood until he could receive medical attention. Mr. Faulkner passed his early days on his father's farm, obtaining

little schooling. When 14 years old he went to the city of New York to learn the trade of a mason in which he was occupied six years and he served his master fifteen years after the expiration of his apprenticeship. In the spring of 1847 he enlisted in the Mexican war, enrolling in Company K, 6th U. S. Infantry, and sailing from New York for Galveston, Texas. The command marched to Matamoras and to Point Isabel, going thence to Fort Brown, crossed the Rio Grande, marched to Monterey, Buena Vista and Vera Cruz, where a contingent of the command was met which had come by way of New Orleans, and the whole division marched by the Bay of Tampico, fighting at Cerro Gordo April 18th, and on the 22d, Perote, town and castle, were occupied by the troops of Worth. March 15th they went to Pueblo, remaining three months while negotiations for the termination of hostilities were discussed. Mr. Faulkner was in the after movements of his command, and when General Scott took formal possession of the city of Mexico he was with his troops. They marched back to Tampico, thence to Acapulco, where they remained about three months and returned to Mexico, where Worth was placed under arrest and his command taken by General Cadwallader. They went leisurely back to Vera Cruz, passing three months en route, and there took passage for St. Louis, and Mr. Faulkner was discharged from Jefferson Barracks in November, 1848. He had been a soldier in the regular army two years before going to Mexico, his captain being D. Walker. As a veteran of the Mexican war, he received the Government badge with the following roster of battles inscribed on it: Tobacco, Vera Cruz, Palo Alto, Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Cherubusco, Chapultepec and San Pascual. After his discharge he returned to New York, where he engaged in the business of a mason until his removal to his present place of

abode in 1855, where he was occupied as a mason until he again became a defender of his country's honor. June 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 36th Illinois, the quota from Wisconsin being filled and no enlistments going on at that point. The regiment was under Colonel Grissell and Company A was commanded by Captain Baldwin. Mr. Faulkner was mustered at Aurora, Ill., and sent with the regiment to Rolla, Mo., and performed military duty in that locality in which the Union troops were endeavoring to guide the ship of State through the swelling tide of rebellion, and remained there through the fall until he contracted pleurisy of serious type and was discharged on surgeon's certificate in January, 1862, at Rolla. He had friends at Richmond, Ill., with whom he remained until he re-enlisted. Soon after reaching Richmond he attempted to enlist as a marine on the gunboat *Thomas Benton*, but her complement was filled, and in March, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, 8th Wisconsin Infantry, at Cairo, Ill. Many of the members were his friends and he went with the regiment to Saxton, Mo., and thence to New Madrid, crossing the river to the Kentucky shore to hold the rebels in check from reinforcing at Island No. 10. The military duty he performed through the spring was of varied character, and on the 9th of May he was in the fight at Farmington. He took part in the siege of Corinth, and was in the charge in which the troops drove the rebels, and was next in action at Iuka. He fought again at Corinth and spent the winter in heavy labor at various points, beside performing all necessary military duty. In March he accompanied the command to the rear of Vicksburg, where he worked on the famous canal and took part in the battle of Jackson. He was in the movements of the regiment in connection with Grant's operations on the Mississippi and

against Vicksburg, participating in the siege until he became ill from rheumatism and diarrhea, when he was again discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability Nov. 6, 1863. He returned to Richmond as soon as able and 10 days after his arrival there again re-enlisted Feb. 3, 1864, in the 5th Illinois (Elgin) Battery. After receiving equipments and drill in heavy and light artillery practice beside infantry tactics, the battery was sent to Knoxville, Tenn., and soon after to Chattanooga and through to Atlanta, whence they returned to Chattanooga, and in December, 1864, was in the battle of Nashville. The battery went thence to Louisville, Ky., journeyed thence to Cincinnati and Washington, whence they went to Newbern, N. C., preparatory to joining the command of Sherman, who was crossing the State of Georgia, and then went from Newbern to Kingston and moved with the troops of Sherman through the Carolinas to Charlotte; they connected with the command of Kilpatrick at Rolla, Mo. There Mr. Faulkner was mustered out and was discharged at Chicago, Nov. 27, 1865.

He returned to Richmond and worked at his trade there until 1871, when he located in Wisconsin. In 1872 he was married in Erie, Pa., to Mrs. Mary Coppersmith, who had two children named John and Ella. The former is postmaster at Genoa Junction and the latter has been for several years a successful teacher. Mrs. Faulkner is the daughter of Herman Patterson. Her brother, William, was a soldier in a Pennsylvania regiment and was wounded in the Wilderness. With her husband and children, she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



WILBER PERSONS, Whitewater, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 31, was born May 22, 1810, in Byron, Wyoming Co., New York. He is the son of Franklin and Mary (Rowley) Persons, and in the maternal line represents the old Puritan stock of the date of the settlement of this country. On the father's side, Mr. Persons is of mixed English and Gaelic extraction, but considers himself as belonging to the genus Yankee, as both his grand-sires fought in the war of the Revolution and one of them in the war of 1812. His parents belonged to the agricultural class and he was reared to the same business. In 1844, his father removed his family to Wisconsin, settled in Waukesha county on a farm, removed thence to Jefferson county near Rome, where he remained eight years, and permanently settled in Rock county, where the son was brought up, receiving the common school education only which was accessible in those days. When he was 22 years old, he determined to enter the army and he enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, in Company K, 13th Wisconsin Infantry, and joined the regiment as a recruit. The command was at Fort Henry and soon after he made connection therewith he went to Fort Donelson. He performed duty there as a soldier and experienced some of the fate of war in heavy marching, scouting and skirmishing. He was in a chase after Morgan and went successively to Forts Henry and Donelson. He went next in pursuit of Forrest, and was afterwards engaged in guard duty until intelligence was received of the attack on Donelson, when he moved there to find the rebels repulsed. The entire history of the 13th is that of Mr. Persons, as he was with the command to which he belonged throughout until his discharge June 21, 1865, except a short time passed in hospital at Nashville with measles. He made the long march of nearly

300 miles from Donelson to Stevenson, where he remained guarding the depots of supplies until he went into winter quarters at Edgefield, and in the spring he went to East Tennessee to perform guard duty. His regiment was there assigned to the 1st Brigade, 4th Division and 20th Army Corps, and expected to go to Atlanta but was assigned to duty on the Tennessee. In guard there and on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, and in other duty to prevent the rebels' interference with Sherman's plans or communications, in skirmishing with and searching for Forrest, two months were passed. When Hood attacked Nashville, Mr. Persons, with the regiment, performed hard service in constructing obstacles to prevent the rebels crossing the river, while Steadman's forces won an easier victory and wore the glory. In March, with the 1th Corps, to which the 13th had been assigned, Mr. Persons went to Knoxville en route to Jonesboro, expecting to go to Virginia, but to turn back to Nashville when news of Lee's surrender was received. There he was ill and discharged as stated.

He returned from the war to Johnstown, Rock County, Wis., where he resumed farming. Seventeen years later, in 1882, he became connected with the marble works in Whitewater and is the representative salesman of that institution. Dec. 25, 1865, he was married to Hattie C. Henderson, of Bradford, Rock Co., Wis., and their children are named Fred W., May E., Leverett W., Wallace C. and Laura B.



FRANK HOLMES, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., member of the G. A. R. Post, No. 159, was born in Cazenovia, Madison Co., New York, July 7, 1826. His parents, Benjamin and Ruth (Edgerton) Holmes, were natives of the same State, and were respectively of

Holland and English ancestry. His father was a mason by trade and also a farmer, and the son was reared at home on the farm, receiving a limited common school education and, at the age of 15, in 1843, he took charge of his own affairs. He went to New Bedford where he signed on board the whaling ship *Adelaide*, and was absent on his voyage three years. He regards his seaman's protection papers as among his most valued relics of that long ago past. After his return he was variously occupied and learned the business of a painter. In 1849, he caught the gold fever and joined the Cayuga Joint Stock Company, and started for a trip around the "Horn." At the southern point of South America they purchased their own vessel which they manned and proceeded to San Francisco. Mr. Holmes was occupied about a year in painting and then went into the mines where he remained a year. He was in the United States assay office three years and one year was employed in the "Branch Mint." He returned to his native State and in the Fall of 1855, he came to Wisconsin, locating on a farm near Ft. Atkinson, where he pursued agriculture until he decided he was needed in the military service of his country. Oct. 26, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry at Janesville, and was in rendezvous in that city until March 26th, when he went to St. Louis, Mo. He remained at Benton Barracks, until May 3d, when the regiment started for Leavenworth, Kas., where equipments as cavalry were received and the regiment distributed into battalions and sent to different points. The 1st Battalion, to which Company E was assigned, remained in Leavenworth on special provost duty until September, when the command went to Fort Scott, Mr. Holmes having been appointed Corporal in June. In October, the company went to connect with the forces of General Blunt in

the Army of the Frontier, in readiness to take part in the coming conflicts with the combined Indians and rebels. Mr. Holmes fought at Cane Hill and Prairie Grove; in the latter he was detailed in charge of a mountain howitzer and with another in the same detail, fired 21 shots, receiving orders from General Blunt to suspend firing, as they were killing too many of the enemy. He took part in the Boston Mountain raids and went afterwards to Van Buren still in charge of the howitzer. He fought successively at Fort Blunt, Cabin Creek, and Honey Springs, after which he was again in regular cavalry service of the frontier, fighting, raiding and dispersing guerrillas until his return to Van Buren, after which he was in the Indian raids to Waldron. He was in the activities on the Arkansas River and in several raids. In June, 1863, he received while at Forsythe, a short furlough and rejoined his company at the same place. He passed the winter of 1864 in quarters at Van Buren, where they engaged in building telegraph lines, and Mr. Holmes was in the detail after supplies for that work to Little Rock, where he witnessed the hanging of the rebel spy, David O. Dodd. He did not veteranize but remained with the non-veterans, who passed a severe summer deprived of all comforts, and where he was taken ill from the combined effects of exposure and hunger, and went to the hospital at Van Buren, Aug. 1, 1864, where he remained until October of the same year. He rejoined the company at Little Rock and again engaged in the same sort of duty as before. He was, soon after, sent to St. John's College, (which had been converted into a hospital) at Little Rock, where he stayed until sent home for discharge with the non-veterans, Feb. 15, 1865, after a connection with the army of three years and four months. Mr. Holmes belongs to a race, which for three generations

furnished soldiers for their country, his grandfather having fought in the Revolution, his father in 1812 and himself having been an enlisted man for the Mexican war. He enrolled one day to be discharged the next on the declaration of peace. After the war, Mr. Holmes was variously engaged until 1881, when finding himself disabled for contest with the world he retired and has since been occupied with his garden. He has served the township of Koshkonong as Treasurer. He was married March 4, 1856, to Rexaville A. Bartholomew, and their children are named Cora, Marion, Ella, Herbert, Rodell and Ernie. Mr. Holmes is a strong Republican in political faith.



FERDINAND J. G. KRUEGER, belonging to Robert Chivas Post, No. 2, Milwaukee, is a native of Prussia, where he was born April 15, 1841, and whence his parents, Johann Gottlieb and Maria Sophia (Elizabeth) Krueger, emigrated with their family in 1856. They located in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where the son passed the intervening years until he became a soldier. He entered the army on attaining his majority, enlisting in Company F, 26th Wisconsin Infantry, enrolling Aug. 17, 1862. Thereafter he was a part of the history of the first German regiment from the Badger State, and the earlier details of the muster, departure from Wisconsin, drill at Washington, and en route to scenes of activity, may be found on many other pages of this work. The roster of Mr. Krueger includes 15 names, which glorify the name of every man who fought in any, none being unimportant and each affording its share in the grand results, which secured a united country to those who had sought the privileges of their manhood denied to them

under the form of government where they had their birth. Mr. Krueger marched to the field of disaster at Chancellorsville, fought three days at Gettysburg, and, when fighting Joe Hooker, led his contingent to the Army of the Tennessee, Mr. Krueger was one of his command. He was in the fight at Wauhatchie, and sealed the heights at Lookout and Mission Ridge, and was in the surging throng that fought the battle above the clouds on the 25th of November—the action in which the volunteer spirit which won the final victories asserted itself triumphantly. More than any other action of the war was it proven at Mission Ridge that God's cause is never lost. Mr. Krueger marched to Knoxville, back to old headquarters at Lookout, and went, after the winter was over to the Atlanta campaign. He was in the reconnoissance at Buzzard's Roost and fought at Resaca. He was in the movements at Cassville, and in action again at New Hope Church. (Action near Dallas.) He was at Pine Knob, Lost Mountain, and in the other actions belonging to the affair known as Kennesaw, and helped win distinguished honor for his regiment at Peach Tree Creek. He finished his military record in the conquering columns of Sherman, performing service at Savannah, Avershoro, Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh, and made the long march to the country's capital where the officials reviewed the war-worn and war-stained veterans before they again became citizens and entered upon the rest and peace they had earned.

Mr. Krueger was reared a farmer, and, before and after the war engaged in that business at Manitowoc. He became a resident of Milwaukee in 1887 and has since maintained the wholesome, honest character he established in his boyhood and early manhood on the Wisconsin shore. He comes of sturdy Teutonic

stock, and represents races tenacious of life and hardy. His father still lives and is 86 years of age. His mother died Aug. 21, 1874, at Manitowoc, still the site of the family homestead. His ancestors were identified with the European wars, his grandfather, Martin Kreiser (maternal line) having fought in the Prussian service through the seven years war. Gottlieb Michael Krueger, his brother, enlisted on the same day in the same company, marched and fought beside him until Gettysburg where he was wounded. He recovered and went West with the "26th" and was killed at Marietta, Ga., June 22, 1864. Julius Krueger, a cousin, enlisted on the same day in the same company and died in the hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1863, of disease.

Mr. Krueger was married in 1866 to Louisa Margaretha Mueck, and their children are named Henrietta, Anna, Maria, Louis and Augusta.



ALBERT MITCHELL, Milwaukee, Wis., member of Robert Chivas Post, No. 2, was born in the city of Philadelphia. His father, Abram Mitchell, died when he was four years old and he was brought up to the age of 15 years by his uncle, Samuel Schull, in Bucks county. He had had an idea of striking out for himself from the date his ideas commenced and had kept close account of the reports of opportunities for young men in the Great West: in 1855 he came to Milwaukee, settling permanently and being variously occupied until the second year of the war. Aug. 20, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, 24th Wisconsin Infantry. He passed his preliminary season in Camp Sigel and was there mustered into service. Within a month after leaving the State he went into action and has since rejoiced

that his name was among those of the defenders of the flag at Perryville. He was in the subsequent movements of his command until the fight at Stone River, finishing one year and commencing another on that field. In the following summer, the regiment was re-assigned with the 1st Brigade, General Lytle, the 3d Division, General Sheridan and the 20th Army Corps, General McCook—all names which are honored second to none on the pages of history. Mr. Mitchell was in all the movements of that command through the summer and fought at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th. He went to Chattanooga where Sheridan mentioned the character of the fighting and was in the gallant action at Mission Ridge, where the regiment elicited special comment for bravery. (At this action Robert J. Chivas, whose name designates Post No. 2 in Milwaukee, was killed.) The 24th Wisconsin was placed in the new 4th Corps resulting from Grant's reorganization of the army and marched to relieve Burnside at Knoxville. He was in the pursuit of Longstreet and went next to Newmarket and afterwards was in a severe skirmish in the vicinity of Dandridge. The next movement took him to Plain Cross Roads again and thence to Loudon, Tenn. In the spring he went to the work of war under Sherman and fought at Resaca, May 14th. At the battle of Chickamauga, while endeavoring to capture a rebel flag, he was injured by a blow from a clubbed musket in the hands of a rebel. He lay unconscious two hours and, on recovery, found his regiment, after a night's search. After Resaca, the results of his injury became so serious that he was sent to the field hospital at Chattanooga and thence to Nashville. He returned home on a furlough and was finally discharged at Milwaukee, July 1, 1865, for disability. While lying on the field, suffering from the blow referred to, a rebel attempted to

finish him with his bayonet and his face still bears the scar of this last atrocity. A comrade, Dan Hutchinson, attempted to aid him but was driven away and while he was crawling on his hands and feet the bayonet act was performed.

Mr. Mitchell was married Dec. 25, 1866, to Carrie Shupe, daughter of John A. Shupe. Mr. Mitchell is in the employ of the United States in the Government building in Milwaukee. He is descended from the Pennsylvania Dutch of Bucks county, in that State.



FRANCIS L. ANDRUS, Troy, Walworth Co., Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 171, was born in Connecticut, near the city of Manchester, and is the son of Elisha L. and Clarissa (Dean) Andrus. The family is of long establishment in Connecticut, whither the first ancestors, John and Mary Andrus, emigrated in 1640 and in 1645 John Andrus is named on the records of "Farmingtowne," formerly Tunxis, as one of 84 proprietary owners of that town. He died in 1672 and his wife in 1694. His son John has no considerable data from which to give an account, but he died before 1713, aged about 78 years. His son Stephen was the first clerk of Eastbury School Society, officiating from 1731 to 1743, when his son Elisha (1st) was his successor. He married Sarah Gillett and his son was born July 10, 1706, was married Feb. 9, 1726, and died Jan. 29, 1750. Elisha (2d) was born May 4, 1730, and married Jerusha Keeney, who died March 13, 1825, her husband having died exactly 12 years earlier on the same day of the month. Their son, Elisha (3d), was born Aug. 17, 1755, and was married in July, 1780, to Mary Skinner, who was born in November, 1761. She died Feb. 25, 1797, and Oct. 18th, of the same year, her husband mar-

ried Phebe Hollister, who died Nov. 26, 1834. Elisha Andrus (4th) was born Oct. 15, 1789; was captain of a militia company; was married Feb. 4, 1812, to Sarah Wallace, born Jan. 5, 1797, and he died Aug. 29, 1870. Elisha (5th) was the oldest son of the captain aforesaid and the father of Mr. Andrus of this sketch. He was born May 31, 1813, and married Clarissa Dean, Aug. 27, 1843. He died March 6, 1854. She was born in Connecticut, the daughter of Sprowell and Clarissa Dean, her descent being English and Scotch. She is still living on the homestead in Troy, where she settled with her husband on coming to Wisconsin in 1845, exactly 200 years after his first ancestor was recorded as a landholder on this continent. Her sons were born in the following order: Francis Leroy, Sept. 7, 1814; Arthur D., March 29, 1849; Aaron Sprowell, Feb. 22, 1853. (Mr. Andrus is the possessor of an elaborate genealogy of his family, published by C. A. Andrews, of Chicago.) His parents located on a farm in Troy, where he grew to youth, and in 1854 the mother removed with her children to Racine to obtain the advantages of the schools. Their youth was there passed and when the war came on the two elder sons were eager to enlist as their country's defenders. But Francis was 20 years old when he enrolled at Racine with his brother Arthur, May 11, 1864, in Company E, 39th Wisconsin Infantry, under Captain F. P. Lawrence. They were mustered at Milwaukee and went to Memphis, where they remained several months, performing such military duty as the situation demanded, consisting chiefly of guard and camp duty with picketing in the vicinity. Mr. Andrus had a lively experience at the time of Forrest's night raid on the city and was made Sergeant June 3, 1864; he received honorable discharge Sept. 22, 1864. He returned to Racine and, Feb. 9, 1865, enlisted again in Company K, 49th Wisconsin Infantry,

under Captain A. J. Cheney, being mustered as 1st Sergeant. He went with the regiment to Rolla, Mo., where he did duty until his company were sent on detached service to Fort Wyman, where he guarded Government stores until ordered to St. Louis, August 14th, and he performed all varieties of guard duty in various portions of the city until he was mustered out Nov. 8, 1865. He acted under all conditions in a manner that reflected the highest credit on his character and was made 2d Lieutenant by brevet for bravery and manly conduct. After returning to Racine, the reunited family went back, in 1867, to the homestead at Troy. Mr. Andrus was married Oct. 6, 1869, to Jennie E., daughter of John and Mary Nobes, and a native of Cleveland, Ohio. She died Oct. 30, 1880, and is survived by a son named Eugene L., who was born June 24, 1870, and is at school at Valparaiso, Ind. Four young children died within a short time of diphtheria. Mr. Andrus was again married Sept. 30, 1889, to Mary V. Watrous, who was born in East Troy, in 1863. Mr. Andrus is a member of the Masonic Order, St. James Lodge. He is also a prominent Good Templar. He is a man of firm principles and has always exerted every influence in favor of the best interests of the community of which he is a member. In all the relations of life, whether social, business or public affairs, he sustains his repute for integrity and elevation of character.



JOHN H. MILLER, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born in Hanover, Germany, Sept. 25, 1836, and he was the only child of his parents, John and Mary Ann Miller. When he was nine years old he came to America with his uncle, Wil-

liam Miller, with whom he went from New York to Dayton, Ohio. He was employed first on the canal and afterwards worked in his uncle's distillery. In 1851, when 18 years old, he came to Wisconsin, locating in Racine, whither he traveled on the lakes. He passed some time as a farm assistant and then went into Dickey's establishment to learn the trade of blacksmith. In 1859, he entered the employ of the St. Paul railroad and worked for that corporation as a blacksmith until he entered the army. Aug. 7, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 22d Wisconsin Infantry, and went from Camp Utley to Cincinnati, where Kirby Smith had stirred up the fears of the community, being close by in Hardin county, Ky., without any ostensible business. The regiment was sent to Covington and remained until the first week in October, when they went to Camp Smith and was assigned to the 1st Brigade, General Burbridge. Within 24 days they made four removes and the 31st found them in the brigade of Colonel Coburn of the 33d Indiana. They went next to Nicholasville, after moving in a dozen different directions trying to keep trace of Morgan and Bragg. They went next to Danville, whence they made several raids. In January they started for Nashville and stopped on the route at Fort Donelson, expecting to reinforce the garrison which had been attacked by Forrest, who had been repulsed the previous day and the troops pressed on to Nashville, thence to Franklin and March 3d Mr. Miller was in the reconnoissance to ascertain the probable intentions of Van Dorn and Forrest. On the 4th. he was under Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood at Thompson's Station, escaping the capture in which most of the brigade was involved. He went to Brentwood Station and March 25, 1863, the guard was surprised by Forrest before seven in the morning and the entire force captured. They were

marched through the cold waters of Duck River, taken to Columbia, paroled, went to Tullahoma to be robbed and thence on cattle cars to Richmond, remaining a day at Libby. They were "swapped" for rebels at City Point, went thence to Annapolis and in a couple of weeks, equipped with many necessaries, started for St. Louis to await exchange, after which they joined their regiment. They went to Nashville and Louisville and to Murfreesboro where they performed picket, parole and camp duty until the spring of 1861. There Mr. Miller was taken ill, suffering with diarrhea and also some difficulty with his limb which he thought had been caused by the exposure on his march to prison. His surgeon ordered his discharge, but he refused to return home without his regiment. He was sent to a farm in the vicinity where he tried fresh milk and digging in the earth, which was of great benefit to him. He joined his command at Lookout Mountain, when the regiment was about to go to the front, whither he went on the railroad. When his regiment arrived, he took his gun and went into the ranks, where he remained until after the action at Buzzard Roost, when he was placed on detached duty in the ambulance corps. He was found unfit for this service, and refusing the surgeon's instructions to obtain his discharge and return home, he managed to remain with the regiment until the surrender of Atlanta. He went to hospital until the command moved on the march to the sea, when he obtained a horse and went through the State to Savannah, through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington, and remained at Alexandria during the Review, being unable to join the parade. He was mustered out June 12, 1865, and returned to Racine, where he performed such light work as was possible. He weighed on return 115½ pounds; his weight on entering the army was

185 pounds. Since 1873 he has worked for the J. I. Case T. M. Co. He was married Aug. 1, 1861, to Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob Fox. The births of their children occurred in the following order: Christine L., (now Mrs. Harris), Aug. 7, 1866; John F., June 8, 1875; Emma, Feb. 13, 1878; Albert, April 23, 1881. The mother was born Dec. 11, 1842. Mr. Miller is a typical citizen of the Republic. He is giving his attention to the education and training of his young children, fully understanding the value of right education and discipline for those on whom will devolve the responsibilities of a government like that of his adopted country, the United States.



NORMAN McMARCLEY, Eagle, Wis., was born in Sharon, (now Seward), Schoharie Co., New York, May 2, 1819. His parents were named Frederick and Isabel (McFarland) McMareley, and the former was the son of a soldier of the Revolution—Michael McMareley. His brother, Martin McMareley, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Norman McFarland, his maternal grandfather, was a Scottish Highlander, who married Margaret McLean, and made one of the voyages to this country which were common in its early days, consuming 11 weeks. Isabel (McFarland) McMareley was born in Schenectady Co., New York, and became the mother of 10 children. Both parents died in the Empire State. Mr. McMareley was their second child and he left his native State in 1844, going to Mineral Point, Wis., where he worked as a carpenter and joiner about seven months. He returned to his former home in New York, remained five years and in 1849 fixed his residence at Eagle. Aug. 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery,

known before the close of the war as one of the best equipped and best drilled batteries in the service. He was mustered into service in Palmyra, Jefferson Co., Wis., and went to Fort Cass, Va., remaining there six months; subsequently went to Fort Ellsworth, remaining a half year, and after some time at Fort Worth went to Alexandria, where the battery continued until the close of the war. In November, 1864, Mr. McMarcley was mustered out for disability and returned to Wisconsin. He had been subjected to the hardest kind of labor in light and heavy artillery drill and infantry practice, besides working as a carpenter on the fortifications. He was married June 30, 1852, to Lucinda Reeves of Eagle, who was born in Rome, Oneida Co., New York, Dec. 25, 1832, and is the daughter of William and Mary (Casler) Reeves. She is of mixed Holland Dutch and English extraction, her father having been of the former and her mother of the latter nationality. Her only daughter, Alzina, was born Jan. 2, 1854.



WILLIAM BURT, Kenosha, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 230, was born in Greenwich, England, June 4, 1835. His father and mother, William and Caroline (Gasleyn) Burt, were of English origin and were the parents of 16 children, of whom only 5 are living. Susan resides in Brooklin, Iowa, Laura near Joliet and Mary Louisa, Robert and William reside in Kenosha. The family removed to the United States in 1843, locating first at Milwaukee, and successively at Racine, where the father engaged in the business of a carriage trimmer. He removed to Kenosha in 1853 and died there in 1885. The mother died in 1861. The son learned the trade of a painter

and engaged with J. L. Case at Racine until 1853. He returned to work in his factories in 1856, remaining until he entered the army. Aug. 18, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 22d Wisconsin Infantry, for three years and went into rendezvous at Camp Utley, Racine. He was mustered in September 2d and left the State for Cincinnati on the 16th. He went from the city of pork to Covington, thence to Nicholasville and to Danville, Ky., reaching that place in December after a series of continual movements, and from there they operated in foiling the plans of Morgan. Colonel Utley was a decided abolitionist and sturdily refused while in Kentucky to recognize anybody's claims to property in man, in which the regiment sustained him. But there was plenty of excitement through this fact and the men were glad to receive orders to go to Louisville, and they went successively to Nashville and towards Spring Hill, where they had an encounter with the rebels. March 4th the action at Thompson's Station took place, which was a disastrous affair for the 22d Wisconsin. More than 200 of its members were either killed, wounded or captured, and among the latter were the colonel, 11 commissioned officers of the command and a number of soldiers, including Mr. Burt.

They were taken to Columbus, Tenn., kept three days in an old log house where half a hundred wounded soldiers were confined on the first night and in the morning it was found that more than a dozen had passed beyond the reach of rebel malice. From the woods in the vicinity they were marched to Tullahoma, sent thence on box cars to Richmond and incarcerated in Castle Thunder. Two guards on the car, containing 70 men, on which Mr. Burt was placed, had whiskey enough to make them reckless and they lay down to sleep in front of the side doors. Somebody suggested their

need of fresh air and they were rolled out. Their fate afterward was not known. En route, Mr. Burt stole a bone, thinking that the marrow would be good for soup in his need, but on arrival at Castle Thunder he was placed in a tower whose center was monopolized by a supporting pillar and he remained there 24 hours without being able to obtain a comfortable position. After 11 days at Libby he was exchanged and went to City Point, thence to Fortress Monroe and Annapolis, where two weeks were passed in recruiting and obtaining fresh clothing and other necessaries. He joined his regiment at St. Louis, and went successively to Nashville, Franklin and Murfreesboro, where they were detailed to duty on the river and remained through the winter. In the spring they were assigned to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division and 20th Corps and moved in front of Resaca. Mr. Burt was injured during the fight by being stepped on by a horse, went to the rear and thence to the convalescent camp at Kingston, where he remained a month. After return to the command he operated in skirmishes, foraging expeditions and other military service, and afterwards fought at Dallas, Pine Knob and Lost Mountain. Mr. Burt states his belief that General Sherman himself sighted the gun which killed General Polk at Lost Mountain, as he saw him take charge of one of the guns, sight it and direct the artilleryman to fire. The shot struck in the midst of the spot where Polk and his staff were standing. Mr. Burt was in all the actions in the immediate vicinity of Kenesaw, fought at Peach Tree Creek and went to the trenches in front of the city until the regiment moved to the Chattahoochee River and threw up breastworks while Sherman moved to the right of the city. One morning the pickets ran in, driven by rebels who were in front of Union troops and that day Atlanta surrendered. The command

remained near Atlanta until Sherman moved to the sea, when the regiment accompanied the troops to Savannah. Mr. Burt was in the activities at Averysboro, went to Goldsboro and Raleigh and to Richmond, where Mr. Burt was badly burnt on his foot and leg and was sent to Alexandria. He saw the Grand Review in an ambulance and was mustered out at Washington, June 16, 1865. He returned to Kenosha and went, soon after, to the employ of Fish Brothers at Racine. Five years after he engaged with the Bain Wagon Company at Kenosha, where he has since operated. Mr. Burt is a much respected citizen of Kenosha and honors in his private life his long service as a soldier. He was married July 4, 1865, to Mary Devlin.



GEORGE C. BROWNELL, Palmyra, Wis., a former soldier of the war, was born at Lawrence, St. Lawrence Co., New York, July 18, 1842. His father and mother, Clark and Laura (Simonds) Brownell, both of whom were descended from New York families of long standing, removed to Sullivan, Wisconsin, when the son was about two years of age. His father worked at his business as a blacksmith and when his health failed, about 1851, returned to Lawrence. The family consisted of four children, Mr. Brownell of this sketch being the oldest and the only son. His father died in Lawrence at about the age of 40 years and the mother survived to the age of 60. Minnie, the oldest daughter, married G. B. Stacy, a prominent lawyer of Nicholville in her native county. Louisa is the wife of Hiram Rose and Laura married Myron Munson, both still being residents of St. Lawrence county. Mr. Brownell passed his boyhood and youth in farm labor in the summer and attending district

schools and occasionally a school of higher grade until he was 18, when he determined to become a soldier. He was infused with the patriotism inculcated in the educational institutions of those days and, when enlisting in his county commenced under the impetus of the assault on the flag at Sumter, he had but the one thought and he enlisted in April, 1861, in Company F, 16th New York Infantry, for two years or during the war and afterwards re-enlisted for two years or the war. His regiment was mustered at Albany and went immediately to Washington, going into camp at Capitol Hill. About a month was passed there, the soldiers obtaining a knowledge of military tactics and later the command crossed the Potomac, going into camp at Fort Ellsworth. They went thence to build Fort Lyon and were engaged in that work when they were ordered to the front and went into the fight at Bull Run. Returning to Fort Ellsworth, they prepared for the campaign to Manassas in the spring and marched to Fairfax C. H., to hear of the evacuation under the protection of the Quaker guns, and returned to Alexandria. The regiment were ordered with the command of Sedgwick to West Point, where they landed May 6th and on the next day, in the action in which the rebels were defeated, Mr. Brownell was wounded, receiving a shot through the left thigh, being in the skirmish line early in the action. He was taken prisoner and conducted to a plantation in the vicinity. It was the home of a rebel physician named Vernon P. Jones and Mr. Brownell received professional care of the best type. After the repulse of the rebels, his company turned their attention to ascertaining his whereabouts and his captain, major and colonel came to the house to attend to the matter of removing him North. But he was in no condition to be moved and finding that he must be left, Col. Jos. Howland gave

him \$10 and his captain, John C. Gilmore, gave him \$5 to be certain he might need for nothing. He remained on the plantation 10 weeks and then went to Williamsburg and obtained transportation to Fortress Monroe, where he entered Chesapeake Hospital and remained there until finally discharged Sept. 11, 1862. He returned to Baltimore, obtained his pay and went home to St. Lawrence county. As soon as able to work he learned the business of a harness maker in which he was occupied there until 1866, when he went to Sullivan in Jefferson Co., Wisconsin, with his family and engaged in farming until 1879. In that year he went to Whitewater, removing to Palmyra in 1883 and that has since been his place of residence.

He was married in 1861 at Potsdam, New York, by Rev. Samuel Call of the M. E. Church, to Olive, daughter of Francis and Mary Lee. She was born in the State of New York and her family and ancestors were natives of the same commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. Brownell have three children, born as follows: Ella M., Sept. 20, 1867; Ira G., March 25, 1876; Frank W., Jan. 1, 1879. The father, mother and oldest daughter are members of the Free Methodist Church at Palmyra.



ALVA J. SWARTS, Genoa Junction, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 27, was born in Newstead, Erie Co., New York, June 13, 1848. His parents, Michael and Mary Jane (Cox) Swarts, are both living and have all their lives belonged to the agricultural class. The father was born near the Susquehanna River, where his ancestors for several generations were born before him. The family is of German origin of early date in this country, as Mr. Swarts has lost all traces of the founder of his family in America. The father and mother

reside on a farm about 12 miles south of Lincoln, Neb. They are aged respectively 77 and 72 years. The maternal grandsire, John Cox, was born in England and came to Darien, New York State, where he married a lady of Irish birth, who had her nativity in the city of Dublin. Mr. Swarts is one of 12 children, six of whom are living. He is the oldest survivor and the others are named in order of birth: Oliver was born Aug. 5, 1815, and resides in Nebraska; William, born March 4, 1854, lives in the same State; Frank, born June 18, 1855, is employed on the Atchison & Nebraska railroad in the capacity of foreman; John, born June 27, 1858, lives in Nebraska; Nellie, born Sept. 14, 1868, is the wife of Laynor Sheldon of the same State in which her parents live.

The family removed to Brighton, Kenosha county, in 1860, when the son was about 12 years old, locating on a farm on which they lived three years, and removed thence to Lake Co., Illinois, to a farm on which they lived 14 years, removing thence to their present place of abode in 1872. Mr. Swarts remained with his parents until he entered the army. He passed his early days like the average farmer's son, attending a short term of school in winter and working during the remainder of the year. He enlisted when 15 years and 10 months old, enrolling from Milwaukee, Jan. 20, 1864, in Company G, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, belonging to the Iron Brigade. He joined the command at Culpeper, and, after reaching that point, the regiment was ordered to the front, where he had his first taste of rebel powder, shot and shell in the fight in the Wilderness. This was a terrific experience for a boy of less than 16, associated with valiant veteran soldiers of the war, and he was under fire seven consecutive hours. He was next in hot action at Laurel Hill, (Spottsylvania C. H.) and fought at Jericho Pass, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Har-

bor and in the trenches at Petersburg, where he was exposed to rebel fire every day and worked on the fortifications every night, witnessing the explosion of the mine July 30th. A piece of shell hit his right ankle and he was picked up at night; from the field hospital he was sent to City Point, where he remained a week before the surgeons permitted his removal. He went thence to Whitehall to a hospital 16 miles from Philadelphia, where he remained under treatment until Jan. 1, 1865, when he was allowed to rejoin his command. He found the regiment on the march and he accompanied the command to fight at Hatcher's Run, Boydton, Five Forks, South Side Railroad, and all the hot work in which the Iron Brigade participated until the closing scenes of the drama at Appomattox. He went with the brigade to Washington, passed in the Grand Review and after a week in camp started for Wisconsin by way of Louisville, Ky. Arriving at Madison they were feted by the citizens and July 16th were there released from military obligations to the State and country.

Mr. Swarts assisted on his father's farm until the following spring and went thence to the business of a lumberman at Ludington, Mich. He returned to Wisconsin and was married Dec. 11, 1866, to Inez Z. Strong. She was born in Lake Co., Ill., and is the daughter of Chauncey and Eunice J. (Lehigh) Strong. Her father was born in the State of New York of Irish descent, being in the third generation from an Irish nobleman whose sons came to America and founded the Strong family in this country. He married a lady of American descent. When Mrs. Swarts was five years old her father went to California and was never again heard from; it is supposed that he was murdered for his money, of which he had a considerable amount. The mother of Mrs. Swarts was well-born and well-connected. The

family included three children. Charlotte married Harry Stark, of Chicago, and Judson Irving Strong has been a resident of Colorado since 1879. Homer Ellsworth, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Swarts, was born Sept. 1, 1868. One child born to them, died in infancy.

In 1877 Mr. Swarts went to Roca, Neb., and engaged in farming two years, when he went to Marathon Co., Mich., and was interested in lumbering a year. In 1880 he located on a farm in Bloomfield, Walworth county, and in 1887 he commenced agricultural operations where he now resides. Mrs. Swarts is a member of the M. E. Church and the family ranks among the leading social element of Genoa Junction. In character and career, Mr. Swarts belongs to the best type of citizenship. His army record is one that reflects the greatest credit on his patriotism and sense of obligation as a citizen of a Republic. He holds two valuable relics of the war, one of which is a ring cut from a piece of the root of a laurel tree under which Lee surrendered. The other is a fragment of the flag of the 7th Wisconsin which was torn from the banner at the battle of Five Forks.



LACON J. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 27, was born at Lyons in the county in which he resides, Sept. 22, 1843. His parents, Harvey and Martha (Twentamon) Hand, were of English and Scotch parentage respectively. Three brothers Hand were passengers on the Mayflower to this country, and in the maternal line, his grandmother Twentamon was a sister of General Winfield Scott. Mr. Hand was reared on his father's farm until he was 13 years old, when he went to Milwaukee and engaged in the Alliance shops, where he passed six months of each year and attended school

alternately until 1859, when, in company with his brother and cousin, he started for Pike's Peak. He was in Denver when there were but two houses and he remained in Colorado until September, when he went to California and remained there two weeks. He traveled through Great Salt Lake, going to the Pacific coast, and on his return went by the isthmus. He made two subsequent trips to the Golden State with horses, journeying thither overland and returning to New York by water. He then returned to his former position in the shops at Milwaukee, which he left to enlist; and he enrolled Aug. 15, 1862, in Company C, 22d Wisconsin Infantry, under Colonel Utley, his captain being W. C. Smith. (Afterwards Major.) He was an old Mexican veteran. The regiment was mustered in at Racine and went to Cincinnati, crossing the river on pontoons to Covington to fight the rebels who were threatening the locality, and went thence to Nicholasville and Danville, where the regiment lost many men by disease. Not long after they went to Louisville to head off Bragg, going on a forced march. Mr. Hand was taken with measles on the first day out, but he could neither be left nor go back and he kept on the march, going 165 miles in five days. At Louisville orders were received to go to Nashville. They had a lively time trying to get through the streets of Southern cities with the throngs of negroes which followed; Colonel Utley's abolition notions making the camps a rendezvous for fugitives. The mayor forbade their leaving the city with their sable attendants and the captains on the boats refused to take them aboard. On their way to Nashville they stopped at Donelson, expecting to take part in the fight, but Forrest had been repulsed the day previous, and they went on to Nashville. In two weeks they went to Brentwood Station and thence to Franklin, and on the 3d of March they were

ordered to a reconnoissance at Spring Hill to ascertain the whereabouts of Van Dorn. He was found to be at Thompson's Station, and at 8:30 on the morning of the 5th, battle was precipitated along the line. The 22d was supporting the 18th Ohio Battery until 1:30, when disaster overtook them, 2,200 soldiers and 11 commissioned officers being captured. Mr. Hand was among the prisoners, and on the way to Columbia, while passing through a cornbrake, he lay down and was passed unnoticed. He returned to Franklin and found Lieut-Colonel Bloodgood and 100 of the regiment. Bloodgood organized the dismembered command and went to guard the trestle at Brentwood, where on the morning of the 25th, before light, Forrest surrounded and captured the whole force. Mr. Hand was in charge of sick comrades and while the rebels were rifling the camp, they made their escape, going to Nashville. They remained at the Zollicoffer House a week and when volunteers were called for to accompany the paymaster to Clarksville, Mr. Hand, with a comrade named Goodwin, went on the transport. En route, they were attacked by the rebels on the Eclipse, who shelled them without much damage for some time, but they were finally riddled, two men being injured. They reached Clarksville in the night and they were awakened from sleep in the morning to find the rebels bombarding the fort. Not being under command, they returned to Nashville and on the way the force accompanying burned Palmyra above Donelson. At Nashville Mr. Hand obtained a general pass from General Lyon and reported to General Bear at Franklin; was assigned to camp without command and was in a flight of two days' duration, the rebels under Van Dorn, Wheeler and Forrest withdrawing when re-enforcements arrived. Mr. Hand was next assigned to the signal corps near Brentwood and was, soon after, sent three miles into the country, ill with small pox. He

returned to Franklin and witnessed the hanging of two rebel officers who assumed the Union uniform, fought in the fort several days and went thence to Nashville and Murfreesboro, Mr. Hand being in charge of an ambulance corps. Dec. 15, 1863, he was discharged by surgeon's order for disability, although he had never lost a day of service and he returned to Lyons, where he was under medical treatment three months. In April, 1864, he returned to the Army of the Tennessee and was sworn into service as an engineer on the road from Nashville to Bridgeport and also operated on the Louisville & Nashville railroad and, June 18, 1865, he resigned and came home. He performed little work until the following year when he engaged as engineer on the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad and in April, 1867, he engaged to run the engine on the mail packet Gray Eagle from Keokuk, Iowa, to St. Louis. In 1868 he went to work in the machine shop at Milwaukee and bought a farm in the same year in Lyons on which he resided 10 years. His impaired health compelled him to sell the farm in 1878 and he went to Lake Geneva, where he has since been engaged in buying and selling stock and farm produce. July 25, 1868, he was married at Lyons to Adelia, daughter of Richard and Martha Short. Her father was a soldier and enlisted in Company E, 19th Wisconsin Infantry, Jan. 26, 1862; he veteranized; served as a corporal; was captured at the battle of Fair Oaks, Oct. 27, 1864, and taken to Libby prison where he died March 7, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Hand have had the following children: Eleanor M., Irving S., Burton A., Jesse R., Adaline, Willie L., Lillie M. and Martha A. The two youngest are twins. The oldest is in Kansas. Mr. Hand belongs to the Lodge of Odd Fellows No. 72 at Monroe.



DONALD D. SCOTT, Watertown, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 94, was born June 5, 1824, in Cornwall, Stormont Co., Ontario, Canada, and is the son of Duncan and Christina (McDonald) Scott, both of whom were of Scotch birth and descent and emigrated to the Dominion of Canada in extreme youth and were there married. They became the parents of 11 children, of whom Donald was sixth in order of birth. While he was under the authority and direction of his father, he remained on the home farm, working as assistant, but on reaching his majority, he went to the State of New York, where he obtained employment on a railroad then being built between Vermont and the Empire State. Later, he engaged as a contractor and operated in that capacity in building the great tunnel in Ohio on the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville railroad. He went afterwards to Watertown, Wis., (1855), where he engaged as a contractor to build 20 miles of the railroad now known as the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the portion lying between Watertown and Columbus. About the time of its completion, the hostilities of the civil war precluded the possibility of a reflective man's operating in any extensive capacity until the consequent effects on business were counteracted in some manner, and he applied to Governor Randall for a commission to raise recruits. His papers were dated Oct. 15, 1861, and he proceeded under its authority in the capacity of a Lieutenant, to enlist men. He interested about 200 men in their country's cause and went into rendezvous at Camp Randall. March 11, 1862, he was commissioned Captain and, March 18th, when mustered, his company was assigned to the 17th Wisconsin Infantry as Company D, and remained in Madison until ordered to St. Louis. From there they went in April to Pittsburg Landing where they arrived the day following the battle and

camped until ordered to join the movement to Corinth. They had been assigned to the 6th Division and in May to the command of General McArthur. Captain Scott and his company were participants in all the hardships before Corinth and the siege of that place, meanwhile numbering camps, and reaching the number of 10 before Beauregard quitted the city. The company performed provost duty in the captured city and was again united with the regiment on the Chewalla road, prior to the battle of Corinth, where the 17th Wisconsin distinguished itself in a charge which is remembered as one of the most remarkable of the war. Bodies of rebels were making their way forward until they were in the front of the regiment, when General McArthur ordered the 17th to stop their onset and they expelled the rebels from their midst; when the latter received reinforcements, only by contesting every inch of the ground did the regiment save itself from capture. This was on the 3d of October and prior to this action September 19th, the regiment was in the fight with Price and Van Dorn at Iuka. Colonel Scott wishes to record that Price was altogether right when he made the statement that "Great pride could be taken in the thought that I or my ancestors fought at Corinth." Company D was in all the subsequent movements that followed Corinth, fighting with the rear guard of Price's army in the pursuit until orders were received to return and, later on, the command went to Grand Junction and when intelligence of the disaster at Holly Springs, Miss., reached them they went about 30 miles on the double-quick to that place. Orders for Grand Junction were received and they moved to that place on the double-quick, more than 40 miles. They remained there until ordered to Memphis, Tenn., in January, 1863, and the Colonel states that while quartered there he experienced the cold-

est weather from which he ever suffered. The regiment was connected with the command of Grant and was a part of his plan for the siege and capture of Vicksburg; and they went to Young's Point where they assisted in building canals until they went to Lake Providence on the same service, for which Captain Scott was particularly fitted by his former operations as a railroad builder. He and his command also assisted in constructing the canal at Milliken's Bend. They left that place to connect with the troops of McPherson who was fighting at Champion Hills and were ordered to pursue a flying force of rebels. They went to Black River Bridge and assisted in laying the floating bridges, marching afterwards to the rear of Vicksburg. They were in the trenches before that place 80 days and their first service after taking position was on the 18th of May, when they held a ravine under a murderous fire. They covered the retreat of the Illinois regiments, which was an action of the same character as that at Corinth. The history of the brigade is matter of record on many noted pages and afforded an example of the grit and discipline of the 17th and the other regiments of which it was composed. It was the first body to enter the captured city July 4th as an honor it had earned. From there the regiment went to Natchez, where it received cavalry equipments and performed much unrecognized work until about 300 men went to Trinity on an expedition. July 29, 1863, Captain Scott was commissioned Major and he was in command of the detail and on consultation, it was decided to destroy a rebel steamer with stores captured on the Black River. This took place on the 2d of September. At Trinity, Colonel Malloy of the 17th, called for volunteers to swim the river to obtain possession of the small boats which were on the opposite bank and which the people refused to

bring over in obedience to orders. At the word, soldiers were in the water in spite of the alligators and the firing from the banks. An order to bombard the town was issued and in a few minutes a white flag was flying, when the Mayor and others made haste to bring over the boats. The command was next in action at Fort Beauregard and after sacking it and destroying a considerable amount of other property, the 17th returned to Natchez. Major Scott went in October to Vicksburg, where the regiment veteranized. After his furlough he, with his regiment, was assigned to the command of General Sherman preparatory to the Atlanta campaign, and was connected with the 2d Brigade, 3d Division and 17th Army Corps. Soon afterward they were reassigned to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, under General Leggett, after which Major Scott was acting Lieutenant Colonel until his commission to that position Sept. 24, 1864. A long march signalized the commencement of the experiences of the regiment in connection with one of the most remarkable movements of the war. The 17th fought in all the actions, was in the skirmishing, and at Kenesaw was in all the movements of McPherson's Corps. July 21st, the action under General Leggett, which changed the name of Bald Hill to that of the commander, took place, in which the 17th was prominent. On both this and the following day, the regiment was heavily engaged until the cessation of activities at Atlanta, and was present at the battles of Jonesboro and Lovejoy's, after which they camped at Atlanta, where Major Scott was promoted as stated. He afterwards chased Hood and went to Marietta and Atlanta and, soon after, Sherman's march to Savannah was begun. The experiences of the regiment were of no different character from those told on many pages of this volume, and included much foraging, scouting, wad-



Hon. W. D. Hoard.

ing swamps and building roads until the actions in the vicinity of Savannah, the occupation of the city and the triumphant march through North Carolina to Goldsboro, and after the surrender of Johnston came the movement to Washington, taking in the capital of Virginia en route. After the Grand Review, May 24th, Colonel Scott accompanied his command to Louisville, where he received muster out July 14, 1865. He received but one injury while in service and that was from a misstep, which caused a sharp end of a sapling to enter his limb between the knee and ankle, inflicting a gash three inches long, which has never been healed and which has troubled him ever since. This occurred on the field of Shiloh.

After his return to civil life he engaged in building railroads as a contractor and has constructed many miles, including portions of the Northern New York, the Rutland & Burlington (Vt.), Springfield, Ohio, Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton (Ohio), Cleveland & Ohio, Wisconsin, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien, St. Paul & Duluth, Stillwater Branch, also a tunnel under the Mississippi at Dubuque.

He was married in 1856 to Miss Catharine McGillis, of Quebec, Canada, but she survived their union less than eight months. In 1866 he was married to Emma Stewart Leonard, of Watertown, and their two children are both deceased. Politically, Colonel Scott is a Democrat.



WILLIAM DEMPSTER HOARD, Governor of Wisconsin, (1889), a resident of Fort Atkinson, and member of G. A. R. Post No. 159, was born in Stockbridge, Madison Co., New York, Oct. 10, 1836. His father, Rev. William B. Hoard, was a native of the same county in the Empire

State, as was his wife, Sarah Catherine White, before marriage, and both were representatives of stock which fought in the wars of the Revolution and of 1812. The mother's father was a soldier in 1812, and Captain Jesse Sawyer, great grandfather of Governor Hoard, commanded a company of Green Mountain Rifles in the Revolution. The father was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, belonging to the Oneida Conference. He was also, as was customary in pioneer days, a farmer and reared his sons to that calling, giving them such education as was possible, and until he was 16 William was sent to common school. He had a fine musical taste and a voice which has always been a source of delight to him and which he cultivated in his boyhood as best he could, attaining an understanding of vocal culture which he utilized in teaching singing school in the winters and alternated that vocation with farm labor in the spring, summer and autumn. Such was the routine of his life until the era of the Nation's history marked by the year 1861. In 1857, when he attained his majority, he located in Oak Grove, Dodge Co., Wisconsin, and, since that date, when he felt that he had assumed the duties of a son of the State, he has been devoted to her service, with the exception of a short interim. He early formed a determination to give practical expression to his sentiments regarding the factional action of the South, and within a month after the assault at Sumter, in May, 1861, he enrolled in Company E, 4th Wisconsin Infantry, at Jefferson, and the details of the history of that command are his, until after the capture of New Orleans, when he was discharged for disability incurred in the severities of the exposures to which that regiment was subjected. Little has ever been said regarding the passage from Ship Island to New Orleans, where the usage rivaled that of the Black Hole of Calcutta in a sense, and with re-

sults approximately fatal. He returned to his native State, where he was occupied in the nursery business until Oct. 1, 1864, when he re-enlisted in Company A, 1st New York Light Artillery. He joined the command as a recruit and served in the capacity of a private until his discharge and muster out, July 4, 1865, after the end of the war. He came to Wisconsin within the year again and located at Columbus and operated there until 1870, engaged in the business of a nurseryman and in hop culture. In accord with a plan he had been considering in the year last mentioned, he went to Lake Mills and established the *Jefferson County Union*, devoted principally to farming interests, and entered upon a vigorous agitation of dairying interests, and also became prominent as a lecturer in the same avenue, as he had had thorough practical training in that pursuit in New York. He continued to urge the claims of the industry in Wisconsin and, in 1872, he issued a call to the dairymen of the State to assemble in convention at Watertown for the purpose of organizing a State Dairymen's Association. Six interested parties responded; Mr. Hoard was elected Secretary and acted in that capacity until 1874, when he resigned. The previous year he had fixed his permanent residence at Fort Atkinson. In 1878 he was made President of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, an organization embracing the entire section known as "The Northwest," and has been re-elected at every subsequent convention of the association.

The journal known as "Hoard's Dairyman" was commenced in 1881 and has extended its circulation steadily from that date until it is acknowledged authority in all the dairy districts of the United States and Canada. Governor Hoard has been a prime factor in the establishment of the "Farm Institute" system, which has come to be recognized as a

most effectual method of agricultural education. In the course of his career as a lecturer in this field he delivered about 350 addresses to Wisconsin farmers and has, besides, operated largely in convention work of varied type in other States and Canada as occasion has demanded or suggested. He presided at the great Inter-State Agricultural Convention held at Jackson, Miss., in 1887, receiving from the citizens there a public testimonial of their appreciation of his labors. He has been President of the Wisconsin Editorial Association two years and has come to a prominent position as a newspaper man in the Badger State and, although publishing a journal with a specific purpose, his influence in the craft is properly recognized. In fact, whatever Governor Hoard does, he does with the might of a man of honest convictions which sum up energy, intelligence and skilled judgment.

Governor Hoard has never been a politician in any sense in which that term is commonly applied. He exercises great energy in pressing whatever engages his interest and which he believes to possess claims demanding the attention of reflective friends of the common welfare; and in the political arena might have won distinction at an early period of his life. He served as Sergeant-at-Arms in the Wisconsin Senate in 1872, but had already fixed on the business to which he devoted his time until his nomination for the place of chief executive of Wisconsin in 1888. In the spring of that year he was named by the Milwaukee *Sentinel* for nomination by the Republican gubernatorial convention, which was received with favor throughout the State and supported by other journals, and he received the nomination on the first ballot in the convention of August. He received 175,669 votes against 153,423 for the Democratic candidate, 14,373 Prohibitionist, and 9,196 on the Labor ticket. In a less

prominent capacity he has acted in the municipal offices at Fort Atkinson and in every position of trust has exercised the traits of character whose recognition has called him to places of honor, because places of trust.

Governor Hoard is a man whose entire record reflects honorably on his manly character. "He is ready to act" is perhaps his best tribute of worth. His sensibilities are keen, his tastes correct, his character spotless. In temperament he is genial, warm and reliable. His intellect is far above the average and in his intercourse with the public he has made and bound to himself a constituency of friends whose fidelity to him is rivaled only by his to them. He never fails to win a friend—never loses a friend.

He was married Feb. 9, 1860, to Agnes E. daughter of William and A. E. (Edgerton) Bragg, of Lake Mills, Wis. They have three sons named Albert Louis, Ralph Arthur and Frank Ward.

The portrait of Governor Hoard is presented on page 196.




SHONEY W. HART, Whitewater, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 190, at Manchester, Iowa, was born in Geneva, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and is the son of Elijah and Cynthia (Williams) Hart. He is of almost unmixed Yankee origin, save a half strain of Pennsylvania Dutch blood he inherits from his mother. His parents belonged to the agricultural class and he was reared to that calling, which he followed until his lawful service to his father was rendered and until he entered the army at the age of 26 years. He felt it his duty from the beginning of the struggle to become a soldier and he enlisted Aug. 20, 1861, in Company F, 2d Ohio Cavalry. He joined his regiment in rendezvous at Cleveland, where

he drilled and received instruction in cavalry tactics. After passing the time from December, 1862, to February, 1863, at Camp Denison, the regiment received orders to go to Fort Leavenworth, and thence went on a long march to Fort Scott, where they were assigned to the Western Department under General Hunter. The headquarters were at Fort Scott, where the regiment was divided into battalions; a part remaining there performing provost duty and one company being detailed as body guard to General Blunt. Company F was assigned to escort trains between the forts, and its members were in constant activity, defending their charges from the Indians and rebels, the former being allies of the confederates. They went as far as Fort Gibson. They had frequent encounters with the guerrillas of Quantrell and Coffey and only escaped destruction by alertness. They had lost their Colonel by promotion in the spring of 1862, and in the fall of the same year Colonel Kauntz assumed command of the regiment. The new official summoned the regiment together and under orders from the Secretary of War, the command, leaving all equipments at Leavenworth, returned to Columbus to receive new outfits throughout in the way of equipments. All the soldiers belonging to the regiment were subjected to medical examination, and such as were considered permanently disabled were discharged. Mr. Hart, who had been promoted to the position of Corporal, was condemned as to health on surgeon's certificate, and received honorable discharge Feb. 9, 1863, and returned to his former home, where he remained in idleness, endeavoring to recruit his health. When he was well he went to Wisconsin, locating at Whitewater and entering the employ of H. A. Conger & Co., as representative salesman. After a time he again determined to enlist and enrolled in Company E, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery,

Sept. 1, 1861. He joined the command at Madison, whence it was sent to the defenses in and about the Federal capital, Battery E being assigned to duty at Fort Lyon, Alexandria. The labor of the several varieties of drill was severe and Mr. Hart continued at Fort Lyon, acquiring a knowledge of every sort of military service except cavalry, until the end of the war, and received his discharge as Sergeant (to which he was elected on the formation of the organization.) June 26, 1865. Soon after receiving his pay at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, he went to Iowa, where he established himself in the hotel business, operating in that avenue many years. In 1889 he returned to Whitewater, locating permanently. He was married Feb. 13, 1856, to Caroline P. Cole, of Painesville, Ohio. Their only child is named Elmer S. Hart. Mr. Hart is a member of the Order of Masonry, is a Republican of decided stamp and records himself as one of the Abolitionists of the old Western Reserve.




 OLIVER A. FRIDDLE, Milton, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 60, was born Jan. 24, 1840, in Germany. In 1849 his parents came to America, locating in Jefferson Co., Wis., where they lived and died. In 1856 the son removed to Janesville, residing there until 1861. When the first shot of the rebellion called from Sumter for defenders of the insulted flag of a united Nation, Mr. Friddle felt it his duty to enter the army. He enlisted April 20, 1861, in Company D, 2d Wisconsin Infantry (Captain Ely), was mustered June 11th, left Wisconsin on the 20th and reached Washington June 25th. He camped on 6th street, moved across the Potomac July 2d, started for Richmond July 16th, and two days after was in line as reserve at Blackburn's

Ford. In that action Company B suffered the loss of one mortally wounded and two others injured. The regiment lay at Centerville until July 21st and on that historic day he was engaged during the forenoon in supporting Pickett's battery. In the afternoon he went on the double-quick to "the right" and thence to the opposite side of the field, leaving equipments on the way. The regiment was badly disorganized in the action, Mr. Friddle becoming separated from his command and making his way to the rear as he best could, with his gun and shoes in either hand. He found a portion of the "2d" at Centerville and went to Fort Corcoran. He went thence, later, to Calorama Heights where the consolidation was made, which afterwards became famous as the "Iron Brigade." (Mr. Friddle's recollection is that it received its distinguishing title after South Mountain.) Here he was ill of measles and rejoined his company in Virginia. He performed scout and camp duty until he went into winter quarters at Camp Tillinghast, in the rear of the Arlington House, and on ground now known as the "National Cemetery." He passed the time in guard duty about the headquarters of Generals McDowell and King, (see sketch), and in picket and scout duty until spring, when he was in the movement to Manassas of wooden gun notoriety. Mr. Friddle participated in the severe duties performed in the vicinity of Fredericksburg under McDowell and was among the re-enforcements which moved to support the action at Cedar Mountain, but arrived too late for action. August 28th he was in the hot fight at Gainesville, engaged in the all-day struggle in which the "Big Hat" brigade passed the day without re-enforcements. The wounded were provided for but the dead lay unburied more than a year. Mr. Friddle carried a wounded comrade named Joe Trumble to the rear and also others during the

action. He was in the "2d Bull Run" two days after, the brigade fighting their way out of an ambuscade, so to speak. September 14th, he fought at South Mountain where the clothing was torn from his shoulders by a shell. September 17th he was at Antietam, receiving three bullets in his clothing and knapsack, and was the only man in his company not killed or wounded. He was in the operations of Burnside at Fredericksburg, participating in the "mud campaign" and started in April, 1863, with the command for active operations. He crossed the Rappahannock and went to fight at Chancellorsville. June 12th the march to Gettysburg commenced and on that date a deserter from the 19th Indiana was shot. On the first day on that field, the 2d Wisconsin under Colonel Fairchild led a charge in which Mr. Friddle was wounded at the outset. A bullet struck him in the left side and knocked him down. In a moment he heard a sound and saw General Reynolds with two of his staff galloping forward. Almost instantly the General seemed sinking and slid off the left side of his horse, the momentum of the animal causing his body to slide along the ground. In another moment Colonel Fairchild rode past toward the rear, calling to know if his men were wounded. Mr. Friddle answered "yes" and the Colonel showed him his dangling, useless arm, hanging loosely from his shoulder. Mr. Friddle hobbled to the Lutheran Theological Seminary at the rear, but was forced to move from his resting place under the trees by the missiles of war which fell thick and fast. On his way toward the town he was overtaken and passed by a stretcher bearing Colonel Fairchild, looking like a dead man from loss of blood. Mr. Friddle obtained shelter in town, but it fell into the hands of the rebels and he jumped through a window, escaping capture also by vaulting over a high board fence. The needs of others

in worse condition left no time for him and he was hurried to the rear, going to hospital at Germantown where his injury first received attention. He passed five months under treatment and was recommended for the Veteran Reserve, but he insisted on returning to his regiment which he did in the winter following. He veteranized and on his return from his furlough he was taken sick at Washington about April 1st, found he had the small pox and went to hospital north of Georgetown. After 14 days he was sent to his regiment at Culpeper and participated in the movements of Grant in the spring campaign of 1864. May 5th, in the Battle of the Wilderness, he received a bullet in his right thigh and was sent from the field to West Hospital at Baltimore. His wound was obstinate in healing and before it entirely closed he went to join the "Independent Battalion" which had been organized, the regiment proper having been mustered out June 11th. He was in the activities of the reconstructed 2d, assisted in the destruction of the Weldon railroad and fought at Hatcher's Run. He participated in all the experiences of the command until the close of the war, took part in the Grand Review, and was mustered out of service with his regiment at Madison, July 11, 1865. In the fall of 1864 he was made Sergeant and was afterward promoted to 2d Sergeant. He has been a resident of Milton since the war, where he has operated as a blacksmith.



 CHARLES BANNISTER, Troy Center, Walworth Co., Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post, No. 171, at East Troy, was born Nov. 8, 1845, in Mukwonago, Waukesha Co., Wis., and is the son of Dr. Charles B. and Maria W. (Lawrence) Bannister. His father was born at Bennington, Vermont, in 1816, and

was reared to manhood in his native State, where he studied medicine with his father and removed to Eagle, Wis., in 1812, where he became a pioneer farmer and physician. He is still living and engaged in the practice of his profession. The mother of Mr. Bannister was born April 11, 1822, in Wampsville, Madison Co., New York, and was married to Dr. Bannister when she was 19 years old and accompanied him to Wisconsin. Her ancestors were natives of the Empire State. In 1866 the family removed to Eagle, where she died June 21, 1878. Of their three children only Mr. Bannister of this sketch is living. Emma died in 1861, aged 16 years, and Venora died some years later. Charles was reared as the son of a pioneer on a farm in Mukwonago, and when 17 years old enlisted in the 28th Wisconsin Infantry, but parental authority prevented his departure with the command, although every influence was brought to bear to that effect. When he was 19, Feb. 10, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, 46th Wisconsin Infantry, for one year or during the war. He was mustered at Madison, went to Louisville, and thence to Athens, Ala., where he was occupied until his discharge in camp and guard duty on the Nashville & Decatur railroad. He contracted malarial fever, from which he was in hospital several weeks, and also found entertainment in chasing guerrillas. Sept. 27, 1865, he received honorable discharge and returned to his home, where he operated on the farm about two years. Since that date he has been occupied in an important position by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad corporation. He was married Sept. 18, 1870, to Esther Morrow, a native of the North of Ireland. Her parents, Thomas and Mary (Lackey) Morrow, were of the race of Scotch-Irish, coming to this country when their daughter was five years old, and she was the fourth in order of birth of their five chil-

dren. They located in Walworth, and the father died in 1863; her mother is still living in Troy. Mr. and Mrs. Bannister have four sons, born and named as follows: Harvey, Aug. 24, 1871; Byron B., Aug. 10, 1875; Charles B., July 6, 1880; Harry H., April 27, 1882. Mr. Bannister is a prominent citizen of Troy Center and is a member of Royal Arch Masons at Elkhorn, Wis.



JAMES D. LINZEY, Decatur, Green Co., Wis., a charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 90, was born at Orangeport, Niagara Co., New York, May 10, 1836. His father, Datus Linzey, was born in the Dominion of Canada, and went to the State of New York in 1829 where he married Eunice Patterson; he lost his life by an accident while working on the locks at Lockport, New York, when his only child was three years old, leaving his wife unprovided for. She was born July 28, 1817, in Williamsfield, N. Y., and was the daughter of Jessie and Pattie (Groves) Patterson. Her father was born June 8, 1761, in Brimfield, Mass., and was a patriot of the Revolution, dying Dec. 11, 1852, in Royalton, Niagara Co., N. Y. Her mother was born in Colerain, Mass., July 5, 1790, and died Feb. 7, 1853. Mrs. Linzey is one of four children—a son and three daughters; and only herself and a sister, Mrs. Lucy Simons, survive; the mother learned the business of a tailoress and sustained herself and child, removing to Geneva, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, where she still resides, aged 74 years. The father was the single member of his family who removed to the States.

When her son was six years old the mother of Mr. Linzey went to Albion, N. Y., and when

he was 10 years old he took upon himself the burden of his own support which he has never transferred to another. He became the friend and assistant of a sporting man named Jerome Hardy, and rode his horses privately until he was capable of doing so in a profitable manner and, when he was 13 years old, he rode a winning race on a running horse in favor of his employer, who retained his services several years and he rode the winning horse on many occasions. The mother married James H. Hart, of Ashtabula Co., Ohio. When he was 19 years old Mr. Linzey engaged in an independent enterprise as a horse trainer and operated two years at Buffalo, going to St. Louis, Mo., where he was pursuing his business when the local interests were thrown in chaos by the advent of civil war. He sold out (at a sacrifice of \$7,000) expecting to enlist in the 14th Missouri Infantry, but went to Illinois and enlisted at Alton, May 28, 1861, in Company D, 2d Illinois Cavalry. He was mustered at Springfield, June 13th, and after a month in Cairo went successively with the regiment in cavalry movements to Fort Holt, Ky., Bird's Point, Mo., and Carbondale, Ill., where the troops drilled on the farm of General Logan. In order to preserve the crops from injury the cavalry drilled on a new piece of land where stumps were abundant. Many accidents occurred, Mr. Linzey being thrown by a vicious horse and his arm literally "smashed." His aversion to the hospital was so great that he determined to bear everything and accompanied his command to Fort Holt, Clarksville, Mo., Cape Girardeau, Bloomington, Clarksville and other places on the intermediate routes, performing cavalry service all the time. During the spring and summer of 1862 the regiment was constantly on the move until the fall of New Madrid, where Mr. Linzey was placed under guard and sent to the hospital, but made his

escape and rejoined his regiment at Memphis, where he was taken to hospital again, to be transferred six weeks later to hospital at Mound City, Ill., where he was discharged under General Order relieving all disabled men, Jan. 15, 1863. He went straight back to his company and reported to General Grant for duty, who detailed him as a scout in secret service. He was in the fight at Little Rock, carrying a musket and performed scouting duty thereabouts for two months, when he was ordered to report for duty to Colonel Hardy of the 14th Missouri. After five months he went to Bloomington as a scout for General Davidson and, two months later, went to General Carr at Little Rock, remaining with him until July 18, 1865,—and was captured twice by Quantrell and his Lieutenant, Jesse James, on the same service,—when he received final discharge. During his experiences as a scout Mr. Linzey passed through many perilous incidents, being captured once at Circe, near Little Rock, and making his escape after four days by eluding his captors. Once he gave a guard a countersign and as he rode past, the man's piece was accidentally discharged which terrified his horse and he had to run the gauntlet of a line of Union soldiers who believed him a fugitive. His former residence in St. Louis, combined with his business there wrought him much good, as his acquaintances were ignorant of his entering the Union army. The soldiers of the 14th Missouri confiscated a valuable habit, saddle and bridle belonging to the daughter of General Price and Mr. Linzey, formerly known to her father as a horse dealer, kindly offered his services to recover the property. General Price gave him a pass which permitted him to visit any and all rebel posts and he visited 57 camps and fortifications, ostensibly in pursuit of the business which sent him forth in Union interests. The pass had been countersigned by Jeff Davis,

(who was buried on the day this sketch was transcribed, Dec. 11, 1889).

After the war, Mr. Linzey went into the same business at Barry, Pike Co., Ill., dealt in horses two years, married and bought a farm on which he located. The next year he farmed in McLean Co., Ill., and in 1870 went to Brodhead, Wis., and purchased his agricultural property in the vicinity. He was married Oct. 20, 1867, to Emma, daughter of Andrew Booth, and born in Pennsylvania, whence she was taken by her parents when a year old to Barry, where her mother is still living aged 90 years; her father died in 1873. One child born to Mr. and Mrs. Linzey died in infancy; Eunice L. was born Sept. 30, 1868; Hattie F., Dec. 7, 1869; Ellie L., April 29, 1874; Jay H., Feb. 20, 1880.

Mrs. Linzey is one of the charter members of the Woman's Relief Corps at Brodhead and she and her husband are prominent members of the organizations to which they belong.



CHARLES KNUTSON, (Army Register Knudson), Menomonie, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 58, was born May 11, 1839, in Christiana, Norway, and is the only son of Knud Halvorson and Bertha Maria Peterson. His father and mother died while he was an infant and he was reared by an uncle and aunt, coming to America in 1861, landing in the spring at Quebec and coming direct to Menomonie, where he had relatives. He engaged in the lumber business and worked for the same firm until he enlisted at Menomonie and was mustered Sept. 13, 1862, in the 5th Wisconsin Infantry in Company K, which was recruited at Menomonie by Captain Mott, and he went from rendezvous at Madison to the regiment, joining it just after

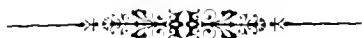
the fight at Antietam in Hancock's Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Corps. After remaining in camp at Hagerstown until December, they crossed the Rappahannock to fight at Fredericksburg. At Hagerstown the companies were reorganized, Mr. Knutson being placed in Company G. The winter was passed at Belle Plain until the Mud Campaign, after which the regiment remained there until spring, when the "Light Division" was organized, including five regiments, and in April went on the campaign of the Rappahannock, forming the skirmish line on the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville road. Mr. Knutson was in the picket line and from the deep bed of the road, which served as breastworks, at daylight May 1st, he saw rebel heads pop up all along the line, followed by the sort of intercourse called "blackguarding." The firing commenced about 11 o'clock and in a half hour support came, the lines being doubled. The troops made their charge and drove the rebel line, taking several prisoners. This opened the road to Fredericksburg and ended the fighting of May 2d, and on the 3d the regiment marched into Fredericksburg, formed a line in front of Marye's Heights, about 400 yards from the line of rebel works, where they stayed two hours drawing the fire of the batteries and practically without protection. About 11 o'clock Colonel Allen walked in front of them, under fire, and addressed them as follows, which was distinctly heard by them: "Boys, do you see those Heights? You have got to take them! You think you cannot do it; but you can! You will do it! When the order "Forward" is given, you will start at double-quick—you will not fire a gun—you will not stop until you get the order to halt! *You will never get that order!*" An order followed and the charge was made on the double-quick amidst the shells of the rebels and the firing from sharpshooters

behind stone walls. The rifle pits were first taken and the men climbed to the top, taking the batteries. Mr. Knutson was wounded just as he entered one of the rifle pits by a sharpshooter, the ball entering his right shoulder and knocking him down. By the time support came he was on his feet and aided in taking the batteries and remained with the regiment during the day, loss of blood compelling him to go to the Corps hospital at night to have his hurt dressed. The command could not hold the position so gallantly taken, and retired during the night across the Rappahannock River, Mr. Knutson remaining a few days at hospital at Belle Plain and afterwards rejoining his company. In June the regiment crossed the river and skirmished with the rebels while their army was crossing on the way to Pennsylvania, and while on the march to Gettysburg the gun and knapsack of Mr. Knutson were carried for him to enable him to keep up, and he arrived on that field with his regiment about noon, July 2, 1863, after marching all night. The regiment was held in reserve through the succeeding fighting, exposed to constant fire from the batteries. During the night of July 3d they were in position on Little Round Top and Mr. Knutson, in the pursuit after the rebels on the 4th, had to take a gun from the field. The regiment was in the advance on the retreat and went into camp near Warrenton. About two weeks later the command was ordered to New York to aid in quelling the draft riots, and the companies were distributed at various points, Company G being stationed at Poughkeepsie, and there drew clothes and money. About the middle of October, the rebels crossed the Rappahannock and the regiment received orders to return to camp at Warrenton, and, November 7th, was in the charge on the fortifications at Rappahannock Station, taking position

about 10 o'clock, 600 yards in front of the works. A conference followed as to the best plan of taking them, and General Russell said he could take them without aid from the 6th Corps. Sedgwick told him to proceed and he deployed half of the 5th Wisconsin and 6th Maine on the skirmish line and the other half as support and gave the order to charge. While moving on the double quick, the discovery was made that the guns were not loaded nor bayonets fixed, and they stopped in the midst of a shower of shot and canister. The skirmishers charged and were repulsed, but the support rushed forward and took the forts, capturing a battery of six guns and many prisoners. Seven full regiments were defending the forts and seven regimental colors were taken. Mr. Knutson was struck by a ball on his foot and by another in his haversack, which spoiled the hardtack he had left. On the morning after the battle they crossed the Rappahannock and went into winter quarters at Brandy Station. November 24th they were ordered out to the Mine Run fight for naught and went to the campaign of the Wilderness in the spring. During the winter a call was made for naval recruits and, as Mr. Knutson had had experience on the sea in his youth, he enlisted as a sailor on the gunboat *Proteus*, and was sent to Baltimore for examination and thence to the naval station at Key West to the *Proteus* and engaged in cruising in the Gulf of Mexico, and participated in the bombardment of Galveston. During the cruise the *Proteus* captured several valuable blockade runners and returned to New York after the war, leaving Key West the 1st of May. Mr. Knutson was placed on the receiving ship, *North Carolina*, and was mustered out June 7, 1866, and returned to Menomonic. He engaged with the firm for which he had formerly worked, remaining with them until the fall of 1888, engaged as a saw filer.

In 1879-80 he was Town Treasurer. At the election in the fall of 1888 he was the successful candidate on the Republican ticket for Register of Deeds of Dunn County and is serving in that official position.

He was married June 14, 1867, at Menomonic to Caroline, daughter of Ole Evenson, and the oldest of ten children; she was very patriotic and active in aiding the Union cause, taking a deep interest in the soldiers and their welfare. Her father is a farmer by occupation, has resided in Dunn County since 1857, and is one of the oldest and most substantial citizens. Mr. Knutson by marriage has one son, Oscar. Mr. Knutson is a member of the A. O. U. W.



CHARLES FRANTZ, Kenosha, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 230, was born in Minden, Westphalia, Germany, June 24, 1810, and is the son of Frederick and Dora Frantz. His father was a teacher in the public schools of Minden 55 years and is now, at the age of 82 years, living in retirement on half pay in Minden where his wife died. In 1855 Mr. Frantz and his sister Dora came to America. (His father's family included five children. Herman, his twin brother, is the only one deceased; Fritz is the eldest; Dora is Mrs. Henry Reinhold, of Kenosha; Julia is the youngest.) They landed at the port of New York in February, 1855, and went directly to Kenosha. Mr. Frantz worked on a farm for a short time, when he went to Chicago and engaged as a clerk in a grocery and was so occupied successively at St. Louis and Davenport, Iowa, and finally returned in 1859 to Kenosha where he engaged in the same occupation with R. B. Winslow.

When the recruiting office for the 9th Wisconsin Infantry was opened at Kenosha, he was

appointed recruiting officer and enrolled a number of men. On the organization of the command he was made Second Lieutenant of Company C, his commission dating September 7, 1861. He was mustered under it October 29th and left the State Jan. 22, 1862, for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where he expected to take part in the expedition under General Lane, and a long march to Fort Scott was experienced to little purpose. When they moved subsequently to Baxter's Springs, they had plenty of miscellaneous military duty in the way of fighting guerrillas and rebel Indians. Through the difficulties with Colonel Wier, the regiment suffered needlessly from marching and when transferred to Salomon's management they proceeded to Fort Scott. When the Army of the Frontier was organized, the 9th was assigned to the 1st Brigade under Salomon. March 19, 1862, Mr. Frantz was promoted to First Lieutenant of Company A. A part of the regiment were in the fight at Newtonia and suffered severely. The command afterwards moved to reinforce the troops fighting at Prairie Grove, Mo., marching on the double-quick 55 miles in a few hours to reach there at nightfall after the battle was over, as it proved, the rebels muffling their wheels and retreating in the night. The command remained at Prairie Grove or Rheas' Mills and was in various expeditions. Mr. Frantz engaged as a scout and in foraging and skirmishing until the regiment went to St. Louis, where they performed guard duty. They went thence to Helena and next to Little Rock. Dec. 25, 1862, Lieutenant Frantz was commissioned Captain of Company G. He was in an expedition to the White River, going to Duvall's Bluff. After several raids and skirmishes through the winter, they remained in the vicinity of Little Rock, Ark. They had been assigned to the 7th Corps under Steele who was ordered in March to join Banks

on the Red River expedition. While endeavoring to do so, the regiment was constantly under assault from guerrillas and fought in skirmishes which partook of the character of battles in importance. An action with the troops of Marmaduke detained them until news was received of the failure of Banks, when Steele set out on his return to Little Rock with every promise of a battle on the way. The outlook was good for, April 30th at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark., the enemy under Kirby Smith and Price, engaged the Union troops. The fighting commenced before seven in the morning and while the Union troops were crossing the river, Captain Frantz was shot in his left arm by a minie ball. He was taken prisoner and with half a hundred wounded men passed three days in a small log cabin. On the first morning a dozen were found dead. The rest were marched to Princeton, where Captain Frantz suffered amputation of his arm, the regimental surgeon having been retained with the wounded. Four weeks later he went with the others to Tyler, Texas, to the stockade prison, where they were exchanged in February, 1865, and marched thence to the mouth of the Red River, barefooted and under strict guard. Their prison fare was about a pint of cornmeal daily and a small amount of meat once a week. Sometimes they had nothing but unground corn. They went thence to New Orleans and, four weeks later, joined their regiment at Little Rock. Captain Frantz received a furlough, as he was very feeble and after his arrival at home was discharged under General Order No. 15, issued May 15th for the discharge of all officers then on furlough. He proceeded to St. Louis, Mo., where he was mustered out. He returned to Kenosha where he resumed the duties of civil life and gave his attention to recovering his health. His straightforward career in private as in soldier's life recommended him

for positions of trust and, in the spring of 1866 he was elected City Treasurer and was twice re-elected. In the fall of 1868 he was elected Register of Deeds. He was appointed Postmaster at Kenosha, was re-appointed successively in 1873, 1877 and 1881, and held the position until August, 1886, when his successor was sworn in. In January, 1887, he was appointed to a position in the land office at Madison, in which he served until June following, when he met with an accident which disabled him for life. He was crossing the track at Kenosha depot when the cable of a gravel train broke and struck him in the back, throwing his body into the air. He was taken home, remained unconscious several weeks and did not leave his bed for seven months. Captain Frantz has borne his misfortune with the same fortitude and courage which characterized his career as a soldier. He has always been an honored citizen of Kenosha, commanding the respect and confidence of the community and his name honors the page of history.

He was married Feb. 17, 1870, to Angeline, daughter of Joseph and Angeline (Brooks) Martin and their children are named Charles G., Albert W., Ralph H., Mamie C., Lulu B. and Dora M. The parents of the wife and mother died in Kenosha.



WILLIAM A. LOGAN, Eagle, Wis., a prominent business man and formerly a member of Franklin Bigelow Post, No. 167, while it was in existence, was born Oct. 11, 1842, in Nova Scotia, and is the son of John A. and Margaret (McDonald) Logan. The father was born in Nova Scotia and the mother in Glasgow, Scotland. Their family included eight children and three sons and two daughters are still living. When

William was about four years old his parents removed to Bangor, Maine, and three years later they located in Waukesha Co., Wis. Soon after the father and oldest daughter died, leaving seven children for the mother to provide for as best she could. The son, being a boy of independent character, when eight years old went to live with a farmer, with whom he remained until the family was reunited under the roof tree of John Griffith, a farmer, to whom the mother was married. William attended school when opportunity served and worked on the farm until he entered the army. He enlisted Nov. 11, 1861, in Company K, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, at Eagle and went to Kenosha, where he was mustered at Camp Harvey, going thence to St. Louis, and, after passing the intervening time until April in Benton Barracks, the regiment went down the river on transports to Cape Girardeau and operated during the following summer in scouting and skirmishing with the guerrillas of Quantrell, Marmaduke and Mosby. June 12, 1862, Mr. Logan was seriously injured by a fall from his horse, which crippled his right arm and shoulder. No medical aid was at hand, the surgeon, Dr. Gregory, having been killed on the 11th day of the month at Chalk Bluffs by a rebel sharpshooter. After five days Mr. Logan went to Bloomfield, 30 miles distant from the camp, where for the first time his injuries received medical attention. He remained a day in hospital, received a 20-day furlough and returned to Eagle, reporting at Madison on the expiration of his leave of absence. He was there examined and discharged as unfit for military duty, July 22, 1862. He carried his arm in a sling nearly a year and, after supervising the work on his mother's farm through the summer of 1863, in the fall of 1864 he went to Washington, D. C., to enlist in a battery of Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, but the command

was filled and, after staying at the Capital some time, he returned to Eagle. He learned that the 46th Wisconsin Infantry was in process of organization and, Feb. 7, 1865, he enlisted in Company E and went from camp of rendezvous at Madison to Louisville, en route to Athens, Ala., where the regiment was assigned to duty on the Nashville & Decatur railroad. He served as Corporal of his company and was occasionally engaged with the rebels in slight encounters, his military service there comparing very favorably with his earlier experiences. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., September 27th, and was discharged at Madison three or four days later.

He returned to Eagle, Wis., and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1866 he married Mary L. Ackley, a resident and native of Walworth county. Mrs. Logan is the daughter of Charles and Louisa (Bunker) Ackley, farmers of Walworth county, where the father is still living. He was formerly a lake captain. The mother died in 1868. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Logan went to Wineshiek Co., Iowa, and returned after a year to Eagle. He engaged again in farming and also in expressing merchandise to Milwaukee, in which he was engaged until 1875, when he became interested in lumber business at Eagle, in which he operated 13 years. The firm with which he was connected dissolved partnership and Mr. Logan was occupied in a hotel at Waukesha three summers. In 1887 he engaged in lumber interests at Eagle, and in October, 1888, he commenced to buy grain for F. Kraus & Co., of Milwaukee, grain merchants, and is manager of the elevator at Eagle. His family includes three daughters, named Anna M., Gertrude L. and Edith M. Mr. Logan is a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen. He had three brothers in the civil war. George enlisted July 31, 1862, in Company A, 24th Wisconsin In-

fantry, and fought at Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga, being shot to death in the latter fight, Sept. 20, 1863. John A. Logan enlisted in Company I, 13th Wisconsin Infantry, and died from injuries received in service. Robert M. was a member of the 7th Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, and is now (1889) Clerk of the Circuit Court at Philips, Price Co., Wis. He is also engaged in lumber business.



CHARLES E. HARRIS, Palmyra, Wis., a former soldier of the civil war, was born near Newburg, Orange Co., New York, Oct. 7, 1841, and in 1856 accompanied his parents, Abram and Eliza A. (Mitchell) Harris, both of whom were natives of New York, to Jefferson Co., Wis., and they afterward located at Palmyra, where the father is still living on a farm. The mother died about 1885. Mr. Harris passed his childhood and youth on the farm and at school and learned the trade of a harness maker. This was his occupation until he entered the army. Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and was mustered into service at Madison. The battery was sent forward thence to Arlington Heights and successively to several forts in the defenses of Washington, the company being detailed with heavy guns to attempt to reach Manassas during the second fight at Bull Run, but reached there in time only to perform some effective service on the Loudon railroad. The battery returned to Washington and during the final months of its stay in the defenses of the Capital was stationed at Battery Rogers, where Mr. Harris performed severe labor in heavy and light artillery drill and in infantry practice. He was mustered out in August, 1865. He returned to Wiscon-

sin and located at Palmyra, where he passed three months in recruiting his health, finally resuming his trade. Later he went to Rome in Jefferson county, where he conducted a harness shop. Four years after he returned to Palmyra, purchased a home and, a few years later, went to Whitewater, where he was again occupied in harness making until he fixed his permanent abode at Palmyra. He was married at Oak Hill, in 1866, to Adelia Brockway, a resident of Palmyra and a native of Ohio. Her father died in the Buckeye State when she was young and after her mother's second marriage she accompanied her to Wisconsin; her mother died at Watwatosa in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have two daughters and two sons, named Eva, (Mrs. Stahl); Frank, (with the C. M. & St. P. R. R.); William and Ida. Mr. Harris is occupied in farming; while a resident at Whitewater he became a member of the G. A. R. Post of that place.



ANTHONY HAMMOND, a charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 27, at Lake Geneva, Wis., where he is a resident, was born in Ripon, North Riding, Yorkshire, England, Jan. 16, 1838, in a house and on a farm on which his ancestors had lived for generations and whose succession had passed through four descendants named John, the last being his father. John and Elizabeth (Blackman) Hammond, his parents, whose family comprised 11 children—six sons and five daughters—lived and died on the home place. Four only of the sons came to America. Mr. Hammond passed his early life in the manner his ancestors had done, going to school a few weeks in the winter and working on the farm summers. When he was 11 years old he was apprenticed to learn the trade of blacksmith

and, six months before his indentures expired, he came to America with his brother Christopher, two others, named John and Edmund, having preceded them in their removal to the New World. He was just at manhood when he became a part of the New World, with its business and its hurrying rush for place, and, after landing at the port of New York, with his brother, he hastened to Racine, where he was occupied in gardening two years. His brother John died in 1862; Edmund lives in Nevada; Christopher is a wagon maker in Burlington, Racine county. Mr. Hammond resided in Racine until 1867. He was occupied in various employments until he obtained a situation as clerk in a drug store where he was interested when he enlisted Aug. 7, 1862, in Company A, 22d Wisconsin Infantry, Colonel Utley. After leaving the State the regiment went to Cincinnati which was in a considerable state of alarm from the threatening movements of Kirby Smith in Northern Kentucky, and, after crossing to Covington, they made various changes of base, finally going to Danville and thence to Louisville and Nashville. In March they were in the reconnoissance to Spring Hill and in the action on the next day, Mr. Hammond escaping the general disaster which overtook the bulk of the troops at Thompson's Station only to be captured by Forrest, March 25th, while guarding a trestle at Brentwood Station, being taken before day and marching to Columbia. Thence they went to Tullahoma where they were stripped of everything which could be available to the rebels, sent to Richmond in cattle cars and passed a short time in Libby, whence they went on parole which they had received at Columbia to Annapolis and, after being clothed and supplied with other necessities, they went to Baltimore and Pittsburg en route to St. Louis, where they awaited exchange and went thence to join their com-

mand at Murfreesboro in time to take part in the Atlanta campaign. There Mr. Hammond was assigned to the 9th Ohio Battery and he was in the fight at Resaca, Buzzard's Roost and the various struggles known as Kenesaw Mountain. He fought at Culp's Hill, at Big Shanty and Peach Tree Creek and was in all the miscellaneous movements of the regiment until the fall of Atlanta in September. His health had been failing and after the evacuation he was sent to Chattanooga to hospital No. 1, rejoining his company after two months at Goldsboro, the march to the sea having been accomplished. The actions in the Carolinas were the only fights in which his regiment was involved in which he did not participate. He accompanied the command through Virginia to Alexandria and Washington and received honorable discharge June 12, 1865. He returned to Racine where he engaged in railroad work and he remained until 1867, when he went to Elkhorn and thence after nine years to Geneva Lake, operating in both places as a blacksmith and he is still engaged in that calling.

He was married at Delavan, Wis., Aug. 8, 1871, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas and Diantha (Blackman) Percy, a native of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond have had several children, two of whom died in early childhood. Mary E. was born July 8, 1872; Ann S., Aug. 12, 1875; Christopher in 1881. The parents are communicants in the Episcopal Church at Geneva Lake.



EUGENE BARTLETT, a manufacturer of Brodhead, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 90, was born in Schuylerville, Saratoga Co., New York, Jan. 7, 1844. He traces his origin to an ancestor who came to this country on one of the voyages of

the Mayflower and whose descendants settled for successive generations in Massachusetts. His father and mother, L. C. and Jane A. (Ellsworth) Bartlett, are still living in Brodhead. Nathan Bartlett, great grandfather of Eugene, resided at Royalston, Mass., and there married; his family included three sons and three daughters named Silas, Ira, Nathan, Sallie, (Mrs. Van Patent); Elizabeth, (Mrs. Col. Fisher), and Nancy, (Mrs. Gregory). Nathan Bartlett was born in Royalston, and married Mary Miller, removing to Vermont about 1810, and there engaged in farming until 1845, when he went to Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Newark, Rock county, which his son, L. C. Bartlett, had located the previous year. He died on the place at the age of 86 years. His family comprised 11 children, of whom his son, L. C., was sixth in order of birth. The latter was born at Waterford, Caledonia Co., Vermont, Jan. 20, 1821, and resided in the Green Mountain State until 1854, when he went to Wisconsin, and after residing at Beloit two years went to Albany, Green county, and in 1868 fixed his permanent residence at Brodhead, engaging in the manufacture of wagons and sleighs and other stock of the same character, and is still actively occupied in the prosecution of his business, associated with his son. He is in firm, sound health and gives his personal attention to the details of his affairs daily. The mother of Mr. Bartlett is the daughter of Charles and Mary Ellsworth; her marriage took place in 1823; her children included six sons and a daughter, all of whom are living, named in the order of their birth as follows: Eugene, George W., John E., Emmett, Kate, (widow of H. T. Stewart of Brodhead), William and Charles.

John E. and Eugene enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, in Company F, 31st Wisconsin Infantry. After being mustered in in October, the company

went to Prairie du Chien and performed guard duty over rebel prisoners and engaged in drill practice until the final organization at Racine in January, 1863; they left the State March 1st and went to Columbus, Ky., to Fort Halleck and were engaged six months in garrison and picket guard on the river and scouted and skirmished about six months. In September they went to Nashville, thence to LaVergne and Murfreesboro and, until June, the latter place was headquarters while they picketed the intervening distance to Normandy. They performed important service, scouting in the surrounding country and keeping it clear from rebels and removed to Nashville and did patrol and guard duty; July 5th they were transferred to the 3d Brigade, 1st Division and 20th Army Corps, receiving orders to connect with troops for the Atlantic campaign. July 21st they entered the Union line of battle and Mr. Bartlett was in all the fighting of whatever character through the siege of Atlanta. After the surrender he went with the regiment into the fortifications, where recruiting for the march to the sea took place and in November joined the forces of Sherman for the Great March. During its course, Mr. Bartlett experienced all the vicissitudes and dangers incident to such a journey and after reaching Savannah lived on a pint of rice and roasted acorns daily while awaiting the subsidence of the water. After the surrender of the city they moved within and remained some time, making expeditions to the surrounding country in the interest of the Union Government. Thence they marched through South Carolina, crossing into North Carolina at Cheraw and proceeding towards Goldsboro. At Averysboro they were in action in which the 31st lost heavily, but the rebels were driven to Bentonville, where the regiment was again in action and suffered greater losses. Reaching Goldsboro after 65 days of marching,

during which they had torn up railroads, destroyed rebel supplies, burned villages and had been in a driving rain more than a third of the time, they were in almost as distressed condition from hunger and privation and exposure as the multitudes who had been released from the rebel prisons in anticipation of the arrival of Union troops at the various points. Many were barefooted and all were in tattered clothing, which was replaced at Goldsboro, and they started for Raleigh and were in pursuit of the fleeing rebels when intelligence of the surrender of Johnston was received. Mr. Bartlett accompanied his command to Richmond, marching thence to Washington, and he was in the Grand Review, remaining in Virginia two weeks, after which he was mustered out and returned to Madison, where he was paid and discharged July 8, 1865. He returned to Albany where he resumed connection with the business of a manufacturer and in 1868 went to Brodhead.

He was married at Albany, Sept. 30, 1866, to Augusta Davidson, a native of the State of New York. Mortimer, born Aug. 29, 1870, is the only child. Mrs. Bartlett is prominent in society in Brodhead and is an active worker in the Woman's Relief Corps. The position of the family is second to none in the vicinity and the business firm is considered one of the most substantial of the locality.



JOHAN H. HOLLAND, Genoa Junction, Wis., a soldier of the civil war, was born at Somerset, Crawford Co., Pa., Nov. 14, 1826. His father and mother, John H. and Anna (Dearborn) Holland, were born in the State of New York. His father was a sailor and a ship carpenter and died of yellow fever at Michigan City, Ind., where he had gone to build a pier. The son was three years old and

in the next year his mother died. When wholly orphaned he was taken in charge by his uncle, John Dearborn, with whom he remained until he was 13 years old, when he went to work on a farm and also performed such other labor as opportunity offered. He had a brother and sister, named Anna Charlotte and Peter Joseph, of whom he has lost all trace. In 1844 he went to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, returning after five months to Pennsylvania and, in the spring to New York, whence he went to Kenosha, Wis., in 1851 and, soon after located in Bloomfield, Walworth County, engaging in farm labor until he entered the army. Aug. 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 95th Illinois Infantry and was mustered at Rockford, Ill., whence he went to the seat of war. The command was sent to Jackson, Tenn., via Chicago and Cairo, and two weeks later went to Grand Gulf, the regiment being sent in pursuit of Price and Mr. Holland was in a fight at Coldwater. Afterwards he accompanied the command down the river and worked on bridges and performed other military service en route to Abbeville, where he was taken sick and sent to Holly Springs hospital, where he remained about one month. When Murphy surrendered, December 20, 1862, the sick were sent to La Grange and Memphis, Tenn.; and Mr. Holland remained at the former place until his discharge, April 6, 1863, on surgeon's certificate of permanent disability. He returned home and was wholly unable to rise from his bed or chair for three months, when he became able to move on crutches. The next year he was able to work a little and during the following year was compelled to sell the place and he moved to Genoa Junction, where he opened a meat market and continued its management from 1870 to 1886, when he retired from active and regular business. He is afflicted with a spinal disease causing paralysis.

He was married Jan. 1, 1846, at Lancaster, Erie Co., New York, to Jeanette, daughter of John and Kate (Goodcourage) Schermerhorn. She was born in New York of ancestors who belonged to the early settlers of the city and is a lineal descendant of the family on her father's side which was allied to Aneka Jans, and she is an heir to the Trinity church estates in the great metropolis. Mr. and Mrs. Holland are the parents of 10 children, of whom five survive. Harriet A. is married to Warren Palmerston, of Genoa Junction; Warren is a farmer in Lake County, Illinois; Marcy O., resides at Geneva; he was five years a member of the regular army, enlisting Sept. 19, 1876, and receiving discharge in 1881, from Company K, 2d U. S. Cavalry. He enlisted soon after the Custer massacre. Wallace L. is a blacksmith of McHenry Co., Ill.; Elmer E. is a painter and resides at Genoa Junction.



BENJAMIN GASSER, a resident of Watertown, Wis., and a member of O. D. Pease Post, No. 94, was born Feb. 11, 1832, in Berne, Switzerland. His father's name was John Gasser. The son learned the trade of a shoemaker in his native country and at nineteen came alone to America. He passed five years in Milwaukee when he removed to Watertown and established his business as a shoemaker. In 1860, he went to Brookfield, Wis., and remained there until he entered the military service. March 7, 1865, he enlisted in Company H, 48th Wisconsin Infantry and made connection with the command at Milwaukee. Fifteen days later he left the State for St. Louis and a week later left Benton Barracks under orders for Paoli, Kansas. There the eight companies which had been mustered were distributed to different

points, Company H going to Olathe. About three months after it moved across the plains to Fort Larned where the company performed guard duty, protecting the settlers and fort from Indians. The march there, after being disappointed in expectation of being mustered out after the war had closed, was particularly severe, being nearly 300 miles in extent late in the season. About the middle of December the company went to Fort Leavenworth and thence to Madison, where it was mustered out Jan. 3, 1866.

Mr. Gasser returned to his farm at Brookfield where he managed his property and engaged also in shoemaking. He returned to Watertown in 1873, where he has since worked at his trade.

He was married in 1859 to Magdalene Winzenried, and they have seven children—six daughters and a son. Two of the former are married.



HARLAN PAGE GOODMAN, Watertown, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 34, was born in Bethlehem, Albany Co., New York, June 11, 1843, and his father, Stephen Goodman, was born in the same place, Dec. 11, 1816. The latter was a carpenter by trade and the son of a sire born in the North of Ireland of Scotch descent and a Presbyterian in faith. Stephen Goodman married Sarah Crosby Runnels, daughter of Jacob and Phoebe (Crosby) Runnels, whose mother was a Quakeress and both her parents were of English origin. They were married at Salesville, Sharon, New York, by a Baptist minister named Toppings, Dec. 9, 1834. Feb. 6, 1854, they started with their family for Palmyra, Wisconsin, where they arrived on the 10th and located on a farm on which the

father died, Nov. 13, 1861. He was a good man in name and in nature, an Abolitionist of radical stripe and a firm believer in the Lincoln administration. The son remained on the farm until he was 19 years old when he determined to enlist and Aug. 19, 1862, he did so in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, the only regiment of that character the State sent to the war. He went to Madison and thence to Washington where he joined his company at Fort Cass. The period was one of exceeding excitement there, as McClellan had been driven from the Peninsula and the disaster to Pope's troops soon after, aroused the greatest alarm regarding the Nation's capital city. The duties to which Colonel C. C. Meservy's command was subjected were extremely laborious, as the emergency would permit of little delay for red tape or anything else, and, in addition to their three-fold drill, including infantry, heavy and light artillery practice, they were assigned to heavy labor on the fortifications and Mr. Goodman assisted in the construction of six of the forts in the chain about Washington. At the time the command was inspected by the British officers they received the highest commendations for cleanliness and perfection of drill and discipline. Sometime in July, Mr. Goodman was attacked with typhoid fever, which, developing into the malignant type, he was sent to Battery Rogers' hospital, where he remained under the care of Dr. Burkey two months. On the organization of the regimental band, which was detailed from the several companies, he was connected therewith and played one of the leading instruments. After his return from the hospital he was seized with fever and ague, from which he suffered during the remainder of his term of enlistment. One of the special details on which he served was that which was sent to Fort Buffalo in anticipation of the invasion of

Lee, 40 men being detailed for the duty. After his return to Wisconsin, he resumed his occupation of agriculturist which he continued until 1870, when he disposed of his property and engaged in the business of a grocer and butcher. He continued to operate in these until 1875, when he learned the business of photography, in which he has since been engaged. He remained in Palmyra three years, occupied in that avenue of business, when he removed to Whitewater and established a prosperous and profitable trade. He is a good type of the American business man and honors his record as a soldier in his daily life.

July 6, 1865, while still a soldier, he was married to Caroline L. Pease and their only child is named Charlotte Lucinda. Mr. Goodman is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, of the A. O. U. W. and of the Good Templars. His brother, Lieut. E. Goodman, was one of the 1st Wisconsin soldiers to enlist in the war, and fought at Bull Run. He was in the 2d Wisconsin Infantry and on the conversion of his company into artillery he was commissioned Lieutenant. Another brother, Stephen O. Goodman, served through the war in a Minnesota regiment.



WILLIAM STRUEBIG, Lieutenant in charge of the Northwest Police Station at Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 2, was born Nov. 14, 1844, in Lesser Braunschweig, Germany, and the next year after his birth his parents, Charles Henry and Louisa (Waltman) Struebig, came to America, landing at New Orleans October 15th. They removed successively to St. Louis, Red Bud, Randolph Co., Illinois, and Waterloo in the same State, and, in 1856, to

Freedom, in the Sucker State, where the senior Struebig engaged in the business of hotel keeping. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and fought in the civil war, enlisting in 1861 and rising to the rank of Captain in Company C, 44th Illinois Infantry, being made 1st Lieutenant on organization. He was wounded at Fort Donelson and resigned his commission. After being relieved from military obligations to his adopted country, he engaged in the sale of groceries at St. Louis as a wholesale dealer and lost his business by fire. In 1864, after his son received discharge from the army, the family removed to Milwaukee, where the father established his business as a rope maker. He is a citizen of this country who does honor to its history of progress and success. He fulfilled his obligations to his own country and brought to America the integrity, thrift and capacity to perform his share of the work the New World had for him to do. He and his wife, aged respectively 75 and 73 years, are still living, as are their six children. Minnie is the wife of Herman Rohr of Milwaukee; William is second in order of birth; Anna married Herman Fahn of Milwaukee; Eda is married to Henry Schuch of Milwaukee; Ida is wife of Otto Riemer, Inspector of Police of Milwaukee; Robert lives in Los Angeles, Cal.

In 1858 William Struebig left home to go to Belleville, Ill., to learn the business of a brewer, where he was occupied when he enlisted, April 17, 1861, in Company C, 9th Illinois Infantry. He was one of the earliest to offer his services as a soldier and was mustered at Cairo and sent to service at once and was with Lyon in routing the rebels from Camp Jackson, a movement that saved Missouri to the Union. (Lyon suspected the character of Camp Jackson, where the citizens were playing at military maneuvers and visited the camp in woman's dress, inspected the whole business,

and on his return mustered his forces and compelled the surrender of General Frost with his bogus command, May 10th). The operations lasted throughout the day, several being injured and about 1,000 prisoners were captured. Going thence to Cairo the regiment performed military duty until mustered out, July 20, 1861. Mr. Struebig returned to Belleville, and, on July 27th, re-enlisted in Company B, 12th Missouri Infantry, for three years. This regiment was partially recruited in Illinois and, Aug. 8th, Mr. Struebig was mustered in at St. Louis, leaving there September 16th for Jefferson City and participated in the variety of military duty prevalent in Missouri, where portions of the people were rebels and no route could be traversed by any command without skirmishing; and the 12th skirmished all the way to Sedalia, that sort of service continuing until spring. Mr. Struebig was again in Lyon's command and fought at Wilson's Creek, where one of the bravest officers of the Union was killed, and the 12th went afterwards to Rolla in November, and from there many raids were made and much fighting with bushwhackers accomplished until January, 1862, when the command returned to Springfield. It was assigned to the Western Army of Curtiss and went through the Indian Territory to Texas, the command gaining the title of "Lost Army." From January 13th to July 14th the regiment, with others, drew no rations, subsisting on the country and absolutely having no bread in that time. July 14th they arrived at Helena, Ark., and took possession of the town, which compelled the evacuation of Memphis, and the regiment remained in the vicinity until December, when it went to take part in the plans of Grant for taking Vicksburg. It was on the gunboat Cincinnati in the Yazoo Pass expedition and got into Moon Lake, going to bombard Fort Pemberton in vain and returned to Milliken's

Bend, where the troops were concentrating, went next to Young's Point, remaining until May, engaged in the assault on Vicksburg across the river. Mr. Struebig fought at Grand Gulf and Port Gibson, going thence to fight at Jackson. May 18th, the 12th went to the trenches at Vicksburg and operated there until the surrender, July 4th. He was in the after movements to Jackson and Canton, moving to the Big Black River and there camped until October, 1863. The next removal was made to Memphis and Corinth to reinforce Rosecrans and the command was in constant skirmishing all the way to Chattanooga. It was in the fighting at Lookout Mountain, aided in the charge at Mission Ridge, went to Ringgold and Dalton and thence to camp at Woodville, Ala., remaining until May, 1864. The 12th took part in the Atlanta campaign, fought at Kenesaw Mountain, Dallas, and in the later operations when McPherson was killed, Peach Tree Creek, Resaca and all others of the campaign. (In the fight at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, he was wounded by a gunshot through his right ankle, went thence to Pilot Knob, to hospital at Helena and remained until he joined his regiment at Milliken's Bend. No important move having occurred during his absence, he can justly claim record in the whole service of his regiment). He enlisted as a private and was promoted to Orderly Sergeant, passing through all the intermediate grades. He received honorable discharge Sept. 20, 1864, by virtue of expiration of his period of enlistment, having as good a record as any man in the service, with two full terms of enlistment served throughout.

October 1st, the reunited family removed to Milwaukee and he engaged in business with his father until 1867, when he went to Denver City, Col., and remained until 1871, going

thence to California and returning to Milwaukee in 1872. In 1874 he was appointed on the city police force and has been promoted through all grades to his present position. In June, 1887, he was appointed lieutenant of the force and placed in charge of the station named. Meanwhile he had served eight years as special detective of police. He was married in 1867 in Milwaukee to Minnie Scheffel, who died in April, 1879, leaving three daughters—Eda, Anna Ellen and Friede. In January, 1881, Mr. Struebig was married to Johanna Grassow, a native of Germany. Their sons are named Willie, Albert and Arthur. He is a member of the Sons of Hermann and of the Turnverein.



CHARLES HENRY MARSH, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 159, was born in Circleville, near Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 7, 1812. (His enlistment papers state his birth-place as Cleveland, as he did not know at their date that he was not born in the city. He takes this opportunity to make the correction.) He is the son of Sumner J. and Mary R. (Wilgas) Marsh and his father was a native of Massachusetts. His mother was born in Delaware. They were married in Circleville in 1840 and in 1842 removed to Cleveland, where his father followed the trade of a mason. In 1846 the family removed to Wisconsin and located in Hebron, Jefferson County. In June, 1861, father and son enlisted in Company E, 4th Wisconsin Infantry. The father served about six months and received discharge as unable to perform military duty, at the Relay House, Md. The son remained in service and was mustered July 2, 1861; he was a participant in all the exciting experiences en route to the front, and went to camp on Federal Hill in Baltimore and

thence to Eastern Virginia in July. In February following, he accompanied the regiment to Fortress Monroe preparatory to connection with the command of General Butler. The regiment started thence on the Constitution and proceeded to Ship Island, enduring hardships of the worst description en route. After three months on a sandy, barren island exposed to malaria and other difficulties, the regiment embarked on the Great Republic for the mouth of the Mississippi River, for service in the assaults on Forts St. Phillips and Jackson. After the vessel had proceeded as far as possible, companies E and G were placed on small boats and despatched to the rear of Fort Jackson. They lost their way and wandered fruitlessly through the abysmal swamp in closest connection with alligators and other sources of comfort until morning, when they made their way to the fort to find it had surrendered. The route to New Orleans was quickly traversed and Mr. Marsh preserves a vivid recollection of the chase to the city. Companies E and G were the first to enter and to face the howling mob. They performed needed duty in several particulars, one of which was the release May 2, 1862, of the editor of the *Picayune*. They remained some time in quarters in the Custom House, removing thence to Baton Rouge. An expedition to Vicksburg was made and there Mr. Marsh was in his first action. He thinks the revolution among the officers prevented the taking of that place at that time. En route there a stop was made at Grand Gulf which showed the white flag and, after the boats had passed on, rebel treachery was displayed in the attack on them with grape and canister from six pieces of concealed artillery. On the return, revenge was taken in the burning of the place. In the first visit there, Mr. Marsh captured a rebel flag. Mr. Marsh was also in the second expedition to Vicksburg and in the fight afterwards at Baton

Rouge. He was taken sick there and sent down the river on a hospital boat to Baton Rouge, thence to New Orleans to Charity hospital where he received discharge as disabled in December, 1862.

He returned to Wisconsin and, soon after, obtained the situation of clerk in a dry goods store, where he remained until his re-enlistment. He enrolled Aug. 26, 1864, and received a commission as a recruiting officer from the Governor and through his efforts in filling the quota of the township fairly earned a commission, of which he was deprived by the usual process in such instances and which is politely called "red tape." The organization was assigned to the 38th Wisconsin Infantry as Company G and he joined the regiment in front of Petersburg in the capacity of Orderly Sergeant. He arrived there the day following the explosion of the mine and was first in decided action on the Weldon railroad. He was in the fighting, lasting three days, at Pegram's Farm, and returned to the trenches at Petersburg where the regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division and 9th Army Corps, and for nine months Mr. Marsh experienced all the vicissitudes of the siege. He participated in the several actions at Fort Steadman and at Fort Mahone, where he was in the charging columns and, in the capture of the latter, was in command of his company. He was in the subsequent actions and was among those who first entered the city. He was in the chase after the rebels and witnessed the collapse of the Great Struggle at Appomattox. There he was asked for a cup of coffee by General Lee, to whom he also supplied some hardtack, and the fallen rebel remembered to be polite to the Union Sergeant who gave him refreshments, thanking him and assuring him of the excellence of the fare. Mr. Marsh accompanied the troops to Washington, participated in the Grand

Review and received honorable discharge at Alexandria, June 2, 1865. His record of actions includes 17 names in both enlistments.

He returned to Wisconsin and resumed his duties as a clerk in which he was occupied until 1883 when he engaged in the sale of groceries in his own interest. Since his first discharge he has been in unsettled health from the exposures and malaria. In 1883 he located at Ft. Atkinson.

He was married in 1864 to Mary Anderson who survived two years and left one child named Clarence B. In 1869, he was married to Mary Wheeler, of Oshkosh, who lived five years and died without children. In 1884, Mr. Marsh was again married to Rosa Kemp and their children are named Louis H., Sumner S. and Mertie. It should have been stated in the proper place that the father of Mr. Marsh, after his discharge from the 4th Wisconsin, re-enlisted in Company K, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, and was fatally injured by being crushed under a caisson at Shiloh. He died March 19, 1864, at Madison.



EDWIN W. PARSONS, Eagle, Wis., was born Nov. 10, 1841, in Eagle, Waukesha Co., Wis., and he is the son of Jonathan Parsons. His father was born in New Hampshire; his mother was a native of Yorkshire, England, and was 11 years of age when she came to America from England with her parents in 1828. The son passed his early life on his father's farm near Eagle, which was the homestead for many years, and before he was of age he entered the army of the United States. He enlisted in March, 1864, in Battery B, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. He went from Milwaukee to Madison and from there to Chattanooga, and thence to Fort Clay at Lexington, Ky., where he remained nearly all the

time until the close of the war. He engaged in the duty common to artillery companies and acquired a complete knowledge of light and heavy artillery practice and also of infantry tactics, engaging in work on the fortifications and in guard duty. For several weeks he was in the office of the Provost Marshal at Lexington. He received honorable discharge Aug. 30, 1865, and returned to Eagle where he engaged in farming and has also been interested in livery and in other business.

He was married Dec. 31, 1869, to Mary A., daughter of John Kilts. With her husband, Mrs. Parsons is a native product of the Badger State, both having been born within its borders. They have eight children named Bessie J., Edna, Gertrude, Minnie, George and Greely (twins), Ray and Roy (twins). Mr. Parsons was a member of Franklin Bigelow Post during its active life.



TIMOTHY SHANAHAN, Delavan, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 6, was born March 25, 1843, in County Cork, Ireland, where his parents, Cornelius and Margaret (O'Brien) Shanahan, were born, married and had eight children, of whom Timothy is the youngest. When he was 11 years old his father came to America and established a home for his family, who joined him the next year, when the son was 12 years old. The family became scattered, the daughters marrying and settling in various places, while the parents went to Missouri, where they remained until after the close of the war, when their son sent for them and they passed the remainder of their lives at his home in Delavan. Mr. Shanahan was very young when he went to Missouri, where he remained about a year, and went thence to Randolph, Vermont, where a sister resided. While there he became 17 years old and soon

after the war came on and at the first call for troops he decided to enlist. The Green Mountain State thrilled with patriotism and he enlisted at Northfield, in June, 1861, in Company K, 4th Vermont Infantry; was mustered at Brattleboro, and accompanied the regiment to Washington, going into Camp Griffin at the end of the Chain Bridge. When the spring campaign opened and the movement known as the Peninsular campaign commenced, his regiment was with Hooker's command. He went through the Manassas movement and returned after the second Bull Run to Alexandria. He was in the seven days fight on the Chickahominy and fought at Antietam and in the actions on the Rappahannock, 1st and 2d Fredericksburg, and in the latter was taken prisoner, taken to Belle Isle at Richmond, was paroled after two months, went to Fortress Monroe and to Annapolis and, as soon as exchanged, rejoined his regiment. He was offered a furlough, but yielded his privilege to a comrade, Jerome Charic, Company K, 4th Vermont, who went home in his place and Mr. Shanahan had occasion to be glad he did so, for the man was killed in his first battle after his return to the army in the Wilderness. Mr. Shanahan fought at Gettysburg, fought in the next spring in the battles of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor, and was with the portion of the Army of the Potomac which went to look after the rebel movements in the valley of the Shenandoah, fought at Cedar Creek, Fisher Hill and then, after his time had expired, in the battle of Winchester, September 19th. (In this action several Vermont soldiers were killed whose terms of enlistment had expired). Mr. Shanahan was discharged about the 21st of September at Brattleboro. Immediately after his discharge he went to Delavan, where he remained in the family of his brother-in-law, James Hen-

nessy, a Mr. Sheldon, who was drafted, offered Mr. Shanahan \$1,000 to take his place as a substitute. He refused the money but went in his stead, reporting for service at Madison, Feb. 15, 1865. The Wisconsin 5th was reorganizing and he met Colonel Allen (who was recruiting for that command) who recognized him as having fought at Marye's Heights. Mr. Shanahan had been assigned to the 22d Wisconsin and expected to serve therewith, but Colonel Allen knew all he had passed through and obtained an appointment for him as drill master and escort for soldiers who were going as recruits to their several commands. He acted in this capacity until the close of the war with the rank of Sergeant. (Once, when escorting a party of drafted men to the front, one of them offered him \$500 for an opportunity to escape, but he refused and the man jumped from the train to secure his freedom and was retaken). He was finally discharged June 24, 1865, at Madison. On his return to Delavan, he engaged in farming, in which he has since been occupied, together with other enterprises. Mr. Shanahan is a man who has a record of which he is justly proud. One of his most prized possessions is the Memorial published by Vermont for all her soldiers.

He was first married in 1868 to Ann Holmes of Delavan, and she died about 1879, leaving four sons, named William C., Timothy J., Thomas and John. Jan. 10, 1880, Mr. Shanahan was again married to Mrs. Mary (Kennedy) Dowling, and they have one son named Cornelius.



HENRY C. HUNT, Postmaster at Reedsburg, Wis., a merchant and member of G. A. R. Post No. 13, was born Jan. 27, 1840, in Bradford, Pennsylvania. His parents, A. O. and Calista R. Hunt were

born respectively in 1809, and the mother died in the State of New York whither the household had removed in 1848. The father was a prominent business man in Pennsylvania and also in Reedsburg, whither he removed with his family in 1854 and where his abilities brought him into contact with public affairs in the capacity of an officeholder and he was occupied in the discharge of such duty at the time of his death in 1877. Mr. Hunt of this sketch is one of a family of three sons and three daughters. (His father re-married and from the second marriage five children were reared.) Of the first, three children survive; Albert C. enlisted in a Wisconsin regiment and was afterwards assigned to a U. S. Battery; he resides in Virginia; Helen married John Macomber.

Mr. Hunt is the oldest living child of his mother; he obtained a common school education and was variously occupied after his first youth was passed until he was 20 years of age, when he went to Bloomington, Ill., and engaged as a farm assistant in 1860 until the first call for troops after the attack on the Union flag at Sumter. He enlisted April 21, 1861, remained a short time at Bloomington and went to Joliet where the command was organized and he was assigned to Company C, 20th Illinois Infantry. June 13th he was sworn into the U. S. service for three years and went to camp at Alton, going thence to Jefferson Barracks to be equipped and sent with the regiment to Cape Girardeau. After being stationed there a month or two, the command went to Bird's Point opposite Cairo to move thence with a section of the celebrated Taylor's Battery to Cape Girardeau on the river defenses, and he was first in action at Fredericktown, Mo., Oct. 21, 1861, against the notorious Jeff. Thompson and Colonel Lowe, the attack being made by the Federal force. The 20th Illinois lost several men and returned to Bird's Point, going in

February towards Columbus to make a feint movement. The regiment was next in the movement to Fort Henry, going thither on transports and the day following the taking of the fort went to Donelson, and in action there Mr. Hunt received a bullet in his breast. But he remained with the regiment in its subsequent movements and went to fight at Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862, his regiment taking an active and conspicuous part in the action and suffering heavily in killed and wounded. He was acting Corporal and on the day after the termination of the battle he was promoted to Sergeant of his company, as a testimonial to his services on the field. He went to Jackson, Tenn., the town and railroad being taken to hold open communication for the troops of Grant. Here Mr. Hunt was detailed as Clerk in the Commissary Department and remained in that service at Jackson a year. He afterwards went to Vicksburg, where he officiated in a similar capacity until the expiration of his term of service and received discharge at Springfield, Ill., June 24, 1864.

He resumed connection with civil life at Reedsburg, where in 1866 he began business as a merchant, and he has maintained his commercial relations uninterruptedly ever since. He is considered one of the leading substantial business men of the city and is justly esteemed and honored in all his relations to public and private life. He received his appointment as Postmaster in August, 1885, and is still serving in that incumbency. He has been Town Treasurer and has held other official positions in his municipality; in 1884 he was the candidate of his party for State Senator. He was a charter member of his Post and its first Commander. He belongs to the Masonic Order and to the A. O. U. W.

He was married July 9, 1864, at Reedsburg, to Mary J. Smith, a daughter of Milo and

Elizabeth (Crandall) Smith, born in the State of New York. Two children have been added to the household circle of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt. Clinton W. is a graduate of Lake Forest Seminary in Illinois and is a student in the Law Department of the University at Madison, whence he will take his degree in 1890. (Current year.) Mabel, born April 4, 1875, is attending school at Reedsburg.



CHARLES DAEVEL, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 2, was born Dec. 11, 1836, in Holstein, Prussia. His father, Charles Daevel, was engaged in railroad business in Germany and never left his native land, dying there about 1852. The mother remained in her native country until about 1884, when she joined her only son in Milwaukee, where she died in 1888, aged 79 years. In March, 1857, the son came to America, having passed the required time in school and learned the painter's business, which he followed there according to law until the period for conscription arrived and he decided that if he took part in military service it would be from choice and not from compulsion, and found a home and business in Milwaukee. He went South in 1858 and operated in Memphis and at New Orleans at his trade until the period of the war, when he found his opinions were in the way of safety and as he had no sympathy with rebellion or what it involved, he came North with all possible speed in 1861. On reaching Milwaukee he enlisted in what was known as the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry Company, an independent organization which was organized in July, 1861, and which was sent to St. Louis, with the expectation of being appointed body guard of General Fremont, but that officer had been relieved and they were

not accepted, as cavalry was not wanted by the authorities there. They were assigned to the Benton Hussars, otherwise the 5th Missouri Cavalry. They remained at Carondelet and practiced military drill, being sent to the front in January, 1862, going into guerrilla and other cavalry service against the army of Price. The first heavy battle in which Mr. Daevel fought was the three days' action at Pea Ridge, where he had the satisfaction of partaking in a triumph. With the command of Curtiss they went across the country to Helena and on that expedition became known as the "Lost Army;" they subsisted on the country and for six months never had any bread. They learned for the first time that man can live without bread. They reached Helena about July 14th and remained several months and there many of their number died from malarial diseases contracted in the districts through which they had passed. They went next to Cape Girardeau on transports and thence to Pilot Knob, where the 4th and 5th Missouri Cavalry were consolidated and "dubbed" the 4th Missouri. Attached to the command of Jeff C. Davis they engaged in guerrilla service, meeting Marmaduke and Van Dorn with others in action in the work laid out for them by Price. In 1863 they went by boat to Columbus, Ky., and stayed there until February, 1864, scouting and performing other duty and in that month (10th) went on Grierson's raid to Okalona where they received a sound thrashing by Forrest and lost many men and field pieces. Harper's work on the war gives the 4th Missouri great praise for gallant conduct in this engagement, claiming that they saved the entire command from capture. They returned to Memphis and, under Grierson, took part in the fight at Guntown where they suffered severely from Forrest again and returned to Memphis. (Mr. Daevel had enlisted as a private and in the course of

his service was promoted through all the grades of office until just prior to the battle of Guntown, he was made Second Lieutenant.) About 100 men, conspicuous for bravery and endurance, were selected with Lieutenant Daevel, for service under A. J. Smith in his movement to Brownville, Ark., designed to aid in the expulsion of Price from Missouri for the last time. He was driven out and from Cape Girardeau the detail took boats to Jefferson City and crossed the country, meeting Marmaduke, with the tag end of the army of Price and defeated him. Pleasanton here took command and drove the rebels to the Osage River, where Marmaduke made another stand and was captured. Following Price across the Arkansas River, the command returned to Missouri and, after some rest, took boat for Carondelet, disembarking on account of ice, going to Louisville and there applied for leave to rejoin the regiment, as the time of many of the men had expired sometime before. They received permission and Lieutenant Daevel, who had veteranized, went with them to Vicksburg, where the regiment was stationed and they remained with it until the close of the war, when they were sent to New Orleans. In May, 1865, the Order for all officers who were willing to be mustered out was issued and Lieutenant Daevel, availing himself of the privilege, resigned and returned to Milwaukee.

His first business engagement was in the firm of Solomon Bros., commission merchants, and, two years later, he engaged with Fette & Haertel in the coal trade. In 1868, he started in his own interest in the same business, in connection with an associate, the firm style being Sander & Daevel, which changed after seven years to Uhrig & Daevel, this relation being in existence until 1883, when Mr. Daevel established his present proprietorship in the coal business. He is a member of the Masonic

Order, of the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, (Royal Arcanum), Sons of Hermann and Turnverein.

He was married in 1866 to Louise Eiring, daughter of Henry Eiring, and she died in 1876, leaving three children. The oldest is a daughter named Martha; Alfred is employed by the Pritzlaff Hardware Co.; Willie is a collector for his father. In 1877, Mr. Daevel was married to Bertha, daughter of Henry Oellrich, and they have a child named Emma. The mother died in 1883 and Mr. Daevel was again married in 1885 to Johanna Falkenstein.



JEROME WHITE, Kenosha, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 230, was born July 28, 1833, in Oneida County, New York. He is the oldest son of Joseph and Philena (Topliff) White, and has three surviving brothers named Jay, Henry and Judson. The family went to Kenosha in June, 1843, making their journey thither on the Erie canal and around the lakes. The parents were respectively of English and Scotch origin, and the father died in 1878; the decease of the mother took place Jan. 25, 1885. The son received a common school education and studied civil engineering, in which he was operating when the country called for soldiers. He was a musician and determined to enlist in that capacity, which he did in 1861 in the 1st Wisconsin Infantry on its reorganization. The regiment was mustered in October and went to the front in November, going to Louisville, Ky., and Mr. White accompanied the command as bugler through all its movements until he was mustered out in June, 1862, under the General Order which dismissed all musicians from the service. The regiment was assigned to the brigade of General Negley at Camp

Negley, after going from Louisville to West Point and Elizabethtown. He went to Ashville, passed the winter, went to Columbia, to Bigley Creek, to Rogersville, and to Bainbridge Ferry, afterward to Florence, returning to Columbia. Mr. White went to Nashville for muster out and returned to Kenosha, where, after recuperating for a time, he commenced recruiting for Battery D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, under a commission from Governor Lewis, and when the command was organized was made 1st Duty Sergeant. Orders were received to go to New Orleans, where they remained until February 9th and moved thence to Fort Jackson. Until June, 1863, they were engaged in fort and drill duty, including the varied methods of infantry, light and heavy artillery, beside heavy labor, such as all fortifications require. On the occasion of the visit of Admiral Farragut to Fort Jackson, he was requested by the man himself to turn his gun over to a subordinate, which he did, and conducted the naval hero through the fort, after which the officers were drawn up in line to receive him formally. While stationed there, many of the battery died of spotted fever. From Fort Jackson the battery went to Berwick Bay, where they operated against the guerrillas, and while there Mr. White was commissioned, Aug. 3, 1864, 2d Lieutenant of Company H, 50th Wisconsin Infantry, and ordered to report to Madison. He was sent thence to Benton Barracks in pursuit of the regiment and went to join his command at Miami, Mo. In June, 1865, he went to Fort Leavenworth and thence to Fort Rice, Dak. They went from there up the Missouri to Omaha, where 150 of the command deserted. He was sent by Colonel Clark, with other officers, to bring them in, which they did with the exception of about 30; the refugees were court-martialed, sentenced to 30 days confinement and pardoned. Mr.

White remained at Fort Rice until June, 1866, when he went to Madison and was mustered out June 14, 1866. He returned to Kenosha, engaged as a clerk for a time, and in 1872 engaged under General Wilson at Keokuk in the service of the government on the public works at Des Moines. Subsequently he went to Wichita, Kas., and was engaged with the Southwestern Stage Company 13 years. In 1884 he returned to Kenosha. He was married Aug. 3, 1868, to Selena B., daughter of William and Jane Sexton of Hamilton, Ill., and their only child, James, is a resident of Chicago. Mr. White was again married, Dec. 6, 1886, to Mrs. Helen Smith of Kenosha. Although he was not wounded in the war, he still suffers from disabilities incurred in the service.



RICHARD H. CHUTE, of Eau Claire, Wis., Commander of G. A. R. Post (Eagle) No. 52, in 1890, was born March 14, 1843, at Woburn, Mass. He is the only boy of five children born to his parents, A. P. and Sarah M. (Chandler) Chute. Ariel P. Chute, his father, was born May 16, 1809, in Massachusetts, and died Dec. 18, 1887, at Sharon, in the Bay State. His wife, who is still his survivor, was born Dec. 13, 1805, and is the daughter of Peleg Chandler; she lives at Sharon, Mass. The Chute family is of Puritan descent and came to America in 1643. The father of Mr. Chute was a minister of the Congregational Church and was an able and earnest worker in religious circles. The daughter Ellen married Dr. A. E. Bacon; Frances P., Esther A. (deceased) and Sarah B. were the names of the other sisters of Mr. Chute. He pursued a course of study at home until he was 16, when he became an assistant in the bookstore of the noted firm of Little,

Brown & Co., of Boston, and remained in that connection until he entered the army. Aug. 7, 1862, he enlisted and during the same month he was mustered into U. S. service at Lynnfield, Mass., in Company C, 35th Massachusetts Infantry. After a few days in camp, the regiment received orders to proceed to Virginia to be assigned to the 2d Brigade, 2d Division and 9th Corps, going into camp at Alexandria. The first engagement in which Mr. Chute participated was at South Mountain, soon after starting for the scenes of war in Maryland, and, in the action of September 14th, the regiment lost about half a hundred men. He was again in action at Antietam where his regiment formed a part of the assaulting column on the Burnside Bridge, losing 283 men. The regiment went next to the Rappahannock campaign and was in the fight at Fredericksburg, going afterwards to connect with the Army of the Ohio. They operated for a time in the State of Kentucky and in the spring of 1863 received orders to connect with Grant for the Vicksburg campaign. They went thither under General Parke and their operations were confined chiefly to the movements in the Yazoo campaign, and the regiment performed guard duty on the river and held Johnston back from troubling the troops of Grant, trying to make their way to Vicksburg. After the surrender, the regiment went after the rebel chief as far as Jackson and was in the fight with him there, returning to Vicksburg. Later, the command crossed into Kentucky and thence to Tennessee and while at Crab Orchard, Ky., Mr. Chute obtained a furlough, going home to Chelsea, Mass. During his absence he was promoted for meritorious conduct to Second Lieutenant and assigned to Company F, 59th Massachusetts Infantry, to rank from Dec. 4, 1863. After acting for a time as recruiting officer he re-

ceived orders to proceed to Reedville, Mass., the rendezvous for recruiting forces and there was placed on the staff of Gen. R. A. Prince of the State Militia. When his command, the 59th, was completed he was ordered to report to regimental headquarters in Virginia and was commissioned First Lieutenant Feb. 18, 1864. His regiment was assigned to his former brigade, division and corps and stationed for a time at Rappahannock Station, guarding a railroad. In the spring of 1864 the command went to the campaign of the Wilderness and fought at Spottsylvania and on the North Anna River. During the last named engagement, Lieutenant Chute was placed on the staff of General Ledlie and while carrying dispatches from headquarters he was taken prisoner, which ended his war experiences on the field. He was taken to Richmond, confined at Libby and was sent thence in about three weeks to Macon, Ga. After about the same time there he was transferred to Savannah and passed nearly two months in a tent with other prisoners. Charleston furnished his next hotel *de rigueur* (severity), the purpose of humane and considerate rebels being to place him and others sent there at the same time in a position to expose them to the firing from the Union gunboats and attacking parties on the city of Charleston, the City of Roses and the hotbed of rebellion. The Swamp Angel was aimed at St. Michael's and the rebel authorities notified the commanding general, Gilmore, that 2,500 Union officers were placed in range of the shells as they should fall in the city. Three months were passed there, when they were paroled. During the imprisonment of Mr. Chute he had been promoted to Captain, on June 23, 1864. He received a furlough after recruiting a little at Annapolis and went home, arriving on Christmas eve. He was wholly disabled and was discharged while on parole by special order of the War Department, his papers being dated in February, 1865.

In the autumn of 1866 he went to St. Louis and engaged with Lamb & Quinlan, commission merchants, remaining in their employ two years. In 1868 he engaged with the Eau Claire Lumber Company at St. Louis and he has since operated in their interest, coming to Eau Claire and taking charge of the business of the company there, known as the Mississippi River Logging Company.

He was married Nov. 6, 1867, at Georgetown, Mass., to Susie, oldest daughter of Humphrey and Rebecca (Horner) Nelson. Five children as follows have been born to them: Arthur L., Mary N., Richard H., Robert W. and Rebecca. Mary died when about three years old.

Mr. Chute is a true son of New England. He is a man of training in business avenues and intellectual to an uncommon degree. In politics he is a Republican, and enthusiastic and active in all that pertains to the advancement of his party.



CHARLES FREDERICK STIMM. Kenosha, Wis., Commander in 1889 of G. A. R. Post No. 230, was born Jan. 14, 1848, in Pleasant Prairie, Kenosha county, where his parents, Charles F. and Catherine (Vollmer) Stimm, settled on their emigration from Germany in 1844. They were of pure German extraction and the father died in Chicago in 1865; the decease of the mother occurred in Rochelle, Ill., in 1870. Their family included several children named Margaret, Mary, Julia, Emma, Catherine, Rosa, Augustus, Ada and Henry, all still surviving excepting the last named. While still a youth Mr. Stimm commenced to learn the trade of a wagonmaker with the Peter Wood Company at Kenosha which suspended business before the termination of his apprenticeship. He engaged with the Whitaker Skein and Engine

Company at Kenosha and, when his former employers resumed business, he resumed his connection with them for the brief period in which they conducted business. He then obtained employment with the Bain Wagon Company at Kenosha where he has retained his relations with the exception of the period he passed in the war. In December, 1863, he enlisted, and, after passing about a month at Camp Randall, he was mustered in Feb. 2, 1864, and was assigned to Company C, 26th Wisconsin Infantry and joined the regiment at Whitesides, Tenn. Colonel Winckler, whose sketch appears on another page, was in command and about the last of April the regiment went to Lookout Valley, having been transferred to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division and 20th Corps, preparatory to the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Stimm was in the several fights at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Cassville, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Pine Knob and Kenesaw. June 22d, when his regiment was under severe fire at Kenesaw, he felt himself somewhat ambitious to give the rebels as good as they sent and suddenly found himself alone, far in advance of the Union lines. Bullets were flying and he concluded to join his comrades, which he did on the double quick. He skirmished at Big Shanty and Burnt Hickory, and also at Kenesaw Pass, where Hooker's advance was attacked by Johnston, the 26th losing 15 men and Colonel Winckler receiving a ball in his hat. The next movement was to the Chattahoochie River, remaining there a few days, exchanging civilities with rebels in the way of tobacco and other small things. July 20th, they crossed the river and were preparing dinner when they were attacked by the 33d Mississippi. In the action the latter lost its State and regimental colors, and after it was over 137 of its soldiers received burial by the Union troops. All the superior officers were killed. The brigade was

commanded by Colonel Wood and 113 rounds were fired. Mr. Stimm was in the battle at Peach Tree Creek and went on the 22d to a position with his company in front of Atlanta and fought that day. During a lull in its course, a sharpshooter, stationed behind a stump, was making himself particularly disagreeable when General Sherman came along. He asked a gunner if he could not stop that fellow, and immediately the stump and the hidden scamp flew into the air. General Sherman expressed his satisfaction over the success of his suggestion. On that day McPherson was killed. The regiment remained a few days on the field, and was under constant cannonading. The next orders were to cross the Chattahoochee River, and protect the crossings and while there the troops voted for the President. After the fall of Atlanta they commenced the march into the city and afterwards joined Sherman in his march to the sea, on which Mr. Stimm participated in all the excitements of change which characterized the movement. He was in several actions in the vicinity of Savannah and at Averysboro and Bentonville. He was at Raleigh, April 13, 1865. While there they heard of the fall of Richmond and were celebrating it when an Orderly rode up to the speaker with a dispatch announcing the assassination of Lincoln. Mr. Stimm was in the march to Richmond and Alexandria, where they prepared for the Grand Review and after it, were ordered to Company C, 3d Wisconsin Infantry at Louisville, Ky., (June 10, 1865), returning to Milwaukee on a cattle train to be mustered out July 15, 1865. The father of Mr. Stimm was one of the first to enlist, enrolling in the 11th Illinois Cavalry and remaining in the service three years; he was with Grant at Vicksburg.

Dec. 11, 1873, Mr. Stimm was married to Anna M. Schwann; she was born Nov. 11,

1851, in Kenosha and is the daughter of Matthias and Gertrude Schwann, who were born respectively Sept. 9, 1822, and Oct. 11, 1817, in Germany; their children were named Christopher, Anna, Herbert, Charles and Helena. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stimm are Matthias, William, Benjamin and Helena M.

Mr. Stimm is one of the leading citizens of Kenosha; in 1887 he was elected Mayor of his city and served his term with honor. He is a member of St. George and St. Michael's Benevolent Associations.



WILLIS P. CLARKE, Postmaster at Milton, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 60, was born at Unadilla Forks, Otsego Co., New York, May 15, 1842. He traces his ancestry back to John Clark, who died in England in 1559. The son of the latter, John Jr., was born in 1541, his son Thomas in 1570, and the latter was the father of Joseph, the first who settled in America. He was born in 1618, came to this country in 1637, located at Newport, R. I., and died in 1691. His son Joseph was born in Newport in 1642, was ordained an elder in 1712 and died in 1726. Thomas Clark, son of the latter, was born at Westerly, R. I., in 1686 and died in 1767. Joshua Clark, son of Thomas, was born at Hopkinton, R. I., in 1747 and died in 1793. His son Henry was born in the same place Dec. 2, 1756, and was the father of Oliver P., grandfather of Mr. Clarke of this sketch and father of Erastus P. The latter married Mary J. Peck, a native of Cumberland county, New Jersey, and who was a representative of an English house which settled in New Jersey in an early period of the history of this country. The son married Lucy A. Clarke, a descendant

from another line of his own original stock and traced her origin back to Joseph Clark, who was their common ancestor. The male representatives, beginning with Henry Clarke mentioned, were clergymen of the Seventh Day Baptist denomination.

The parents of Mr. Clarke removed to Milton in 1856 and he has been a resident there since that date. He was one of the first to enroll as a soldier in Wisconsin, when his young blood was stirred by the assault on his country's flag at Sumter, but his mother was ill and he under age. He submitted to his father's wishes and returned home. (He enlisted April 21, 1861). He was a student at Milton Academy and completed his studies there during the summer following. His mother having recovered he determined to enlist, and, accordingly, Oct. 7, 1861, he went into the ranks of Company K, 13th Wisconsin Infantry. Soon after going into camp near Janesville he was made Corporal and, Aug. 1, 1862, was promoted to Sergeant. He was made First Sergeant Feb. 15, 1865. His commission as First Lieutenant was dated March 24, 1865, and bore the signatures of Gov. J. T. Lewis and Lucius Fairchild, Secretary of State.

In a brief sketch of a man's military career, few will take cognizance of the excessive labor performed aside from regular service. The territory traversed by the soldiers of the "13th" includes that from Wisconsin to Kansas, thence to Tennessee and from there to the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Clarke went with his command to Leavenworth, to Fort Scott, to Lawrence, to Fort Riley, back to Leavenworth and thence to Columbus, Ky., and performed heavy military duty until he went to Fort Henry and later, marched to Fort Donelson. He saw much guerrilla service and made all the laborious marches in which the command were engaged during the winter, with Fort Henry as head-

quarters. He returned to Fort Donelson and went thence again to Fort Henry, operating on the Tennessee River until the last attack on Fort Donelson, whither he went, reaching that fort soon after the repulse of the rebels. Aug. 27, 1863, the long march to Stevenson, Ala., was begun by the "13th" and Sergeant Clarke, in charge of a sick squad, proceeded with them to Nashville, thence to Franklin and rejoined the regiment at Columbia, Tenn. The command passed the winter at Edgefield, doing provost duty under Assistant Marshal, John T. Fish. Jan. 16, 1864, Mr. Clarke veteranized and enjoyed his furlough at home. Returning to the front, he performed military duty on the Tennessee River. In June, while aiding in the demolition of a building he received an injury to his back which unfitted him for military duty for some months, and he has since suffered from its effects. During his first period of inactivity in the field, he acted as clerk at post headquarters at Whitesburg and Huntsville. In March, 1865, he went to Jonesboro, Tenn., where he received his commission as Lieutenant. The regiment had been attached to the 4th Army Corps, and at this place received the news of Lee's surrender. The veterans of the regiment went with General Sheridan to Texas, and camped for a time at Green Lake on the Gulf. On his arrival in the "Lone Star State," Lieutenant Clarke was detailed as Acting Adjutant of the regiment. In September he accompanied the command to San Antonio, where he was mustered out Nov. 24th, and returned to Wisconsin as superior officer of his company, the captain remaining in Texas. He received final discharge, Dec. 28, 1865, and returned to Milton.

He was variously engaged until the spring of 1875 when he opened a drug store and has since prosecuted his relations therein. His energy and abilities have made him prominent

in his citizenship and in the Post to which he belongs. He has served several years as Town Clerk and is Quartermaster of the Post, (1889). He has acted as Chairman of the Rock County Soldiers' Relief Commission since its organization and been Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Milton College since 1877. He has also served seven years as Treasurer of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association. He took charge of the postoffice at Milton in October, 1889; previous to Cleveland's administration he had served two years in the same capacity.

His marriage to Miss Clarke took place Oct. 15, 1867; a daughter, Bessie E., was born to them June 29, 1873, and a son, Ray W., May 27, 1879. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows Order since 1872 at this place (Milton) and has passed the chairs in his Lodge.



BERNARD W. DOYLE, Milwaukee, Wis., member of Robert Chivas Post No. 2, was born May 1, 1839, in Albany, New York, and is the son of Patrick and Ann (Mackin) Doyle. The senior Doyle was born in Belfast, Ireland, and his wife was a native of Newry in the same country. He was a stone-cutter by trade and came to America in 1832, locating at Saugerties, New York, removing thence to Albany and afterwards to Milwaukee, arriving in the latter place in 1844. His family included five children, named Bernard, Felix, Kate, Rose and Mary; all are living except Rose. Patrick Doyle enlisted as a soldier in the war with Mexico in 1847 and lost his life in the battle of Cherubusco in the charge on the castle. The wife and mother survived until 1880.

The early life of the eldest son was passed at home, and at 14 he became an apprentice in the office of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*; and after

-serving his time he traveled, as was the custom, and worked in all the principal cities of the United States, following this mode of life for several years. He returned to Wisconsin when the war came on and August 22, 1861, enlisted to be mustered into the service in Company H, 11th Wisconsin Infantry. After passing a few weeks in Camp Randall, Madison, he accompanied the regiment to Sulphur Springs, Mo., and the command was then scattered along the line of the Iron Mountain railroad, Company H being detailed as guard of a bridge near Ironton. The next spring the 11th was brigaded with the 33d Illinois and the 1st Indiana Battery, commanded by Colonel Hovey. The brigade was in the command of General Steele and was sent down through Missouri after the rebels under Price and Hardee, encountering them at Bayou Cache, Ark., where, July 7, 1862, a heavy engagement and a Union victory took place. Heavy marching through a malarial district followed, which was severer than any fighting, and the regiment joined General Curtiss in the interior of Arkansas at Batesville after Pea Ridge, the army being en route to the Mississippi. Moving to Helena, they were in camp until the fall, going thence to Sulphur Springs. Mr. Doyle had been ill some time without relief and was sent to hospital at Pilot Knob, Mo., where he remained until the following June, (1863) when he secured a discharge on surgeon's certificate of disability.

He returned to Milwaukee where, after recuperating until able, he engaged again as a printer. He has always been deeply interested in politics, and not liking the tenets and practices of the old parties, he adopted the principles of the Greenback element and "stuck to his colors" until himself and Robert Schilling were the only representatives of the party. In 1882, in connection with others, he under-



Col. J. A. Watrous.

took the organization of a Labor party, called the Trades Assembly party, which succeeded in electing the municipal ticket at two different times. Subsequently, on the dismemberment of that organization, he became one of the foremost organizers of the People's party. In the fall of 1886 he received the nomination of the party for the position of Register of Deeds and was elected, and, after serving two years in that office, left it with a clean record. His next movement was to buy an interest in the Young Churchman Publishing Co., of which he is superintendent.

He was married May 1, 1871, to Elizabeth, daughter of Owen O'Hase, and their surviving children, eight in number, are named Annie E., James, William B., Eugene, Fannie, Catherine, Rose and Alice.



COLONEL JEROME A. WATROUS, Milwaukee, Wis., one of the most prominent citizens of the Cream City, editor and proprietor of the *Sunday Telegraph*, one of the foremost workers in the Order of the Grand Army and a member of Post No. 1, E. B. Wolcott, was born in Conklin, Broome Co., New York, Sept. 6, 1840. His father, Orin J. Watrous, was born in Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co., Penn., and traced his origin to one of three brothers Watrous, Englishmen, who settled in what became the State of Connecticut, in about the 17th century. Two of them were married to Welsh women and the third had a Scotch wife; from the latter came the house of which Colonel Watrous is a representative in direct line and all the people in this country bearing that name are allied to one of the fraternity referred to. Major Ansel Watrous, father of Orin J., went from Connecticut to Pennsylvania early in the 19th century. The

latter mentioned to his grandchildren the facts of his uncles being soldiers in the Revolution. The father was a lumberman and miller and married Jane E. Smith, the issue of their union being six children named in order of birth: Ansel, Henry O., J. A., Denis L., Eliza J. and Katherine M. The mother was born in Franklin, Susquehanna Co., Pennsylvania, and her forefathers were of American stock for several generations. The father removed his household and interests to Wisconsin in 1814 and lived at Sheboygan Falls until removal to Forest, Fond du Lac county, in 1817, and in the next year went to Brothertown, Calumet county. In 1819 another removal was effected to what is now Hayton, in that county, where the family settled on primeval land and there "Jack" assisted his father and brother in clearing the first half acre and to build thereon the pioneer's palace, a board shanty. There the father died the next year and the mother returned with her flock to the neighborhood of friends in New York. During the next six years her son worked on a farm summers and obtained three months' schooling each year, except the last, when he worked for \$9 a month and taught school in the winter. In July, 1857, he returned to Calumet Co., Wisconsin, and performed pioneer labor two summers, teaching also two winters. In April, 1859, he entered Lawrence University at Appleton and, after studying a term, he became an attache of the office of the Appleton *Crescent* to learn the "black art" and before the expiration of a half year assisted in the local department; before he had been connected with the paper two years he had become one of its publishers and editors.

The advent of war pushed personal considerations out of his mind and when the roar of cannon from Sumter announced that men were needed at the front, he enlisted, vainly hoping to go with the first troops that left the State.

The company disbanded and Colonel Watrous again enrolled June 24, 1861, and went to rendezvous at Camp Randall, where the company was assigned as "E" to the 6th Wisconsin Infantry. July 16, 1861, he was mustered and left the State on the 23d to become a member of one of the most famous organizations in the whole volunteer service—the Iron Brigade—then King's Brigade, McDowell's Division, Army of the Virginia. Early in the spring it became 1st Brigade of the 1st Division and 1st Army Corps, of the Army of the Potomac, remaining such until the consolidation of the 1st and 5th Corps in 1864, when the organization became 3d Brigade of the 4th Division and 5th Corps, dating its title of Iron Brigade from the battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862. The first battle in which the regiment engaged was on the Rappahannock, Aug. 21, 1862. Colonel Watrous had been made Ordnance Sergeant of the brigade in January preceding and he held the position until a week after the battle of Antietam, (Sept. 17th) when he was made Division Ordnance Sergeant, and occupied the place until August, 1864. Meanwhile, he had been under rebel fire in every action of his command from that already named to the fights on the Weldon railroad except Gainesville and South Mountain, when the duty of obtaining supplies of ammunition called him elsewhere. His roster includes Rappahannock River, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, siege of Petersburg, and the fights on the Weldon railroad. About the last of August, 1864, he was made Sergeant Major of the 6th and on the 19th of October was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant and in that capacity was in the work of destruction on the Weldon railroad, where miles of track were destroyed, other

property rendered useless and many prisoners captured. On the return the regiment was rearguard and had four brisk skirmishes with the advance of the rebels. About the beginning of March, Colonel Watrous was made Adjutant General of the Iron Brigade, then commanded by the late General John A. Kellogg. On the 31st day of March his horse was killed under him and he was taken prisoner, conveyed to Libby prison and was one of the last to be released on the afternoon of April 2d, the day before the occupation of Richmond by the Federal troops. For gallant conduct at Gravelly Run, on the day he was captured, he was brevetted Captain and, by virtue of being a paroled prisoner he was mustered out May 20, 1865, four years, lacking a month, after his service commenced.

June 22d, after leaving Washington, Colonel Watrous purchased a half interest in the Jackson County (Wis.) *Banner* at Black River Falls. For a year he was the factotum of the establishment, setting about half the type, doing nearly all editorial work and press work, soliciting for his subscription list, managing the finances of the enterprise, and "set" his editorial matter from the case without "copy," simply for want of time to write it. He remained editor and one of the publishers of the paper until August, 1869. In the summer of 1866 he was appointed to fill a vacancy as School Superintendent of Jackson county and in the fall was the successful candidate for the Assembly for the District composed of Jackson and Clark counties. He was the youngest man in the Legislature and served on three standing Assembly Committees and on Special Committee to investigate the affairs of the State Insane Asylum at Madison. In 1869 he severed his connection with the *Banner* and became one of the editors and publishers of the *Fond du Lac Commonwealth*, and, a year later, aided in found-

ing the daily *Commonwealth*, remaining in that connection seven years. In 1878 he began his connection with *The Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph* as a contributor, and in July following bought a third interest in that journal, becoming, after two months, a half owner. Since 1885 he has been its editor, L. J. Spice owning the other half interest and being business manager. Colonel Watrous was made Pension Agent in 1885 and held the incumbency until April, 1889. In the fall of 1889, October 31st, he was appointed Collector of Customs of the Port of Milwaukee by President Harrison. He has been a Republican editor for 25 years and has been active in the interests of his party. He served eight years as a Colonel in the National Guard and three years as a Brigadier General. He is advanced in Masonry, having taken all the degrees conferable up to the 33d, and he is a Knight of Pythias, and belongs to the Elks, in which Order he has served as Exalted Ruler of Milwaukee Lodge; he is a member of the Royal Arcanum, of the National Union and Knights of Honor, and of numerous other organizations of more or less prominence, in all of which he is one of the most popular and genial members. If he were allowed to speak his encomium, he would say, "I have distinguished myself as a hard worker and am proud of my record as such." Prominent and popular in the G. A. R., outspoken and fearless as an editor and irreproachable as a man and citizen, the compilers of this work record in this connection that they regard his simple sketch an honor to their pages. Long flourish honest "Jack" Watrous, whose portrait appears on page 230.

RUSSELL BROUGHTON, M. D., Brodhead, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 90, was born May 16, 1842, at Racine, Wis. He comes of stock which dates its origin in America to forbears who were a part of the earliest history of the country, and incorporated themselves with its most permanent institutions, and their descendants have sustained the lustrous prestige of their ancestors. One of them states that "Three Broughton Brothers, named Waite, John and Thaddeus, came from England to America. That subsequently the two latter returned to England unmarried and the former remained and settled in America, and from him sprang all of the numerous family of Broughtons now to be found in America."

John and Amanda (Griffin) Broughton, the parents of Dr. Broughton, were both natives of Rensselaer Co., New York, the father being born May 6, 1817, and is the son of a Baptist minister, named Russell Broughton, who married Hannah Phillipps, surviving until the age of 92 years. John Broughton followed the business of a millwright and removed to Racine, Wis., in 1841, removing thence, in 1842, to Albany, Greene Co., Wis., where he is still living on a farm; he was the third settler in the township and encountered all the privations of the average pioneer, clearing his farm from the primeval forest, living in homely style and rearing his children as became his character and record, which have erected for him the best possible remembrance—the permanent respect and admiration of the people among whom he has lived and struggled. He served his generation as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors many years and in several other official positions requiring the highest order of judgment and executive ability, such as is a necessity in the formative period of a municipality. His first experience as a Badger



State agriculturist was in the total loss of his first crop by inundation, and he leased land 18 miles from his home, whither he went daily or camped out. The mother was born in 1820 and is one of 10 children, all of whom are living, the youngest being 55 years old.

Dr. Broughton comes of stock on both sides remarkable for tenacity of life, his paternal grandsire dying at 92 and his maternal grandparents at the same age. Until he was 19 years old he passed his time in the vocations and ways of the average son of the pioneer settlers in Wisconsin. In 1861 he became a student at Milton College, paying the expenses of his course by teaching at intervals and was within one term of being graduated when he entered the army. May 10, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, 40th Wisconsin Infantry; was mustered at Camp Randall, Madison, and went at once to Alton Ill., and to Memphis, Tenn., the regimental headquarters until the command was discharged. He performed detached duty as train escort and on guard at Vicksburg, Holly Springs, Wolf River, Hatchie and New Grenada, as the emergencies of the locality demanded, and was at Memphis when Forrest made his raid. All that the experience of the doctor lacked was the one item of blood; all the other concomitants of service on the borders of rebellion were abundant. Stress of some kind, privation and disease were the order of things, and when Dr. Broughton was mustered out, Sept. 16, 1864, he was ill in his bed. He passed a year in recuperating and after teaching a term of school went to Milwaukee and entered the Commercial College of R. C. Spencer, whence he was graduated in 1865. He conducted a select school at Albany the following winter and in the spring went to Conover, Iowa, and operated one year in a warehouse. In 1866 he returned to Evansville, Wis., and entered upon the study of medicine under Drs.

Evans and Smith, also matriculating at Rush Medical College in Chicago, devoting three years to unremitting preparation for his profession and took his degree at that institution Feb. 3, 1869. He has conducted his interests as a medical practitioner at Brodhead since he first assumed the dignities of his profession and has steadily won his way in business and in the estimation of his patrons and friends, as a careful and conscientious disciple of medicine and as one who recognizes above all other considerations his relations with his kind. No more popular or influential member of society exists in Brodhead and all, whether comrades, friends or beneficiaries of his skill, are certain of sympathy in trouble of whatever character, of good fellowship in social hours and of thorough reliability in whatever emergency in Dr. Broughton. The honest biographer of a man is always just, as such work lives after both; this must relieve this generation whose fancy leads it to suspect fulsomeness in the adequate delineation of a man who has not yet become a memory.

Two days prior to his graduation, Feb. 1, 1869, he was married to Julia A., daughter of Daniel and Ellen (Bemis) Smiley; the wife was born Jan. 9, 1846, at Janesville. Her father was born in Chautauqua Co., New York, in 1812, was a miller by calling, married in his native State, and in 1839 joined the pioneers of the Badger State, buying land in the vicinity of Janesville and later became interested in the mining regions of Wisconsin. Finally he located on a farm near Albany, where he passed his days in prominent usefulness. He was one of the first County Commissioners; was Poor Commissioner 18 years, and in 1865 was elected to the Assembly. He acted as Assessor and in other official capacities, and died Feb. 20, 1886, leaving a wife, four daughters and two sons. The mother belonged to a prominent and influ-

entual family in Chautauqua county. Dr. and Mrs. Broughton have two sons, named William Simmons and James Russell, the former born Jan. 23, 1874, and the latter Nov. 12, 1876. With the exception of one year, Dr. Broughton has served his Post as Surgeon since its organization; he has been a member of the Masonic Order since 1867, advancing to the degree of Royal Arch Mason. He belongs to the State Medical Society, and has served as Medical Examiner of the Pension Board at Brodhead. He is the second of eight children born to his parents, all of whom survive, and are named John A., Albert, William, Mrs. Deborah Einfeld, Eugene, Russell, Hannah and Mrs. Harriet Graham.



GEORGE P. CARMAN, Late General, Wis., formerly a soldier of the war, and one of the earliest to enroll after the fall of the flag at Sumter, was born at Bell's Forge, Blair (then Huntington) Co., Pa., June 1, 1832, and is the son of Samuel Oliver and Sarah Puts-grove Carman, who were natives respectively of Allegany, New York, and Blair counties. The latter was of German, and the former of English, descent. The father was the son of Lewis Carman, and was a teacher and shoemaker; he started in 1838 to remove with his family to Allegany county, New York, by the water route, while at Steubenville on the Allegheny River he left his family to attend to some matters on the boat and was never again seen by them; it was supposed that he was drowned in the river. The mother was the daughter of George and Sarah Puts-grove. The grandfather Carman took the mother and her five sons and daughter to New York state, where they remained a year and then went back to Pennsylvania

where the daughter died when about three years old. The son was apprenticed in childhood to his uncle at Logansville to learn the business of a tailor, and remained with him until about 17 years old, when he went to Philadelphia and perfected his knowledge of his business. He then went to Harrisburg, Pa., and worked at his trade until 1852 when he went to Williamsport, returning to the former place after a year. He was occupied in the interests of the Pennsylvania rail road corporation until the first year of the war. He had become interested in public events and hastened to enroll within 10 minutes after the receipt of the news of the lowering of the United States colors at Sumter, in Company A, 11th Pennsylvania Infantry, existing April 16, 1861. The organization was originally the "Woodward Guards." April 17th he went to Harrisburg and thence to West Chester where two weeks were passed in military drill and his command went next to Havre de Grace and were detailed to guard the Government property there. About a month later they went to Baltimore and thence to Chambersburg, where they were instructed in military tactics and were brigaded with the 1st Wisconsin, General Starkweather, 11th Indiana, General Wallace, 4th Connecticut, 11th Pennsylvania, Colonel Garrett, Brigade Commander, Colonel Abernethy. All these officers were afterwards generals. They went successively to Hagerstown and Williamsport, Md., and on the morning of July 2, 1861, waded the Potomac at Hager Run, to Falling Waters, where they found a force of rebels under General Jackson. Several hours of fighting ensued, looked at that date like a long battle, and the command went to get Martinsburg thence to Williamsport for supplies and then to Martinsburg, remaining there for a week with the expectation of fighting another battle

Porter advised differently and the route was changed to Harper's Ferry, where the regiment remained until the expiration of its time, but remained by request of General Patterson until the arrival of the three years men. Mr. Carman was mustered out at Harrisburg about the middle of August and went home to re-enlist at Williamsport, Pa., in Company H, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, enrolling Sept. 1, 1861. He awaited muster about two weeks but concluded to enter an infantry command and went to Harrisburg where he received a friendly telegram asking his presence at Louisburg, Pa., where he found a body of 65 soldiers and was offered the position of Orderly Sergeant of Company K, 51st Pennsylvania Infantry, Col. John F. Hartranft. They were mustered at Annapolis, Md. Nov. 16, 1861, drilled on the grounds of the naval school and at Parole Camp until the first of January, 1862, Mr. Carman meanwhile succeeding by promotion to the position of Second Lieutenant. When the Burnside expedition was planned the 51st Pennsylvania was assigned to it and embarked on the "Scout" for Fortress Monroe and joined the fleet in Hampton Roads, sailing thence to Hatteras, N. C., under sealed orders. When they arrived there a Cape Hatteras storm was in progress and the schooner was driven to Florida, making Hatteras February 7th and on the morning of the 8th they took part in the engagement on Roanoke Island, assailing Fort Defiance, which was taken that day; and at night the United States flag was the only banner in sight. The portion of the action in which Mr. Carman took part was that in which O. Jennings Wise, son of Governor Wise of Virginia, was killed. On the 12th of March Mr. Carman went with the troops to Slocum's Creek where preparations were made for the attack on Newbern, which was taken March 14th. Not long after he was with a de-

tail which went to Elizabeth City for the purpose of removing the obstructions placed in the Dismal Swamp canal by the rebels, but became involved in a fight at Camden and retreated, burning bridges and other property and taking a number of guns. The command remained at Newbern until July 1st and started to re-enforce the Army of the Potomac, but the orders were countermanded on arrival at Hatteras Inlet, and on return to Newbern they took transports for Fortress Monroe. The last of July, they left Newport News for Aquia Creek and Fredericksburg, went thence with Pope to the support of Banks at Cedar or Slaughter Mountain, arriving in time to assist a little and was in the actions at Kelley's Ford, Rappahannock Station, Sulphur Springs and Warrenton. There was almost incessant fighting until the second battle of Bull Run in which Mr. Carman fought and September 1st, he was at Chantilly. The next action was at South Mountain, September 14th, and on the 17th the 51st was again in battle at Antietam. July 12, 1862, Mr. Carman was promoted to First Lieutenant and on the 29th of August was made Captain of his company on the battlefield of Bull Run, by Special Order of his commanding general, Jesse L. Reno. At Antietam, Captain Carman's company was the first to cross the Burnside Bridge and ascend the heights where he received a shot in each arm, but did not leave his command. His regiment went thence to Pleasant Valley, crossed the Potomac and afterwards the Rappahannock and fought at Stevensville and again at White Sulphur Springs, (Warrenton). Captain Carman was at the head of his men December 13th in the fight at Fredericksburg, and was not again in action until June, 1863, when orders were received to re-enforce Grant at Vicksburg, where the command arrived on the 17th and, July 3d, went to the Big Black,

driving Johnston into Jackson which was taken, the rebel chief making his escape. The regiment was ordered to Cincinnati to connect with the Department of the Ohio and Captain Carman was with his men at the battle of Knoxville. He was in the several skirmishes, (in reality, battles) of Loudon Creek, Lenoirs and Campbell Station (November 16th) and was under the siege of Longstreet six days at Knoxville. He fought again later at Strawberry Plains, Rutledge and Blaine's Cross Roads and veteranized Dec. 28, 1863, taking his veteran furlough, reaching home about February 7th. He immediately entered on recruiting service and raised 550 men in 15 days. March 10th he went to Harrisburg with a company of 167 men, stayed at Annapolis until the middle of April and joined the Army of the Potomac at Warrenton Junction, and was in the fights of the Wilderness May 5th, 6th and 7th; on the 8th went into the action at Spottsylvania C. H., with 95 men and after it, 40 men and one lieutenant answered at roll-call; three of the missing were prisoners and the remainder killed and wounded, principally the former. Sixteen recruits were received and on the following day they fought in the battle of the "Po", losing two men. The command was in the fighting on the North Anna River, among the actions being the skirmish at Shady Grove Church and activities hardly ceased until the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1st. The 51st covered the movement of the 9th Corps to the Chickahominy and Captain Carman was in command of his regiment at the crossing of the James, June 16th, preparatory to moving to the trenches at Petersburg, taking position that evening. On the 17th, 17 of his men were killed by one solid shot; they were repulsed but took a four-pound gun without orders. On the 18th they were in an exposed position on Cemetery Hill, retiring to the rear when re-

lieved. (In a movement to Jerusalem Plank Road, June 22d and 23d, Captain Carman was on duty as a staff officer.) His command was in the fights on the Weldon railroad after the mine explosion July 30th, going to Yellow House and was afterwards in the work of destruction on the Virginia railroads, fighting at Ream's Station August 25th. September 30th and October 1st he was in the action at Preble's Farm or Poplar Grove Church, and in the movement towards Hatcher's Run which was a failure as was the action there on the 27th of October. Nov. 16, 1864, Captain Carman was mustered out at Preble's Farm, his term having expired. As soon as he arrived home, November 20th, he was mustered into service in the Department of the Provost Marshal of the 18th District of Pennsylvania with headquarters at Williamsport, doing duty as a Government detective, watching for deserters en route to Canada. March 20, 1865, he received final discharge after more than four years' service.

On resuming connection with civil life he engaged in his former business at his former place of abode and in 1869 went to Marengo, Iowa; three years later, went to Davenport; a year after went to Mt. Vernon and remained 18 months; stayed a year at Dewit, Iowa, and at Marion two and a half years, going thence to Cedar Rapids, where he remained until the fall of 1880. Meanwhile, he had been temporarily in Minneapolis, Keokuk and Chicago. In the spring of 1884 he went to Oshkosh and to Geneva in June of that year, when he purchased his present business, which he is successfully conducting. He was married in 1853 at Williamsport, Pa., to Rachel E. Lyon, a native of the Keystone State. She died in the spring of 1873 at Rock Island, Ill., leaving three children, two of whom survive, named Lillie and Rachel B., the former the wife of Jas. Robinson, of Boston, and the latter of Ed-

ward Sargent, of Rockford, Ill. Dec. 23, 1873. Mr. Carman was married to Mary E. Bingham, of Chicago. Captain Carman is a Royal Arch Mason and belongs to the Odd Fellows.

A paragraph elaborating the character of Captain Carman and eulogistic of his military career might fittingly be added to the account of his life, but the most glowing words could not enhance the luster of his patriotism nor make more conspicuous his service to his country. A brief summary shows that he rose from a private to a captaincy, and served more than once in the capacity of the highest officers of his regiment in the exigencies of battle which pushed him forward at the fearful cost of the lives of his superiors in command. For such duty he makes no claims beyond the bare statement that he fulfilled all demands on him as a soldier.



TIS H. THAYER, Palmyra, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 138, was born at Salem, Washington Co., New York, Aug. 12, 1831. His parents, Ruel and Mary (Williams) Thayer, were born respectively in Sturbridge, Worcester Co., Mass., and in Whitesboro, New York. The father was a soldier in 1812 under Colonel Harkness; was a shoemaker by trade and removed with his family to Waukesha county in 1843, and he took a farm from the Government on which he died in 1847; the mother died Feb. 7, 1876. They were the parents of seven children of whom five survive. The paternal grandfather, Oliver Thayer, was a cabin boy on a British man-of-war before coming to this country; he was a soldier under Putnam, and his grandson has the old Queen Anne musket he carried in service. The grandfather Williams came to the country in the course of the war, as a British soldier, but being disgusted with a cause into

which he had been forced, and sympathizing with the colonists, he deserted and became the first rebel in the family, fighting through the remainder of the contest in the Continental army.

The farm on which his father settled is now in the possession of the son and he remained at home with his parents until he enlisted. He determined to do so after the first regiments had marched to the scene of war and he enrolled in September, 1861, in Company D, 1st Wisconsin Infantry (reorganized) for three years' service. He was in connection with his command about 20 months and was discharged March 9, 1863. During the period he was able to perform military duty he was with his regiment in Negley's Brigade and performed all marches and labor required of him until he became ill and received his discharge. When he entered the army he weighed 200 pounds and his weight on his return was 98 pounds. He returned to his farm where he resumed labor as soon as recovered, and he has since been engaged in agriculture. About 1885, with his brother and sister, he removed to Palmyra, where they have since resided. His brother, Ruel, enlisted at Palmyra in Company E, 46th Wisconsin Infantry, Feb. 8, 1865, and was mustered at Madison, going thence to Athens, Ala., where he performed guard, camp, picket and patrol duty on the railroad until discharged Oct. 10, 1865, when he returned to Waukesha county and removed to Palmyra, Wis., with his brother as stated. He is also a member of Post No. 138 at Palmyra.



WILLIS HYDE, Genoa Junction, Wis., Member of G. A. R. Post No. 27, at Geneva, was born in Warren Co., New York, Jan. 21, 1847, and is the son of Newton and Lola Ann (Willis) Hyde.

The son was brought up on his father's farm, attending school when not required on the farm. He accompanied his parents to Wisconsin in 1850 and there resided on a farm until 1859, when they went to Boone Co., Ill., and he was with them there until he determined to enlist, when he returned to Wisconsin to carry out his resolution, being but 17 years old. Jan. 20, 1861, he enlisted at Lake Geneva in Company K, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, "Iron Brigade," a fact which displays the quality of his pluck, as that organization was one always certain to be where war was thickest. He was mustered at Madison and joined his regiment at Culpeper, Va., and he was in the hospital at Judiciary Square, Washington, and afterward at Chestnut Street hospital in Philadelphia, ill with bilious intermittent fever and mumps until the battles on the Weldon railroad, in which he was for the first time in action. He was afterwards in the duties of his command at the siege of Petersburg, and in February fought at Hatcher's Run, and, about the middle of the month, went to City Point to be ordered back to old quarters where the regiment was, with the 6th Wisconsin, and, afterwards, with the 91st New York, constituted "The 1st Provisional Brigade." March 29, 1865, they were in line of battle preparatory to the fight of Gravelly Run, which was fought on the 31st, and they were again in action on April 1st at Five Forks, and followed the rebels to Appomattox, where Mr. Hyde had the satisfaction of being a witness of the surrender of Lee and the collapse of the confederacy. After the Grand Review in May, the regiment was assigned to the command of General Logan as the "Provisional Division," and they reported to "Black Jack" June 22d at Louisville. Mr. Hyde was mustered out July 3, 1865, at Jeffersonville, Ind. He was promoted to Corporal in the course of his serv-

ice, in which he saw some of the most important of the war.

He returned after muster out to Blaine, Boone Co., Ill., and in the winter of 1866-7 the family removed to Sharon, Walworth Co., Wis., and Mr. Hyde entered the employ of the C. & N. W. R. R. corporation, remaining with them about 10 years, when he removed to Genoa Junction, and has since remained in their employ as foreman of a section.

He was married Sept. 1, 1872, at Allen's Grove, Wis., to Florence, daughter of Cyrus and Lydia (Bruce) Lippitt, a native of Darien, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Hyde have two children, named Hattie M., (born at Darien, Wis., Sept. 5, 1873) and Earl D., (born April 10, 1884). Mr. Hyde is a trusted and esteemed man and is pleasantly located at Genoa Junction.



STEPHEN WOLVERTON, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 159, was born Oct. 5, 1822, in Montgomery Co., New York, and is the son of Asher and Jane (Kennedy) Wolverson, both of whom were descended from ancestral stock which fought in the Revolution. The families of both were probably settlers in New Jersey, the father being of pure English extraction. The latter was a surgeon in the war of 1812. He removed when his son was quite young to Genesee county, New York, and thence to Rochester when he was about 18 years old. In 1815 he went to Herkimer county and in 1818 settled in Wisconsin. In 1850 he returned to Herkimer county where he changed his former occupation of farming to that of a teamster and he also sold paper and rags. Later he went into flour and feed business at Little Falls, in which he engaged from January, 1862, until he determined to enter the army, which he did

Aug. 13, 1862. He enrolled in Company H, 121st New York Infantry at Little Falls when he was 39 years of age. November 17th of the same year he was discharged from his obligations on account of debility from nervous disease. The regiment was in rendezvous at Fort Herkimer and Mr. Wolverton was there until Aug. 30th, when the command went to New York, arriving Sunday morning, August 30th, proceeded thence to Philadelphia and successively to Baltimore and Washington and thence to immediate duty at Fort Lincoln. Sunday, September 7th, they started on the chase of Stonewall Jackson. Here Mr. Wolverton made acquaintance with the privations of the rank and file. Each man had threehardtack which was served for three days' service and, scant as were his own supplies, he divided with an Irishman who seemed the hungriest man in the command. The day after his enlistment he had been promoted to Sergeant, and on this march while in charge of a squad of men near Sugar Loaf Mountain, they became so exhausted that he was compelled to place the entire number on duty. The next day the officers of the regiment were so exhausted by the marching and privations that they were sick and the command of the soldiers devolved on him. His comrades were falling out in all directions and he did the best he could to aid them. He received a sunstroke and remained unconscious for many hours. The surgeon bled him and failed to properly bandage the incision in his arm and, while en route to Frederic City, he bled nearly to death. The two causes combined produced nervous prostration of incurable character. After the battle of South Mountain, he found himself in a house between two and three miles from Frederic City whither he was taken after 10 days' stay at Frederic Junction. Thence he was sent to Philadelphia, where he received his

final discharge. He had expected to recover and remain with his command but the surgeons were peremptory, and he returned to Little Falls, where he remained two years, unable to perform any labor, and has been an invalid all his life. He removed to Wisconsin in 1876 and was on the last train that crossed Ashtabula River prior to the accident there. He located near Jefferson where he resided until his removal to Ft. Atkinson.

July 23, 1815, he was married to Mary S. Bennett, a representative of ancestry who fought in the Revolution. They have had seven children, three of whom survive. Their names are Alva B., Mary J. and Stephen. Two brothers of Mr. Wolverton were in the confederate service. One of them was the owner of 40 slaves who joined the command of Sherman on the way to the sea; himself was a physician and was compelled to serve in that capacity; he was his father's namesake. Thomas, the elder, was a colonel in the Mexican war.



JAMES JEHIAL CRIGER, Whitewater, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 34, was born Nov. 20, 1838, in the State of New York, and is the son of William and Mary A. (Dixon) Criger. His father was of German parentage and was born in the Empire State and his mother was a native of Virginia. Their union took place in New York. The father was a manufacturer and died when his son was 11 years old. Until he was 21, Mr. Criger was engaged in agriculture and then learned the business of a cooper. He entered the army under the first call of the President for 75,000 troops, enrolling April 22, 1861, and was the seventh man to enlist from Whitewater. He enrolled under the name which is given above and went into rendezvous as a

member of Company A, 4th Wisconsin Infantry at Camp Utley, Racine, and left the State July 15th. Colonel H. E. Payne manifested the material of which he was made by settling a difficulty on the railroad which refused to transport his men, by taking possession of a locomotive and calling for an engineer from his ranks, who took it to Elmira. Thence the command went to Harrisburg, where intelligence of the disaster at Bull Run was received and the colonel borrowed equipments for his men, who proceeded to Baltimore, and marched through the streets of that city by moonlight, their guns loaded with ball and buckshot, bayonets fixed, bands playing, colors flying and the men in high spirits. From camp there they went to the Relay House, where Mr. Criger was taken with typhoid fever, and went to the general hospital at Baltimore, where he suffered five relapses and when he recovered his regiment was at Baton Rouge, La. The command was actively engaged in military operations and thence he went to Vicksburg, where he worked on the canal. He was again seized with illness and went to a hospital boat on the river, thence to hospital at Baton Rouge, where he remained until recovery and rejoined his regiment. He was in the action at Bonne Carre Point, went to the reconnoissance at Bayou Plaquemine, went later to Port Hudson and back to Baton Rouge and was in the military operations which were followed by the battle at Camp Bisland. He was with the regiment when it supplied itself with cavalry mount and operated as such in the chase after the Texas cavalry and captured Dick Taylor's stragglers. He was afterwards in the fight at Port Hudson where the rebels had placed obstacles which they believed insurmountable. He was also in a cavalry expedition under Grierson and after the surrender of Port Hudson, the regiment was converted

into cavalry, and Mr. Criger was in all the service afterward performed by the command until he was discharged for disability. He performed hard service on guard, camp, skirmish, picket and forage duty, re-enlisted under the name of James J. Criger and veteranized at Baton Rouge where he remained. After the fight at Baton Rouge he had been made Corporal and after veteranizing he was promoted to Sergeant Major. Before his time expired he was taken sick again and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, and thence to Madison where he was honorably discharged under the General Order, relieving such soldiers as were permanently disabled. He returned to Whitewater and, after recovery, resumed his business. In 1866 he established his enterprise as a marble cutter in which he has since operated with success. During his veterans' furlough, April 27, 1864, he was married to Sarah M. Edmunds of Whitewater and their children are named Fred H. and H. Frank. Mr. Criger is an Odd Fellow and (1889) is Adjutant of Post No. 34. In political principles he is a Prohibitionist.



DUNCAN MCGREGOR, Professor and President of the State Normal School of Wisconsin at Platteville, Wis., was born Aug. 12, 1836, in Perthshire, Scotland. His clan was one of the most prominent in "Auld Scotia," and his parents were both born in Perthshire. Malcolm McGregor, his father, married Catherine Kennedy, and they were the parents of eight children seven of whom are still living and named in order, Donald, Duncan, John, Alexander, Katie, Charles and Malcolm. The family removed to America in 1857, when Duncan was 21 years old. The mother died in 1852, five years prior to the

emigration of the family to the United States. The father is still living on a farm in Hancock, Wisconsin. In his native land he was a shepherd and farmer and reared his sons to that calling, giving his children as good education as was possible while in Scotland. Duncan attended the common schools in earliest youth and later a private school of excellent character, alternating winter school with summer labor on the hills of his native country, assisting with the herds and on the farm until he was 15 years of age. He was then sent to the Perth Academy three years and afterwards entered the University at Aberdeen, Scotland, where he studied three years and came to America with his father. They settled in the woods of Waupaca Co., Wisconsin, where he learned all the experiences of the pioneer, aided his father one year and engaged in the calling common to the country—lumbering and rafting. He was then occupied three years in teaching winters and farmed summers. He afterwards, in 1861, entered Lawrence University at Appleton and took his degree in 1862, being at the time engaged as Principal of the High School at Waupaca, and filled the position until he became interested in recruiting for the war. In August, 1864, he enlisted a company and was mustered as Captain of Company A, 42d Wisconsin Infantry. The command left the State September 20th to report at Cairo, Ill., where Company A performed post and garrison duty throughout the rest of the war. The remaining companies were sent to the secession districts of Illinois, and when the war closed and troops were mustered out the 42d Wisconsin returned to the State for final release from military obligations. During his service Captain McGregor with his company acted as escort and on provost duty on the Mississippi River, going as far south as New Orleans. He was mustered out Aug. 3, 1865.

He acted one year after his return home as Principal of the High School at Waupaca, and, in August, 1867, was elected Professor of Mathematics of the State Normal School at Platteville. Later he succeeded to another position in the chair of Theory and Practice of Teaching, and since 1880 has been President of the institution.

It goes without saying that he has grown in favor and popularity as an instructor, and as a gentleman of culture and abilities he is universally admired and esteemed. One of his command says in a private letter regarding Captain McGregor (of whom this sketch is very meager, owing to his native modesty and reticence, in both of which traits he is to the manor born, being a typical Scotchman of the highest type): "Our dear Captain McGregor is an honor to our Nation and one of God's noble and honored men."

He belongs to the Order of Masonry, has been Master of his Lodge, High Priest of Chapter No. 2 and Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter; he also belongs to the Order of Knight Templars and is serving a fourth term as Foreign Correspondence Committee of the Grand Lodge. He is a member of the Congregational Church. He was married at Waupaca, Wis., Dec. 26, 1866, to Annie, daughter of Richard H. Bowman. She was born in London of pure English extraction in the paternal line and Welsh in the descent of her mother. Alice K., Grace, Libbie, Jessie and Richard are the names of the children of Professor and Mrs. McGregor. The latter is a communicant of the Episcopal Church; the former is a staunch Republican.



AUGUSTUS GORDON WEISSERT, 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" was 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 was under fire at Iuka, and fought at Corinth October 3d and 4th, where the regiment lost heavily. The 2d 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 2d Brigade, 2d 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 Greenville, Miss., and fought at Chicot, June 3d and 6th. He went afterwards to St. Charles, Duvall's Bluff and to Brownsville, arriving there September 2d. 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 Colonel 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 some time later, to go along the line, he found Sergeant Major Weissert 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, (see sketch), 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 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.

In February, 1889, he was unanimously elected to succeed himself as Department Commander. He was selected by the Citizen's Committee having in charge the preparations and arrangements for the 23d National En-

campment at Milwaukee as President of the Executive Council, and presided at all the meetings of that body, which made the encampment such a success. During its session he was unanimously elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., and, since his promotion he has visited many of the other Departments and done excellent work in the interest of the Order.

At this writing, 1889, 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.



ISAAC McCANN, Mayor of Richland Center, Wis., in 1889 and member of G. A. R. Post No. 33, was born July 4, 1817, in the township of Columbia, Meigs Co., Ohio. His father, Patrick McCann, and his mother, (Dehah Teeter before married,) were both natives of Barber Co., Virginia, whence they removed to Ohio about 1830. Three children survive them named Joseph, Ellen and Isaac. The sister resides with her brother at Richland Center and the brother Joseph lives in Washington Territory. Mr. McCann was reared on the farm of his father and he received little technical education. Like the best type of self-made men in the West, he has gathered from observation and association with the best quality of manhood a training which has been of more practical avail than any academic edu-

eration could have conferred. He was employed by the iron companies in the vicinity of his native place until the outbreak of the war, when he was among the first to enroll as a three months soldier in April, 1861, in Company H, 87th Ohio Infantry, enlisting at Columbus. The command was sent to Baltimore, arriving in that city soon after the catastrophe to the Massachusetts 6th and remaining 20 days through the period of threatening and discontent on the part of the inhabitants. The regiment went thence to Harper's Ferry and up the Valley of the Shenandoah, receiving rebel compliments in the way of bullets at Sandy Hook, Bolivar Heights and Maryland Heights and returned to Harper's Ferry to be taken by the rebels. As his time had expired he was permitted to go North and, as soon as possible after his return home, he again enlisted in Company —, 37th Ohio Infantry, at Chillicothe, Ohio, went to camp at Cleveland and about 10 days later went to Paducah, Ky., en route to join Sherman and was in the movements prior to the siege of Atlanta, being injured in the vicinity of Buzzard's Roost in course of transportation. He was on a train which struck torpedoes placed on the track by the rebels and many soldiers were wounded, himself among the number. He was sent to Camp Denison at Cleveland and there discharged for disability, and his injuries prevented his re-enlisting, although he made several attempts afterwards.

He removed West as soon as the war was over, locating in Richland Center in 1865. He first engaged in buying stock and afterwards in buying ties and timber for a railroad corporation and finally becoming interested in real estate in which he has done a large business ever since. He is serving his second term as Mayor of Richland Center and had previously officiated as Chairman of the Town

Board two terms. Mayor McCann has been one of the most efficient and laborious officials in the service of the city, having secured the water works in a manner which proved a great saving and has been equally wise in his administration of matters generally. He has been a candidate for the legislature and was defeated by but a small majority. His generosity to the poor is a matter of common knowledge and his efforts to ameliorate the condition of the needy class form one of his best commendations. He is a Knight of Labor and decidedly the friend of the working man.

He was married in 1866 to Jennie Carpenter, the daughter of Solomon and Rebecca Carpenter, who was born in Virginia. Three children born to them are deceased and they have adopted two children to rear in place of those they have lost.



FRANK A. ROSS, Columbus, Wis., Secretary of the Columbus Mill Co., and member of Frank A. Haskel Post No. 146, G. A. R., Department of Wisconsin, was born May 4, 1843, at Great Falls, New Hampshire. His paternal ancestry is of Scotch origin, the clan having been prominent in the history of that country in the days when Scotland thought freedom worth struggling for, and in the maternal line Mr. Ross is of English extraction. His father, Huntress Ross, married Susan W. Chadburn about 1842 and their children numbered six. Frank is the oldest; Hattie is the wife of G. R. Goff; Chas. H. is cashier of a bank in New Ulm, Minn.; Wm. E. C. is cashier of a bank in Blue Earth City, Minn.; two sons named Asa and Ossian are deceased. In 1850 the senior Ross went to Wisconsin with his family, whither he journeyed in pioneer style in wagons, bringing the household belong-

ings. He located at first in Columbus and afterward went to Waushara county and founded the village of Ross' Corners. He was a man of stirring nature and quick to see an opportunity, and he established a mercantile business, the town name being afterward changed to Coloma. In 1886 he went with his younger children and wife to Appleton, and there the mother died. The father retired from active business and passed his time alternately in Florida and the Northern States.

Mr. Ross was a studious boy, and after the family removed to Waushara county he returned to Columbus and was a student there until the war. He was still under parental authority and his appeals to be permitted to enlist were denied, but when he became of age he took matters in his own hands and enrolled in the 8th Wisconsin Battery in February, 1864. His choice was decided by the fact that several acquaintances were members of that organization and he joined the command at Nashville in winter quarters, the battery having gone thither after the fight at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. When the recruits and veterans joined them in April, they went to Murfreesboro and held position in Fort Roscerans until the close of the war. Hood was worrying the Union forces and planning for the taking of Nashville, and, during the siege there, Forrest, with a considerable force, attacked Murfreesboro, Dec. 5, 1864. The force at Murfreesboro included Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other troops, beside the 8th Wisconsin Battery, and the siege proper lasted until the 8th, 30 Union soldiers being killed and 175 wounded. The rebels were finally withdrawn, probably concluding that the siege did not accomplish the purpose of calling off the troops of Thomas from Nashville. In August, 1865, the battery returned to Wisconsin and Mr. Ross was mustered out at Milwaukee.

He entered the Commercial College at Milwaukee and completed a course there and afterwards obtained a position in a bank in Rochester, Minn. He went thence to Appleton, where he was employed in the express office about a year. Later he went to Milwaukee and acted as railroad messenger for an express company and afterwards as clerk on one of the boats of the Goodrich Transportation Company on the lakes. In the spring of 1870 he went to Colorado and spent seven years in trading in cattle. Selling out his interest in that enterprise he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he passed about three years. In 1879 he returned to Wisconsin and again entered the employ of the Goodrich Transportation Company, with whom he operated about three years. In the winter of 1885-6 he returned to Columbus, where he entered upon the duties of his present position.

He was married in 1873 at Bailey's Harbor, Door Co., Wis., to Laura A., daughter of William R. and Cynthia (Case) Higgins. She died at Columbus, April 7, 1888, leaving two children. Harry H. is the older and Chas. F. is three years of age. Mr. Ross is a member of the Business Men's Association of Columbus. He is a man of excellent business capacity and esteemed and respected for integrity.



ELLIOTT R. STILLMAN, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 1, E. B. Wolcott, was born in Rochester, New York, March 6th, 1844, and he is the son of Edwin A. and Jane (Cochrane) Stillman: his father was a native of Middletown, Conn., born in 1813 of English lineage, the son of a purser in the navy in the war of 1812, who lost his life by Indian massacre. The senior Stillman was, by profession, a civil engineer

and is living in Ontario county, New York. The wife and mother was born in 1818 in the North of Ireland and is the daughter of the Rev. James Cochrane, a Presbyterian minister who removed to the United States with his family in 1827, locating temporarily in Rochester and afterwards in Detroit, becoming President of Dearborn College. Her grandfather, Hon. James Craig, was an M. P.; she is still living. Mr. Stillman is the oldest of their children, his brothers and sisters being named in order of birth James A., Alice B., Florence G., John C., Edwin S., Jennie (deceased) and Mabel.

When he was 17 years old Mr. Stillman enlisted at Canadice, Ontario Co., New York, Aug. 16, 1861, and was mustered into United States service 10 days after in Company B, 85th New York Infantry. From rendezvous at Elmira he went to Washington December 1st, camped on Meridian Hill and in the spring went on the campaign of the Peninsula, in the 3d Brigade, 2d Division and 1th Corps. He had his first smell of rebel powder on the road to Yorktown and fought at Williamsburg, moving afterwards to the swamps of the Chickahominy, the brigade being assigned to duty on the Williamsburg road and marching to take part in the battle of Seven Pines, repulsing the rebels, who left their colors on the field. After holding the position without support three hours, orders came for every man to look out for himself. The loss of the regiment was about 80 and the flag was in rags. The regiment was next stationed at White Oak Swamp to protect the Charles City road and was in line of battle at Malvern Hill and, in the retreat to Harrison's Landing, protected the rear. From the Landing the command went to Newport News and in October, 1862, was ordered to Suffolk, engaging in raiding until the latter part of November, when a movement to Newbern, N. C., was effected and the regiment was

in the expedition under Foster to Kingston and Goldsboro in December, returning to winter quarters at Newbern. In the spring the brigade was ordered on garrison duty at Plymouth, making frequent excursions into the interior. Mr. Stillman veteranized at Plymouth Jan. 1, 1864, and was in the fight from April 17th until the 20th in which the gunboats and fleet were in action, co-operating with the land forces. On the 20th the brigade was captured, with the exception of Company A of the 85th, which was on detached duty. They were taken at once to the stockade prison at Andersonville, where Mr. Stillman's hard experience commenced, although he did not succumb, but resolved to outwit or outlive the Southern confederacy (with a little c). He escaped much through his constant contact with clean, sweet earth, as he gave his attention to the work of tunneling and believes that his life was thus saved, although he did not escape, the only chance he had being frustrated by a betrayal by a Union soldier. The class who did such things, who stole the miserable property of their fellow prisoners and tried to benefit themselves through others sufferings, deserve everlasting odium. Some of them were tried, condemned, their sentence being submitted to and approved by General Sherman, the rebels sending the communications and erecting the gallows on which six were hung. Of the regiment, 446 were taken to Andersonville and only 153 lived to see "God's country" again, more than half of the number dying within a year. Mr. Stillman saw 32,000 soldiers at Andersonville at one time, 13,000 of whom died, more than half the number in seven months. September 5, 1864, they were sent to Charleston, and a month later to Florence, where they were paroled March 1, 1865. When Mr. Stillman started for Annapolis he was in anything but dress toggery and nobody would

have suspected that his attire, under any other circumstances, would have been dignified by the name of clothes. About the middle of March he received a 30-day furlough and while he was at home, the rebellion collapsed. June 7, 1865, his connection with military life ceased at Elmira, where he was discharged as Sergeant Major. (While in service he was recommended for West Point, but his capture and imprisonment prevented his going.)

He passed a year in Ontario county and in 1866 started West. He made his first stop at Burr Oak, Mich., and engaged in lumbering. About 1875 he went to the north of the State and engaged in making staves and headings. In 1878 he removed to Milwaukee and prosecuted the same enterprise and at this writing, (1890) employs about 100 men.

He was married July 4, 1868, at Quincy, Mich., to Mary L., daughter of James Dickey, and their only child is named Minnie. The wife and mother died April 14, 1872, and, March 4, 1874, he was again married to Lillian E., daughter of William and Catherine (Yates) Stevens. Their children are named Gertude, Clara and E. B. Wolcott. Mr. Stillman is a Mason and in 1889 Commander of his Post, in which he has held the various offices. He is a Republican.



IGNATZ KOSER, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post O. D. Pease, was born in Baden, Germany, May 15, 1825. In July, 1852, he came to America, and, after a residence of two years in the city of New York, he removed to Fort Atkinson. Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, 29th Wisconsin Infantry. The following autumn he went from Camp Randall, Madison, to Helena, Ark., where his command passed the winter, the regiment losing several men by sickness. He

was in the movements of his regiment prior to the spring, engaging in the heavy labor to which it was assigned and performing guard duty. In April he marched to make connection with the army of Grant and was first in battle at Port Gibson, where he fought May 1st. He was in the fight on the 16th at Champion Hills and went thence to the siege of Vicksburg. The surrender occurred about nine in the forenoon and an hour later the "29th" was under orders to proceed to Jackson, a distance of 40 miles east. He was acting as Sergeant in command of a picket line near a fort in the vicinity occupied by rebels, when a bullet struck his left cheek, passing out of his ear, entirely destroying the hearing. The same bullet struck a man near him in the throat, but without much damage. Mr. Koser remained with his squad, stationing them in an orchard; after two volleys by the rebels, firing ceased for the night and his line was drawn in. Three days later the rebels withdrew and the regiment returned to Vicksburg. In August, the regiment was transferred to the Gulf Department and Mr. Koser was in the Teche expedition, after which he was a participant in the movements including the heavy marching and journeying to Texas. He fought at Sabine Cross Roads and in the skirmishing afterwards during the retreat to Alexandria; assisted in the building of the celebrated dam under Bailey and took part in the closing operations at Spanish Fort. He went to Mobile and returned to Shreveport, La., where he was mustered out June 22, 1865, after serving his entire period of enlistment.

He was married in New York in 1852 to Bertha Heister, and they have had ten children, one being deceased. He is a farmer with a good property near Fort Atkinson.

Mrs. Koser represents the large class of women of the North to whom the war brought

privation and exertion to which the hardships of war were trifles. Left with six small children and without means she carried a burden of which no adequate notice has been taken. Food, fuel and clothing, beside the sheltering roof, must be provided through the mother's efforts. She had her firewood to prepare for use, and the first winter all her fingers were frozen. During her enforced idleness in consequence, her oldest daughter, a child of ten, performed all household duties, including the cutting of the wood, all chores and the family washing. The child was ill with typhoid fever the next summer and nobody but her mother could do anything for her in her delirium, strangers frightening her and making her wild. The next winter came and the family was without stores of food, wood or supplies of any kind, and little prospects of being able to earn any. Flour was five dollars a hundred, factory cloth 70 cents a yard and only starvation seemed possible. Neighbors did what they could, but it was very little, and when the daughter returned daily from the postoffice with no letter from her father she traversed her journey to her home in bitter tears.

Mr. Koser was in the military service of his own country six years, belonging to the guard of Charles Frederick during the Revolution of 1848. His knowledge of war matters proved valuable, and he was made a Corporal soon after his enlistment, and afterward Sergeant.



HENRY D. BALDWIN, Shullsburg, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 96, was born at New Diggings, Lafayette Co., Wis., May 7, 1842, and is the son of William and Nancy (Cooper) Baldwin. His father was born in Maryland and the mother in Virginia: they became residents of Wisconsin

in 1832, settling where the son was born and there, in the days of the very first things in Wisconsin, his life beginning six years before the Territory became a State and where his parents resided under Territorial regime 16 years, he grew to manhood. He received a good common school education and was engaged in mining up to the period of the war. He was among the first to enlist from Shullsburg (the place being a nest of secession did not send soldiers very fast), enrolling in April, 1861, as soon as he had an opportunity. His company was not able to get into the two first regiments and he belonged to Company I, 3d Wisconsin Infantry, enrolling for three years. He was mustered at Fond du Lac, June 29th, and left the State, July 12th for Maryland. Mr. Baldwin was with his regiment in the work of taking the bogus Legislature of Maryland, was with the detail to Harper's Ferry and went next to Charlestown, where John Brown was hung. (While at Maryland Heights, Mr. Baldwin saw the detachment of rebels under Johnston move to the support of the confederates at Bull Run. While at Frederick, Maryland, the captain who took Brown at the arsenal was made a prisoner with a number of others and Mr. Baldwin was one of his guards). He was in the pursuit of Jackson up the Shenandoah, fought at Buckton Station, entered Winchester with Banks' command and was in battle at Cedar Mountain, Antietam and Chancellorsville, and was there wounded May 3, 1863, by a bullet in the left thigh. He was sent to hospital at Washington and was furloughed for 30 days, returning to Wisconsin. During his stay there the enrollment for the draft was made and Mr. Baldwin, whose parole was extended for the purpose, accomplished the work alone, although such was the sentiment prevailing, and so deep was the bitter feeling against the war, that a regiment was sent

thither to protect the officers, but Mr. Baldwin had finished the business before their arrival. He was afterwards assigned to the 2d Battalion, Invalid Corps, and did not again join the 3d Wisconsin. He received honorable discharge on the expiration of his term of enlistment in 1864. He immediately enrolled in the U. S. Navy on the gunboat Choctaw and served as a sailor until the close of the war. He was discharged in March, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn., and returned to his former business of mining in Lafayette county.

He is the owner of one-third of an interest in a mine which is in a prosperous condition. Mr. Baldwin has been married and is the father of the following children—Arthur, Harry, William, Thomas and Cora. Mr. Baldwin is one of the substantial citizens of Shullsburg and is a Republican in political sentiment.



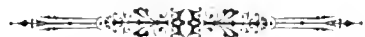
EDWARD H. COLEMAN, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born Dec. 26, 1841, in Rochester, New York. His father, Henry Coleman, was born June 6, 1814, at Ghent, on the Hudson River, and married Persis Marshall, who was born June 11, 1816, and who is still living at Chippewa Falls. The senior Coleman was a native of Nantucket, Mass., of American ancestry who belonged to the Friends or Quakers. In the maternal line, Mr. Coleman's family dated to New Hampshire stock. Eight children were included in the family, named in order Elizabeth M., Henry (deceased), Marietta (deceased), Edward H., Marietta (2d), Henry (2d), Ernest and Charlotte, the latter being also deceased. In 1856, the family removed to the West, locating at Chippewa Falls, Wis., where the father engaged for some years

in the business of a miller. In 1866, he was elected Municipal Judge and held the position until 1873.

When he reached his majority, Mr. Coleman of this sketch determined to enter the army, enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, at Chippewa Falls, and was mustered into Company K, 30th Wisconsin Infantry, September 15th, following. From Camp Randall the regiment went to St. Louis in May, 1863, and thence up the Missouri in boats, stopping first at Fort Randall. Mr. Coleman was seized with smallpox and placed in an old Government sawmill, where he remained 10 weeks with little care or medical attention. He rejoined his company and went up the river to where Fort Pierre now is and remained there about two weeks. Orders were received for the return of the company to Wisconsin, and at Milwaukee and La Crosse it was occupied in looking after drafted men, escorting them to their regiments and giving them other wholesome attention. The company was occupied in this duty until the spring of 1864. Orders were received to proceed to St. Paul and they marched to the James River in Dakota and began the construction of a fort called "Wadsworth." After six weeks orders were received to join Sherman and a start was made, but the company was switched off at Paducah, Ky., and went thence to Hickman, Ky., and there the command voted for Lincoln. They also skirmished and captured about 300 guerrillas and were ordered thence to Nashville, but stopped at Bowling Green to guard railroad bridges, in which duty they were occupied until February, 1865, and went thence to Louisville, which was headquarters from that time. Their principal service was in guarding the military prison and running rebel prisoners from Nashville and Columbus to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. Afterwards they engaged in chasing guerrillas out of Kentucky

and among those they captured was the notorious Sue Monday, who was tried by court martial and hung. Later, the company performed patrol duty at Louisville and remained there until mustered out Sept. 20, 1865. During their service, Col. Daniel J. Dill endeavored to have the company assigned to his personal command, which consisted of only three companies, the others being distributed at various points on detached duty.

Mr. Coleman returned to Chippewa Falls, obtained a position in the post office for a year and engaged afterwards in rafting for five years. In 1874, he went to California and engaged in the quicksilver mines at Oceanica, remaining there about two and a half years, and returning thence to Chippewa Falls. In 1877, he was appointed Clerk of the Municipal Court and officiated in that capacity four years. In the spring of 1879, he was elected City Clerk on the Republican ticket and in 1880 was re-elected. After his release from public life he engaged in the sale of furniture in which he was occupied until the fall of 1888. During that season he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and is still holding that incumbency. He was married June 20, 1879, at Chippewa Falls, to Mary R., daughter of Jeremiah and Ann (McGuire) Bowe, and their children are Mary P., Elizabeth and Henry J. Mr. Coleman is a staunch Republican and a member of the Knights of Pythias and A. O. U. W.



JEREMIAH STALEY, a farmer of Dayton, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 121, was born Sept. 19, 1813, in New Jersey. His father, Jonas Staley, married Hannah Cronn and both were natives of New Jersey. The household removed to Wisconsin in 1854, locating in Dane, and thence removed to

Green county. The parents are both still living. (1890). The son grew to manhood in Green county and received a common school education, and the first important event of his life was his becoming a soldier of the civil war. He enlisted Aug. 19, 1864, at Madison, Wis., for one year or during the war in Company F, 42d Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment was variously assigned, Company F being retained on duty at Cairo, and Mr. Staley performed garrison duty wholly until the close of the war, when he returned to Madison June 20, 1865; he was in hospital about a month. A brother was a soldier in a Minnesota regiment. He was married Nov. 29, 1866, to Leonia, daughter of Francis and Julia M. Laroque, her parents being natives of France. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Staley are named George, Frank, Jonas, Della and Eugene. Mr. Staley is one of the substantial farmers of Green county, owning a fine place which is a credit to the quality of his agricultural principles, being well improved and stocked, with buildings of modern style. He is a man of unassuming and modest character, thoroughly reliable, thrifty, and is esteemed as a good citizen.



THOMAS S. HELLER, of Menomonie, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 58, was born Sept. 23, 1840, in Salona, Clinton Co., Pa., and his parents, David and Sarah (Wilson) Heller were natives of that State, the paternal line being of German extraction; the mother was of English descent. The family included Wm. F., Martin W., Thomas S., James E., John A. and Mary, the last named dying young. Thos. and John A. still survive. In 1858 they removed to Dunn Co., Wis., and improved a farm, the father also keeping a hotel at Dunnville and practic-

ing dentistry. In 1860 he was elected and served as County Treasurer. He and his wife are deceased.

In 1857 the son went to Burlington, Iowa, and graduated at the Commercial College, subsequently operating as bookkeeper at Reed's Landing, Minn. A year later he went to Allegheny College at Meadville, Pa., and returned to Dunnville in 1860 where he became proprietor of the Tainter House, acting also as Deputy County Treasurer with his father. He went to Washington to the inauguration of Lincoln and returned full of the enthusiasm of the war which he felt was impending. He went to Burlington, Iowa, and enlisted June 13, 1861, in Company G, 1st Iowa Cavalry, and was mustered July 31st following. The regiment received orders to report immediately to St. Louis, furnished their own horses and received other equipments at Benton Barracks. The first service of Mr. Heller was in the march to Springfield under Fremont. He was taken sick with fever and was sent to hospital to an old church where men were dying at a fearful rate. He left there as soon as possible and went to Sedalia, suffering a long illness. He joined his company in the fall and was engaged in cavalry service, fighting Price and his bushwhackers under Marmaduke. The regiment fought at Prairie Grove (see sketch of Henry Starr), followed to Van Buren, drove the rebel cavalry and assisted in capturing a large amount of rebel supplies and four steamboats. The regiment remained in that vicinity until General Schofield came to take charge of the expedition, which was reported to be against his orders. On the return into Missouri they met the rebels after defeat at Cape Girardeau, fought briefly, followed the enemy the next day down the St. Francis River where Mr. Heller was detailed with a comrade to reconnoiter through a swamp, re-

turning safely, after which the command went to the Iron Mountain country. During this campaign Mr. Heller was called to St. Louis by Col. A. G. Brackett of the regular service, who had conceived a strong liking for the young soldier and was placed on detached duty as Clerk in his department. He acted with Asst. Com. of Musters at Headquarters, Dept. of Missouri, from June 3, 1863, to the date of his transfer to the office of the Provost Marshal General under Col. J. P. Sanderson and served in that connection until he was mustered out July 22, 1864, on account of expiration of term.

He returned to Menomonie and managed the Menomonie House about a year, when he sold out and went to Chicago and elsewhere, returning to Menomonie in 1868. He obtained a position in an office and in 1870 served as Assessor. He was elected Town Clerk for several terms. About 1873 he became interested in the business of insurance which has since engaged his time and abilities and of which he has made a success. In 1887 he was made Mayor of the city and served his term with ability and credit. He is a Republican in politics. He was married May 4, 1864, at Terra Haute, Ind., to Mary Helen, daughter of Jas. R. and Frances A. Tillotson, who is now deceased. Following is the record of the births of their children:—Walter (deceased), Grace, now Mrs. Walter A. Clark; James T., Rose, Helen E. (deceased), Ida May, Margaret Angelina and Thomas W.



IRA M. HOWARD, Edgerton, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 137, was born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, July 31, 1836. Ira G. Howard, his father, was born in New York State, July 3, 1806, and was the son of George Howard, a native of England, who came to

America in his young manhood and married Martha Howenshelt, a native of Pennsylvania, of Holland Dutch parentage. The mother of Mr. Howard, Mary Maria Mills prior to marriage, was born in Tompkins Co., New York, Nov. 3, 1817. Her parents were born and reared in Glasgow, Scotland, and emigrated to America soon after they were united in marriage. They went to Wisconsin in 1810, located at first in Jefferson county, remaining 18 months and going thence to Beloit. After nine years, they moved to Muscoda, Grant county, afterwards to Sauk county, and from there to Beloit, where father and son worked two years on the farm of a man named Brooks. In 1859 they went to Fort Atkinson, where both were similarly engaged, the son working for Amos Pritchard nearly two years. His parents removed to Okie, and in the spring of 1861 he went to Walworth county, and in the fall to Newville, Rock county, where he remained until he entered the army. He enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in Company E, 33d Wisconsin Infantry, went into rendezvous at Racine, and thence to the South, leaving the State November 12th, for Memphis, via Cairo. The command moved to Yocono Creek, Miss., thence to Moscow, Tenn., and, after two months, to Memphis, performing a march of 40 miles, and from there to Coldwater, Miss., where Mr. Howard was in his first fight, his lieutenant being killed. (The Post at Edgerton, Henry S. Smith, is named in his honor.) The regiment returned to Memphis, and, May 6th, Mr. Howard obtained a 30-day furlough on account of the dangerous illness of his father, with whom he remained until he was out of danger, when the son rejoined his regiment in the rifle pits at Vicksburg to take varied and almost constant part in the activities there until the surrender, July 4th. On the 5th he marched to Jackson, Miss. July

12th he was in the fight with Joe Johnston, and when it was found on the following day that the rebels had fled, the command returned to Vicksburg and remained until September, when it moved to Natchez, returned to Vicksburg after two months and stayed there and at Redbone Church until February, when the regiment again moved to Meridian, Miss. A retrograde movement took them to Black River Bridge, where they fell into line with Banks for the Red River expedition. Colonel J. B. Morse, in command of a portion of the brigade composed of "non-vets" of the 3d Iowa, 41st Illinois and the complement of the 33d Wisconsin, went on the transport, Rob Roy. On this trip the rebels were more active than entertaining, attacking them from the banks, but the gun-boats sent their compliments in such shape as to drive them away in all instances. He was in all the actions on the route and back again, there being but few days on which there was not a fight of more or less importance. He fought at Fort de Russy, Grand Ecore, went to Natchitoches, thence to Cloutiersville and was in the fight at Cane River. He went later to Bayou Clotile and to Alexandria. He returned with his regiment to Vicksburg, went thence to Memphis, to Pontotoc, and to Tupelo, where he was in another sharp action, thence to Oldtown Creek and La Grange, and next up the White River to St. Charles. Later he went to Duvall's Bluff, thence to Brownsville, Ark., and from there across the country to Cape Girardeau. The next move was to St. Louis on transports, and from there to an expedition up the Missouri River. The object of this was to take a hand in the movements of Price in Missouri and the force returned to St. Louis in charge of rebel prisoners. (About 700.) They went next to help whip Hood at Nashville, and after following him across the Ten-

nessee they went to Eastport, Miss. In the spring they had a little fight at Corinth, went to New Orleans and the defenses of Mobile, whipped the rebels at Cedar Point, marched to Spanish Fort; from and after the cessation of activities there they went to Montgomery, Ala., and thence to Tuskegee, and to Montgomery again, returning to Vicksburg to be mustered out, receiving that official act August 8th, and returning to Wisconsin for final arrangements. Mr. Howard was married May 9, 1866, at Janesville, Wis., to Mrs. Margaret McGiffin of Rock county. Their only child died at the age of 14 months. Mr. Howard worked as a farmer until he engaged in his present business at Elgerton.



DAVID H. JOHNSON, Evansville, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 41, was born in Greene, Chenango Co., New York, July 14, 1821, and is the son of Nathaniel Johnson, whom he supposes to have been born in Ireland, and who married Rhoda Norton, a native of this country; she was the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. She was a mother of that period and brought up her children with a knowledge of what the settlers of the country had undergone. She related that she had heard the story of her father's comrade who, failing to extinguish his light at "taps", when called to account by his superior officer, answered that he was writing to his wife. "Is there more space?" was the inquiry. "Add to your letter that you will be shot at sunrise for disobedience in camp." The addition was made and the soldier suffered death at sunrise.

In about 1825, the senior Johnson removed with his family to Sparta, Erie Co., Pa., where he cleared two farms 10 miles apart from a

state of nature in conjunction with his sons. He died on one of them in 1849, his wife having died the previous year. About 1835 the son went to Cattaraugus county in his native State, where he engaged with the corporation building the New York & Erie railroad, then in its incipency. The company failed and he lost his six-months' earnings. In 1840 he contracted for 40 acres of land on which he worked as a farmer and in 1855 he removed his interests to Rutland, Dane Co., Wisconsin, where he again engaged in agriculture and operated there until he entered the army. When the famous "5th" Wisconsin Infantry was in process of reorganization he enlisted, his enrollment dating in 1861, and he joined the 700 men under Col. T. S. Allen in front of Petersburg. The recruits remained two weeks at Soldiers' Home, Washington, for equipments, and when they arrived at the long bridge, which is a mile long, their officer halted them and spoke to this effect: "Boys, when you are across this bridge, you will be on the sacred soil of Virginia, and if you go hungry it will be your own fault if you can find anything to eat." The command was under orders for the Valley of the Shenandoah where the "Battalion," the independent organization formed from the re-enlisted men of the former command, awaited them at Winchester and whither the "700" under Colonel Allen marched from Washington and Alexandria. They went via Martinsburg to Cedar Creek, where Jubal Early was expected to attack. Before he had been in camp long enough to make coffee, Mr. Johnson was ordered on picket and after his weary marches he went to take his place, passing through a swamp on his hands and knees over an old mill-dam to the position where he was placed as outpost guard. His blistered feet, sore and lame condition, prevented his standing, but between sitting and lying down he

managed to discharge his duty. The attack of Early occurred the next day to meet with repulse, and Sheridan drove the rebel force to within three miles of Lynchburg. The regiment returned to camp after three days' picket duty and early in December went to Petersburg via Washington. Mr. Johnson was there sent to Judiciary Square hospital, ill with bowel disease, diabetes and jaundice. When recovered he rejoined his command at Petersburg about the last of February, 1865. He passed the time in camp, forage and other duty, until the movement known as Fort Fisher, when one cold night, the rebels dispersed the pickets with firing, yells and other demonstrations. The pickets lost all their possessions and saw their blankets flying like banners of defiance in rebel hands. In the charge proper on the fort, the 5th Wisconsin charged through a black ash swamp, led by Colonel James M. Bull. Colonel Allen discovered a flank movement intended to cut off his rear and halted them: "About face! Forward! Double quick!" was his order and they were safe from capture, returning to camp the next morning after passing the night in earthen-holes they dug for beds. April 1st, the 6th Corps moved forward. The 5th Wisconsin advanced about two o'clock in the morning, drove in the rebel pickets, following them up as they fell back. They formed within the fortifications and orders to charge were issued. Mr. Johnson and a comrade named James Winters pushed their way through an embrasure and came up to a rebel with his hand on the lanyard of a 12-pounder. Winters pressed his cocked rifle against his breast, saying "Shoot and I will blow your heart out." The brave man in a bad cause shut his eyes and pulled the rope, at the cost of his life. The Corps took about 1,400 prisoners that morning. Among the killed was a comrade beside Mr. Johnson,

who was cut in two by a solid shot which struck him in the region of the hips. In a charge at Fort Henry they were six times repulsed, but the seventh was a success, the 22d Massachusetts assisting. They moved to another line of works, where 650 were captured. When the troops entered Petersburg, (Colonel Allen claims) the colors of the 5th Wisconsin were the first in position above the captured works. The chase began on the following morning, Lee having withdrawn in the darkness. About 14 miles out the work of destruction began, when General Grant promised a furlough to the man who shot another man in the act of firing property. A skirmish took place at High Bridge and at Sailors' Creek; the soldiers charged across on pontoons and pressed forward to a battery, capturing six pieces. They went into camp next day on a plantation where an old man of 80 years made his appearance baring his breast and asking them to shoot him, as they had taken "his boys, his crops, his property of every description, and all the mischief they could do him further was to shoot him." But they took care that he was made comfortable.

The day following the surrender of Lee the 6th Corps proceeded to Burkesville Station, preparatory to starting two days later to Danville, whence they expected to go to join the forces of Sherman and aid in the repression of the final struggles of the confederacy. Their first march was 112 miles long and their second 125 miles in extent. After news was received of the surrender of Johnston the 6th Corps took possession of the printing presses, flouring mills and other property necessary to the comfort and support of the soldiers, and papers were issued, flour made and matters placed in as good condition for the Union troops as possible. After the repairing of the railroad they went to Richmond, whence the 5th Wisconsin joined

in the foot race to Washington, and after arrival there in the Grand Review. The regiment was mustered out in July, 1865, at Madison. Mr. Johnson left the regiment at Stoughton to return home, being ill, and on reporting at Madison, was sent home again and his discharge papers and pay sent to him. Several years elapsed before he was in any degree recovered and he has never been in sound health since. He conducted a hotel at Cooksville two years prior to his removal to Evansville.

He was married Dec. 10, 1843, to Mary Jane Lacy of Cataraugus Co., N. Y., whence her parents removed from Genesee county in the same State. They had three sons. William L. and Willard, twins, were born Feb. 20, 1845. Duane C. was born Sept. 30, 1848. Willard died Sept. 28, 1846. Both surviving sons are married. William resides on a farm not far from Evansville, and Duane is in the employ of the C. & N. W. railroad, residing at Elroy. The latter enlisted in his father's absence, but did not muster, as his mother refused her consent. The sons, aged respectively 16 and 19, managed the farm while their father was in the war. The mother died Feb. 27, 1882. Mr. Johnson is sexton of the Evansville cemetery and has secured a burial lot for the soldiers of that vicinity.



LIVER PERRY CARPENTER, Whitewater, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 34, was born Sept. 1, 1843, and is the son of Edward H. and Thankful (Wilcox) Carpenter. His birth took place in Norway, Herkimer Co., New York, and he was reared to the calling of his ancestors before him—that of farmer. In the paternal line he is of English descent and on his mother's side is of French lineage. The latter died when her son was seven years old and he remained

in the care and control of his father, who removed with his family to Wisconsin in 1849, locating in Palmyra. In September, 1861, the son enlisted, enrolling in Company F, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. He was in rendezvous at Ripon and Kenosha and went thence to St. Louis, after passing the winter in drill. From Benton Barracks he went to Cape Girardeau and thence to Bloomfield to engage in scouting, skirmishing and other military duty in southeastern Missouri, where Mr. Carpenter became acquainted with all varieties of cavalry service, to which no human pen has ever done justice within the limits of a historical sketch. He fought Quantrell's guerrillas, went on raids against Marmaduke and marched to L'Anguille Ferry, where he was with a train which was attacked by 600 Texans, Sunday, Aug. 3d, who annihilated the camp and the men were in straits to escape. Mr. Carpenter reached a canebrake and forcing his way through, succeeded in getting into a cornfield. A negro assisted him to make his escape and at last, after many narrow chances he crossed the river in a canoe, encountered a band of guerrillas and, after sometime in hiding in a wood, made connection with his regiment. The command went to Helena, where he was taken sick and he remained at Overton Hospital four weeks. He rejoined his command at Cape Girardeau, whence, under orders from Governor Harvey, he was sent home for 30 days, which time was extended to 90 days. In April, 1863, he was again at his post with his regiment and fought Marmaduke at Cape Girardeau. The rebel chief was forced to retreat towards Bloomfield where a severe skirmish ensued, after which Marmaduke was permitted to take his leave. In the spring of 1863, the regiment was sent to join Rosecrans at Nashville, and Mr. Carpenter became connected with the Department of the Cumberland. There he was detailed to take

cattle to Murfreesboro where he was again taken sick and went to Winchester Hospital, where he remained two months, and again made connection with his regiment at Bridgeport. He was again detailed to go to Nashville after horses and to escort recruits, the regiment going to Cleveland, Tenn., to winter quarters. He passed the winter in drilling the recruits and in the spring joined McCook's division, being under the command of the great cavalry captain, Kilpatrick. The regiment moved with La Grange to the Atlanta campaign, and Mr. Carpenter fought at Resaca, Kenesaw, Rome, Burnt Hickory, Marietta, Lost Mountain, Franklin, and aided in the destruction of 800 wagons at one time; and after reaching Atlanta received honorable discharge in October, 1864, and returned to Wisconsin. In January, 1865, he enlisted and was discharged at Madison the month following. After his final retirement from the army he entered the employ of the C. M. & St. Paul R. R., remaining with them 10 years and engaging with the C. & N. W. corporation. Finally, he located at Whitewater and has since been engaged with the Esterly Manufacturing Company. He was married June 13, 1865, to Miss Barbara Rae, and their children are named Addie E., Maggie E. and Tina L. Mr. Carpenter is warmly interested in Grand Army work, and believes it the duty of every ex-soldier to connect himself with that organization.



JOSEPH A. MONROE, Waukesha, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 19, was born in New Berlin, Wis., in 1843. He is the son of P. V. and Cordelia (Rathburn) Monroe, and he was an inmate of his father's family until he entered the army. Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 28th Wiscon-

sin Infantry. Until November, he passed the time at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and went thence to Port Washington to quell the draft riot. December 20th following, he accompanied the regiment to Columbus, Ky., and thence to Helena, Ark. He was a participant in the White River expedition and also in the Yazoo Pass campaign, returning to Helena, where the regiment was in the gallant action of July 4th, in which 15,000 rebels were repulsed by one-fifth that number. In August, the regiment was assigned to the Army of Arkansas under General Steele; marched to Little Rock; remained there until November with little activity and went thence to Pine Bluff to winter quarters. While there a rebel spy obtained entree to their camp; platted the situation, stole a cavalry horse and was taken while attempting to decamp; he was tried by court martial and executed. Active military operations commenced in the spring and in March the regiment, while holding a bridge at Mount Elba, was attacked by 1,500 rebels who were repulsed with a loss of 320 prisoners. The ensuing summer was passed in military duty of various kinds, and in February, 1865, orders were received for a movement down the Mississippi River. Assignment to the command of General Canby was made and the "28th" started for Mobile Point, made a heavy march to Fish River and took position before Spanish Fort. During the passage of the Gulf, the steamer Belvidere, carrying the command, was exposed to a severe storm—an experience old sailors shrink from. The march over the almost impassable roads was no less memorable, the first part being over deep sand under a hot sun. Those who fell out escaped the experience of wading through an alligator swamp, where the water for miles was more than knee deep. Rest at night was obtained by leaning against a tree. Their breakfast was

hardtack and cold water and they waded on to encounter a dense forest. That night they had coffee for the first time in 36 hours. But the plucky regiment endured 14 days of siege and afterwards marched to assist at Blakely. At Spanish Fort many were injured by torpedoes, which the rebels had planted about the fortifications. After a twelve-mile forced march in obedience to a call from General Steele, they were approaching Blakely when they met a darkey who announced, "needn't go any fuder, gemmen, the fort's done took." After a rest of three days they went to Mobile, marching over a shell road to expected battle, but the rebels had spiked their guns and gone. The last day of May they went to Texas, camping at Clarksville and vicinity until August, when they went to Brownsville to be mustered out on the 23d of that month. Two days later they started to return to Wisconsin.

Mr. Monroe resumed his occupation as a farmer. He is an honorable and just man and sustains his soldier's record in his private career. His marriage to Lydia A. Killip took place Nov. 26, 1865, and their children are named Publius Virgil and Floda. Mr. Monroe is prominent in the Order of Good Templars and in temperance work generally.



HERMAN LEROY ALLING, Fort Atkinson, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 159, was born March 29, 1843. In his father's line he is of Yankee extraction and descended from ancestors born in the State of New York on the side of his mother. He is the son of Charles Edward and Mary B. (Cushman) Alling and was born in Vernon, Oneida Co., New York. He is one of four children and his parents were farmers, to which calling their son was reared. In 1848

they removed to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where they located on a farm. On this the son completed the years of his minority. He had, meanwhile determined to enlist, and as soon as he was his own man, took steps to that end. Sept. 2, 1864, he enlisted as a soldier and made connection with Company E, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, joining his command at Camp Randall, Madison. The battery went to Fort Lyon at Washington, whence he received honorable discharge July 13, 1865. During his period of service he was engaged in garrisoning the several forts to which he was assigned, in practice with the heavy siege guns at Fort Lyon, and in acquiring a knowledge of infantry, heavy and light artillery tactics. On his return to Wisconsin he went to work on his farm, where he operated three years. Then he sold his place and removed to Fort Atkinson, where he has been variously occupied since. He was married Nov. 6, 1867, to Eliza Jane Smith, and their children are named Mary Olive, Ormun Edward and Alma Matilda. Mr. Alling is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Society of Modern Woodmen. At this writing he is Officer of the Day in his Post. He is a staunch Republican.



ALVERT SPENSLEY, attorney at Mineral Point, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 125, was born at Stockton, England, Jan. 2, 1846. He is the son of Harker and Ruth Spensley, who emigrated to the New World and located at Dubuque, Iowa, in 1818, and the home there was maintained a year. They removed thence to Shullsburg, Wis., in 1849, and remained there until they removed to Mineral Point in 1857; both parents died there, the demise of the father occurring in 1876, when he was 63 years old, and that of the

mother in 1877, at the age of 60 years. Only two of their children (out of seven boys) arrived at maturity: Mr. Spensley had one brother surviving named John, who lived until 1884 and died at San Antonio, Texas. The father, Harker Spensley, was a miner and farmer and was the first station agent at Darlington, Yorkshire, England, on the first railroad in that country. Mr. Spensley attended the schools at Shullsburg and he also attended a seminary at Mineral Point, and the Western Union College at Fulton, Ill., for two years, but enlisted before completing the collegiate course. He was one of a company that was raised from the students of that college, which became Company D, 149th Illinois Infantry. He enrolled as a private, May 5, 1864, and was made Sergeant on organization, and was mustered at Springfield, Ill. The regiment was first in rendezvous at Dixon, and from Springfield went to Memphis, going to Lafayette, Tenn., remaining on guard duty most of the summer and scouting, watching the operations of Forrest so far as possible. Not a night passed without the firing on the pickets by guerrillas, and the regiment remained there and in Mississippi until Price made his attempt to resume sway in Missouri. Attached to the command of A. J. Smith, the regiment went on the chase, skirmishing, and afterwards, the rebels having been driven out of the State, they returned to St. Louis and thence to Chicago for muster out Nov. 10, 1864. Mr. Spensley returned to Mineral Point and about the first of the next year went to Poughkeepsie and entered Eastman's Commercial College, completing his course in July, 1865, and returning to Mineral Point. He clerked in a dry goods store for several months and, Jan. 1, 1867, began reading law under the direction of Hon. M. M. Cothren of that place. In the fall he went to Columbia Law School in New York, whence he

was graduated in 1869 after completing the two years course of lectures. On his return to Mineral Point, the law firm of Lanyon & Spensley was established, continuing one year. Mr. Spensley connected himself with the Mineral Point railroad and was auditor thereof five years, and its attorney six years, until the railroad was sold to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company in 1880. The former firm of Lanyon & Spensley was then re-established and dissolved in 1886, when Mr. Spensley entered into a law partnership with Charles McIlhon, under the firm name of Spensley & McIlhon, which still exists. He has served two years as Mayor of Mineral Point, has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Iowa county, and in 1884 was elected delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, Ill., from the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin. He is a member of the Masonic Order, belonging to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery. He has been Master, High Priest and Commander in the various Bodies. He is a member of the Wisconsin Commission of Fisheries. To his adopted country Mr. Spensley has been a true son, serving as he could in her war, and in his citizenship fitting himself for rank in its best grade, which he has continued to hold from his youth. His family occupies a prominent social standing, and he is regarded with the highest esteem in the community. Mrs. Spensley is a member of the W. R. C. Her marriage to Mr. Spensley took place Oct. 13, 1869. She was Miss Clara J. Cobb, daughter of George W. Cobb, manager of the Mineral Point railroad from its construction until its sale. Three children, named Harker George, Calvert Frederic and Ruth Antoinette, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Spensley.



SAMUEL YATES BRANDE, Kenosha, Wis., was born Oct. 1, 1818, in Castle Donington, Leicestershire, England. His father, William Brande, was a clergyman of the Baptist Church and gave him an excellent education. His oldest son, William, conducted a school at Northampton, England, in which Mr. Brande of this sketch was educated. The family included 11 children, of whom Thomas, Harriet, Mary and Samuel are living. The deceased are Maria, Mary Ann, Jane, Sarah, Frederic, Silas John and Mary. In 1832 the father removed his family to the United States, coming hither on the ship Columbia. They first located on a farm in Susquehanna Co., Pa., where the father preached and attended to his farm duties. He removed in 1841 to Salem, New York, where the father took charge of a school, and thence he went to Wisconsin, and after 1843, resided near Kenosha on a farm, where he died in 1850. His widow, whose name before marriage was Sarah Yates, survived him 10 years.

Mr. Brande was the sixth in order of birth of his parents' children, and on his arrival in this country secured a position as teacher of a school in Auburn, Pa., at the early age of 16, which he conducted three years, and went next to Montrose, where he became an apprentice to learn the business of a cabinet maker. After three years he established his business in Waterford, New York, where he conducted it about a year, when his shops burned down. Finding himself wholly crippled by the event he started for the West to begin the world again and traveled on the Erie canal and the lakes, landing at Kenosha (Southport), Wis., in November, 1842. He engaged there in the same business which he had before conducted until 1849, when he became a candidate on the Free-Soil ticket for Register of Deeds and served two years. He was defeated for a second term by

11 votes on the ground that he was foreign born. His experience while in that office taught him the importance of a system which had a show of clear titles to land; and he purchased an interest in a defective set of abstract books of lands in Kenosha county and opened an office in Kenosha, combining that interest with real estate, and he has since conducted the same with success. Upon the inauguration of the internal revenue system, he was appointed U. S. Assessor, which position he occupied eight years, when he resigned. He was made Secretary of the City Debt Association, and, during his connection therewith, the debt of \$1,500,000 was reduced to \$200,000. Mr. Brande held the office 14 years and had previously served as Alderman three years. He had become known as a thorough patriot and a decided Republican, and, when Sumter was attacked, was made Secretary of a meeting of citizens who issued the following circular: "To the Lovers of the Union and Constitutional Government in Kenosha County: The attempt of traitors to overthrow the Government of the United States has culminated in an attack upon the Government troops and in levying actual war upon us. In response to the call of the President of the United States, and fired by devotion to their country, the patriotic citizens of Kenosha, at a meeting held Friday evening, the 19th instant, resolved to raise men and money to assist in thwarting the purposes of the conspirators; and with cheers and unconquerable devotion to the cause, subscribed the sum of \$3,500 toward a fund for the benefit of the volunteers and appointing a committee to take the matter in charge. The Committee of the meeting and the Committee of the Common Council held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, the 20th instant, and organized by nominating H. B. Towsley, President, and S. Y. Brande, Secretary; then it was resolved that

the joint Committee, consisting of H. B. Towsley, P. H. Wood, F. Robinson, O. C. Sholes, and S. Y. Brande, and the Committee of the Common Council, consisting of Messrs. M. H. Pettit, Levi Grant, Sylvester Baldwin, and P. J. Wolfe, to individually secure further subscriptions to the fund and that Messrs. Grant, Wolfe and Wood be especially charged with that duty. Resolved also, that Messrs. Baldwin, Pettit and Wolfe be appointed a visiting committee and that the Secretary be instructed to prepare a circular embodying the proceedings of the meeting and requesting the people of the county to co-operate by subscription and that a call of 10 per cent. of the amount subscribed be made forthwith and the Secretary directed to collect the same. The Committee confidently appeal to the people of this county to co-operate with them by the appointment of sub-Committees, or in such other way as may seem best. In the mean time subscriptions to the fund may be made to any of the Committee or at the office of the Secretary in the city of Kenosha. Cash subscriptions are preferred, but let none who have flour, butter, wood or any other articles that can be applied to the support of the families of our brave volunteers, neglect to lay the offering on the altar of his country. "Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself has said, This is my own, my native land?" Deposits of these articles can be made at the office of the Secretary and the receipt of the same will be duly acknowledged, as also the applications made. On behalf of the Joint Committee, S. Y. Brande, Secretary." (Published in the *Kenosha Tribune and Telegraph* April 22, 1861, a few days after the firing on Sumter.) Upon the publication of the circular, a call for a meeting of the women of Kenosha county was published in the newspapers of Kenosha to form a Soldiers' Aid Society. At

that meeting, which was held at the house of the Secretary of the Committee, just seven ladies responded, viz: Elizabeth M. Brande, Caroline D. Pettit, Maria Simmons, Emma E. Simmons, Jane Briggs, Charlotte Schoff and Martha D. Selleck. They proceeded to form a society for the purpose of sending aid to the soldiers going to, and while in the field, and to their wives and families left behind during their absence. At that meeting, Caroline D. Pettit (widow of Lieutenant-Governor Pettit, of Wisconsin) was elected President. Elizabeth M. Brande was elected Vice-President, Charlotte Schoff, Secretary; Jane Briggs, Treasurer and Maria Simmons and Emma E. Simmons, Directors. This organization was kept up and furnished tents, provisions, medicines, clothing, hospital delicacies and supplies to the boys in the field, having an oversight of the families of soldiers absent in the field or suffering from any cause, and did noble and generous work without any other pay than that of patriotic satisfaction. It will be seen, as Mrs. Brande puts it, that the women followed the example of the men, as after the election of the officers there was but one private left. This did not last long, however, as it soon became popular. A large amount of money was raised, of which Mr. Brande was made custodian until the State took charge of such funds. He assisted in the organization of Company C, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, and was active in recruiting the 17th, 36th Wisconsin Volunteers and 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. He humorously refers to two days spent in cutting cabbage for pickles for soldiers. Mr. Brande is more than three score and ten at this writing. (1889.) He is a sample of the spirit brought to these shores by those who really and truly adopted the country as their own and to which the permanency of our institutions are wholly due. He was married Nov. 15, 1844, to Elizabeth N.,



A. H. Hallister.

daughter of Samuel and Roxana (Sprague) Holmes, former residents of Cortland Co., New York. She is of American birth and English descent. The surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Brande are named Flora and Hattie E. The former is the wife of G. W. Hoyt, a merchant in Chicago. The grandfather of Mrs. Brande was a soldier in the Revolution and her father was a Captain of New York Volunteers in 1812. The activity of Mrs. Brande in the relief of soldiers and their families is a just evidence of her love of country and character in all her family and social relations.



ALBERT HENRY HOLLISTER, Madison, Wis., a prominent business man and member of G. A. R. Post No. 11, was born Sept. 23, 1843, in Pendleton, New York; he is the son of Perez S. and Angelina Theresa (Clarke) Hollister, to whom six children were born, viz.: Perez S., Lauren N., Eliza P., Francis M., Albert H. and Mariette L., the latter now Mrs. Isham. The oldest daughter is Mrs. Harden and Lauren is deceased; he died at Tonawanda, N. Y., in early manhood. The senior Hollister's grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution and the maternal grandfather, Pendleton S. Clarke, fought in the war of 1812. (The latter was once the owner of the beautiful Grand Island in Niagara River and was very popular with the people, being named Governor and bearing the title until his death; Henry Gorton, who married the daughter of Lauren N. Hollister, owns about 800 acres on the island in 1889.) In the paternal line he is descended from Lieutenant John Hollister, a native of England, who settled in Glastonbury, Conn., in 1642, and his mother belonged to the descendants of the celebrated Adam Clarke. She died when he was three years old and his

father becoming partially blind about the same time, the lad found himself not only with the problem of his own support on his hands but also with the responsibility of adding what he could to that of those who were more helpless than himself. He obtained a situation in a grocery for three years, attended school a year and, at the age of 12 years, became an assistant of Dr. Van Buren of Pendleton, from which association he dates his taste for his chosen business—that of a pharmacist. When he was 14 he went to Milwaukee where he was employed a short time by his brother, and, later, he became a pupil at Allen's Grove Academy, an adjunct of Beloit College, where he studied two terms, under Professor Montague.

Under the pressure which sent a large proportion of the youth of Wisconsin into the army, he decided to enlist and enrolled Aug. 14, 1862, in Company F, 22d Wisconsin Infantry at Waterford, Racine county, and joined the regiment in rendezvous at Camp Utley, Racine. September 15th, in anticipation of the threatening movements of Kirby Smith, the regiment proceeded to Cincinnati. On the 22d, they crossed the river and camped near Covington, Ky., until they moved October 7th to assist in the battle of Perryville, arriving there after the battle was done. The regiment pursued a restless course of procedure, moving to Camp Gilmore, Eagle Creek, Georgetown, Lexington and Nicholasville, where they performed provost duty about a month. Jan. 26th, 1863, they started for Louisville and went on transports to Nashville. They went thence to Brentwood Station and in March, Mr. Hollister took part in a reconnoissance towards Spring Hill. Through somebody's blunder the movement proved disastrous, a large proportion of the regiment—more than 200—were captured with Colonel Utley and 11 other com-

missioned officers. The remainder of the regiment, including Mr. Hollister, went on the 8th of the same month to Brentwood Station and on the 25th were attacked by Forrest and compelled to surrender to superior numbers. With 23 others, Mr. Hollister was conducted to Columbus, Tenn., over mountains and fording streams to quarters in an old church used for a hospital. His comrade died by his side and the conditions were such as to convince him that a like fate would soon be his, and he bribed an attendant with a five dollar greenback to obtain leave for him to go with the next squad sent to Richmond. The plan worked and he went there to meet the officers of his command. After 42 days at Libby, he was exchanged and sent in broken health to Annapolis to recruit. He remained there until the spring of 1864 when he appeared before General Casey's Board of Examiners and passed the required regulations for assignment, and was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 30th U. S. Colored Infantry. He was placed on detached service at Camp Birney where he passed sometime in recruiting and organizing troops for service. He joined his regiment at Annapolis in Burnside's Corps, and was with his command under Grant through the campaign and battles of the Wilderness—Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor—and went thence to the trenches in front of Petersburg, where he succumbed to the effects of rheumatic fever contracted at Camp Birney, but which he struggled with in order to gratify his desire to press on to Richmond with the great Infantry Captain. From Petersburg he was sent to Annapolis and thence to Camp Cadwallader. While there, General Cummings proffered him, through the influence of Simon Cameron, a commission in the regular army, which he declined because he did not desire to follow a military life. (Simon Cameron died on

the day on which this sketch was prepared in 1889.) Mr. Hollister remained there until the war was over and resigned his commission June 12, 1865. He arrived in Wisconsin just in time to meet his regiment—the 22d Wisconsin Infantry—and saw it mustered out of service. He engaged in the sale of drugs at Clinton, Wisconsin, where he conducted a successful business till his removal to Madison in 1875. He established a prosperous business at the capital in the same line and has been prominent in the advancement of pharmacy to a degree which evidences his enthusiasm in his chosen calling. He has been instrumental in lifting the vocation to its present advanced position in Wisconsin, and to his efforts is mainly traceable the organization of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association. He was named its first President but declined in favor of the successful candidate, Mr. Dadd. He rendered efficient service in securing the enactment of the State Pharmacy Law, and he has been identified with the administration of the same in his capacity of member of the Board of Pharmacy, on which he is still serving. (1889.) Associated with others, he secured the establishment of a Department of Pharmacy in the State University at Madison, and, in addition to his efforts in Wisconsin, he has taken an active interest in the affairs of National Pharmacy. In 1885 he was elected Vice-President of the American Pharmaceutical Association and in 1886 President of the National Retail Druggists' Association. In point of interest and effort in the advancement of the dignity of his business, Mr. Hollister is second to none. Therein he displays his energy and ability and his efforts have been supplemented by the success his perseverance deserves. In all respects he is a man who is a credit and honor to the citizenship of Wisconsin.

He is prominent in Grand Army matters and sustains an unflagging interest in its well-being. He was made Commander of C. C. Washburn Post when it numbered about 40 members, with about \$14 in its treasury. Its meetings were in a room in the basement of the Capitol and when he handed his position to his successor, it had 100 members, \$300 and a hall of its own. The first camp-fire during his administration was a marked success.

He belongs to all the bodies of Masonry, to the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and is master in the A. O. U. W. He is Treasurer of the Modern Workmen. He is connected with financial matters at Madison, was one of the organizers of the Capital City Bank and is still one of its directors. He has extended his business interests beyond the place of his residence and is interested in a drug and jewelry business in the famed city of Hurley and has also mining relations in the north part of the State. He is also a director in the North Western Building and Loan Association at Madison. Dr. Hollister was the first to suggest the feasibility of the Monona Lake Assembly and took the initiatory in establishing the organization at Madison. He was at the head of its management until it became a recognized and permanent success. He has been many years prominently connected with Sunday School work. His portrait is given on page 264.

He was married in 1864 to Jenny, a daughter of Cyrus and Mary (McDuffie) Farnsworth, now living in Darien, aged respectively 86 and 77 years. Mrs. Hollister is a native of Darien, Wis., and Albert Sherman, only child, died June 3, 1873, aged seven years; the demise of the mother occurred in April, 1875. In the fall of 1876 Mr. Hollister was married to Kittie E. Van Hoesen. Mrs. Hollister is serving (1890) a second term as President of the Woman's

Relief Corps. She is a descendant of the Hollanders who settled on the Hudson River in New York in its earliest period.



JOHAN PEIFER, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born in Leisenich, Germany, Feb. 2, 1814. Germany was the birth-place of his parents, John P. and Mary Peifer, and they had three children named Anton, Margaret and John. The family emigrated to the United States in 1855, and the mother died the same year. They located at Milwaukee, where the father lost the use of his eyes and the two sons were placed in the family of Michael Miller, where they remained until the recovery of the father, when they were taken to their home and sent to school until John was 14 years old, when he engaged as a farm assistant and remained in that business until he entered the army. Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, 22d Wisconsin Infantry, at Janesville, Wis. From the rendezvous at that place he went to Cincinnati, (threatened and alarmed by the movements of Kirby Smith), crossed the Ohio to Covington, went into Camp Bloodgood, to Camp Smith, Camp Gilmore, Eagle Creek and to Lexington, and after the 31st of October was assigned to the 1st Brigade under Coburn, and to the 1st Division of Granger's Army of the Kentucky. They went successively to Nicholasville and Danville, to Louisville and to Nashville, going after two weeks to Brentwood Station, marched to Franklin, and on the 3d of March moved in the direction of Spring Hill to find out what the rebels were trying to do. All the previous movements through Northern Kentucky were for the purpose of ascertaining the probable plans of Bragg and Morgan, and after the terrific action and ter-

rible loss of 1,100 men from the command at Thompson's Station, on the 25th of March, they were surprised at Brentwood Station by Forrest at daylight and the force of several hundred were all taken prisoners. They were taken to Columbia, thence to Tullahoma and loaded like cattle on box cars, arriving at Libby Prison to remain a day. They went to Fortress Monroe and to Annapolis, where they received clean clothes and started for St. Louis to await exchange. Mr. Peifer went home on a furlough and joined his regiment after exchange at St. Louis about June 1, 1863. They went to Franklin and thence to Murfreesboro where they performed garrison duty about nine months. At Resaca, in the forward movement to Atlanta, Mr. Peifer was wounded, a bullet hitting him in the leg and it is still there. One of his comrades, the "file cover," immediately behind him was killed and 15 wounded. He went to hospital on the field, thence to Nashville, Louisville and St. Louis, and to Madison, Wis., and when recovered joined the regiment again at Atlanta as it was about to move in the march to the sea. He accompanied, acting as train escort and forage scout and was in the siege of Savannah, going after the surrender of the city to the several points of notoriety in the Carolinas, being at Averysboro, Goldsboro, Raleigh, and going, after Johnston's surrender to Richmond and to camp at Alexandria, whence he went to the Review and was mustered out June 12, 1865. After his return to Racine, Mr. Peifer was a clerk in a grocery about two years and then entered the woolen mill of Blake & Company, and is now in the finishing department. His industry, efficiency and reliability have made him a valuable adjunct to the firm, who accord to him the highest degree of confidence. He was married July 17, 1865, at Milwaukee, to Catherine E., daughter of

Nicholas and Walburga (Mertz) Ladrach. Her father was born in Berne, Switzerland, and came to America in 1815, locating at Cleveland, Ohio, whence he moved to Waukesha, Wis., and died there. The mother also died there. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ladrach were named John, Mary, Catherine and William. Mary and William are deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Peifer were named Mary E., Catherine, John J., William P., Dora and George H. William and George are living and an adopted daughter in the family is named Veronica.



LEWIS ROLLLOW, Genoa Junction, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 27, a merchant and a prominent citizen of the locality where he resides, was born in Monroe, Mich., Nov. 27, 1837. His parents, Lewis and Adeline Sophia (Theresa) Rollow, were both born in Canada, and the father represented a line of ancestors who had been for more than 200 years residents of Montreal. The grandfather, Lewis Rollow, was a tanner and passed his entire life in that city. The father, Lewis Rollow, was a shoemaker, and, when about 21 years of age, located in the city of Rochester, N. Y., where he worked at his trade and bought land, repeating that business in Monroe, Mich., where he located a considerable quantity of land. He was married in Rochester in 1834, and two years after went to Monroe, and after that lived alternately in Monroe and Rochester, attending to his proprietary interests. He was born in Montreal in 1812, and died in Rochester in 1857. The mother was the daughter of Peter and Sophia Theresa, who were farmers of St. Johns, near Montreal. She is still living at Genoa Junction. She is the survivor of two daughters,

and her three sons are still living. Frank and Charles Rollow are farmers in Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kansas. Peter Theresa, uncle of Mr. Rollow, came in early life to the United States and enlisted in the Seminole war.

When he was 14 years old, Mr. Rollow had become a practical boot and shoemaker. At that age he went to Erie, Pa., and worked three years; went thence to Buffalo, and after four years commenced the life of a journeyman mechanic and went successively to Albany, Syracuse and New York city, returning again to Rochester. He came to Genoa Junction in 1862. Soon after, he went to Lake Geneva, where he enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in Company C, 22d Wisconsin Infantry, Colonel Utley. He went from rendezvous at Racine to the Ohio River, and immediately after reaching Cincinnati, crossed to the Kentucky side and passed the time from September 18th to December 12th in looking after the whereabouts and maneuvers of Morgan and other guerrilla chiefs until the date last named, when the regiment went to Danville. There they received orders to proceed to Nashville, and went thence via Louisville, Fort Donelson and Franklin, Tenn., and while reconnoitering for Van Dorn, they came up with him at Spring Hill, March 3d. During the next two days the activities were lively, and on the fifth, two-thirds of the command were captured, including 11 commissioned officers. A part of the 22d, under the Lieutenant Colonel—Bloodgood—escaped, and while trying to make their way to Franklin, encountered a colored camp, where instructions were obtained. Arriving there they were reorganized by Bloodgood and proceeded to guard the station at Brentwood, where they received a morning call from Forrest, March 25th, and were nearly all captured before breakfast. They went to Columbia, where they were paroled, taken to Tullahoma, where they were deprived

of all equipments and clothing; sent thence to Richmond, and after a short detention at Libby, went to Fortress Monroe, were placed on a truce boat and taken to Annapolis. Thence, after receiving the supplies their necessities demanded, they went to St. Louis. While awaiting exchange, Mr. Rollow took a furlough, and, after being at home three weeks, was summoned to his command, which went, after re-organization, to Franklin and Nashville, going afterwards to Murfreesboro, passing about seven months in military duty of diversified character. At Murfreesboro the regiment was assigned to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division and 20th Army Corps. Mr. Rollow, with the command, started on the campaign on the Chattanooga River. He was in the fight at Resaca and in the activities and skirmishes of daily occurrence at Dallas and Kenesaw until June 16th, when, at Lost Mountain, near Golgotha Church, he was wounded, a minie ball taking off the thumb and little finger of the right hand. He was sent to hospital at Chattanooga, three days later went to Nashville and later to Georgetown and thence to Louisville where he remained in hospital until discharged as permanently disabled Nov. 19, 1864. He returned to Genoa Junction where he worked at his trade and in 1868 went to Salem, Kenosha county. Ten years after he returned to Genoa Junction, where he embarked in his present commercial enterprise, dealing in boots and shoes and gentlemen's furnishing goods.

He was married in Wheatland, Kenosha Co., Wis., Dec. 21, 1864, to Hattie, daughter of Philo and Elizabeth (Harrington) Darling. She was born in Dutchess Co., New York, of old New York stock. Her father was a farmer and located in Wisconsin in Kenosha county in 1849. In 1850 he removed to Mound Prairie, Walworth county, where he died in

February, 1888. The mother died previously. The only brother of Mrs. Rollow, was a soldier in the 8th Iowa Infantry. Two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Rollow died in infancy, leaving them childless. Mrs. Rollow is prominent in the Woman's Relief Corps, and, with her husband, is active in all matters pertaining to the interests of the soldiers. Both are welcome members of the society in which they move and are esteemed for their interest in moral and social affairs.



CH. BURDICK, City Editor of the Lake Geneva News, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 27, was born at Edmunson, Otsego Co., New York, July 24, 1839. His parents, Solomon C. and Martha M. (Crandall) Burdick, were born respectively in Rhode Island and New York. The family originated in England. The grandfather, Joseph Burdick, was a soldier in the Revolution. The grandsire Crandall was a miller by vocation and the senior Burdick was a cabinet maker. The latter removed his family to Linn, Walworth county, in Wisconsin, in June, 1833, and engaged in his calling of cabinet maker, in which he has since been occupied, and himself and wife are among the most highly regarded members of society at Lake Geneva. They are in a green old age, and their good and useful lives have won for them the enduring regard of the community to which they have so long belonged. They are aged respectively 77 and 76 years. (1889.) Six of their children survive, and the sketch of another son, who was a soldier in the same command with Mr. C. H. Burdick, appears on another page.

When he was seven years old the parents of Mr. Burdick removed to Wisconsin and he

worked as a farm assistant on his father's place and attended school winters until he was 16 years old, when he became a student at the academy at Genoa, after which he studied at the academy at Walworth. He left his studies in 1860, and, June 2, 1861, he was married to Almira M., daughter of Kiah and Emily (Ward) Bailey, a native of Vermont. The newly married people located on a farm in Linn, Walworth county, and the husband was an agriculturist until he determined to enter the military service of the United States. He enlisted Nov. 23, 1863, in Company F, 4th Wisconsin Regiment, which was then at Baton Rouge and had received equestrian equipments and become a cavalry command. Baton Rouge was headquarters for the command during the succeeding months, and Mr. Burdick engaged in almost constant scouting, skirmishing and raiding, and in other duty incident to cavalry service until June 27, 1864, when orders were received to move to Morganzia, and from that point the same service was performed, operating against the forces of Taylor as a cavalry command. The activities were incessant and Mr. Burdick remained with his company until August, when he was sent to hospital at Baton Rouge on account of injuries and consequent illness. He was ordered thence to Madison, where he was under treatment until he was discharged under the General Order which relieved all men permanently disabled, and he was discharged June 9, 1865. He went back to Walworth and, as soon as able, entered the service of a Chicago house in the capacity of traveling salesman, in which he was occupied until 1872, when he became a salesman in the furniture establishment of his father at Lake Geneva. He sustained his relations with his father two years, when he became associated with the management of the *News* as stated. Mr. Burdick is a man of fine intellectual capa-

city, which has been recognized in his poetical efforts, some of which have become well and widely known and have elicited favorable commendation. He is the society correspondent of the *Inter-Ocean* of Chicago and has contributed many articles to the publications of Frank Leslie. He has also been an accepted contributor to the *Young Folks* and to the *Current* at Chicago. Mr. Burdick contemplates issuing a collected volume of his poems for the benefit of his friends.

To him and his wife seven children have been born, three daughters and four sons. A daughter died in infancy and a son at the age of 14 years. Hugh A. Burdick is associated in the practice of law with J. B. Simmons of Lake Geneva; Emma is a teacher; Martha A., Ralph H. and Paul C. complete the list of surviving children.

Mr. Burdick is an active Grand Army man and has been a member of the Order of Odd Fellows since 1862; he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. In all these organizations he has held positions of responsibility and trust; in civil life he has officiated as City Clerk. It is wholly unnecessary for a biographer to add an elaborate qualification of the character of Mr. Burdick. He is a man of whom a simple account of his career suffices as a testimonial of the highest character.



HIRAM A. HOWARD, White Creek, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 19, was born Feb. 19, 1811, at Menomonee, Waukesha Co., Wis. Isaac and Lucy (Holiday) Howard, his parents, were born respectively in the States of New York and Vermont, and both grandsires were soldiers of the war of 1812, and descended from fathers who fought in the Revolution. They

were also connected with the York State militia. The senior Howard removed his interests to Wisconsin in 1841, and himself and wife died in Menomonee. Mr. Howard is the eldest of their 10 children. Louisa, Abram S., Irena, Edwin S., (deceased), Lavina, Euphan, James, Jane E. and Charles H. are the names of the other children. The father was a farmer and a quarryman and the son was reared to both callings. His father became blind and his mother fell into ill health, and their responsibilities devolved on him as oldest son, and in his early youth he acquired the self reliance and energy which have formed his character. When he was 18 years old he enlisted at Menomonee Aug. 19, 1862, in Company A, 28th Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered at Milwaukee, his regiment going thence to Columbus, Ky., expecting immediate service for which they were forwarded without delay to Union City but returned without seeing Forrest, who was never found where he was expected. Their next principal movement was to Helena, Ark., thence to the White River, Duvall's Bluff, Helena, Yazoo Pass and Helena, where Mr. Howard was in an extraordinary conflict. The repulse at Helena was a victory over which commanders wrangled, but the volunteer soldiers of the Union proved of what stuff they were made by whipping decisively a force at least three times as great and forcing the enemy to leave their dead and wounded on the field; the Union soldiers burying the former and giving the latter all possible attention. Mr. Howard was with his regiment at Little Rock, went to Duvall's Bluff, chased Marmaduke to the Washita River, and joined Colonel Clayton's command at Pine Bluff and went into winter quarters. He went under the Lieutenant-Colonel to the Saline River expedition which sustained an attack from 1,500 rebels at Mount

Elba. He was in a second expedition to the same point and returned to Pine Bluff to remain until the last day of November, 1864, when he went with the regiment to Little Rock. He went again to Mount Elba, returned to Little Rock and went to New Orleans to connect with the movements against the defences of Mobile. He was in the terrible march to Fish River and went to duty in the trenches at Spanish Fort, being constantly exposed to rebel shot and shell until the surrender on the night of April 8th, after which the command moved on the double quick to Blakely to find it already occupied by the Federal troops. Thence, the 28th went up into Alabama where Dick Taylor with his gunboats was building breastworks, and after the surrender, the regiment went with the gunboats, back to Mobile. On the last day of May they went to join the troops in Texas, landed at Brazos Santiago, went to Clarksville and Brownsville on the Rio Grande and were mustered out Aug. 23, 1865. Mr. Howard was sometimes quite sick but he never lost a day of service nor went to hospital. He was detached and placed on the Pioneer Corps, performing excessively hard duty in preparing the way for the march to and in front of the intrenchments at Spanish Fort, which were of peculiarly aggravating character, trees having been felled and interwoven, forming an almost impassable barrier.

After leaving the army Mr. Howard returned to Menomonee, where he engaged in farming until about 1870, when he went to Clay Center, Clay Co., Kansas, and engaged in farming there until about 1873. He went thence to Milwaukee and operated in the interests of Sanger, Rockwell & Co. some years. He returned to Menomonee where he resumed operations as a quarryman in which enterprise he found abundant success and which he con-

ducted until April, 1889, when he removed to Waukesha.

In the spring of 1890 he located at White Creek, where he is occupied as a merchant and hotel keeper. He has one of the best of records as a soldier and citizen.

He was married at Menomonee, March 4, 1866, to Eliza, daughter of George and Nancy (Pickle) Church, a native of Huron, Wayne Co., New York. Her mother was born in the the Mohawk valley and her father in Vermont. Both belonged to old families of Eastern stock, the one being of Scotch-Irish descent and the other of Holland Dutch extraction. The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Howard is as follows: Rachel E. died in infancy; Emma married George Neff; Alfred and Stephen H. are students; Esther is the youngest flower of the household. Mr. Howard is Adjutant of his Post. (1890). He is an active worker in his society relations, which include a membership of 25 years in the Order of Good Templars. He has acted six times as Delegate to the Grand Lodge, has been several times District Delegate and also National Delegate. He and his wife belong to the M. E. Church at Waukesha.



JAMES FORNCROOK, Watertown, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 94, was born in Herkimer Co., New York, Aug. 11, 1839. His father, William L. Forncrook, was a mechanic and his son inherited his tastes in that respect. The senior Forncrook married Sallie Waterman and resided in the Empire State until 1856, when he removed to Wisconsin and changed his calling to that of a farmer. Mr. Forncrook of this sketch became a competent machinist and carpenter, in which twofold callings he passed his life until the war.

In 1863, he was drafted and, dreading to take a part in the struggle under compulsion, he paid the commutation fee of three hundred dollars. Not finding the contemplation of his seeming shirking of duty to his country agreeable, he determined to enlist, although he had furnished a better man in his place. Jan. 4, 1864, with a brother and three brothers-in-law, he enrolled as a soldier in Company D, 35th Wisconsin Infantry, as a recruit. They joined their regiment at Milwaukee and went to St. Louis and thence to New Orleans by transport, and went into camp at Fort Hudson. After six weeks they went to Morganzia Bend, where they awaited orders. The regiment was suffering greatly from disease induced by the condition of the country through which they had passed and their hardships. They went thence on the White River expedition and performed military duty at St. Charles, returning to Morganzia Bend. Later, they went up the river to Duvall's Bluff, remaining there in winter quarters. During this time, Mr. Fornerook went on an expedition to Brownsville, near Little Rock, where he performed duty a month, returning to Duvall's Bluff. Their next move was to take part in the attack on the defenses of Mobile and participated in the work of building a road to make their way there possible. He was on duty in the trenches 13 days through the siege and capture of Spanish Fort and marched on the run to aid at Blakely, which capitulated about the time of their arrival. They went thence again to Spanish Fort and soon after to Mobile, and thence to Whistler's Station to assist in dispersing the rebels. A week later they went up the Tombigby River to Mamahubba Bluff, where they learned of the capture of the chief of the confederacy. Their next move was to McIntosh's Bluff where they proceeded to build a fort, and when Dick Taylor surrendered and the fleet of gumboats

came into the possession of the Union soldiers, they returned on them to Mobile where they spent some time. In June, 1865, they went to Texas, landing at Brazos de Santiago. They went next to Clarksville at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and celebrated the National holiday on the extreme southern limit of the United States. They went thence to Brownsville, there passed the fall and winter, and Mr. Fornerook was in a detail on duty on a transport. March 15, 1866, he was mustered out and returned to Madison for final discharge. His brother, William H. Fornerook, served in the same command.

After his return he resumed his business and is senior member of the firm of Fornerook & Co., a house which is engaged in manufacturing. His marriage to Frank M. Baker of Pipersville, Wis., took place Nov. 4, 1860. Mr. Fornerook has been an out-and-out Republican since the day he cast his first vote for Lincoln. He contracted a species of scurvy in the army which still troubles him and also disease of the kidneys.



GEORGE BUB, Watertown, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 94, was born in Alsace, France, April 14, 1840. His parents, Jacob and Madeline, (Folger) Bub, were both French in descent and emigrated to America in 1851, when their son was 14 years old. They settled in Watertown soon after reaching this country, where they lived, and their son was there brought up a farmer, in which calling he was occupied until he entered the army. He enlisted Jan. 2, 1862, in Company K, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry, and, after drilling and performing preliminary military duty at Janesville, in rendezvous, he accompanied the regiment to St. Louis, March 26th, and thence to Leavenworth, where cavalry equip-

ments were received and the companies distributed in three battalions, Company K being assigned to the Third. With others it remained at Leavenworth, where some months were passed in scouting and fighting the guerrillas of Quantrell. In September he went to Fort Scott to connect with the Army of the Frontier. He was there occupied in the same service and was in the fight at Cane Hill or Prairie Grove. In September and October, 1863, he was in the activities which took place, with Van Buren, Ark., as headquarters, and which included two raids on Waldron, Mr. Bub assisting in driving and dispersing the rebel Indians, and they fought Colonel Brook and Colonel Alexander, capturing the latter, and in trying to capture some Indians, in full charge, the horse of Mr. Bub fell, and he received the injury which caused ankylosis of the ankle joint. The company passed the winter at Van Buren, and in January Mr. Bub and the rest of the company re-enlisted. He had been promoted to Corporal, and after taking a 30-day furlough, he rejoined his regiment at St. Louis, where he was taken sick July 6th. The injuries to his left limb asserted themselves, and he was obliged to take a rest from military duty of nearly a month at St. Louis, and he was left there by the regiment. He was not mustered under his re-enlistment and returned to Wisconsin. On his way he began to consider that he was a well man, save the injury to his limb, which only troubled him at intervals, and on arrival at Chicago he determined to enter a service where he would be free from hardships of march and field, and he enlisted in the naval service, enrolling on the boat *Peri*, a patrol on the Mississippi River between Natchez and the Red River. In this he remained until the end of the war, engaged in almost constant activity defending the boat from ambushed foes on the river bank and fighting guerrilla

squads, who frequently appeared and attacked them. He was discharged in June, 1865, at Mound City, Ill.

After his return to Wisconsin, he engaged in the manufacture of wooden shoes, in which he continued 17 years, and since has been variously occupied. He was married in October, 1865, to Rosalie Klinker, and they have nine children, named Eugene, George, Flora, Edmund, Richard, Alfonse, Alexander, Cornelia and Otto. Mr. Bub is a member of St. Henry's Benevolent Society.



EDWARD HUGHES JONES, Watertown, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post O. D. Pease, was born Dec. 25, 1820, in Marey, Oneida Co., New York. His father, Ebenezer Jones, was born in Wales and came to America prior to marriage with Martha Hughes. He was a farmer and reared his family on the farm. The mother was of mixed Welsh and English stock and descended from ancestors who were prominent in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Jones was married to Mary Bryant in Utica, New York, Dec., 24, 1842, and, six years later, they began life in the Badger State on a farm in the town of Bennett, in Dodge county. Mrs. Jones is a relative of the poet Bryant, and is lineally descended from Miles Standish.

Oct. 10, 1861, Mr. Jones enlisted in Battery G, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and was mustered into service November 1st following. On the 12th he left the State for duty at Fort Lyon, one of the defenses of Washington, and, after a few weeks, was transferred to Fort Ellsworth. He drilled as a light and heavy artilleryman and also became familiar with light infantry tactics, adding to the three-fold labors the duty of the camp and guard. Sometimes, even then,

a restless spirit prevailed which led to adventures. On one occasion a foraging party discovered a warehouse on the Potomac and they crawled under it from the river side. With an auger they investigated the floor and finally struck an object and continued to bore. Suddenly a stream of molasses poured down, with which they filled their canteens and went away, leaving the molasses flowing. It was discovered, and also in the empty barrel was found the body of a young negro girl, fearfully mutilated and gashed. Conjecture invented a theory of the deed being done where the molasses was made, but a sure result was that many appetites were spoiled permanently for molasses, among them being that of Mr. Jones. He saw the funeral of the girl, which was conducted by the colored people.

Mr. Jones was on duty on the night of the assassination of the President and watched the signal lights on the hills on the Maryland side and on Arlington Heights, as well as the rockets that were fired from the Capital. The next day, a merchant from Alexandria asked several members of a Pennsylvania regiment if they were not glad the President was killed. As answer they scattered his merchandise, dragged him from beneath a bed, where he sought secrecy, and delivered him to the proper authorities. A little before the fall of Richmond, the rebel pickets approached so near the pickets near the Blue Ridge mountains that they could talk, and some of the former came across and traded tobacco, sugar and coffee with the man who was stationed within one of Mr. Jones. Not long after, a rumor of the approach of Mosby became general and the command of Mr. Jones was ordered back to the fort. In the haste he fell, the sleety rain having rendered secure foothold impossible, and injured his right knee. He took his position at his gun, but could not carry ammunition and was trans-

ferred to serve the lanyard, which he did, while several rounds were fired in the direction of the supposed enemy. But the alarm was a false one, Mosby being nowhere in that vicinity. After the assassination of Lincoln, the injured knee of Mr. Jones became worse and he was ordered to the hospital. He went next to the general hospital at Alexandria and thence to Washington, where he was discharged in 1865. He was on crutches for many months and has a permanent lameness. Sept. 1, 1883, he quit farming and rented the place, not being capable of active labor from his injury. Since the inauguration of President Harrison he has applied for a pension.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had seven children, four of whom are deceased. Their two sons and a daughter are married and settled in the West, leaving the parents alone.



WILLIAM W. CRANDALL, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born in Marion, Wayne Co., New York, March 30, 1825. His father, John Hancock Crandall, was born May 20, 1781, in Berkshire Co., Mass., and his wife, Elizabeth Calhoun before marriage, was born at New Salem, Mass., Sept. 3, 1791, of Scotch lineage. They died at Homer, Mich., respectively in 1853 and 1865. John Crandall, grandfather of William, was a soldier of the Revolution, and fought through the entire course of that war, being a portion of the time attached to the personal service of General Washington; he was born in Massachusetts of Welsh descent; William Crandall is one of 10 children born to his parents as follows:—Oscar F., Hannah (deceased), Horace (deceased), Maria, Delora, William, Joseph, Mary, John S. and Amanda F.

The family removed to Homer, Mich., in 1836, and the son remained under parental authority until he reached his majority and attended common school until he was about 20 years old. He was then sent to the Academy at Albion and in 1847 went to Chicago, engaging as a bookkeeper for five years. He went thence to a situation as a salesman in McHenry, Ill., and, five years later, he went thence to Chippewa Falls, locating on a farm and was occupied with agriculture until he entered the army. Dec. 22, 1863, he enlisted, was mustered Jan. 7, 1864, into Company A, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, and went from Camp Randall in February to join the regiment at Culpeper, making connection therewith on the 27th, becoming a member of the 1st Brigade, 4th Division and 5th Army Corps. May 3d, the command moved from Culpeper, crossed the Rapidan and, on the morning of May 5th, Mr. Crandall faced actual war for the first time at the Battle of the Wilderness, and witnessed and shared the horrors of a terrible conflict, in which his immediate command suffered fearfully. He was in the continuous fight of the successive days, in which the officers obtained no chance to remove their swords or clothing (see sketch of Colonel W. W. Robinson), fought at Laurel Hill and at Spottsylvania on the 12th, in the "Bloody Angle," and returned to Laurel Hill. May 13th, the command swung to the left and crossed the North Anna River, recrossed the second night afterwards, swinging about to the left to the Pamunkey, fought at Cold Harbor June 3d, crossed after a few days and moved to the Chickahominy and camped for a time and crossed the James at Wilcox' Landing. They took position in the trenches before Petersburg, June 18th, and encountered the terrific experiences of the siege until March 28, 1865, one of the most unapproachable experiences in the whole history of

the Nations of the earth. (See sketch of C. K. Pier.) Mr. Crandall went to the Weldon railroad and was in the action at Yellow Tavern and fought three days, aiding in taking the rebel works. He was in the subsequent movements on the Weldon railroad and in action at Hatcher's Run in February, 1865. March 28th, the movement for the aggressive began and on the 31st the battle of Gravelly Run was fought. April 1st, Mr. Crandall was in the action at Five Forks, which was the last general engagement of his Corps. He was on detached duty at the time, but obtained a Spencer rifle and went into the hottest of the fight; he with others rescued Albert Connor of Company A. (See sketch.) Pursuit of Lee followed, occasional skirmishing occurring until Appomattox was reached on the morning of April 9th and Lee surrendered about four o'clock in the afternoon. Afterwards the brigade marched back to Black and White's Station, camped, and guarded and repaired the Petersburg & Lynchburg railroad two weeks, went to Mechanicsville opposite Richmond, crossed the James River on pontoons, passed through the city and marched to Arlington Heights, camping there until June 15th. Mr. Crandall marched in the Grand Review and left on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad with the "Provisional Division" of General Morrow for Texas, but only went as far as Louisville, going into camp at Cold Springs near Jeffersonville, Ind. He was mustered out July 2d, and started for Wisconsin, taking final leave of military life when paid at Madison on the 13th.

He was unable to labor until 1867 when he engaged in farming. In 1871, he was elected Register of Deeds for Chippewa county and served two terms. In 1875, he entered the County Clerk's office as Deputy, and officiated in that capacity seven years, when he was appointed by the County Board to fill the vacancy

caused by the death of the County Clerk and served a year. In January, 1883, he was appointed Postmaster at Chippewa Falls by President Arthur and he held the position four years and two months. In January, 1889, he received the appointment of Deputy County Treasurer.

April 26, 1852, he was married at Crystal Lake, Ill., to Amy, daughter of John and Elizabeth Phillips, and their children are John C., Mary, Lillie, James W., William Pitt, and Eugene V. Mary and Pitt are deceased. Lillie is the wife of William Fowler. Mr. Crandall is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, and is a Republican.



GEORGE J. THUM, Menomonie, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 58, was born July 15, 1837, in Nickershausen, Germany, the son of George and Mary (Haffner) Thum. Annie, Louisa and George were all the children, the latter being the oldest, and he remained in his native land until 16, subjected to the requirements of law which controls the training of every male child. In 1853 he came to the United States on a sailing vessel and landed at the port of New York in March. He proceeded thence to Buffalo and, six months later, went to Dane Co., Wis., and engaged in farming. He went next to Creston, Minn., and a year later to Jackson Co., Wis., and there enlisted in the first year of the war. He enrolled as a soldier of the United States Sept. 17, 1861, and was mustered in, October 14th following, in Company G, 10th Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment left the State November 9th, and was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division and Corps of Thomas. The company of Mr. Thum was early in one of the most important services

which the regiment accomplished—that of cutting railroad communications, preventing Beauregard's receiving reinforcements. Mr. Thum was in all the miscellaneous service performed by his command previous to the battle of Perryville, including the capture of Huntsville, the marching and other movements including guerrilla skirmishes, and, October 8th, he fought at Chaplin Hills, where his company lost 25 in killed and wounded. He was next in action at Stone River on the first day and afterwards went to Murfreesboro. He was in the subsequent movements until the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, and, after the opening of the fight, his company was detailed to guard provision trains. This was all that saved him from the fate that overtook most of the regiment, which was captured on the 20th. The decimated command remained at Chattanooga, and in the fight at Mission Ridge, supported Loomis' Battery, and in the reorganization in the spring went to Dalton, Ga., and, after performing railroad duty, went to fight at Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain and in the battle of Peach Tree Creek in the Atlanta campaign. Mr. Thum was in the charge at Atlanta, July 22d, and was in the trenches until the surrender. The command went into the captured city and Mr. Thum remained there until mustered out Nov. 3, 1864. He had acted as Color Corporal about 18 months in Georgia, and in front of Atlanta his company had only seven men fit for duty out of 104, which was the first enlistment, and recruits were received three times. He was not reported sick or wounded while in service.

Mr. Thum returned to Melrose, Jackson county, and engaged three years in farming and lumbering, and in 1868 went to Lucas, Dunn county, to engage in farming on his own property. In 1883 he removed to Menomonie, having been elected Sheriff in the fall of 1882

on the Republican ticket. He served two years and as Under Sheriff two subsequent years. In 1888 he was again nominated by the Republicans and elected Sheriff, which position he still holds. (1890.) He was married Sept. 11, 1861, at Melrose, Wis., to Marietta, daughter of Zelotes and Louisa Bliss. Edwin, Mary, William, Henry and George are the names of the children born to them. The daughter is the wife of Ole Wicken. The mother died May 30, 1883, and Mr. Thum was again married in 1884 to Clara, daughter of Samuel O. and Sarah (Chauncey) Hughes. Their only child is named Carl. Mr. Thum is a member of the A. O. U. W.



JOHIN T. TINKER, Eau Claire, Wis., member of Eagle Post No. 52, was born Sept. 12, 1833, at St. Stephens, N. B., and is the son of Ferdinand and Hannah (Pineo) Tinker. His father was born Feb. 28, 1801, in Ellsworth, Hancock Co., Maine, and his wife was a native of Machias, Washington Co., Maine, born Nov. 7, 1806. The father was a lumberman by profession and both parents died in Calais, Maine. Their marriage occurred at Calais and they had 13 children. Mr. Tinker of this sketch, passed his youth at home attending school and he learned the business of a millwright. In 1858 he went West and made a permanent location at Eau Claire, where he engaged in lumbering the first year, afterwards following his trade and also operated in moving buildings. In 1861 he received the appointment of Postmaster from President Lincoln and held the position until he enlisted. He interested himself in raising a company, and on organization was made 1st Lieutenant. He was sworn in Jan. 19, 1861, at Madison, in Company H,

16th Wisconsin Infantry, and went with the recruits for the regiment to Camp Randall. Feb. 26, 1861, he started for the front at Vicksburg and arrived there March 5th, and on the 22d was ordered to Black River in anticipation of a raid. May 4, 1861, the regiment started for Clifton, Tenn., and went thence to Huntsville, Decatur, Rome and Ackworth, Ga., and on going to Kenesaw encountered the rebels, where the firing commenced; the command formed line of battle and a few days were spent in fortifying, digging rifle pits, etc., and Mr. Tinker participated in all the actions known under that name. He was taken sick and sent to hospital, joining the regiment two weeks later, August 11th, at the front and was with the command until some weeks later, unable to do duty on account of a sore leg. After the surrender of Atlanta he entered the city with his regiment September 2d, and soon after received a furlough to go home on account of the sickness of his wife. On the expiration of his 30-days' leave he reported at Madison for duty November 1st, and was assigned to service at Camp Randall. He was then put in charge of drafted men and substitutes to take them to the front to Sherman's command at Atlanta by way of Nashville and Chattanooga, joining the regiment at Marietta, Ga. Nov. 17, 1861, the 17th Corps started for the sea and Lieutenant Tinker obtained arms for his recruits. On the march he was detailed to command the division of foragers and was in charge of that body on the entire march to Savannah. December 21st the command entered that city, Lieutenant Tinker having been detailed while on the siege to assist in the construction of a fort to command the city, and they mounted a 64-pounder, which performed effective service on the rebel batteries. January 5th, the regiment was ordered to Beaufort,

S. C., by boat, crossed the river Coosa and had an engagement near Pocatigo. After leaving that place skirmishing followed in the swamps nearly all the time, and they threw up works near Columbia, S. C. Feb. 16, 1865, they arrived at Columbia and when they left that vicinity the town was burning. The march was continued through Winsboro and near there a soldier from the 30th Illinois was found with his brains knocked out and on a paper pinned on his hand were the words, "death to all foragers." This was made known to Sherman who ordered out some rebel prisoners, made them draw lots and decided in that way who should be shot. He then issued an order that for every forager killed 10 rebels should be shot. The 16th reached Bentonville after the fight there, went thence to Fayetteville and took possession of the town after a hard skirmish. The town with the arsenal was destroyed, and the march was resumed to Mill Creek. Thence the command went to Goldsboro where a review was had and the march Northward was resumed, the column going to Raleigh, arriving April 14th. There the command was reviewed by Grant and Sherman after the surrender of Johnston, and, April 29th, the 17th Corps moved towards Richmond, racing with the two others. May 10th Richmond was reached and thence another march to Washington was made. May 20th the regiment went into camp at Alexandria, where Lieutenant Tinker was detailed Judge Advocate of a Court Martial. He witnessed the Grand Review of the several corps and afterwards was on Court Martial duty until June 17th, when the tribunal was dissolved by order of General Leggett. Mr. Tinker went home on leave of absence, arriving June 22d. He went thence to Madison and was on duty there at Camp Randall until mustered out Aug. 1, 1865.

After the war he engaged in operations as a

millwright and bridge builder and in moving buildings, in which several avenues he has met with success. He was married June 3, 1855, at Calais, Maine, to Sarah D., daughter of John Y. and Myra (Vose) Jones, and following are the names of their children: Mary R., Lizzie T., Fannie and Freddie, (twins), William and Arthur. Mary is married to W. C. Merrill, of Albert Lea, Minn., and Elizabeth is the only other survivor. Mr. Tinker is a Republican in politics.



CHARLES H. WOLLENSAK, Watertown, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 91, was born Oct. 13, 1836, in Albany, New York. His parents, Charles and Frances (Schneider) Wollensak, were of unmixed German ancestry and in 1818 removed from the State of New York to Wisconsin, locating on a farm near Watertown where their son assisted his father on the farm as long as his legal obligations continued, after which he engaged in farming until he entered the army. March 23, 1865, he enlisted in Company F, 51st Wisconsin Infantry, going into rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, and was there engaged in drilling and performing military duty until he was taken sick. He was in the hospital under the surgeon's care when his company received orders to proceed to St. Louis to join the several companies of the regiment which had already been sent forward and he remained in the hospital until somewhat recovered, when he started for the front with Company G. On reaching Chicago the surgeon in charge ordered him to return to Milwaukee where he was finally discharged May 12th. Andrew J. Wollensak, his brother, enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Company B, 29th Wisconsin Infantry, and was connected with the history of that regiment until he was sent to hospital

at Natchez, Miss., where he died of disease, Aug. 13, 1863, a year and a day after enlistment.

On his return to Watertown, Mr. Wollensak again engaged in farming near that place, three miles distant from town on the acres on which he had been a pioneer in his boyhood. He was married Jan. 1, 1863, to Louisa Mary Bushell and their children are named Mary Frances, Ida Louisa, Laura Josephine, Stephen Charles, Andrew John, Clara Theresa and Edward William. Mr. Wollensak has been Junior Commander of his Post and is a member of the Order of St. Henry "Liebes-Freunds," a benevolent society.



WILLIAM EHLMANN, Milwaukee, Wis., member of Robert Miller Post, was born Nov. 12, 1811, in Muehlberg, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, and is the son of Martin and Johannah (Puet) Ehlmann, who removed with their family to America and landed in Milwaukee Aug. 20, 1852. When the son was 11 he was apprenticed to learn the business of a tailor, in which he was employed until he became a soldier. During the early days of the struggle he determined to enter the army and enlisted on the 10th anniversary of his arrival in America—Aug. 20, 1862—in Company H, 26th Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered as a private and was promoted through the grades to First Sergeant for bravery. He went from rendezvous with his regiment, and, after reaching Washington, went thence to Gainesville, and was at Falmouth on the Rappahannock when Burnside retreated from his attempt to take Fredericksburg. He was in his first battle at Chancellorsville and fought in the following activities, occurring while the Army of the

Potomac was keeping pace with Lee during the latter's invasion of the North. He fought at Gettysburg and was wounded in the leg in the first day's fight. He passed 21 days in the field hospital and went thence to Harrisburg, his quarters being in a school building appropriated to hospital purposes. He remained there eight months and joined his command at Chattanooga, after it had been sent to the Department of the West. He was in the fight at Resaca, May 14th, and afterwards fought at Burnt Hickory, Dalton, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Averysboro and Bentonville. He made the Grand March with Sherman, encountered all the hardships of the movement which severed the confederacy, and took part in the foot race which closed the activities en route to the Grand Review at Washington. He was mustered out with his regiment at Camp Washburn in Milwaukee, June 13, 1865.

His marriage to Julia Loeffler occurred Nov. 18, 1866, and their surviving children are named William, John, Martin, Gustave, Henry, Alfred and Mina. Three are deceased. He still suffers from his wound, which has prevented him following his business for some years. He is a member of the Order of Druids, also of the Sons of Hermann.



WALTER Y. WENTWORTH, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 159, was born March 9, 1831, in Lebanon, New York. He is a representative of some of the oldest stock in the country, which traces its origin to 1006, and to the founding of the family in America in 1639, when Elder William Wentworth, one of the signers of the combination in Exeter, England, came to this country with his colony to find a home where freedom in religious

opinion could be enjoyed. His descendants furnished statesmen and governors to several of the New England States and, when the genealogy of the family was prepared in 1870, it showed more than 18,000 names of descendants from the founder. The parents, John and Catherine (Ten Eyke) Wentworth were married in Canajoharie, New York, and afterwards settled on a farm in Lebanon, Madison county, where their son was born and where he was reared to the calling of his father until he was 16 years old. June 1, 1847, the family started for Wisconsin, traveling in pioneer fashion and arriving in the vicinity of Ft. Atkinson on the 10th day of the month. The father located on a farm in Koshkonong on which he passed the remainder of his life. The son operated as a farmer until he entered the army, and he enlisted Sept. 15, 1864, in Company H, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. He received honorable discharge July 13, 1865, under General Order No. 94. He went from the rendezvous at Madison to the defenses of Washington where he arrived October 6th. He was in different forts until the battery was stationed permanently in Fort Lyon where it remained throughout the war. Mr. Wentworth was made acquainted with several varieties of drill, including infantry with those of light and heavy artillery, to say nothing of the labor involved in the building of forts and practice with the heavy ordnance belonging to the battery. The admirable condition of the battery was made matter of public comment. The colonel was in the habit of saying that he intended to compliment them on account of cleanliness and perfection of drill, and he did, by taking back the best regiment from the State.

After his return to Ft. Atkinson, Mr. Wentworth was variously engaged until he became conductor of a club house on Lake Kosh-

konong, which is the property of a syndicate of owners. It is known as the Black Hawk Club and its membership includes wealthy business men from different States. Mr. Wentworth has occupied many positions of trust, among which are Town Treasurer, Constable, City Marshal and, as he remarks, "he is six feet and a half inch in height and a straight Republican from the ground up." He was married Oct. 31, 1857, to Mary Josephine Rockwell, and they have had five sons, three of whom are living—Frank A., Clarence W. and Albert Bening.

Mr. Wentworth was appointed State Game Warden by Governor Rusk and reappointed by Governor Hoard. He belongs to the Masons and also to the A. O. U. W.



FERNANDO C. KIZER, Whitewater, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 34, was born at Stroudsburg, Monroe Co., Pennsylvania, April 27, 1832, and is the son of Charles and Sarah Jane (Dress) Kizer. His parents were married in the Keystone State of which they were natives, in 1826, and the father was descended from stock that was represented by several members in the war of the Revolution. The paternal grandfather was about then 12 years old and Mr. Kizer remembers his accounts of hearing the cannon at Germantown. The father was a carpenter and when the son was five years old removed to Wilkesbarre. The latter was sent to the common school and afterwards to Wyoming seminary, preparatory to a collegiate course which plan was brought to nought by the death of his mother. From his 17th to his 20th year he was variously occupied and in 1852 he came West, remaining about 18 months, after which he returned to his native State and resumed

his studies: he was afterwards engaged several terms in teaching in his native district, and in 1855 he determined to fix his residence permanently in the West and located at White-water, where he has since been prominently identified with the best interest of the place. He was a member of the Committee which formulated the charter under which the village was incorporated. On the breaking out of the war he signified to the governor his desire to aid as he best could in the suppression of the rebellion and that official sent him a Lieutenant's commission and authority to act as a recruiting officer, which he did with such good effect that a company was soon raised and in readiness for orders. It was sent to Janesville to report to Col. Barstow and was assigned to the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry as Company D. Mr. Kizer going with it as First Lieutenant. Orders were received for St. Louis and on the way to Chicago the train was derailed, and 11 men of the command killed and 10 wounded. Mr. Kizer relates the difficulty experienced in freeing the injured from the wreck. From St. Louis they went to Fort Leavenworth where equipments were received and the companies assigned to their respective battalions, Company D being connected with the 3d under Captain Shaw and stationed at Atchison. Meanwhile, Mr. Kizer was detailed on a military commission on which he served until August and then rejoined his company. He was soon after placed in command of an ordnance train to Fort Leavenworth. He joined his battalion at Fort Scott and proceeded South with General Blunt in the Army of the Frontier. He was again sent on a scouting expedition to Arkansas, and in command of 100 men had a sharp skirmish near Cane Hill, Nov. 26th. He was in the action at that place and fought the forces of Marmaduke. The battalion was at Prairie Grove, where Mr. Kizer

commanded Company E and a two-gun battery connected therewith. Jan. 2, 1863, Van Buren, Ark., was reached, prior to which the battalion was engaged in contesting territory with guerrillas and bushwhackers. A return was made to Rheas' Mills, and in February another raid was made towards Huntsville. Arriving at a point 30 miles from Springfield, Mo., they received a remount and new equipments. Mr. Kizer received an appointment on the staff of the brigade commander and acted as such during the raiding and scouting which followed. From this time until they camped at Forsythe, Mo., they were continually engaged in scouting and raiding and made two midnight expeditions after guerrillas, capturing a considerable number, and Lieutenant Kizer was sent in charge of 150 rebels to Forsythe. His regiment went next to Springfield and Salem, Mo., and after three weeks he went to Rolla where he received a 20-day furlough. He rejoined his regiment at Fort Scott and was placed in charge of the Adjutant's office, remaining there four weeks and going thence in charge of a detail of 50 men to Humboldt, Kas. He was engaged in scouting until November, when he was sent to take command of Company D, at Lombard's Crossing, where they built a stockade fort and remained during the winter of 1863-4. He was there relieved of his command and detailed to take charge of a court martial which convened at Fort Scott and, on its dissolution, he rejoined his command and was again engaged in scouting and raiding in the border counties of Missouri and occasionally escorting trains to Fort Gibson until September, 1864. August 31st he was commissioned Captain. At the date previously mentioned the force was ordered to join General Curtiss, who was engaged in repulsing Price in his last attempt to regain Missouri and the rebel was driven to the Arkansas River, a dis-

tance of 400 miles. About 58 of the company's horses were lost in the struggle. They returned to Lombard's Crossing on the Dry Wood, remaining there until Feb. 6, 1865, when Mr. Kizer received detached orders to proceed to Wisconsin with the non-veterans. While absent on this duty the cessation of hostilities precluded the necessity of his return and he was mustered out in the spring of 1865. He was married March 5, 1862, to Miss A. R. Caswell of Oswego county, New York, and their children are named Leora L., Fitz Henry and Fernando C. One child is deceased.

The character of Mr. Kizer can receive no embellishment from the hand of a historian. Recognizing his duty as a man under all circumstances, he has striven to do it. He has secured the confidence of his generation, whom he has served faithfully in all matters entrusted to his care. He has served in most of the municipal positions of Whitewater and in 1888 his district gave him a majority far in advance of his ticket as Assemblyman. He is earnestly interested in the order of the Grand Army, has been Commander of his Post three terms, delegate to the State Encampment and was a member of the Military Court of the Legislature to decide the appropriation for the Soldiers' Home at Waupaca, which he considers one of the most honorable positions he has held. He belongs to the Knights of Honor.



ELISHA RICE REED, Madison, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 11, at Evansville, Wis., was born Dec. 5, 1835, in Geauga Co., Ohio. William Reede, his first ancestor in America, was born in Gravesend, Kent Co., England, in 1605, removing to the New World and settling in Weymouth, Mass., in 1635. He was a member of

the "General Court" of the Bay State and his son and namesake changed the family name to Reed. The latter was also a member of the General Court twice and was a speculator in lands, marrying Esther Thompson, whose ancestors came over in the Mayflower. The early stock was thoroughly Puritan. William (2d) was born Oct. 16, 1639, and died 1706; his son John was born July 10, 1687, and located in Abingdon, Mass., about 1708; and his son, Ezekiel, born in that place Nov. 14, 1724, was a soldier in the French and English war, fought at Quebec in 1759 and died in 1763 after the close of the war while on shipboard, and was buried at sea on his way home. His son, Samuel, born Dec. 25, 1756, was bound to Deacon Whitmarsh, a shoemaker; he was sent by the deacon as a substitute in the Revolution and he served three years; he removed to Chesterfield, Mass., about 1778, where his son Joseph was born, May 26, 1793; the latter was a fifer and drummer and was in the war of 1812; in 1813 he married Wealthy Williams, born in Vermont in 1795, settling in Orleans Co., New York; about 1833 he moved to Geauga Co., Ohio, where his son, Mr. Reed of this sketch, was born. In 1845, he settled in Magnolia, Rock Co., Wisconsin. He was educated at Evansville Seminary and enlisted April 21, 1861, in the 2d Wisconsin Infantry, Company H. The regiment became a part of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Reed was wounded in the first battle of Bull Run in the left shoulder and forced to leave the field. He reached Centerville where the ball, which had broken the point of the shoulder blade, was extracted. The next day, with Edwin L. Reed of the same company (no relation), he went to Fairfax C. H., where, exhausted, they went into a building with other wounded and were taken prisoners. They were taken to Richmond and placed in a large building erected

by the Catholics as an almshouse. Mr. Reed was soon well and was detailed as nurse, being occupied in that capacity until sent to Libby prison, which was managed by Winder and Wirz, the latter of Andersonville notoriety. Nov. 25, 1861, 500 prisoners were sent to Tuscaloosa, Ala., the "Dutch Sergeant" Wirz, with 150 men guarding the train. March 1, 1862, they were paroled and started Northward. At Weldon, N. C., the guard was suddenly doubled and the cars were switched to Salisbury, where they were held three months longer, 10½ months altogether. About 1500 men were at Salisbury and about the last of May, 1862, all, except officers and sailors, were again paroled, delivered to General Burnside at Newbern, N. C., and sent by sea to New York. Mr. Reed relates that these were the first victims of the war, and that there was comparatively little suffering, as they were well treated and comfortably sheltered. He reached his home in Wisconsin, June 26th, to find that his friends believed him a dead man. His comrade, E. L. Reed, died in Richmond and was reported by the rebel Secretary of War; the name was transmitted to Washington, and sent to Wisconsin. The change in an initial led the family to believe that Elisha Reed was dead and they contemplated a funeral, when his father received a letter from him and the funeral was indefinitely postponed. But the news of his being alive did not spread as the news of his death, and he was received by many as one from the grave.

After exchange he rejoined his regiment and in the first day's fight at Gettysburg was hit five times. Two of the bullets entered either thigh and he was assigned to the Veteran Reserve Corps and placed on duty in Washington, D. C. He was discharged at the expiration of his three-years' enlistment and returned to Wisconsin to find his family removed to Ray

Co., Missouri, whither he followed and resided at home until he returned to Washington to marry Isabella O., only daughter of E. F. Brown, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of the Court of Claims, etc., which event took place in 1866. They went to Kansas, returning to Washington in 1868 and in 1870 located at Madison, Wis. Three children of Mr. and Mrs. Reed are living—two sons and a daughter; their oldest and youngest born children are deceased.

The Reed blood seems to have had good fighting material in it; the father, grandfather and great grandfather were soldiers, and many of the family were in the civil war. Samuel A. Reed, a cousin in Company E, 5th Iowa Infantry, was wounded in the head at Champion's Hill and thrown into a trench for burial, but the party detailed to cover the bodies with earth discovered signs of life, fished him out, returned him to be healed and to fight from the ranks to a captain's commission; he afterward practiced law until he became insane from the improper treatment of the wound in his head.



THOMAS B. COCHRANE, of Eau Claire, Wis., member of Eagle Post No. 52, was born May 2, 1845, in the city of New York, and is the son of James and Prudence (Jones) Cochrane. His father was born in 1810 in Glasgow, Scotland, and died Dec. 23, 1879, at New York. The mother was born at Tarrytown, N. Y., in 1815, and was a descendant of John Paul Jones; she died in New York in 1850. The senior Cochrane came to America in 1812 and became a sailor, being a descendant of the celebrated Admiral Dundonald of the British navy, and later he was in the Mexican war in the naval service, acting as engineer on the steamers Colonel Harney, Mis-

souri and Minnesota. He was captured during the war with Mexico and held some time. His son has his testimonials from Commodores Perry, Sands and Vanderbilt and others. Mary, James, Agnes, Thomas and Jones are the names of the family of children, and all are living.

Mr. Cochrane passed his youth in school and was engaged in securing his education when the war came on. He enlisted from his books April 19, 1861, in Company F, 9th New York Infantry, Colonel Hawkins' Zouaves, and was mustered May 4th. The command went to Newport News, and, after three months, joined the other companies of the regiment which had preceded them to Cape Hatteras, N. C. They remained there until the Burnside expedition, which they joined, and Mr. Cochrane was in his first fight at Roanoke, Feb. 7-8, 1862. The fighting of the rebels in defense of their works was of a character which commanded the admiration even of Union foes and the battle was a hard one, the fortifications being taken at the bayonet's point. (While at Newport News, the command was in the action at Big Bethel, June 10, 1861.) While at Roanoke, the regiment was in several expeditions and saw some severe service, among which was the fight at Camden, where the loss was heavy. At Winston they destroyed the town and also saw hard fighting at Plymouth. On being ordered to Washington to join the Army of the Potomac, the command was assigned to the 9th Corps and went to the activities in Maryland, fighting at South Mountain and Antietam in the 1st Brigade, 3d Division of Burnside's Corps, being in the charge on the stone bridge known to history as Burnside's Bridge. The loss in the regiment was heavy at the bridge, but after crossing and charging up the hill toward Sharpsburg, it was fearful. The next engagement was at Fredericksburg and the command passed the winter near the Rappahannock performing mixed mili-

tary duty. In the spring the regiment fought in the battle of Suffolk and started for home immediately afterwards, their time having previously expired. The well known episode of losing their arms because they demurred at serving beyond their enlisted period, was shared by Mr. Cochrane, but the action which sent them to New York apparently in disgrace was properly understood and appreciated by citizens and soldiers and displayed the martinet spirit which was making itself felt in the army in its true light. When they steamed to the wharf the 16th New York Infantry had stacked their arms for them and a triumphal procession followed through the streets of the city with drums beating, banners flying and loud cheering over the brave command. Mr. Cochrane reached home May 8, 1863, and in December he re-enlisted at New York in Company C, 25th New York Cavalry, and went to rendezvous at Saratoga Springs. About the middle of January, 1864, the regiment went to Washington, and a month later moved to White House Landing and performed patrol duty, being yet unmounted. The regiment was placed in command of the medical supplies when the change of base was made. June 20th Wade Hampton's cavalry began a series of attacks near White House Landing, lasted four days, and on two of these the command was in action, being relieved by the arrival of Sheridan. (See Statistical History, page 105.) After Sheridan's arrival the regiment went with him on foot to fight at Charles City C. H., on the 24th and was ordered thence to Fort Stevens to fight Early July 9th, after the Washington raid. When relieved by the 6th Corps they returned to their camp, received their mount and joined Sheridan in the capacity of equipped cavalry. They went to Harper's Ferry and were assigned to Custer's Brigade, participating in the fight at Halltown, Va., August 26th, at

Smithfield (Summit Point) on the 29th and went to the Shenandoah to fight at Winchester, September 19th, at Ashby's Gap on the 22d, in the Luray Valley on the 24th (with Mosby's guerrillas), at Port Republic on the 27th, at Waynesboro on the 28th and at Woodstock, October 9th. December 12th the regiment was in a scrimmage at Newton and went to winter quarters at Cedar Creek, skirmishing much of the time while there. About the last of February Sheridan commenced the work against Early and after putting an end to Early's depredations in the Shenandoah valley, the regiment started to join the command of Grant. Arriving at Newmarket the command was detailed to guard a lot of prisoners and escorted the band back to turn them over to the "regulars." They went thence to Newton and were discharged June 1, 1865, and mustered out at Hart's Island in New York Harbor. During the campaign of 1865 Mr. Cochrane was made Quartermaster's Sergeant and was acting Quartermaster.

After the war he went West and located at Eau Claire, purchasing a farm and engaging in farming. In 1873 he returned to his native State and engaged for 12 years in plumbing and gas fitting business, returning to Eau Claire in 1885. He commenced operations in farming and also in mercantile transactions, relinquishing the latter in 1889. He is engaged in farming and in the improvement of stock, rearing Jersey and Holstein cattle. He was married March 27th, 1867, to Susan, daughter of Martin and Catherine (Hunt) Turner. Their children are Benton, Sarah H., Addie, Susan and Almeron. The father of Mrs. Cochrane was born in Delaware Co., New York, June 19, 1818, and is now living; the mother died Dec. 9, 1851, in New York. Grace A., Thomas P., Sarah L. and Prudence are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs.

Cochrane. Mr. Cochrane is a member of the Masonic Order and a Republican in politics. He served as Commander of Post D. H. Kimball, No. 100, at New York City and has an elegant gold medal presented to him by the Post. It is inscribed on one side with the 9th Corps Badge and on the reverse with the list of battles in which the Corps took part. A diamond pendant is attached to the badge. In 1884 he was elected President of the Hawkins' Zouaves Association and was at the head of that body at the funeral of General Grant, in August, 1885.



PETER PERRAULT, Menomonie, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 58, was born April 22, 1840, in Beauceour, Canada, and is the son of Moses and Alice (Derville) Perrault. His parents were born in the Dominion, where the father was in the lumber business, and he is still living in the same place, where his wife died before the son left home. This occurred when the latter was 16 years old, and, in 1857, he went to Menomonie and obtained employ as a lumberman. In 1858 he went to Chippewa Falls returning to Menomonie a year later and maintained his residence there until he entered the army. July 11, 1862, he enlisted and was mustered at Madison, August 14th, in Company A, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, leaving Madison soon after for the front and joining the regiment just after the battle of Antietam, in Maryland. He was in the subsequent march to Fredericksburg, skirmishing thither and accompanying the 3d Brigade, 1st Division and 6th Corps. He was in the skirmish line in the action there, and also supported a battery. The command crossed the river after fighting three

days, went to winter quarters, went out in January to "stick in the mud" with Burnside, returned to camp at Stafford C. H., and went into the "Light Division" designed for sudden operations without "impedimenta." Mr. Perrault was in the charge at Marye's Heights, in which his regiment lost 185 men, and was wounded in the right arm and side by a minie ball. He went to Harwood hospital at Washington and joined his regiment after the battle of Gettysburg, reaching his command in time to take part in the chase of July 5th. He went into camp at Warrenton and went next to New York to aid in enforcing the draft at several points in that State and was ordered back in time to take part in another Rappahannock campaign. November 26th he was in the fight at Mine Run and in the spring fought all through the Wilderness campaign, including Spottsylvania—two battles—Laurel Hill, Cold Harbor and North Anna River, during which time the fighting took place on each of seven successive days. After Cold Harbor the regiment went to the trenches at Petersburg and passed the time there chiefly until ordered to the Shenandoah valley, in Sheridan's command. The brigade was stationed to protect the operations of the advance up the valley, and, Sept. 19, 1864, Mr. Perrault was in the fight at Winchester, where Sheridan "licked them out of their boots." The regiment re-joined the forces in the hell of the trenches in front of Petersburg, went out in February to reconnoiter at Hatcher's Run, fought in the charge at Petersburg, April 2d, also at South Side railroad and at Little Sailor's Creek, April 7th. This was another complete victory and was followed up by the chase to Appomattox. Soon after reaching Sheridan's command, Mr. Perrault was assigned to the Pioneer Corps in which he served until there was no longer need of such

services. After Lee surrendered he went with his regiment to North Carolina to aid Sherman but on reaching Danville news of Johnston's surrender was received and a return to Washington was made, where the command took part in the Review, and returned to Madison to be discharged and to take final leave of military service June 21, 1865.

Returning to Menomonie, Mr. Perrault engaged with Knapp, Stout & Co., in charge of the filing department and was occupied in his vocation there until 1871, when he became by purchase the proprietor of the City Hotel, which he has conducted since that date, with the addition of an extensive livery business. He was married Dec. 25, 1867, to Agnes, daughter of Levi and Leora (Leich) Vance and their children have been named Leora, Lena, Emma, Thomas, Helen, Jessie, Levi and Peter, and of these Leora, Lena and Emma are living. Mr. Perrault is a member of the A. O. U. W. and is a Republican in politics.



JEROME B. GALLAHER, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born Aug. 23, 1833, in Litchfield, Connecticut. His father, John M. Gallaher, was born on the Island of Jamaica, where his father was a planter until the liberation of the blacks. The mother of Mr. Gallaher, Maria Keyes before marriage, was a native of Litchfield, Conn. She died in Litchfield and her husband afterwards removed his family to Litchfield, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of cloth, and he went to Warsaw, Ind., where his demise occurred. In the paternal line, Mr. Gallaher is of mixed French and Scotch lineage. He is one of eight children, all of whom are living. They are named

Harriet, Eliza, Maria, John, La Franque, Jerome and Mary and Martha—twins. When he was 19 years old Mr. Gallaher undertook the solution of the problem of life for himself and went to Warsaw, Ind., and engaged in running an engine about three years. He went to Fort Wayne in the same State, and there commenced to learn the business of a photographer, engaging in his apprenticeship March 4, 1857. After two years he moved to Auburn, Ind., and established the business in his own interests and managed a growing and profitable enterprise until he felt enlistment to be a duty he could no longer defer and he enrolled as a soldier at Warsaw in December, 1863, went to rendezvous at Michigan City and in February was mustered into Company G, 129th Indiana Infantry. When ordered to the front he passed a few days in camp at Louisville, Ky., and went thence to Chattanooga, to find himself a member of the 2d Brigade, 2d Division and 23d Corps. Passing through Bridgeport, the regiment went to the field of Resaca and there Mr. Gallaher was made Corporal. (Here the color bearer was shot through the chest, went home and in a year was back to his former position.) After Resaca the regiment followed after Johnston and was in the engagements at Kenesaw Mountain, fighting daily at some new point, was at Burnt Hickory, Buzzard's Roost, Big Shanty, and, July 1th, was at Smyrna, or Nickajack Creek. He fought at Peach Tree Creek July 20th and was in the fight at Atlanta, after which he received a commission from Governor Morton of Indiana, as 2d Lieutenant. (The opposing forces were under Hardee.) After the fall of Atlanta Mr. Gallaher was in the action at Lovejoy's, went back to Atlanta, and from there to Duck River, passing five days in skirmishing before the fight came on. He was next in action at


Franklin fighting Hood, and went thence to Nashville, the weather being severely cold and the troops suffering greatly. Hood was trying to cut off communications and they received orders to camp at Johnsonville and went thence soon after to Allatoona Pass but reached there too late for the battle. Going back to Franklin they went to Clifton and Fort Anderson where the rebels had placed torpedoes and after the skirmish there they went to Morehead City and thence to Kingston, where they had a fight with Johnston's troops and would have been annihilated by a greatly superior force if Sherman had not arrived with relief. This was the last regular fight in the service of the regiment and they moved in all the activities of their column until they reached Goldsboro, Mr. Gallaher having been promoted to Sergeant, and on arrival at Raleigh, N. C., he was made Regimental Quartermaster and was mustered out as such Aug. 25, 1865, at Indianapolis.

He returned to Warsaw and went thence to Black River Falls, Wis., and operated there nearly eight years as a photographer. He afterwards passed two years in the same business at Neillsville, and, in 1872, went to Chipewa Falls, where he established himself permanently in a prosperous and popular business. He was married Aug. 15, 1858, in De Kalb Co., Ind., to Margaret J., daughter of James L. and Eliza (Collins) Ferguson. They had two children—Mary M., (Mrs. Iekstead) and Helen J., (Mrs. Gregg). Mr. Gallaher is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Odd Fellows, in which he has taken all the degrees; he also belongs to the A. O. U. W. He is an independent Republican in politics, and receives a pension.





Elijah Swilt.

LIJAH SWIFT, Eau Claire, Wis., a prominent business man and a soldier in the volunteer service of the civil war, was born Nov. 19, 1831, at Falmouth, Mass. He is the representative of stock which is traceable in both lines to the earliest history of New England and whose generations have supplied to the country some of its best stock for the founding of a nation and for securing its perpetuity.

William Swift, the founder of the family, was a native of Bocking, Essex Co., England, and came to Massachusetts with the Boston Company, settling in Sandwich in 1631. He died in 1643, leaving several children, the oldest being William (2d) who was the father of a son named William (3d) born Aug. 28, 1654. His son William (4th) was born January 24, 1679, and *his* son William (5th) was born in 1719. His son, William (6th) was born at Falmouth Feb. 17, 1747. He was great grandfather of Mr. Swift of this sketch and his son Elijah was born Aug. 16, 1771; the father, Oliver C. Swift, was born May 4, 1797, at Falmouth. Oliver C. Swift married Eliza (Robinson) Jenkins, a descendant from John Robinson, pastor of the church at Leyden, Holland, whose members reached America as "The Pilgrims" on the Mayflower, Dec. 20, 1620. Their surviving children are recorded as follows: Elizabeth, born in February, 1829, was married to George Marston, Attorney General of Massachusetts; Adeline C., born in May, 1830, married C. E. Whitin (a cotton manufacturer) of Whitinsville, Mass.; Mr. Swift is next in order of birth; Oliver F. was born in April, 1840. The father was principally engaged in the business of a shipping merchant. He died Jan. 20, 1874; the mother died Oct. 18, 1880, at Falmouth, Mass. Mr. Swift was nurtured in a New England home of noble type and he received the education and training common

to people of the best class. After obtaining a thorough preliminary education, he matriculated at Harvard College and was graduated thence in 1852, after pursuing a full course of four years. He remained a resident graduate about a year and went thence to Boston for business training in a practical manner in a commission house, where he was occupied one year. According to the custom of those days he was sent abroad to complete his training by a voyage and visiting foreign countries; and on his return encountered shipwreck, arriving home after a drifting passage of 112 days, meanwhile supplied with the barest necessities of life. He engaged soon after his return in the business of obtaining live-oak ship timber from South Carolina and Florida. In this he passed about four years, when the war swept away his accumulations and business. He was of true New England blood and the war bore to him an indisputable message. He listened to the voice from which no New England son of a New England sire ever flinched and enlisted at Falmouth, Mass., and, Aug. 13, 1862, was mustered at New Bedford, Mass., in Company H, 38th Massachusetts Infantry. On organization he was made Sergeant and, afterwards, was created Quartermaster to rank as First Lieutenant. He went with his regiment in that capacity to Baltimore in the early part of September, the regiment being stationed near the city as guard for a bridge. With General Ingraham's brigade, the regiment went to Ship Island with the command of Banks, starting Oct. 27th, 1862. He acted as Quartermaster of the brigade and, on landing at Ship Island, was made Quartermaster of the troops in process of transportation. After a few weeks he was constituted Quartermaster of the 3d Brigade, under General Emory, Division Commander. In February, 1863, he was made Quartermaster of the Plaquemine expedition,

and on the 1st of March after, was appointed Quartermaster of the 3d Division, 19th Army Corps, to fill a vacancy, pending the arrival from Washington of the regular appointee. April 23, 1863, he was appointed on special service under the Chief Engineer of the Department of the Gulf and engaged in opening a passage through the obstructions at Bayou Sorel, to form direct communication between the Mississippi and Atchafalaya Rivers. This duty occupied about two months. He was then detailed to go from Springfield Landing to the rear of Port Hudson to direct the construction of sand batteries, in aid of the operations of General Banks in the siege of that place. Here he was wounded and taken prisoner. He was conveyed to Liberty, Miss., and a month after was released or re-captured by a raiding party, who conducted him to Natchez. He was sent to hospital to recover and was assigned to duty, as soon as able, as Assistant Quartermaster under Chief Quartermaster, Colonel Chandler, of the troops in the field of the Gulf Department. This appointment was dated Oct. 11, 1863. He passed the winter in the field in Western Louisiana and on the 11th of April, 1864, was instructed to collect from Prophet's Island and organize a body of negroes into a colony and establish them at Cat Island, Mississippi Sound, and there to build a saw-mill and set things in operation for the manufacture of lumber for the proposed use of General Banks in Texas.

After his work was finished in August, he found his Corps was removed to Virginia and he sent numerous petitions to be relieved and allowed to join his regiment. His request having been at last granted, he sailed for the North and reported to his Colonel at Berryville, Va., Sept. 7th, 1861. On the next day, he was detailed as Staff Quartermaster at headquarters of the 19th Army Corps. In that

capacity he passed through the Shenandoah campaign with Sheridan and in the spring of 1865 he was assigned to duty, after the reorganization of the corps, at the headquarters of Brevet Major-General Birge, 1st Division, 18th Army Corps, at Goldsboro, N. C., and was there placed in charge of property abandoned by Sherman's troops as they passed through that State. Soon after he accompanied General Birge to Savannah, and, May 8th, was placed by General Grover in charge of the Civil Fund of the "District of the Savannah." Afterward he was occupied as Recorder of a Military Commission to take the complaints of citizens. After the war he returned to Boston and was mustered out June 30, 1865. He passed a year in assisting his father to close his business and subsequently went to Wisconsin, locating at Oshkosh, where he commenced operations in pine lands, logs and lumber. In 1870 he went to Eau Claire and has since been engaged in similar occupations making himself known as a business factor of that section of the Badger State.

He was married Sept. 28th, 1869, to Myra J. Bliss (nec Evans) of Willoughby, Ohio, and who died at Palatka, Florida, in February, 1881. To them three children were born: Eliza Robinson, July 10, 1870; Oliver F., Nov. 21, 1874, (died in May, 1882); Elijah Kent, Dec. 10, 1878.

September 11, 1889, Mr. Swift was married to Fannie A., daughter of Francis and Cornelia M. (Graves) Wetherbee, of New England lineage. Mr. Swift is a Republican in political affiliation.

His portrait on page 290 is that of a staunch patriot, an honored citizen and a man who has been identified with the development of Wisconsin for a quarter of a century.



GEORGE H. CHASE, Milwaukee, Wis., member of the business firm of E. Chase & Sons, a prominent citizen of the Cream City and a member of G. A. R. Post E. B. Wolcott, was born July 27, 1838, in the town of Lake, Milwaukee Co., Wis., and has been most of his life a resident of the Badger State and a true son of the commonwealth. He traces his forbears to the earliest history of the country, his ancestor, Aquilla Chase, reaching America from Cornwall, England, about the year 1680 and settling on the "Hampshire Grants," and from him and two brothers, who accompanied him, the dynasty of the Chase family, in all its diffusion, is descended. Its generations comprise representatives of many vocations and individuals who have made the name distinguished through learning, political position and religious connection. The noted bishop, Philander Chase, belongs to the strain from which Mr. Chase of this sketch comes in direct lineage, and also Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, Governor of that State, and afterwards Chief Justice of the United States.

Mr. Chase is the son of Dr. Enoch Chase and Nancy M. (Bromley) Chase. The former is a native of Derby, Vermont, and the latter of Plattsburg, New York. She is still living and is the daughter of a Major in the war of 1812 and a granddaughter of an officer in the Revolution. Her family was prominent in the settlement of the country, and in the several generations since has supplied many men prominent in intellectual and professional circles. Dr. Chase received a New England education and completed his medical studies at Dartmouth College, whence he was graduated in June, 1831, and he afterwards attended medical lectures at Bowdoin College in Maine. His finances were at low ebb, as was the case with most farmers' sons of New England, and he eked out expenses by teaching and practicing

the most rigid economy, all of which had the usual results—to mould his character firmly and make of him the very best material for citizenship in the Republic. He is a pioneer in two States—Michigan and Wisconsin. After graduating, he started for Chicago, but his money proved insufficient and he stopped in Coldwater, Mich., (which was then about a year old) and he practiced medicine there in the pioneer community until 1835. Soon after reaching Coldwater he was commissioned "Adjutant of Militia" by Michigan's boy Governor, Stephen T. Mason, then 20 years of age. Dr. Chase started for Milwaukee in 1835 by team and traversed a portion of the country covered with primeval forests, being obliged to cut a road for the passage of his team, which was the first to reach the Kinnikinnic River, and slept on the ground the night after his arrival, passing the second night in a store building. He built a shanty and returned to Coldwater for his wife, who died Jan. 5, 1837, leaving a daughter, who now lives in Vermont—Mrs. Julia Brown. Dr. Chase was married Sept. 24, 1837, to Nancy M. Bromley, and they became the parents of 10 children, five of whom are living. Mr. Chase of this sketch is the oldest son; Lucien enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in Company B, 21th Wisconsin Infantry, and lost his life by disease incurred in the service; Hannah married Samuel Burrell of St. Louis; Anna is the wife of George O. Sweet of Chicago; Clarence and Clifford are members of the firm of E. Chase & Sons.

Mr. Chase of this sketch was his father's assistant on the farm, which was obtained from the Government and which is still in possession of the family and is the homestead. In 1860 he caught the gold fever and went to Colorado and was located at Central City engaged in mining until the excitement in 1861, attendant upon the movement of Colonel H. H. Sibley,

renegade West Pointer, who headed 2,300 Texas Rangers in the invasion of New Mexico. The military organization which afterwards became the 1st Colorado Cavalry deserves a special account as matter of history, as it was one of the bravest, most efficient and disinterested commands in the United States service. Mr. Chase enlisted Sept. 4, 1861, in Company H. of that command, and went immediately into service, although the regiment was not mustered into the United States service. The command proceeded to the seat of war in New Mexico, and Mr. Chase was in the several actions which terminated the invasion which had for its ultimatum the transfer of United States authority to the confederate power and the invasion of Colorado. (See sketch of J. Mc. Bell.) Mr. Chase was in the several skirmishes and fought March 28th at Apache Canon; he was in the skirmish at Fort Craig May 24th, fought at Glorietta, Santa Fe and Los Lunas—Kit Carson's old home—and at Canon Los Alamos. The regiment remained there, performing distinguished service and aiding so conspicuously in quelling the invasion of Sibley that the command obtained recognition and was mustered into the United States service as regular cavalry. Mr. Chase was commissioned Lieutenant after the return of the command to Colorado, and the first service performed by Mr. Chase under his commission was to accompany seven Ute chiefs as far as St. Joe on their way to Washington for conference with the U. S. authorities, among whom was Ouray, the friend of the Government and the especial friend of Mr. Chase. During his service in Colorado, he was twice instrumental in saving the chief's life and always received from him demonstrations of gratitude. Mr. Chase was on duty at St. Joe, Mo., during the three-months stay of the Indians in Washington and served in guerrilla warfare in Missouri,

returning from St. Joe in escort of his charges back to Colorado. About that time the Indians of the Plains became troublesome and the 1st Colorado Cavalry was actively engaged in quelling their frequent outbreaks. He was occupied in this specie of border warfare until the close of the war, and has the satisfaction of knowing that his command made many good (dead) Indians. He was mustered out Nov. 3, 1865, as Second Lieutenant of Company H.

Soon after he returned to Milwaukee, going a little later to Minnesota where he engaged in farming from 1867 until 1870. He went next to Colorado and was interested in mining at Georgetown until 1873. In that year he again returned to Milwaukee and was occupied three years in laying asphaltum pavements. In 1876 the present firm of E. Chase & Sons was formed, the business being founded by Mr. Chase and his father, the other brothers being admitted as they attained their majority. The office of the firm is located on Lincoln Avenue, just outside the city limits in the town of Lake, a suburb of Milwaukee. They are engaged in an extensive business.

Mr. Chase was married in 1867 to Helen A. Smith, a native of Fond du Lac, Wis., and who died at Money Creek, Minn., Jan. 7, 1869, leaving a son named Lucien D., born Nov. 1, 1868; he is an employe of the corporation known as the "Malleable Iron Works" of Milwaukee. In 1872, Mr. Chase was again married in Money Creek to Anna Rebecca, daughter of Hiram and Salome (Burkstresser) Keeler; they have four children named Enoch, Mary, Horace and Helen.

Mr. Chase is a popular man in his generation; his lively temperament and prominent characteristics as a gentleman of birth and breeding make him a valued friend and companion. He is a Democrat and has been somewhat prominent in politics. In 1886 he was

elected to the Assembly of Wisconsin and served one term. In 1888 he was a nearly successful candidate for the senate of Wisconsin. He is a member of the Masonic Order and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Council. He is an active working member of the Order of the Grand Army and is Aide (1890) on the staff of General Alger, National Commander. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and is Past Commander of Post E. B. Wolcott. He belongs to Juneau Club and other political and social organizations in Milwaukee.



GA. RICKEMANN, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born in Baden, Germany, Aug. 17, 1840, and is the son of George A. and Catherine (Renner) Rickemann. He is one of nine children of whom Eleanor, Henry, Nicholas and Margaret came to America. The father was a farmer and was drowned in the river Rhine while his son was in early youth. The latter was a pupil in the public schools of his native country and emigrated to America in 1853. He located in Jefferson county, Wis., where the mother died in 1877. The son went to school in Jefferson county until 1854, when he went to Racine to learn the trade of cabinet making. He served his full time and went to Pike's Peak in 1859. He remained in the mines a short time and returned to Monroe, Wis., where he engaged in cabinet making until the date of the war, when he went to Shullsburgh and enrolled, being one of the first to rush to arms when the flag went down at Sumter. He enlisted April 19, 1861, in Company I, 3d Wisconsin Infantry and was in rendezvous at Camp Hamilton, Fond du Lac, until July 12th, when he started for the scenes of

Bull Run, the regiment had not been equipped and they went to Maryland, receiving their "sinews of war" at Harper's Ferry, after which they went to settle legislative difficulties at Frederick City and helped Maryland to remain in the Union, much to her disgust. In the repulse of the rebels, who attacked a foraging party from the regiment, many of the company were injured. In the spring, the command went up the Shenandoah valley and took part in the retreat after Winchester. The regiment suffered some loss and after the removal to Williamsport, Little Washington and Culpeper C. H., Mr. Rickemann fought in the hot action at Cedar Mountain. The regiment was cut off the main army during the Manassas movement of McClellan and joined it during the second fight at Bull Run. At Antietam, September 17th, Mr. Rickemann sustained injury from a bullet wound in his thigh and he was at the hospital at Chester, Pa., two months and recovered in time to fight at the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville. He was in the hot fight at Beverly Ford where the rebels met disaster of serious kind. He was in the movements of the regiment until Gettysburg was reached and helped obtain possession of Culp's Hill. When the command was ordered to assist at Little Round Top, the rebels took possession of the position where they were found when the 3d Wisconsin returned at nightfall. The regiment formed in front of a swale called Wolf's Hill, where they remained all night and were in the charge which restored Culp's Hill to the Union troops. After the fighting of the third day, Mr. Rickemann was in the chase after the retreating rebels for nearly a week and afterwards went to hospital at Annapolis, where he remained while the regiment was absent at New York to aid in quelling the draft riots. He rejoined his company at Wartrace, Tenn., on Christmas day, 1863, after it

had been assigned to the Army of the Cumberland and was almost immediately in the light at Resaca. He fought in every engagement in which his regiment participated until within 18 miles of Atlanta. Among them were Cassville, Buzzard's Roost, and the several actions at Kenesaw Mountain. At New Hope Church he was hit in the arm by a spent ball. On starting out he was made a member of the color guard in which he served as long as he continued in the service. He was discharged at Marietta, Ga., July 1, 1861, his term having expired.

He returned to Rome, Jefferson county, Wis., where he worked at his trade about a year and removed to Racine and engaged in the business of a grocer in which he has continued. He was elected Alderman for four years in 1879, and then was candidate for Mayor. In the fall of 1888 he was elected County Treasurer and is serving a two-years' term. He is a member of the Masons, Knights Templar and Royal Arcanum. He was married May 4, 1868, to Catherine, daughter of Philip Hick and their children are named Geo. W., Frederick, Amanda, Catherine, Minnie and Hugo.



LEWIS CARPENTER, Whitewater, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 31, was born July 7, 1842, in Rice Co., Ind. His parents, James and Lucretia (Humes) Carpenter, were natives of that State as were their parents and belonged to the agricultural class. They disposed of their property in the Hoosier State when their son was in childhood, and removed to a farm near Whitewater, on which he remained until he entered the service of his country as a soldier. He enlisted when he was 19 years old in Company D, 28th Wisconsin Infantry, enrolling Aug. 21, 1862. He

accompanied the regiment from Camp Washburn to the suppression of the draft riots in Wisconsin, and in December moved to the scene of activity at Columbus, Ky., going thence soon after, to Union City in anticipation of a fight but returned disappointed to Columbus. There he worked on the fortifications and performed military duty, going thence to Helena, Ark., whence, after a short period, he was engaged in the White River expedition. Later he went on the Yazoo Pass expedition. In the latter he saw much dangerous service and was in the struggle with the rebel batteries when the regiment was sent to the support of an Indiana regiment. When the expedition was finally abandoned, every man in the command had contracted enough malaria to make him a pension subject all his natural life. They were in poor condition to sustain the action with the rebels on the 1th of July, when 15,000 confederates attacked their force, numbering about one-third as many. But the victory at Helena that day was one of the greatest of the war. After it was over Mr. Carpenter was sent to the hospital where he passed three weeks under the care of Dr. Smith and then joined the regiment to take part in the movements and marching and heavy labors, and in the fall passed another month sick in hospital. He was in the expedition to Mount Elba and had the pleasure of returning to Pine Bluff with a large number of captured rebels. He remained there until December, going in January again to Mount Elba and returning to Little Rock. He was again in an expedition to White River, and his next important service was with the command under orders to proceed to the attack on the defenses of Mobile. He was in the terrible march of 15 miles over an indescribable road and arrived at Spanish Fort to go immediately into the trenches where he passed nearly two weeks, going the day after the sur-

render, to Blakely to find it in the hands of the Union soldiers. He was in the subsequent movements of the regiment in Alabama on the Tombigby River and, when Dick Taylor surrendered the rebel fleet, went thereon to Mobile whence, after camping some weeks, he went to Brazos Santiago, Texas, thence afterwards to Clarksville and Brownsville, where he was mustered out Aug. 23, 1865. Notwithstanding his several attacks of illness, Mr. Carpenter took part in all the battles of his regiment and in nearly all the skirmishes. He returned to Whitewater, located on a farm and followed that occupation nearly fifteen years, after which he went to the village of Whitewater which has since been his place of abode. He married Anna Pierce and their children are named Frances Lucretia, Edward and William.



CHARLES K. BROWN, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born Feb. 13, 1831, in Carlisle, Schoharie Co., New York. He comes of New England stock, his grandfather, George Brown, having been a native of Rhode Island and a patriot of the Revolution. Charles Brown, senior, son of George, was born May 3, 1790, in Schoharie county, married Nancy Van Dresser, removed to Walworth Co., Wis., in July, 1811, and died there; he was of English lineage and his wife was of Holland descent, born July 4, 1805. She died in 1889. Their children were George W., Henry P., Charles K., Lucy, Helen M., Joseph L., and all are living but Henry.

In his youth Mr. Brown possessed a rambling disposition and enlisted Dec. 23, 1863, at Lafayette, Chippewa county. He went to Camp Randall and was mustered into United States service in January, 1864, in Company A, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, going to the front soon

after. He found the regiment and went into winter quarters at Culpeper. May 1th, camp was broken for movement to the battle of the Wilderness, the regiment having been with the 1st Brigade, 1st Division and 1st Corps. In the reorganization the regiment was assigned to the 5th Corps. Mr. Brown was a participant in all the actions included in the successive days' fighting and including Spottsylvania and Laurel Hill. May 8th, about 10 o'clock in the morning, he was wounded by a musket ball, and, while making his way to the rear, another ball struck him in his side, passing through the eighth rib and cutting off a piece of his backbone in its passage through his body. He went to field hospital and received examination by five surgeons, who pronounced him hopelessly injured. Two soldiers watched him who had instructions to bury him as soon as dead. The following morning an old surgeon visited him and gave him an examination, dressed his wounds and had him placed on a stretcher to be taken to an ambulance, but not finding one he was put in a mule wagon and carried all day to a field hospital and laid on the ground preparatory to an operation. He was asked if he would take chloroform or ether and he replied that he would take neither, as he came into the war to find out whether he was a coward and he knew he was not. He was offered whiskey and after drinking twice, his leg was amputated. The next morning he was taken to Fredericksburg and carried to a house which was formerly occupied by the mother of General Washington. He was there fed on hardtack until he protested, when he received some soft bread through the interference of Dr. Wolcott of Wisconsin. He lay there without dressing on his back until the wound was filled with maggots, when he complained to a chaplain and told him in plain terms that it was a shame to take a man South, shoot him all to

pieces and then wait for maggots to carry him out of their sight through the keyhole. He was properly attended to and from this hospital was conveyed to Harvard hospital at Washington, where he nearly lost his life. The leg fracture extended nearly to the formation of the knee joint and a part of the ball, through lack of skill of the surgeon, was still in the portion that was not amputated, but it was finally removed. July 15, 1864, he was discharged and started for home. In New York he discovered that gangrene had set in, the discovery being made in the rooms of the New England Aid Society, where he had gone for a lunch and where he had his wound dressed. He was placed on the cars and proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was taken in charge by the Sanitary Commission and treated eight weeks, being at death's door six days of that time. As soon as possible he started for home in Walworth county where gangrene had again to be burned out and, after three weeks, he went to Chippewa Falls and after treatment from October, 1864, to February, 1865, he underwent a second amputation. Meanwhile he had the wound opened six times and fragments of bone removed. Prior to the operation he was told that he had one chance in a thousand to survive and he told them he would take it, as he could not live as he was. The main artery gave way seven times during the amputation, but the eighth time it held—his only chance, as the bleeding had been so profuse that another would have cost his life. Six weeks after he was out of danger. But his back has continued to give him great trouble, sometimes disabling him for three months. He has since lived at Chippewa Falls and has been variously engaged when able to attend to any kind of business.

He was married in September, 1856, in Walworth county, to Nancy M., daughter of Peter

and Ann Wessell, from Schoharie county, and they had three children, named Mary E., Carrie O. and Maud, all of whom are married. Mr. Brown is a member of the Odd Fellows and is a Republican in his political affiliations and receives a pension.



AUGUSTUS E. NEEDHAM, Watertown, Wis., a former soldier of the civil war, was born in Massachusetts, Dec. 29, 1833, and is the son of Joseph and Eliza (Howe) Needham, and claims Yankee ancestry of un-mixed purity. He remained in his native State until the year after his majority, engaged in varied employment as long as he remained under his father's authority, and afterwards obtained a complete understanding of the trade of a carpenter. In 1855 he went to Wisconsin, where he pursued his business as a contractor and builder until the second year of the war, when, becoming convinced that the struggle was of greater moment than at first anticipated, he determined to enlist. He enrolled as a soldier at Watertown Aug. 14, 1862, as a private in Company B, 29th Wisconsin Infantry, and went into rendezvous at Camp Randall. The regiment was mustered September 27th and left the State for Cairo November 2d. He went from Cairo to Helena where the permanent camp was made across the river and whence he participated in the several expeditions to the White River, the Yazoo River and the St. Francis River, in which he saw much service of a varied character without being engaged in actual battle. Mr. Needham was a participant in all the varied experiences of his brigade which were of heroic character from the fact that it was composed of veteran regiments, the 29th being the only one of recent enlistment. He was on the gunboats when

they made a run past the rebel batteries in April and soon after fought at Port Gibson. At Champion Hills he saw the capture of the rebel battery which has been the subject of dispute. After the fight, his brigade was left to bury the dead and he remembers seeing 31 dead artillerymen and two officers, behind whose bodies lay 16 dead horses. During this action he acted in the capacity of Corporal to which he had been promoted and he was afterward made Sergeant. He was not in the fight at Jackson, being in the convalescent hospital, having previously been ill and in hospital. When the regiment returned to Vicksburg he joined it there and obtained a furlough on which he went home and remained several months. During his absence the regiment had been transferred to the Department of the Gulf and he found it in camp near Franklin, La. He passed about two months in the varied service in which the regiment was engaged, marching and skirmishing until the command went into camp at Algiers, opposite New Orleans. They remained there until Jan. 5, 1864, going next to Deerow's Point and returning within a month to Algiers. The regiment was next detailed to accompany the Red River expedition and Mr. Needham was in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, where his company suffered severely; going into action with 35 men and returning with 16 able to answer at roll-call. He was in the difficult and dangerous return to Grand Ecore, going to Alexandria, to Cloutiersville, and to many points of less moment. In May he was with the force that aided in the construction of Bailey's dam across the Red River in which service the regiment won the special commendation of the authorities. He was in the subsequent movements until the regiment was ordered to take part in the attack on the defenses of Mobile. He made the heavy march to take position

before Spanish Fort, whence they went to reinforce A. J. Smith at Blakely, returning to Spanish Fort about the time of its surrender and marched back to witness the events that followed the capitulation of Blakely. They went next to Mobile and Mr. Needham states that the explosion there was distinctly heard. At Mobile he was again taken ill and went to hospital where he received a furlough and returned to Wisconsin May 19, 1865. July 20th he received honorable discharge with his regiment at Madison.

After the war he resumed his business as a builder which he pursued until 1884 when he became a dealer in lumber. He is a substantial and respected citizen and has justified in his private life his character as defender of the United States flag.

He was married in 1859 to Alzina Queen. Their children are named Jennie, Nellie and Fred. Three brothers of Mrs. Needham were in the Union service and all survived. Mr. Needham is a Republican.



JOHAN S. GEORGE, General Agent of the C. & N. W. R. R., resident at Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 1, (E. B. Wolcott) was born May 4, 1815, in Theresa, Jefferson Co., New York, and is the son of Silas L. and Caroline (Flower) George. His father belonged by birth and descent to stock prominent in the history of the Empire State in its earliest period. Mr. George's paternal grandfather, (whose name he bears,) was a soldier in the Revolution and prior to that period the family dates their location back to Castle Bungay, England. The mother was a sister of Hon. Roswell P. Flower, Congressman, and who was a Presidential candidate for the support of the Democratic Convention of 1884.

Mr. George was still a boy in school when the war came on and he resolved among the first to go to the fighting if there should be such a thing, endeavoring to enroll in the three months service, to be rejected on account of his youth. But his second attempt was successful, for he enrolled Sept. 13, 1861, in Company B, 2d New York Cavalry. The regiment was ready for muster and he went immediately after organization to Arlington Heights, performing vidette duty in guarding Washington the following winter. In the spring the regiment joined the Army of Virginia in time for the battle of Falmouth where the regiment lost heavily. From that on Mr. George was in all the service of his regiment until he received his discharge, which includes the heaviest portion of the work accomplished by the Army of the Potomac at that period, the cavalry being always in condition for action, and receiving orders accordingly. Mr. George was in the actions of Cedar Mountain, Brandy Station, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and all included skirmishing, of which no account is in existence. (It is a well known fact that cavalry service had not been made a feature of the war up to the time of Scott's retirement and reports of their service after they became a part of the army forces suffered accordingly.) Mr. George accompanied his regiment under Kilpatrick on the raid towards Richmond and was discharged on the recommend of the Corps Commander to take a position under a commission as 2d Lieutenant, issued by Governor Seymour to date in May, 1863. His health was such that he did not return to service. (When he enlisted he was a stalwart youth, weighing 182 pounds and when he was discharged he weighed 92 pounds.) On passing the required surgical inspection he was declared unfit for duty and afterwards Gov-

ernor Seymour sent him a commission in the 9th New York Cavalry, dated Feb. 21, 1864, but he did not muster under it.

He was but 18 years old when his work as a warrior was finished. He was, after his leaving active service, discontented to have no part in what seemed to him the most important matter with which a man could be connected, and he became a clerk for Captain George H. Smith, in the Department of the Commissary General with headquarters at Harrisburg, entering upon the duties of the position about the date of the battle of Gettysburg and he remained in that employ until about the first of January, 1865. He returned to Watertown. He had received more than a good education in the common schools, had studied in the Wesleyan University at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence Co., New York, and when he enlisted was on the cars on his way to Watertown College, sending home his trunk and marching within a few days to war. In 1866 he obtained a position in the Custom House at Cape Vincent, operating there a year, when he went to Avon, New York, and engaged in the publication of a newspaper, of which he was editor and proprietor—the *Avon Journal*—and conducted the paper two years. In the fall of 1869—Sept. 12th—he went to Chicago to enter the office of the East Chicago Freight Station of the C. & N. W. R. R. corporation. In 1870 he was transferred to the city ticket office, which was burned in the great fire of 1871. After business was, in a measure, resumed, he sold tickets at the Wells street depot, and, June 1, 1872, was made agent of the company at Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wisconsin, which position he held until April 1, 1873. At that date he was again promoted to agent at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and, April 1, 1874, he was made ticket and passenger agent of the corporation at Milwaukee. In 1876 he

was appointed General Agent of all the business of the corporation in Milwaukee and still holds the position.

He was married April 7, 1868, to Margaret, daughter of John and Margaret A. Morton. Her parents were natives of Aberdeen, Scotland, and her father belonged to a line of merchants; after coming to America he built and managed a flouring-mill at Avon, N. Y., where Mrs. George was born.

Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. George, of whom but one survives—Charles Henry. An infant died unnamed; Roswell Flower died when five years old and Phillip Raney when 10 months old.

George W. Flower, uncle of Mr. George, was a Captain in the 35th New York Infantry, was wounded at Antietam and mustered out on account of his injuries; he was made Colonel of Heavy Artillery, but a shattered knee prevented his completing his service with his command; he was afterwards a Colonel in the National Guards of his State. John S. George (an uncle) was a Captain in the regiment in which his nephew made his first attempt to enlist. James Morton, brother of Mrs. George, was a soldier in the civil war; he was a student at the Racine College, preparing for the Episcopal ministry and went home to enlist.

Mr. George has been as prominent in the duties of his citizenship as of his office. He has been Alderman of the 7th Ward, and in 1880, he was on the Democratic ticket for Senator but, being in a triangular fight against the Republican and Trades-Labor candidates, was defeated. He has been a Trustee of the Public Library of Milwaukee and holds at present the same position in the management of the Emergency Hospital; he is a very prominent member of the Order of Masonry, having held the office of Generalissimo of the Commandery of Knights Templar and also belongs to

all the different bodies in Milwaukee. His business affairs have prevented his becoming an office-holder. Among his personal interests he is a stockholder of coal mines in Iowa and Wyoming and iron mines in Wisconsin. He owns interests in the lake navigation and in dock privileges in the city.

Socially, Mr. George is second to none; his genial, straightforward temperament makes him popular among his friends and in his business the record of his varied relations with the railway corporation of which he has been for more than 20 years a trusted *attache* presents the true estimates of his merits.



SAMUEL L. ALEXANDER, member of G. A. R. Post No. 58, at Menomonie where he resides, was born Feb. 21, 1847, in Millin Co., Pa., which was also the birthplace of his father, James Alexander, in 1808, whose wife, Lavinia Frasier before marriage, was born in 1812 in Juniata county in the same State. The parents lived and died on the homestead. The great grandfather and great grandmother Alexander moved into Millin county with a cow which served as a beast of burthen for all their earthly possessions. They were from Scotland and on the place where they located their descendants lived for generations. The Frasier blood was of Holland Dutch origin. The senior Alexander was one of six children named Catherine, Rosanna, Hattie, Pattie, Mary and James, and all are dead but Mary of that generation. James Alexander was the father of nine children named Eliphas, Mary, William, Maggie, Samuel, Ann, Sarah, Jane and James, all living but James, who died in 1889. Samuel remained under parental authority until he assumed allegiance to the military regime of

the Government in war. He enlisted in July, 1864, when 17 years old at Milroy, Mifflin County, and was mustered at Harrisburg Aug. 25th following, into Company K, 205th Pennsylvania Infantry. He was in camp at Harrisburg but a short time when ordered to Washington, going into camp at Arlington Heights for two weeks, moving thence to Prince George C. H. near City Point, the regiment being consigned to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, and 9th Army Corps. Two months were passed in the construction of fortifications under the direction of the Provisional Brigade and the regiment went next to Petersburg, establishing themselves in winter quarters in November, 1864. In March the regiment took part in frustrating the operations of the rebels when they took Fort Steadman and was in the action at "Fort Damnation" (Fort Mahone) which broke the strength of the rebellion. The company lost 11 men in the awful storm of every conceivable missile devised by desperate rebel ingenuity. In the winter Mr. Alexander was in the reconnoissance at Hatcher's Run and after the surrender of Petersburg his regiment guarded the Union trains, following up the pursuit of Lee. (In the taking of Fort Mahone, the rebels advanced to meet the lines, filing out of Fort Sedgwick, believing victory to be easy, but when the "grays" had come within a stone-throw the Union soldiers rose to their feet, hurled themselves upon them, drove them into the fort and fought for possession until they drove out the rebels whom they kept out with their own guns.) The command went to Appomattox, where Mr. Alexander witnessed the surrender of Lee. They went thence to Burkesville and City Point, where they took transports to Washington and to camp at Alexandria. They were a part of the Review May 23-4, 1865, and Mr. Alexander was detailed to Chestnut Hill, as Ward Master of Mower hos-

pital, where he was mustered out Aug. 5th following. During the whole of his service he was not injured or reported sick.

On returning home he engaged in farming for three years, went thence to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and engaged in the manufacture of brick until 1881, when he went to Minneapolis, Minn., in the same vocation. In 1884 he went to Menomonie and in 1885 organized the Wisconsin Red Pressed Brick Company, of which he was made Superintendent, and still holds the position. The concern is in a flourishing condition, and in 1889 the output was 8,000,000 brick, sold chiefly in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth.

Mr. Alexander was married Oct. 30, 1872, at Jefferson, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, to Clara J., daughter of Edward and Sibyl Miner. Two children have been born to them—Fred and Dale. Mr. Alexander belongs to the A. O. U. W. and is a Republican in politics.



ALLOUIS AMMAN, Whitewater, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 34, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 13, 1843, and is the son of Joseph A. and Mary Amman. His father was a farmer, to which trade he had been apprenticed according to the law of his country and he afterward engaged in agriculture, removing to America in about 1846 and soon after came to Wisconsin, locating on a farm three miles from Jefferson, in the county of that name. At the age of 10 years the son assumed the charge of his own affairs and worked on a farm and at shoemaking, which was his business until he entered the army of his adopted country. He enlisted in the 24th Wisconsin Infantry, but his mother refused to sign the necessary papers and he was compelled to defer his plan until he enrolled

as a soldier Dec. 19, 1863, in Company H, 27th Wisconsin Infantry, and joined the regiment as a recruit at Little Rock, Ark., where he took his initiation into the details of military life. He went thence with the regiment towards Shreveport to make connection with the army of Banks preparatory to taking part in the Red River expedition. The march there was one of his severest experiences, the roads being almost impassable and the weather extremely hot, a fact which told on the men, as they were in many instances unaccustomed to such a high temperature. Many of them accomplished the journey on bare feet, among whom was Mr. Amman. Shortness of rations made it all the more unendurable. During the march he was engaged in heavy skirmish duty, and after arrival at Camden he operated in several actions of the same kind, the guerrillas under Price, Kirby Smith, Marmaduke and other leaders being more lively than agreeable. The Red River expedition having come to nought, the regiment started to retrace its steps to Little Rock, and when near the Saline River, at Jenkins' Ferry, was attacked by rebels in the rear. The action was severe, particularly from the fact of a turbulent river confronting them while their rear was under fire. But the rebels were repulsed and the march resumed. During its progress rations were short and Mr. Amman relates that he saw Colonel Krez dismount from his horse to pick up a nubbin of corn, wipe the mud from it on the skirts of his coat and eat it with relish, and probably more wonder that it had escaped the sharp eyes of the men. Mr. Amman was barefooted and his feet became raw and sore, which his captain observing he gave him the use of a pony, on condition that he would feed him and share his back with others. This he did and arrived at Little Rock, where he was deprived of the animal. His feet were still swollen and he ob-

tained a pair of No. 12 shoes which he tried to put on. An old darkey saw his dilemma and remarked, "Massa, I has a clean pair of socks I can give yer," and Mr. Amman tried to draw the shoes over them but was obliged to cut them down until only a strip of leather remained and he bound the sandals, so to speak, on with strings and proceeded in comparative comfort. Mr. Amman states that from the morning of the fight at Jenkins' Ferry, no rations were issued for three days, and he wishes to pay tribute to the virtues of army hardtack, which he thinks he never appreciated until he received a supply at Little Rock, where rations were issued. Owing to his exposure and hardship he was seized with fever and was under the surgeon's care six weeks, being absent from duty two months from May, 1864. When he became convalescent he was seized with rheumatism but went with the regiment to Pine Bluff. He was here occupied in the discharge of military duty and contracted malarial fever, which caused his relief from duty, but he did not go to hospital. He accompanied the command to Little Rock and was detailed as guard along the line of railroad, the companies being distributed for the purpose. When the regiment was again consolidated it went to New Orleans to Camp Algiers, and thence to Fort Morgan on the Mobile expedition. Here he suffered every other day with ague. He was afterwards in the assault on Spanish Fort, and went on the double quick to Blakely, reaching there a few minutes too late, the rebel flag going down just before arrival. From Spanish Fort they went to Mobile, marched to Whistler's and thence up the Tombigby, where they remained on the forts until Dick Taylor surrendered a large number of vessels for which the soldiers prepared wood and after the news of Lee's surrender, proceeded on their prizes to Mobile. They went next to Texas and cele-

brated the National holiday on the southern extremity of the United States. They thence went to Brownsville, where they performed guard duty until mustered out August 19, 1865.

Mr. Amman returned to Whitewater and resumed his business as a shoemaker in which he has since been engaged. He was married Jan. 1, 1869, to Mary Strange of Whitewater, and their children are named Nettie, Carrie M. and Howard.



GEORGE HENZE, Watertown, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 94, was born Jan. 9, 1811, in the province of Hanover, Prussia. His parents, George and Dorothy (Roettger) Henze, emigrated to America in 1851, and came direct from their port of landing to Wisconsin, buying a farm in Dodge county, in the town of Shields. When the son was 18 years old he came to Watertown, where he remained until he was 21. A few months later, Aug. 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, 20th Wisconsin Infantry. He entered the army as a private, was promoted through all the grades and was made Second Lieutenant, Sept. 12, 1864. His first promotion was to Corporal; he was made Sergeant, Nov. 15, 1862; First Sergeant, June 23, 1863, and was mustered out under his commission July 14, 1865, at Galveston, Texas.

The regimental rendezvous was at Madison and the muster into service took place Aug. 18, 1862, the regiment leaving the State a week later. To St. Louis and Rolla, Mo., they journeyed to make connection with the Army of the Frontier, under General Herron, and Mr. Henze participated in the Missouri campaign, including the laborious marching, in which the regiment and division engaged until a long and heavy one of 112 miles was made into Arkansas. This was preparatory to the battle of Prairie

Grove, which was the first action in which Mr. Henze took part. He was afterwards in the siege of Van Buren and in the attack on that place and went thence on a long march to Rolla, where orders were received to proceed to the position at Vicksburg, in which they remained, taking part in the varied service there until July 4th. The position of the 20th was on the left, and after the capitulation of the city he went with his command to the Yazoo expedition, and was engaged in all the varied service of that campaign. From there he went to Port Hudson, where the command arrived just after the surrender. The next orders were for New Orleans and they went thence to Morganzia Bend. He was in the affair at Atchafalaya Bayou, going soon after to New Orleans to embark for Brownsville, Texas, where he aided in the building of Fort Brown, and in the fall of the same year, 1863, he was sent to Wisconsin on recruiting service. He remained in this duty three months, rejoining his regiment at Brownsville. After much service of desultory character, Mr. Henze accompanied his regiment again to New Orleans, going thence to the vicinity of Mobile, where he was again in activities of exciting stamp. He participated in the capture of Fort Morgan and in the subsequent taking of large quantities of stores of lumber and cotton. This was one of the most important occurrences of the war in that locality. Mr. Henze went into camp in the vicinity of East Pascagoula, which was evacuated December 31st, and afterwards performed heavy duty until he went to the trenches of Spanish Fort, where he was under incessant fire until April 9th, when he was among those who took possession of the abandoned fort. Soon after he went to Blakeley and thence to Mobile. The regiment went next to Galveston and did military duty until mustered out.

Mr. Henze has been variously occupied

since the war and is now (1889) operating as an accountant with one of the prominent business firms in the city. He has served his townsmen as City Marshal two years and as Treasurer the same length of time.

He was married in October, 1865, to Amelia Nicolai and they have six children, named George, William, Augusta, Amelia, August and Lizette. Mr. Henze is Adjutant of his Post, is an Odd Fellow and Turner and belongs to the Mutual Benefit Association.



BENJAMIN ZOELLE, Watertown, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 94, was born in Baden, Germany, March 27, 1840, and his parents, John Martin and Magdalena (Stahl) Zoelle, were also natives of the same country. They emigrated to America in 1853 and came directly to Wisconsin, locating in Milford, Jefferson county. They were farmers and the son was reared to the age of 15 on the homestead. At that age he commenced learning the business of a butcher, going after a time to Illinois where he resided as a citizen until the war. He was awakened to the emergency in the days when the Nation was startled to its foundation by the action of the South in firing on the flag. Within the first month of April he enlisted in Company —, 13th Illinois Infantry, Colonel Wyman commanding. May 24th, he was mustered into service for three years or during the war. He went from rendezvous to St. Louis and thence to Rolla, Mo., where he was occupied in general military duty, his company making frequent excursions into the surrounding country. At the time General Fremont was organizing the Army of Missouri, he went to Springfield and returned again to Rolla. He went again to Springfield, thence to Cross Hollows near Pea

Ridge, being assigned to the command of General Curtiss. But he participated in the pursuit of Price and was afterward in camp at Batesville, Ark. While here, three flatboats were built to transport the command down the river, his company being detailed for the service. They were loaded with supplies. All went smoothly until July 4th, when they were assailed by rebels and the National holiday was celebrated by the men in arms. The captain was wounded by a ball in the back of the head and a messenger was sent for aid who appeared with howitzers and shelled the canebreaks. A series of exciting incidents followed and they were compelled to sink the boats to prevent their being taken. Mr. Zoelle was detailed to accompany the captain and a wounded comrade to Arkansas, himself having been attacked by inflammation in the eyes. After a tedious march he was relieved of his charges and joined his company on the Osage River. They soon after crossed the river on wagons and after a day of marching crossed another stream and he was detailed to return with the wagon for a fish seine. He was accompanied by four butternut-clothed individuals and they traveled by night, encountering often deserted campfires, which they decided were remains of guerrilla watchfires. They came to a small village which was the residence of his companions and finding it occupied by troops, they were obliged to assume a confidence they were far from feeling, when they were relieved by ascertaining that the soldiers belonged to a Union cavalry regiment, scouting there. They had captured a number of prisoners and a lieutenant and himself occupied the wagon the next morning, a start being made for headquarters. He carried his musket and the officer a revolver, the prisoners marching before them. They overtook the army en route to Helena. Communications

were cut off and supplies were short for several days. An expedition was planned to the White River, but being abandoned a return was made to Helena. After some time they joined Sherman up to Yazoo River and Mr. Zoelle was in the fight at Chickasaw Bayou, December 27-29, 1862. (After the fight at Chickasaw Bayou the rebels refused to recognize the flag of truce and the wounded lay all night on the field; in the morning many of them were found stripped of their most valuable clothing.) Here the regiment lost its colonel and in the confusion caused by companies becoming intermingled, they lost also their colors and another mistake prevented their re-taking them. At Arkansas Post, the regiment fought bitterly, remembering their experiences previous. Thence the regiment went to Young's Point opposite Vicksburg, where a lively skirmish took place. Mr. Zoelle passed the winter there in camp, making an expedition meanwhile up the river to Greenville, and was occupied in canal building and other duties pertaining to that service, the regiment suffering greatly from small-pox. The marching on the expedition referred to was very severe and the hardships burdensome. It was about the date of the practical operations of the Emancipation Proclamation and the collection of darkies from the neighboring plantations grew larger than the numbers of the expedition. Finally they took the able bodied into their service, enlisting them as soldiers. The regiment afterwards went from Young's Point to Milliken's Bend preparatory to starting for Grand Gulf, and being assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division and 15th Army Corps. May 11, 1863, Mr. Zoelle fought at Jackson and marched thence to the siege of Vicksburg, where he was taken sick, but was in the activities there until the capture, July 4th. Meanwhile he went to Duvall's Bluff to look after Johnston, many of the command

suffering sunstroke on the way. The regiment was in camp near Black River after the capitulation, where he was very ill and narrowly escaped the hospital. In the fall the command went to Memphis and Tusculumbia, where he was in a fight, Oct. 27, 1863. During the entire movement the men slept on their arms every night and were commonly called out in the night and formed in line of battle. Mr. Zoelle was sent to Nashville to Cumberland hospital and in May rejoined his regiment at Madison Station, Ala. Here, while waiting for transportation, they were attacked and surrounded by Forrest and his men, but succeeded in ridding themselves of the raider. Twenty-four were captured, together with everything except their discharge papers, their equipments being amongst the spoils. Mr. Zoelle received final discharge June 21, 1864, at Springfield, Ill. Since the war he has been a resident of Watertown and vicinity and variously engaged.

He was married in 1871 to Mary Ford of Watertown and they have seven children—Frank, Benjamin, Edward, Mary, Laura, Ray and Henry. Pius Zoelle, a brother of the subject of this sketch, fought through the war in the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry. He is now deceased.



REV. SABIN HALSEY, one of the most prominent members of the Wisconsin Conference and member of G. A. R. Post E. B. Wolcott, No. 1, was born in Irwin, New York, Dec. 22, 1813. His father and mother, William B. and Roxana (Wright) Halsey, were of American birth but of English and French descent. He became a resident of Wisconsin in 1855 and dates the beginning of his history with his conversion in 1866. He determined to enter the ministry, and, with

that purpose in view, he took a course of study at Evanston, Ill., where he received a thorough training in theological branches. He pursued more advanced studies at Garrett Biblical Institute and received the degree of D. B. in 1870. In 1888, the same institution conferred on him the degree of D. D. In 1869 he united with the Wisconsin Conference and has since been actively engaged in his calling. He has maintained an unbroken connection with the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Wisconsin and his name is inseparably connected with the progress that denomination has made. He has filled some of the most important pastorates within the borders of the State, and has, in most instances, filled a full term of three years. He has officiated two terms as Presiding Elder and at this writing (1889) is occupying that position in the Milwaukee District. Also within the present year he has served as Wisconsin delegate to the General Conference in his native State. During a period of five years Mr. Halsey acted as Assistant Secretary of the Wisconsin Conference, and has been for many consecutive years the efficient and popular Secretary of that Body. In 1884 he was elected to the General Conference, in which he had the distinction of serving as Assistant Secretary under Dr. Monroe. In all his relations with the Church of which he is one of the most conspicuous figures of the period, Mr. Halsey has sustained his high character. During his connection with the Wisconsin conference the affairs of the Church have been such as to demand of her prominent leaders the wisest judgment and most unbiased relations. In the history of the Church in Wisconsin, the name of Mr. Halsey will appear in a style consonant with the highest type of manhood and Christianity. He is a man of broadgauge ideas and principles in his relations with his fellow men and his cor-

rect judgment in emergencies, his unswerving allegiance to his professional connections and his adherence to the line of action in life have made him one of the most prominent personages in society and the Church. He is a man of whom Milwaukee is proud, both for personal character and executive abilities.

When the call for 100-day troops was made he enrolled, May 27, 1864, in Company F, 41st Wisconsin Infantry. He left the State June 15th, having been promoted June 8th to Principal Musician and served in that capacity through his term, as well as in the duties of a soldier in guard and garrison service at Memphis, where he had the experience of the midnight raid of Forrest. He returned to Milwaukee with his regiment on the expiration of his term and was mustered out Sept. 23, 1864.



JOHAN SCANLAN, Menomonie, Wis., charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 58, was born June 28, 1838, in Detroit, Mich., and his parents, Michael and Bridget (Donoban) Scanlan, were natives of County Clare, Ireland. After immigration to America they lived successively in Canada and Detroit, where the father died in 1839 and the mother in 1841. Their six children were named Mary, James, Ann, Michael, Elizabeth and John. Mr. Scanlan resided for a time, after the death of his mother, with his grandfather in Canada and at 15 went to Detroit and began an apprenticeship to the ship carpenter's trade. After a year he engaged in teaming, and in 1855 went to Buffalo, thence to Chicago and Grand Haven, engaging in the pinneries through the winter. In the spring he became a sailor before the mast, spending the next winter in Canada. The next spring he went to the Lake Superior country, and finding he had been deceived in the busi-

ness prospects of that country, he went to St. Croix Falls, where he passed a season. In the winter he was engaged on Snake River in Minnesota, went again to the pineries and came down with the drive in the spring to Stillwater, and when he came to Wisconsin he obtained employment in harvesting in Pierce county. He hunted and trapped on the Eau Galle and passed a winter in the employ of Knapp, Stout & Co., and in the spring engaged in logging with C. C. Washburn and remained in Menomonie until he entered the army. He enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, in Company K, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, and went to Washington and thence to Bakersville to join the regiment the last of September. The regiment was assigned to Hancock's Brigade and 1st Division, Mr. Scanlan being in Company H, the regiment having been reorganized. Briefly stated the following are the movements of Mr. Scanlan, the experiences covering as much history of the suppression of the rebellion as those of any other man connected with the regiment in a subordinate capacity. He performed picket duty at New Baltimore, moved to White Plains, thence to fight at Fredericksburg, from there to winter quarters at Aquia Creek and to stick in the mud in midwinter with Burnside, to the second Rappahannock campaign in the spring, going into Fredericksburg and the charge at Marye's Heights, to Salem Church and to camp seven miles below Fredericksburg, where Captain Bissell took command of the company, Captain Turner having been killed. Gettysburg comes next on his roll of honor and he was with the 6th Corps on Round Top, through the two last days of the action, went thence on the pursuit of the 5th, going to camp at Warrenton, Mr. Scanlan having been made Corporal on the march to the most famous battle field of the war. Thence he went to New York to assist in enforcing the draft and his company

went to Troy after being stationed in the harbor in New York and to Albany, (at Castle Garden Mr. Scanlan was promoted to Sergeant) and at Troy guarded a number of substitutes who gave the command some trouble. In New York the rioters were feared and the company was under orders to go on the double quick from City Park to City Hall at the first tap of the bell. Another campaign being imminent on the Rappahannock, the regiment returned just in time to get into a fight at Rappahannock Station, going without knapsacks and into the charge on the forts, which they took with guns and 800 prisoners, principally "Lee's Tigers." The regiment camped across the river on the farm of John Minor Botts and went to fight at Mine Run, November 26th. In May, 1864, Mr. Scanlan went to the Wilderness campaign, fought there successively from the 5th to the 12th of the month and on the last day at Spottsylvania he was wounded, a musket ball striking his right arm as he fired. The ball entered the lower portion of the arm, shattering the bone, following to injure the collar bone and breast bone and inflicting three distinct and severe injuries. He was taken to field hospital, where the fractured bone was removed and he went successively to hospitals at Fredericksburg and Alexandria and received a furlough in October for 30 days and after that another, when he returned to Wisconsin. He went afterwards to Madison and from there to Camp Distribution at Baltimore in Fort Mcherry. He went thence to Alexandria, whence convalescents were being sent to the front. He took off his bandages and succeeded in passing, but on the boat his condition was discovered and he was sent to Carver hospital at Washington and was discharged June 25, 1865. He returned to Dunn county, where he had located a claim which he improved and where he lived until his removal to Menomonie in 1873.

(His farm is in the town of Dunn.) While there he served a term as Assessor, and he has also held other municipal offices. He was married Oct. 1, 1865, to Winnifred, daughter of James and Winnifred (Newcomb) Monahan. Their children are named Minnie F., born Oct. 1, 1866; William Albert, born Oct. 18, 1867; Emma E., born Oct. 5, 1870; James A., born Aug. 21, 1872. William married Thekla Miller, May 14, 1887. Emma died May 17, 1881. Mr. Scanlan is a Republican and a member of the A. O. U. W.



REV. JAMES HALL, Whitewater, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 31, was born in Liverpool, England. He early became an orphan and, through a disastrous fire all records of his ancestry were lost. He was placed at school and graduated at an institution called the New Connection College, which was under the auspices of the Congregational Church. He came to America when about eighteen years of age, in 1816. He located in Massachusetts, and while at Stoughton Corners was invited to supply a vacancy at North Easton, Mass., and labored there five years in succession. In 1853 he came to Wisconsin and operated as an agent of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society. After a service of two years he assumed charge of a society in West Troy, Walworth county, and soon after went to the same duty at Oak Creek. He was next pastor of a church at Brookfield, Waukesha county, where he was located for four years. On the advent of the war he saw a new field of duty and decided to enlist. He enlisted May 17, 1864, in Company B, 39th Wisconsin Infantry, and went into rendezvous at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, where he was mustered into service. He went

thence to Cairo, Ill., and to Memphis, where he was made Sergeant, and when the regiment reached its destination it was at once placed on all varieties of military duty pertaining to camp life in a district infested with guerrillas and bushwhackers. Picket guard was a post of extreme danger from the conditions in a country where the enemy knew that undrilled and undisciplined troops had been sent to replace veterans and they were constantly prowling in the outskirts of Memphis, trying to find some point of weakness. Mr. Hall found plenty of opportunity to assist in the duties of the chaplain as well as to perform all duty to which he was assigned. He acted as nurse when he could do so and when Forrest made his attack Aug. 21, 1864, was in the ranks throughout the assault and repulse. As soon as it was over he found his services as a man were in immediate requisition, as several had been severely injured, and he also assisted at the burial services of the killed. He devoted himself entirely and without thought for himself to the wounded and sustained injury from hernia from which cause he was soon himself under medical treatment and from which, as from other injuries, he has continued to suffer since his discharge. At the date of his enlistment he was 37 years of age and as he has advanced in life his injury has made such progress as is common in such cases. At the date of his enlistment he was in unbroken health, but his age prevented his recuperating wholly and as he has advanced in life his infirmities have also increased. It should have been stated that he received his discharge Sept. 22, 1864. He entered again at once on the duties of his former calling and officiated at Center, Rock county, at Leon, LaCrosse county, in Syracuse, Nebraska, in Seattle, Washington Territory, and at Farwell, Mich. June 15, 1885, he located at Whitewater, where he has

since held himself in readiness to attend to ministerial obligations.

Mr. Hall is a lineal descendent from the Rev. Robert Hall of England. He has been thrice married. His children by his former consorts are named Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary Ann and Roxana. His present wife was the widow of Thomas Van Zandt, a soldier in the civil war and a member of the 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, who died June 13, 1876, and his widow became the wife of Mr. Hall December 15, 1888, at Palmyra, the Rev. William Bennett officiating.



JACOB H. NEAR, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born Dec. 10, 1827, in Oneida county, New York, near Utica. His father and mother, Bernard and Eleanor (Earpemning) Near, were respectively of German and Dutch parentage, but of American birth. Jacob H., George W., Julia A. and Nancy C. were the names of their children. The sons received their education in the district school in the winter and worked on the farm in the summer seasons. The family moved to the West in 1845 and located on a farm in the township of Mount Pleasant, Wis., where the mother died in 1849 and the father in February, 1858. The son remained on the farm five years and went to Racine to learn the trade of a carpenter in 1850. He worked at that business until he determined to enter the army. Aug. 11, 1862, he enrolled as a soldier in Company A, 22d Wisconsin Infantry. He remained in rendezvous with the command at Camp Utey until September 16th, went southward under orders for Cincinnati and thence to Covington and, during the fall and winter, skirmished and looked after the movements of the rebel leaders, Morgan and Bragg, in the

vicinity of Nicholasville and in other portions of Kentucky, afterwards going to Danville. While at Nicholasville, Company A was detailed to guard bridges across the Kentucky River, the regiment belonging to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps. The 19th Michigan, 85th and 33d Indiana and 22d Wisconsin composed the brigade. Jan. 26, 1863, the regiment left Danville for Louisville and in February was ordered to march to Brentwood Station to guard the railroads. March 3d, Mr. Near was in the reconnoissance to Spring Hill and was in the action at Thompson's Station where the colonel and 11 other commissioned officers were captured with 243 men of the regiment and a large proportion of the entire brigade. Mr. Near was under Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood and went with him to the defense of the trestle work at Brentwood; and on the morning of the 25th they were assaulted by Forrest, the entire command being captured. They were taken to Columbia where they signed the parole and went thence to Tullahoma, where they were stripped of everything like decent garments. They proceeded to Richmond, remained a day at Libby and went to City Point where they were "swapped" for a boatload of greasy rebels and went to Annapolis where they received new clothes and food. Mr. Near took actual measurement of the rations he received and they consisted of a piece of corn bread and bacon, the two together being the width and thickness of two fingers. From Annapolis they went to St. Louis to await exchange (June 1st) and from there went to camp at Nashville, where they remained until July and proceeded thence to Franklin and Murfreesboro to perform garrison duty. Feb. 24, 1864, they started for Nashville, remained until April 19th and started for Lookout Valley. Mr. Near was thereafter with Sherman's immediate command and fought at

Resaca, Dallas Woods, Golgotha Church, the several actions at Kenesaw Mountain, Powder Springs Road, Peach Tree Creek and (July 20th) in the latter action, Hood's first sally, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers. The loss was light in Company A and they remained in front of Atlanta until July 28th when they were ordered to the right to re-inforce Howard. No action took place and they returned to their old position, going later to the Chattahoochee where they had a skirmish with rebel artillery. After the fight at Jonesboro they returned to Atlanta and the regiment was among the first troops to enter the city. They remained there until November 19th when the march to the sea was begun. Mr. Near belonged to the foraging detail until he reached Savannah where he was in a detail to run a ricemill. He also assisted in the capture of a gunboat loaded with supplies for the rebels in Savannah and in January went on the Northward march through the Carolinas. After leaving Savannah, Mr. Near was detailed as escort for the ambulance trains in which he continued until he had marched through Virginia to Richmond and Washington for the Grand Review and was mustered out June 12, 1865. In January, 1863, he was promoted to Corporal and in March, 1863, he was made Sergeant. After his return to Wisconsin he again located at Racine where he worked for the railroad one year, engaged six years in his own business and from 1869 to 1880 he worked in the separator department of the J. I. C. Threshing Machine Co. He then engaged as a contractor and builder and in 1882 again engaged in the carpenter department of the same branch of the factories of J. I. Case & Co. He was married March 21, 1850, to Rachel, daughter of James and Rachel Langlois, and their children were named Rosafind E., Charles E., Francis L., Carrie, Ida M., James E., Clif-

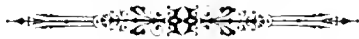
ford H., John, Ada and Arthur L. Clifford. John and Ada are the only survivors. Mr. Near is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. It should have been mentioned that the father of his mother was a soldier in 1812 and received a fatal wound at Sacketts Harbor.



DANIEL BOWEN DAVIS, Milwaukee, and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 1, E. B. Wolcott, was born Nov. 20, 1835, in Cardiganshire, Wales, and is the son of Thomas B. and Frances (Owen) Davis, with whom he came to America in 1852. They located in Waukesha county in the Badger State and, six years after, the son removed to Milwaukee. Under the call for additional troops in the summer of 1862 he enlisted, enrolling in Company I, 24th Wisconsin Infantry, August 21st. He served with his regiment until the muster out, after the war was closed. He fought at Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and went to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, assisted in raising the siege of Longstreet, afterwards fighting at Dandridge and going thence to London. In May, 1864, he, with his regiment, joined the army of Sherman, preparatory to the Atlanta campaign and was in the several actions in Georgia known as Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Pleasant Hill, Dallas, and in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. He was in action again at Peach Tree Creek and went thence to the trenches before Atlanta. He was in the movements which had for their object the destruction of the only means by which supplies could reach the rebels—the destruction of the Macon railroad—and went next into active warfare at Jonesboro. He accompanied the "24th" in subsequent operations, performed military duty at Chattanooga and went thence to aid in

checking the progress of Hood. He was in numerous skirmishes and fought at Franklin. He was in the two days' fighting before Nashville and joined in the chase after rebels. The remainder of the time of his enlistment was passed in winter quarters and the movements of the following spring, the regiment being at Blue Springs when intelligence of the end of the Great Struggle reached the command. Mr. Davis returned to Milwaukee.

He was married June 30, 1866, to Winnifred Griffith. Their children number seven—deceased and living. Joseph, Thomas, Esther, Pearl and Owen are dead; only two—Daniel W. and Humphrey—are left to brighten the home of the parents. Mr. Davis is a splendid specimen of his race in physical development, and traces his Welsh descent with justifiable pride. He belongs to the Order, Knights of Honor, No. 300, at Milwaukee.



EDWIN M. DEPUY, Waukesha, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 19, was born April 5, 1825, in Avon, Livingston Co., New York. The family in this country springs from one of three brothers, who came to America with La Fayette to fight in the Revolution, two returning with him to France, and the grandfather of Mr. Depuy settling here. His only son, Moses M., was the father of Edwin; the father was born near Kingston, New York, and was a soldier of 1812, losing all his property in that war. He died at Lima, Ind., in 1862, aged 73 years. He married Elizabeth Hedges and they reared 13 children to maturity. The sons were born in the following order: William H., Sylvanus, Edwin M., Leander; the latter was a soldier in the Mexican war and afterwards in the 18th Wisconsin Infantry in the rebellion, receiving

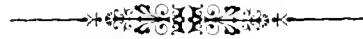
a wound at Shiloh. Maria, Harriet, Mary Ann, Amanda and Elizabeth are deceased; Hannah, Nancy and Esther make up the list of daughters; Gardner, a son, died in infancy. The mother of Mr. Depuy was of English extraction and one of the heirs to the contested estates of the Hedges family in England; she was the daughter of Christopher Hedges and went with her husband to what is now Marshall, Calhoun Co., Mich., in 1835, from New York, and there the parents made their home during their remaining years; both are buried at Lima, Ind.

When 18 years old Edwin went to Wisconsin and gave his attention to acquiring land, becoming the proprietor of several farms before he was 21 years old. During the winter of 1843-4 he attended school at South Prairieville, and located on a farm in Mukwonago, on which he lived until 1852, when he assumed the management of the hotel "Mukwonago," and traded the property the next year for a large farm in Walworth county and still owns a part of it. He resided at East Troy from 1853 to 1883, meanwhile becoming a soldier. Aug. 20, 1862, he enlisted from East Troy in Company K, 28th Infantry, was mustered at Milwaukee and went with the regiment to Columbus, Ky., encamping there a short time and going thence to Helena, Ark. (The night of arrival at Columbus the regiment was ordered out to guard the railroad in expectation of an attack from Forrest.) At Helena, Mr. Depuy was first in action, an attack being made by 18,000 rebels attacking 3,800 Union troops on the morning of July 4, 1863; the loss of the rebels was nearly that of the entire Union force—about 3,500, and at least 500 were killed and buried on the field, 1,500 being sent North to prison. The total loss of the Northern troops was about 200. The army supplies were saved and rebel batteries were prevented

"planting" at the battle, which was material aid for Grant at Vicksburg. The Union soldiers buried the rebel dead and cared for their wounded. In August, 1863, the regiment went to Little Rock, took the place and went thence to Pine Bluff to reinforce General Clayton. The command performed garrison duty until the fall of 1864, and was in constant service against rebel guerrillas. They raided in all directions, captured a great number of rebels and property, and in the fall of 1864, formed a part of the expedition to Mobile, joining the forces at Algiers, La. The 28th was in the siege of Spanish Fort and went thence after the capitulation to Fort Blakely, which had just succumbed to the Union arms. Returning to Mobile Bay, the command was present when the explosion of the magazine took place there, went thence to Whistler's Station and remained in Alabama until sent to Brazos de Santiago at the mouth of the Rio Grande in Texas, going a week later to Clarksville and afterwards to Brownsville, and was mustered out Aug. 23, 1865. Mr. Deputy returned to his home in Walworth county and in 1883 removed to Waukesha. He is a commercial traveler and has been on the road a number of years.

He was married at Mukwonago, Wis., Jan. 28, 1849, to Catherine, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Snyder) Lyke. Her family is descended from Holland stock, her grandfather, James Lyke, being a soldier in 1812. Her two brothers, Julius G. and Hiram F., were soldiers in the war of the rebellion. They were in the 28th Wisconsin Infantry and the former died on the Yazoo expedition: the latter is a business man of Oconomowoc, Wis.: he was a lieutenant in the service. Two uncles of Mrs. Deputy were also in the rebellion going out in New York regiments: they were Thomas and William Lyke and the former was a colonel. Following is the record of the children of Mr.

and Mrs. Deputy: Emma married H. Cleveland; Ella married N. J. Randolph; Frank and Charles are in the mines of New Mexico; Willie was in the employ of a railroad corporation and is deceased; Carrie and Hattie are the youngest. Mrs. Deputy is an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps.



JACOB DITSCHLER, Watertown, Wis., charter member of G. A. R. Post No 94, was born in Darmstadt, Germany, June 21, 1845. His parents emigrated to America in June, 1847, his father, being a tradesman, and becoming involved in the affairs which preceded the revolution of 1848, found it expedient to find a new home. Their names were Louis and Maria (Dampmann) Ditschler and the family landed at the port of New Orleans where they remained two years and went thence to Cincinnati, where the father died. The mother removed afterwards to Hamilton and Cincinnati going thence to Peoria, Ill., and from there to Milwaukee. There the son learned the trade of a printer and was engaged in the manufacture of cigars when the war came on. He had heard war talked ever since his memory commenced and he desired to know it experimentally. During the absence of the three-months men he determined to enter the army and, on the 8th of October, 1861, he enrolled in the ranks of Company B, 1st Wisconsin Infantry. From Camp Scott, Milwaukee, he went with the command as a drummer boy, being but 16 years old, going to Jeffersonville, Ind., and was in all the marching and changes between that time and the battle of Perryville, in which he was a participant, traversing a large portion of Kentucky and doing all sorts of duty. His company were on picket when attacked on Gramy

White's Pike, and were the first soldiers killed in Tennessee. July 4, 1862, he was in camp at Battle Creek, meanwhile skirmishing with Morgan's men, who had captured their sutlers. At Mt. Pleasant he disposed of his drum and made his appearance, equipped for the business of a soldier. July 31st they received new equipments and, Oct. 8, 1862, Mr. Ditschler was in his first regular battle. After the disaster to the 21st Wisconsin, the 1st took the lead and Mr. Ditschler was in the dash in which a flag was taken from the 1st Tennessee and in the saving of the Union guns. For this service the 1st Wisconsin received proper acknowledgment in the shape of a new stand of colors with guidons. He was in the fight at Stone River where he had a novel experience. He was on a skirmish line which took advantage of a cover in the shape of an oak opening. Through the night of the first day he and his comrades exchanged salutations, until, towards-morning, he received no responses, and when daylight came on he discovered that he was alone with about 10 dead rebels. He gave the order to fall back which he proceeded to obey. He was in the service afterward in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, and in the chase after Bragg, fought at Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma and pressed across the mountains, and was in the special duty performed by the command at Dug Gap. He was in the battle at Chickamauga, where he is proud to record he fought under "Pap Thomas." Early in the morning of the 19th, he received a bullet in the calf of his right leg but he did not leave his post. He went to Chattanooga to suffer from the privation of scanty supplies when army hard tack became more precious than gold. He was in the charge at Mission Ridge with the 14th Corps and afterwards prepared for the Atlanta campaign with Sherman (May 7th). He was in the several actions called under the general

name of Dallas, at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ackworth, Big Shanty and at Kenesaw. He was in the fight at Peach Tree Creek and in the trenches until the capitulation of Atlanta. During the siege he went in his capacity of Corporal, to which he had been promoted, with a squad to relieve a picket guard, when he and his men found they had lost their way, but they succeeded in detaching themselves from the rebel lines into which they had wandered without losing a man. He was in the movement to destroy the Macon railroad and fought at Jonesboro, returning to Atlanta. He was mustered out at Milwaukee on account of expiration of term of enlistment, Oct. 14, 1864.

After his return to Wisconsin he engaged in the manufacture of cigars, which he continued until 1879, when he removed to Watertown and commenced the sale of liquors in which he has since operated. He was married May 25, 1870, to Augusta Smith of Watertown, and four of their five children are living. They are named Antone, Clara, Eddie and Elsie. Ferdinand died when seven years old. Mr. Ditschler is a member of the Turnverein, of the Sons of Honor and of the Harugari Society.



GEORGE J. COLLINS, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born April 21, 1833, in (now) Ritchie Co., West Virginia, where his parents were born respectively in 1808 and 1810. His father and mother, Jacob and Sarah Collins, never left their native State, where they reared 11 children, all of whom are still living and named in order Kenner B., George, Mary Ann, Lorena, Frances, John, Benjamin, Evelina, Eliza, Floyd and Anna. Jacob Collins descended from Irish ancestry and his wife from Holland Dutch.

When 20 years old, in 1853, George left home to begin his life struggle with the world and went to Burlington, Iowa, engaging in farming for six months and going thence to Chippewa Falls within the same year. His first occupation there was in the pineries and he was employed in lumbering until he entered the army. Sept. 27, 1864, he was mustered into Company D, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, which he joined as a recruit after camping at Madison. He expected to find the regiment at Knoxville, Tenn., but on arrival there found the command was in the columns of Sherman and on the way through Georgia to Savannah. With other recruits he went to Nashville and embarked on a steamer for Louisville; re-embarked there for further transportation on their way, but at Madison, Indiana, were frozen in and took the cars for Cincinnati, going on to Baltimore and Annapolis, where they took a steamer for Morehead, N. C., and went thence by cars to Newbern. They marched to Kingston, and fought with the rebels there in a small action and were reinforced by Sherman. The regiment was in the 15th Army Corps in the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, and went to Goldsboro and Raleigh, arriving at the latter place April 14th, and, when the troops were ordered out to fight Johnston, who was dodging the inevitable surrender, Mr. Collins went with the command which was halted a few miles out, the intelligence that Sherman and the rebel chief were making terms of peace having been sent to the troops. Orders to be ready were received at four o'clock in the morning for active service and it looked like war, as it was perfectly well known what was the desperation of the rebels, who felt that their last hope was in the balance. After the news was received the command went back to camp and two weeks after started on the homeward

route, reaching Alexandria May 23d, after going to Petersburg and Richmond, and on the 24th Mr. Collins was in the Grand Review at Washington. Afterwards they went into camp in order to await the formalities of closing their regimental books and after two weeks were mustered out and sent to Wisconsin to be discharged and paid July 3, 1865.

Mr. Collins returned to Chippewa Falls which has since been his place of residence. For two years he operated in his own interests as a lumberman and then engaged in the livery business. In 1873 he sold out and has since pressed his interests in the sale of flour and feed.

Mr. Collins is a Republican in political faith. His father was a soldier of the civil war and died in 1882; the mother of Mr. Collins is still living in Virginia, and receives a pension from the United States.



HENRY DEWEY PATTEE, White-water, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 34, was born Dec. 16, 1844, in Underhill, Chittenden Co., Vermont, and is the son of Richard and Sophronia (Harmon) Pattee. He is of genuine Yankee origin and is a representative of ancestry who settled in New England in its earliest days. His father was a physician and practiced his profession in the town and county where the son was born and where they remained until the latter was three years old, when the removal to the West was effected. A location was made at Palmyra, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in his former business and where he continued to practice until his death, which occurred about 1875. When the son was 11 years old he took the management of his affairs upon his own hands and was vari-

ously employed until he came naturally into the business of a liveryman from his love for horses, in which he was occupied when he decided to become a soldier. In December, 1861, he enlisted in the 11th Wisconsin Infantry as a musician and joined the regiment in rendezvous at Madison, whence he accompanied the command by way of Chicago to St. Louis and thence to Sulphur Springs, Mo., where he passed the winter. He remained connected with the band until the general order abolishing such organizations was promulgated and then he entered the ranks. He went successively to Pilot Knob and Batesville, where the regiment connected with the force of General Curtiss. He endured all the exposure and want of that campaign, which was one of the most prominent in that respect in the history of Wisconsin regiments. He was in the fight at Cotton Plant or Peach Grove, where the regiment won distinguished honor for bravery and coolness in facing overpowering numbers. He afterwards marched 65 miles to Helena, suffering much en route. Later he went to Oldtown, where he contracted malarial disease and was sent home. His recovery was slow and during his convalescence he engaged in varied business until he decided to re-enlist and he enrolled in Company F, 10th Illinois Cavalry, joining his regiment as a recruit, after serving on detached duty as guard over drafted men and substitutes in the interest of the State at Springfield. His first experiences in the army had given him a distaste for Missouri and Arkansas and on enlisting he had made a request to be assigned to some command which would take him to some other field, but to his great disgust he found himself connected with a regiment stationed at Brownsville, Ark. He remained in camp during the following winter and in the spring went to Duvall's Bluff and thence down the Mississippi River to New

Orleans. He performed guard and other military duty at Algiers until he received his final discharge under an order relieving men of his class in the army, receiving his release from military obligations to his country in 1865. He returned to Palmyra, Wis., and removed thence to Jefferson and located later at White-water. This has since been his residence with the exception of a year passed at Stoughton, and he has operated as a tinsmith.

He was married in 1866 to Ella Phebe Hubbard of Rockford, Ill. Their children are named Nora, Adele, Mina, Wheeler, Nellie, George Henry and Arthur. Mr. Pattee is a decided Republican and is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Masonic Order.



HANS E. LUND, Menomonie, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 58, was born near the city of Christiana, Norway, Jan. 5, 1831, and is the son of Andrew and Carolina Lund. His father had been an officer in the Norwegian army 27 years when he resigned and became a farmer. The children were named Martin, Inga, Hans, Bertha and Carrie. All are living in Wisconsin. The son received the education common in his country and learned the business of a carpenter, coming to America in the fall of 1856 and going from New York to Lafayette Co., Wis., where he attended school. In the spring of 1857 he went to Menomonie and worked at his trade. In the winter he returned to Lafayette county and again went to school. In the spring of 1858 he fixed his permanent residence at Menomonie. His parents came to the United States about 1868 and located in Lafayette county, in Argyle, and died there a few years later. In April, 1861, Mr. Lund enlisted in Company K, 5th Wisconsin Infan-

try, went to Washington, to Meridian Hill to King's Wisconsin Brigade, thence across the Chain Bridge and engaged in building fortifications until transferred to Hancock's Brigade and Smith's Division, going into winter quarters at Camp Griffin. Mr. Lund was 4th Corporal of his company when the command moved in the spring to Fairfax C. H., whence they went to Alexandria, and he was in the skirmishes at Young's Mills and Lee's Mills and went forward to fight at Williamsburg, after the siege of Yorktown. They followed the rebels and went next to the campaign of the Chickahominy and he was in action at Golden's Farm June 28th. In the subsequent action at Seven Pines, the Captain, Wm. Evans, was killed. The regiment was in the rear in the retreat when the change of base period arrived and was under fire at Savage Station, White Oak Swamp and at Malvern Hill, covering the feints to Harrison's Landing, where they arrived about night. From that point the regiment went to Fortress Monroe, Mr. Lund being sick but keeping up with his regiment. From Fortress Monroe they went to Alexandria, and started thence to Pope's assistance at Bull Run. On the march between that field and Centerville they met Pope's army on the retreat and returned next day to Alexandria. The regiment was next in the movement to check the progress of Lee into Maryland and was in skirmishing nearly every day prior to the fight at South Mountain, and Mr. Lund fought there and at Antietam, the regiment being under fire without returning it. His next engagement was at Fredericksburg and he was afterwards in camp at Belle Plain until the next engagement on the Rappahannock, April 28th, while the battle of Chancellorsville was hanging in the balance, but did not take part in the action, as he was sick in hospital with fever. When the regi-

ment was preparing for the campaign through Pennsylvania to Gettysburg the surgeon told him he would not be able to go there as he had not been fit for duty for some time and that he must either go to hospital or be discharged, and he strongly advised the latter. He received honorable discharge in June, 1863, and returned to Wisconsin, where he passed some time with his sister in Lafayette county and returned afterwards to Menomonie. He recruited his health and was able to work for some time. He belongs to the Order of Masonry. He was married March 4, 1867, to Louisa, daughter of Arnold and Irene Barbour, at Durand, Pepin Co., Wis., and they have had five children, of whom two are living—Bertha and James. Mr. Lund is a Republican in politics and receives a pension.



JAMES D. BLACK, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born Feb. 18, 1844, in Winchester, Va. His father, Geo. W. Black, was a blacksmith by trade and the son of a soldier of the war of 1812. He was of mixed Scotch descent. He married Elizabeth Stipe and their family included three sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. They are named Martha F., William, Mary, James, Albert and Anna. In June, 1844, the family removed to Marseilles, Illinois, and in 1845 located in Ogle county in that State. The father worked there about 30 years at his trade and died in 1887. The mother died in the same place. She was the daughter of a soldier of 1812 and was born in Winchester, Va. Mr. Black received his education in the district schools and went to serve an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade when 16, but changed that occupation for farming, in which he was engaged when the war disturbed his

plans. When 17 years old, Aug. 16, 1861, he enlisted at Mt. Morris, Ogle county, in Company H, 31st Illinois Infantry. He was mustered in at Camp Butler in September following, under Col. E. N. Kirk. The regiment went from camp to Cincinnati, which was threatened by Kirby Smith, and thence to Louisville and through the northern part of Kentucky and to the South, watching rebel movements and skirmishing. At the Green River it was assigned to the 5th Brigade under General Wood and the 2d Division under Alexander McCook. They went to Nashville in preparation for the fight at Pittsburg Landing, which they reached on the 6th of April to fight on the 7th at Shiloh. The loss in the first action was heavy, Company H losing five by one shell, the Captain and First Lieutenant being wounded and the Second Lieutenant killed. The position was on the right near the church. They went to the siege of Corinth under Halleck and skirmished on the way, fighting at Farmington. Mr. Black was in the fight with Beauregard on the 28th of May where his regiment lost 20 men, Company H losing four. That night Corinth was evacuated and the Union troops took possession next morning for a two-weeks stay. They went thence under Buell up the Tennessee, marched to Battle Creek the last of June and two months later moved in the Kentucky campaign. They went to Louisville to head off Bragg who went to Beardstown and they pushed on to Louisville, where they remained until they went to Frankfort, having been assigned to the 20th Corps under McCook. They fought Morgan's men at Clayville and went from Frankfort to Perryville, where they arrived the day after the fight. Bragg fell back through Cumberland Gap and the regiment went to Crab Orchard and thence to Nashville. They were there skirmishing and in various

service till the holidays, when they started for Murfreesboro to fight from December 31st to January 3d, on the night of which day the rebels retreated. Company H lost its captain and four other men, also losing seven taken prisoners. After a stay of six months they went on the Tullahoma campaign. They arrived there July 4th and went next on the Chickamauga campaign, and Mr. Black was in the fight September 19th and 20th. His regiment fell back to Chattanooga, going thence to the Sequatchie valley to guard the Union lines. Two weeks later they went into camp at Moccasin Point and saw the battle on Lookout Mountain Nov. 24, 1863. They crossed above Chattanooga, joined Sherman and fought at Mission Ridge on the 25th. After the victory the command followed the rebels to Ringgold, Ga., and went thence under Jeff. C. Davis to Knoxville to the relief of Burnside. They marched back to Chattanooga, 180 miles, and went into quarters at Rossville, Ga., where they re-enlisted for three years. In May they started on the Atlanta campaign, and Mr. Black was in the action at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Georgia, New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain, the regiment losing heavily in the several engagements there. He received there two flesh wounds and still carries a ball in his leg. He returned to Chattanooga and went thence to the actions near Atlanta, fighting July 20th at Peach Tree Creek and two days later at Atlanta. He also fought at Jonesboro, his command losing many men. They returned to Atlanta and soon after started after Hood whom they chased to Grayville. They returned to Atlanta and went with Sherman to the sea, encountering all the vicissitudes of that movement. From Savannah they went northward to the Carolinas, and Mr. Black was in the action at Bentonville, March 19, 1865. He went thence to Raleigh, Golds-

boro, Richmond and Washington and to the Grand Review. He went to Louisville and Chicago where he was discharged as Sergeant to which he had been promoted in 1862 for bravery in action. He returned to Ogle county but felt lost without excitement and went to the service of the frontier, going to Leavenworth and Fort Laramie, where he fought the Indians. He returned to Ogle county in 1866. He was variously engaged for some time, going in 1868 to Marshalltown, Iowa, and a year later returned to Shannon, Carroll Co., Ill. Two years later he went to the employ of the St. Paul Railroad and has been with the corporation since, operating at various points, at one time being superintendent of their water-works. In 1876 he removed to Racine and engaged in their car department. He was married July 9, 1874, to Sophronia, daughter of Robert Chitty, at Shannon, Ill., and they have had three children named Oscar H. and Arthur E., (twins) and Mildred. Mr. Black is a member of the Masonic Order.



BENJAMIN F. CRAM, Madison, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 11, was born Dec. 27, 1830, in Plainfield, Sullivan Co., New Hampshire. He is of English lineage, his ancestral stock having originated in that country and the founder of the family in America came hither in the early days of New England history. In the maternal line he represents a soldier of the Revolution, his grandfather Cummings, having fought in that struggle in boyhood. His father, Jonathan Cram, was born June 2, 1773, at Salisbury, N. H., and was the son of Jonathan Cram, a minister of the Baptist denomination. He married Betsey Cummings and their children were Lucy A., Jonathan E., Benjamin F., William

B., Hannah E. and an infant. The father lived on one farm in Plainfield for more than a half century and removed to Wisconsin in the spring of 1812, locating in Prairieville, now Waukesha, Waukesha county, where he purchased an improved farm and he died thereon June 10, 1861, the demise of his widow occurring in December, 1862.

The son attended the common school and was his father's assistant until he reached his majority, after which he was a student three seasons at Prairieville Academy, subsequently entering Carroll College at Waukesha and reached the third term of the junior year. He taught school in Illinois and Wisconsin and began the study of law with Hon. Isaac P. Walker, of Waukesha. April 20, 1861, he left his studies to enlist in Company F, Waukesha Guards, for three months, but before the company was accepted the quota was full, and on the second call for three years' men, with his company of which he was 2d Sergeant, he enlisted and was mustered May 10, 1861, as Company F, 5th Wisconsin Infantry. About the 20th of June, 1861, the company occupied Camp Randall at Madison and was mustered as U. S. soldiers July 13th. Five days after Bull Run the command was en route to Washington by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore and went into camp at Kalorama Heights. (Prior to leaving the State, Company F was ordered to Milwaukee to assist in quelling the bank rioters). At Camp Kalorama the regiment was placed in King's Brigade with the 2d Wisconsin and 19th Indiana regiments with also a Massachusetts regiment, and Mr. Cram states that the separation of the 5th Wisconsin from what was designed by King as the Wisconsin Brigade, was due to a feud between Colonel Cobb and Major Larrabee, the latter leading the regiment and purposely guiding it across Chain Bridge to a wrong position, Colonel Cobb

not observing as the march was made in the night and the regiment being on the march, left in front. After building Fort Marcy the regiment went into Hancock's Brigade and to Camp Griffin to winter quarters. December 6th, Mr. Cram was detailed on recruiting service and returned to Grant Co., Wis., rejoined his regiment at Yorktown and marched to the field of Williamsburg, the regiment taking a position in advance and fighting directly against the 5th North Carolina Infantry, which had from 1,000 strong only about 100 men left after the battle was over. McClellan himself complimented the regiment for gallantry on the field, and with Franklin's Corps the 5th went to the Chickahominy swamps. June 28th, it was in the fight at Golden's Farm, and in the seven days' retreat the 5th was under fire at Savage Station, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill, Mr. Cram acting as Orderly Sergeant. The regiment was in the 1st Division, 3d Brigade and 6th Corps, and remained at Harrison's Landing, the hottest place in the history of the soldier, until August 8th, when the command marched to Fortress Monroe, whence they embarked on the transports for Alexandria and moved thence to assist Pope at Manassas but too late, only to check the retreat of the Union troops and the advance of the rebels. September 1st, McDowell's Corps was attacked by the rebels at Chantilly and General Kearney was killed; the gallant Irishman rode in front of the 6th Corps receiving the cheers of the brigade and passed on to his death. The 5th was in its next engagement at Antietam as reinforcements and after the action Mr. Cram was one of a detail to go to Washington to escort convalescents, rejoining his regiment to go to Hagerstown, Md. The command went into winter quarters at Belle Plain and in mid-winter enjoyed all the delights of the "mud

march." In February, 1863, the regiment was placed in the "Light Division" for obvious service, and Mr. Cram was made Orderly Sergeant; March 1st he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and on the 28th of April the regiment started for the campaign of Chancellorsville, crossed the Rappahannock on pontoons and took position for the charge on Marye's Heights. Lieutenant Cram was in command of his company and was in the storming party with Colonel Allen. After taking the works the "Division" marched toward Salem Church, engaging in frequent skirmishing, laying on arms through the night and fought at Salem Church, holding the field while the regiments withdrew and forming the rear in the movement across the river. There a new brigade, consisting of the 5th Wisconsin, the 6th Maine, 49th and 119th Pennsylvania, was formed, with General Russell in command. The 6th Corps reached Gettysburg July 2d after a march of 40 miles, taking position at right angles with the line on the left, lay all night on their arms and moved in the morning after being exposed to artillery fire through the 3d of July. They took position at the foot of Round Top, climbed the hill and remained through the day. The Corps followed Lee to Warrenton, skirmishing with the rebel rear guard. From Warrenton the 5th went to New York to aid in quelling the draft riots, Company F going to Governor's Island, Albany and Goshen. They returned in time for the charge at Rappahannock Station November 8th and were called from quarters to fight at Locust Grove (Mine Run), November 24th. Grant reviewed the command in the spring, and May 1th the regiment started for the Wilderness to take part in the actions there, and in these Lieutenant Cram participated until June 1st, when he was wounded in his foot by a rifle ball, the missile passing through it under the instep, and, at the field hospital, 27

pieces of bone were removed. He was taken to the new Hallowell hospital at Alexandria and after three months was sent to Madison and was mustered out Aug. 18, 1864, as First Lieutenant, his commission as such having been issued Jan'y 24, 1864.

He returned to Waukesha and passed 18 months in caring for his wound. In 1865, at the request of Gen. Allen, he was appointed to a position in the Land Office at Madison, which he occupied about 10 years. Jan. 1, 1872, he was appointed by Governor Washburn Quartermaster General with the rank of Brigadier on the gubernatorial staff. Jan. 1, 1882, he returned to the Land Office under appointment by the Commissioners of the Public Lands at the beginning of Governor Rusk's administration, and has since continued to discharge the duties of the place.

He was married Oct. 27, 1868, at Madison to Mrs. Rachel Tappan, daughter of Captain Henry B. and Janet (McIndoe) Staines. Mrs. Cram is a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and was educated at Toronto, Dominion of Canada. She is an accomplished musician and excels as a vocalist, having filled a position in Grace Church as soprano for 23 years. She and her husband are communicants in the Episcopal Church.



WALLACE W. BURNETT, Eau Claire, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 52, (Eagle) was born July 9, 1850, at Cleveland, New York, and is the son of John H. and Martha Jane (Martin) Burnett. His father was born Nov. 8, 1820, at Olisco Center, Camandaigna Co., New York, and the mother was born in Cleveland, in September, 1823, dying in September, 1859. They were both of New England stock and English ancestry, and, in early life the senior Burnett

was a merchant; later he became a minister of the M. E. Church for which he had carefully studied and was in the ministry until 1864, when he enlisted and was made Chaplain of the 186th New York Infantry. He enrolled at Sacketts' Harbor and was with the regiment until the action at Hatcher's Run in February, 1865, where he contracted a cold from which he never recovered. He was discharged on account of disability and in October, 1865, went West to Jackson Co., Wis., and went later to Oshkosh, where he engaged in preaching but was finally obliged to stop on account of his health. He moved to a farm in Monroe county and moved thence to Eau Claire where he still lives. Floretta S., Sarah E., Wallace W. and Martha A. were the names of the children of the family.

The son was 14 years old when he enlisted, Aug. 22, 1864, at Sacketts' Harbor, N. Y., in Company I, 186th New York Infantry, and was mustered at the same time. He went with the recruits immediately to the front by way of New York and, after 10 days left that city for City Point, Va., and three weeks later went to the action at Hatcher's Run and participated in the action there Oct. 27, 1864. His regiment was in the 2d Brigade, 2d Division and 9th Army Corps. From this action the regiment went to the trenches at Petersburg. (While at Hatcher's Run he was taken sick, sent to hospital and was at City Point when the regiment went to Petersburg, but he stole out of his bed and followed the command.) The regiment performed picket and other duty and whatever the soldiers did they never escaped the hell of rebel fire which was incessant. (See sketch of C. K. Pier). April 24, 1865, Mr. Burnett was in the action which ended in the surrender of the city, his command being in front of the line of rebel works, three tiers deep. One half the com-

pany were killed or wounded. He followed the flying foe and was engaged in almost constant skirmishing while the rebels were gradually yielding and they gave up the rebellion at Appomattox. Mr. Burnett was near headquarters and had a good sight of the rebel chieftain and the men who laid down their arms and stained and ragged battle flags with tears. After the surrender and while on the march back he fell out, as his feet were disabled and there were no ambulances. It took him three weeks to get to his regiment at City Point and he went thence to Fortress Monroe. When the body of Booth was brought there he had a look at the murderer of the President. He was in the Grand Review and returned to Fortress Monroe and was mustered out. He went to Sacketts' Harbor for pay and final discharge.

After the war he joined his father in Jackson county on a farm and went to school nearly all the time for three years. Seven years later he located at Eau Claire and engaged in the sale of musical instruments and music dealers' goods generally, and in his enterprise has met with the success he deserves. He has built up his trade until he carries a fine assortment of the best pianos, organs and all musical instruments to meet the demands of his patrons. He was married March 10, 1882, to Jennie, daughter of Cyrus and Mary Young, of Minneapolis. Maud L., Wallace W. Roy O. and Guy Young are their children. In the spring of 1888 Mr. Burnett was elected Alderman on the Republican ticket and has pushed the interests of the city with active energy. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Order and has held the several official positions. He has also become a member of the Patriarchal Circle.

The enlistment and services of Mr. Burnett deserve special mention. He was a mere

child and only his father being in the same service secured such a privilege for the lad. But he comes of patriotic stock, his grandfather Martin having been a Colonel in 1812 and receiving a severe wound. The patriotism of the soldier of 1812 was transmitted to the sire and son.



FRANCIS M. MCGUIRE, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born at East St. Giles Parish, East Canada, Oct. 5, 1833. His father and mother, James and Hannah (Cleary) McGuire, were born in Ballyshannon, County Donegal, Ireland, and came from the Green Isle to Canada in 1830. Their children were named James, Patrick, Louis, Giles, Francis, Michael, John, Mary Ann, Margaret and Anthony. About 1856, Mr. McGuire left the Dominion and prospected for a time in the West, going successively to St. Paul, Stillwater, Prescott and Eau Claire, living 21 years at the latter place engaged in lumbering and logging. When the war came on he interested himself in the work of recruiting a company, which was called the Eau Claire Eagles, and, July 7, 1861, was mustered into service on organization at Madison as Second Lieutenant of Company C, Captain J. E. Perkins and First Lieutenant Victor Wolf. From this company the regiment was afterwards known as the "Eagle Regiment," which carried the American bird through its service and brought him home to be exhibited for benevolent purposes and he earned at the fairs at Chicago and Milwaukee about \$20,000. The bird was brought from the woods and sold to Dan McCann, living at Juneau Falls, on the Chippewa River, for a bushel of corn. He brought the eaglet to Eau Claire and offered it to the company; it was finally bought by Mr.

McGuire for \$3.50 and presented to the company. Money was raised afterwards ostensibly for payment for the eagle, but it was not appropriated to that purpose. Mr. McGuire remained with the regiment at Madison until marching orders were received, when, on account of a difficulty with the First Lieutenant, he resigned his commission. He and his Captain, John E. Perkins, who was killed at Farmington, were on the best of terms, but the trouble between him and the Lieutenant was one that would grow more irreconcilable in time and he had no other alternative but to resign.

He returned to Eau Claire and resumed his lumbering engagements, remaining there until 1879, when he became a resident of Chippewa Falls. He established a livery business and has since continued its management. He is also United States Mail Messenger and has a bus and transfer line, and is doing a good business.

He was married in Eau Claire in April, 1863, to Edith, daughter of E. U. and Maria (Fremy) Daniels. They have had four children, named in order of birth Lewis, Daniel O., Francis and Arthur. Francis died in infancy. Mr. McGuire has always voted the Democratic ticket until Harrison's campaign, when he cast a Republican vote.



FRANK FISHER, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 18, at Manitowoc, Wis., foreman of Geo. C. Cribb Manufacturing Company at Milwaukee, was born in Budin, Austria, June 2, 1840. The father and mother, Joseph and Anna Fisher, removed their family to America in 1817, theirs being the first Bohemian family to settle in Wisconsin. Mr. Fisher, senior, built a house at Milwaukee, where he worked at his trade as

wagon maker until 1851. In that year he purchased a farm in Manitowoc county on which they lived until 1855 when the farm was sold and they moved successively to Manitowoc Rapids and Manitowoc City. The mother died in the town of Franklin in that county in 1863 while her son was in the army; the father died at Manitowoc in 1880. Four children of the family reached mature life; Gabriella married Charles Bresler of Manitowoc; Joseph is in the employ of George Dyer of Milwaukee; Caroline is deceased.

According to the custom of his countrymen, Mr. Fisher received his education in English, Bohemian and German, living at home until he was married in 1860 in Manitowoc to Carolina Mendlik, a native of Austria and daughter of John and Veronika (Janaushek) Mendlik, her family removing to America in 1853. About a year afterwards, Mr. Fisher removed to Manitowoc and enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, in Company F, 26th Wisconsin Infantry, going to Milwaukee for muster at Camp Sigel. He left the State Sept. 17, 1862, with a regiment which consisted almost wholly of Germans and he was in his first fight at Chancellorsville, having previously camped at Alexandria and Fairfax C. H., drilled and performed other military duty, marching to Gainesville and Falmouth, passing the winter at Stafford C. H., and going to the famous "Mud Party" in January, moving with the regiment across the Rappahannock and Rapidan and reaching the field of Chancellorsville tired out in common with a regiment that was placed in an exposed position without protection, and under the deadly attack which followed when the rebels saw their advantage. Mr. Fisher escaped after running extreme risks and was afterwards with his regiment at Gettysburg and, when the regiment with the 11th Corps under Hooker, was transferred to the Army in Tennessee, he ac-

accompanied the command and was in the fight October 26, 1863, at Wauhatchie, went thence to the relief of Grant's army at Chattanooga and was in the fight above the clouds at Mission Ridge November 24th and 25th. He fought at Resaca May 13th, 14th and 15th, and at Dallas on the 25th and in the several actions at Kenesaw Mountain in June, including the action of the 22d where the regiment suffered severely. He was in the siege of Atlanta and fought at Peach Tree Creek and afterwards was under constant fire in the trenches. He moved to the sea with Sherman and was in the siege of Savannah December 21st, starting Northward in January, being at the burning of Columbia February 17th and fighting at Avery'sboro, March 16th, and Bentonville, March 19th, going to Goldsboro and Raleigh, thence to Richmond and Washington and the Grand Review and was mustered out at Washington June 13, 1865, as Corporal of his company, having been promoted by Colonel, afterwards General Winkler. (See sketch.) Mr. Fisher was only absent from his command after he was wounded and his career in the army was remarkable for narrow escapes. At Mission Ridge a ball passed through his hat and at Atlanta another shot cut through the boot on his left foot. Before leaving Milwaukee he purchased a small portfolio which he carried instead of a knapsack and which he had with him at Kenesaw Mountain, filled with papers and an oil blanket and some clothing and in the action a minie ball struck this with a force which carried it through the package, shattering a wooden pipe into 30 pieces and burying itself in Mr. Fisher's side. He was carried in an ambulance to field hospital and before he became conscious, the ball, as flat as a 25-cent piece, had been cut out, a remarkable fact and showing the force of the missile, as a minie ball is large and heavy. Mr. Fisher was

taken next to hospital at Chattanooga where he remained seven weeks, joining his regiment at Atlanta. He has still the portfolio with its contents.

After being discharged at Milwaukee he went back to Manitowoc, that city being his home until 1888, and he engaged in buying grain and produce and in the sale of agricultural implements. In the year named he removed to Milwaukee and entered his present employ, where he operates as foreman of the salesroom of a large agricultural implement house. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Masonic Order, Blue Lodge and Chapter and Council at Manitowoc.

The family of Mrs. Fisher brought six of their seven children to America, the oldest son, Charles, remaining in Austria. The family first settled in Milwaukee, removing afterwards to farms near Racine and Manitowoc where the father died; the mother is also deceased. The six children are recorded as follows: Theresa married Wenzel Pettran of Milwaukee; John lives in Manitowoc; Rudolph served in the 5th Wisconsin Infantry, was wounded at the 2d battle of Bull Run and died near there in hospital of wounds; Mrs. Fisher is next in order of birth; Henry was a soldier in the 26th Wisconsin Infantry; Louis is in Oklahoma. Charles Fisher, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, is a book-keeper in the employ of "Morawetz," a hatter of Milwaukee; an only daughter is named Emma. She is an accomplished young lady and the family are social, intelligent and noted for hospitality.



NOYES T. KELLY, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born June 7, 1837, at Farmersville, Seneca Co., New York. His father, John Kelly, was born Jan. 31, 1778, and was the son

of John Kelly, a soldier of the Revolution. He fought in 1812 and was at Buffalo soon after that place was burned by the British. In 1841 he removed to Caledonia, Racine Co., Wis., where he died June 25, 1865. He was for a long time the proprietor of the old Farmersville tavern. His father was born Dec. 26, 1743, and died Sept. 19, 1826. Four children were included in the family and the son grew up on the farm and attended the public schools of Racine county at a time when that portion was a dense wilderness, not a house being in sight of that of his father, which is still standing near Franksville. (1889.)

Mr. Kelly was engaged in farming until he became a soldier and he enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Company H, 22d Wisconsin Infantry. From the rendezvous at Camp Utley he went to Cincinnati and crossed the Ohio to Covington. (As they were leaving Dr. Parks met them and gave each man a testament.) They made many movements through northern Kentucky, engaged in endeavoring to keep track of several rebel leaders without much success and when the command reached Nicholasville, Mr. Kelly was taken sick with typhoid pneumonia. After he was convalescent he went to hospital No. 3, at Lexington, Jan. 5, 1863, remained there until March 3d when he joined his regiment; March 8-9 he went with the command of Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood to Brentwood Station, being in Granger's Reserve, 2d Division and Brigade, Army of Kentucky. There Forrest and Van Dorn surprised them about seven in the morning of March 25th and they were all captured. Their captors swung around Franklin with them to avoid the Union troops and on their route the prisoners were compelled to wade Duck River which was cold and deep; Mr. Kelly, on account of recent illness, was permitted to ride on a horse belonging to a Texan ranger. From Columbus they

went to Shelbyville and at Tullahoma they were stripped of nearly all their clothes. April 4th they arrived at Bristol and went to Lynchburg whence they went to Richmond and remained one day at Libby Prison. They were paroled, sent to City Point and transferred to the Union lines and went to Annapolis, where they were re-clothed. From Annapolis they went to Baltimore May 1st and thence to Pittsburg, Pa., where the citizens received them substantially, giving them an excellent supper, which they needed. They went to Cincinnati and to St. Louis where they arrived at Benton Barracks May 5th. About June 1st they were exchanged and Mr. Kelly went to Camp Jackson and thence to Nashville. From there he went to Murfreesboro and did garrison and other artillery duty until the regiment joined the command of Sherman with the 20th Army Corps. He was in the action at Resaca where his lieutenant was wounded. After the battle he was detailed to accompany the wounded from the field hospital to Bridgeport, Ala., and remained there until August 26th when General Thomas sent him to look after the telegraph lines in Tennessee. Falling ill, Mr. Kelly left that service and went to Camp Detachment at Chattanooga. In November, 1864, he was detailed as clerk at headquarters at Chattanooga; went thence to Nashville; was there during the battle; returned to Chattanooga in December, remaining there in the capacity of headquarters' clerk until he was ordered to Milwaukee to be discharged June 15th, 1865, under surgeon's certificate of disability.

The inflexible abolition principles of Colonel Utley were the cause of much excitement while he was in command of his regiment. There was almost incessant disturbance at headquarters on account of the colored people. One day a black man came in and appealed to Colonel Utley for protection. Soon after, a portly

man in an elegant carriage drove up and demanded his "nigger." Colonel Utley pointed the man out and told his claimant that if he wished to go he could take him. The darkey stated emphatically that he did not wish to go and Colonel Utley told the slave owner that he would have to take the man himself. He looked unutterable disgust and went away without interfering with the black man. He was the chief justice of Kentucky.

After his discharge, Mr. Kelly remained a short time in Racine and went to Anamosa, Iowa, where he operated as a photographer and portrait and landscape painter, having obtained a high degree of skill in that line of artistic work before he entered the army. He went subsequently to Sparta and La Crosse and in 1883 located at Racine. He makes a specialty in enlarging portraits and has a wide reputation in his avenue of business. At the American Photographers' Convention at Minneapolis in July, 1888, he took first prize for black and white portraits executed with the air brush. He was married in Caledonia, Wis., in 1860, to Hannah A., daughter of John and Mary Howard, and their children were named Byron J. and May E. The wife died Jan. 22, 1867, and July 25, 1868. Mr. Kelly was again married to Mary T., daughter of Robert Davis, at Geneva. Their children were named Myra A., Eva, Willie M., Irvin M. (dec.), Ernest G. (dec.), Harvey R., Lillian B., Minnie M. and Edna R.



LEVY J. ADAMS, Brodhead, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 90, was born in the town of Magnolia, Rock Co., Wis., May 10, 1815. He is fourth in line of descent from his first paternal ancestor in this country, who came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, and whose second

son, G. W., was the grandfather of Mr. Adams of this sketch. He was a cooper and married Catherine Baker, rearing 13 children. The survivors are Mrs. Catherine Rogers, Mrs. Caroline Miller, Jerry, John and Jacob. The senior Adams is living in retirement at Brodhead after a useful and busy life as a farmer and mechanic. In the early portion of the 19th century the grandparents removed from Pennsylvania, (Harrisburg), to Indiana, and 10 years later went to Ohio. In 1839 they went to Magnolia, settling on a farm. In 1842 they went to Green county and in 1866 to Kansas, where the grandfather soon died and the family returned to Wisconsin. The grandmother died in Green Co., Wisconsin, aged 81 years. During the stay in Ohio, the senior Adams married Sarah Squires, a native of Steuben Co., New York. They had ten children, of whom eight are living, whose record is as follows: Mrs. Catherine Reily was formerly the wife of David E. Castator, who died from injuries received while serving in the 13th Wisconsin Infantry. Mrs. Mary E. Creglow lives in California; Mrs. Hester A. Crall lives in Wisconsin; Augustus W. died at Stevenson, Ala., of disease contracted while serving in the 13th Wisconsin Infantry; Sarah J. Kirkpatrick lives in Wisconsin; Levi J. is next in order of birth; Mrs. Rachel K. Allen and Mrs. Addie P. Cleveland live in Wisconsin; Ruth P. died in infancy; John J. lives in Iowa. The mother died in Spring Valley, Sept. 21, 1858, aged 73 years; the father is still living in Brodhead.

Mr. Adams was reared on the farm and attended school until he entered the army. Although but 17 years old he connected himself with a command that saw veteran service throughout its experiences. He enlisted Feb. 27, 1861, in Company D, 36th Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered with his regiment

at Camp Randall, Madison, and set out for Washington and the scenes of activity at the front, May 10, 1864. The command proceeded immediately up the James River, and thence to Belle Plain Landing. The following morning they pushed on to join the troops at Spottsylvania and were in the reserve on the 18th of May. Mr. Adams was in the heavy labor of throwing up fortifications and was in an action on the 23d on the North Anna River. He was in the fight at Tolopotomy Creek on the 30th and went with his command to the fight at Cold Harbor, going after the action to the trenches at Petersburg and after fighting on the 18th until the third charge, he was wounded in the right arm, and was named in the dispatches as injured. He was at City Point a week, went thence to New York and was furloughed July 30th, and returned to the regiment about the middle of September. He went to David's Island in New York Harbor and thence to Bedloe's and a week later went to City Point and joined his regiment in the rear of Petersburg. He again fought in the trenches until the 24th of the month, when he was in the fight at Hatcher's Run. February 5th he was again in an action at Hatcher's Run and after the fall of Petersburg joined in the chase after the rebels and was present when Lee surrendered, his command dividing their last rations with the famished rebels and going 36 hours without food. He went next to Washington where he was in the Grand Review and afterwards passed several weeks at Jeffersonville, Ind., and was discharged July 12, 1865.

He returned to Brodhead and engaged in farming until 1881, when he left the farm and his calling as an agriculturist, having become quite blind. In 1886 his sight was wholly gone, the result of his wound, his eyesight beginning to fail immediately after his injury.

He was married in Albany, Wis., Dec. 24, 1865, to Martha, daughter of William and Esther M. (Graves) Griffin, who were born respectively at Hoosac, Rensselaer Co., New York, and Greenfield, Mass., the latter being descended from English parents—William and Martha (Gifford) Graves. The daughter was born Jan. 26, 1844, in Hoosac, and came West with her parents in 1851, the family locating on a farm near Albany in Green county, where the parents are still resident. Mrs. Adams is the eldest of their nine children, eight of whom are living. Julia F. married Edwin Atkinson, a member of the 2d Wisconsin Infantry, and is deceased; the brothers and sisters are named in order of birth: Mrs. Emily A. Peebles; Mrs. Mary E. Stock; William A.; Abbie; Mrs. Stella Dunn; George L.; Eugene. The record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Adams is as follows: Alicia May, born Feb. 23, 1867, died when seven years old; Willie W., born Dec. 30, 1870; Jessie G., Jan. 27, 1873; Edith M., March 28, 1876; Sarah E., July 29, 1880; Ida Belle, Aug. 23, 1882. Mr. Adams is a charter member of his Post; and with his wife belongs to the Wisconsin Grange.



WILLIAM EDWARD DERVIN, Watertown, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 94, and one of the prominent Grand Army men in Wisconsin, was born March 19, 1840, in Herkimer Co., New York, and is the son of John and Margaret (O'Donnell) Dervin, who were natives of Ireland, were there married, and thence the father came to America in 1829, the mother following after nine years with three children. After the arrival of his family, the father removed to Pennsylvania, and afterwards, in 1848, removed to Wisconsin. The son was brought up on a farm

and, in 1848, began to realize the experiences of a pioneer in a new country and he engaged in farming until April, 1857, when he commenced to learn the business of a machinist, but finding the occupation distasteful he resumed his connection with agriculture, in which he was occupied until he entered the army. Nov. 2, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, 1st Battalion, 16th U. S. Infantry, and went into rendezvous at Camp Thomas, three miles north of Columbus, Ohio. About the 1st of February, 1862, he went to the front, going to Northern Kentucky by way of Cincinnati, and passed his first night on rebel territory on the farm of the confederate General, Buckner, where Company F lost its first man, Henry Benty, by accident. The command marched to West Point, Ky., passing Fort Donelson soon after its surrender and performed guard duty at Nashville, where Mr. Dervin was on guard in the Capitol, Feb. 28, 1862, and also guarded the residence and tomb of James K. Polk, his widow treating him personally with the greatest kindness and bringing him a glass of wine with her own hands. He was also detailed as guard at General Buell's headquarters and acted in this capacity in the different places where headquarters were stationed. At Pittsburg Landing he was detailed on transportation by team and had a miserable experience, the roads being rendered almost impassable by heavy rains, and he passed a whole night in cold rain and mud, without food or drink from noon on Sunday until Monday morning. After the victory he helped bury the dead and care for the wounded. As a result of the exposure he was attacked with catarrh and dyspepsia, from which he is still suffering. About the 1st of July he reached Huntsville, Ala., and was made Orderly to Captain C. C. Gilbert, Inspector General of the Army of the Cumberland, and returned with him to Nashville: they went

thence to Jonesville by boat and at Harpeth Shoals they were notified of danger of capture and went back to Nashville, riding across the country and arriving the next morning. Mr. Dervin went next to Gainesville and afterwards to Louisville, remaining there until August 25th, when he went to Richmond, Ky., with the horses of the Captain and himself. While he was there the fight at Rodgersville near Richmond, Aug. 30, 1862, took place, where General Nelson was wounded, and after Mr. Dervin's return to Louisville, he witnessed the shooting of Nelson in the Gault House by Jeff C. Davis. Nelson lived about 20 minutes. While acting as Orderly to Captain Gilbert, Mr. Dervin was sent with dispatches to General Boyle and was stopped by a patrol guard of 13 men and ordered to barracks: he refused to comply, a fight followed and Mr. Dervin passed the guard, running towards Boyle's headquarters to find himself in another scrimmage with another guard of 11 men, raw recruits, who did not know that an Orderly with dispatches must not be hindered, and Mr. Dervin drew his revolver, after being roughly handled, but was prevented from firing by Lieutenant Harrington of the 22d Kentucky, who caught his arm: he hopes this account will meet the attention of that officer and wishes him to receive his sincere thanks for preventing murder. But Mr. Dervin was locked up in the barracks prison with disreputable characters and he rebelled, bringing on another skirmish with authorities in which several officers joined. (On taking inventory, Mr. Dervin found that in the street encounter he had lost \$11 in greenbacks, a silver-mounted revolver and his vest.) He had no alternative but to surrender, the officer in charge refusing to send to headquarters to ascertain who he was, but he found opportunity to send a letter to General Gilbert by an apple-boy, to whom he gave

a dollar and in a few minutes orders for his release came from his superior officer. He demanded his property, but his money and vest had not been turned over by the officer of the guard. On the order of the General the money was made good by the commandant of the barracks and, three weeks after, he recovered his revolver from the lieutenant who had taken it from him. He acted as Orderly with Gilbert at Perryville, his chief being in command of a corps. Mr. Dervin went on to Nashville and, under special order for all detached men to return to their regiments, he took leave of General Gilbert Nov. 27, 1862. He reported to Captain Barry of Company F, and was soon after made Corporal. He was in the skirmishing prior to and at the battle of Murfreesboro, and was carried from the field by the 1st and 2d Sergeants of his company, having received three minie balls and two Mississippi rifle balls; the latter breaking the fibula of his right leg, also cutting the cord in the back of the leg and making a fracture on the side of the tibia. He lay on the open field until Saturday night and on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, 1863, awoke in pain and hungry. He ate a small quantity of food and gave all the money he had—two dollars—to be taken to Nashville, a distance of 26 miles, over corduroy roads in swamps, and after lying all night on the sidewalk in the rain without food, he was finally admitted to hospital No. 20, where Dr. Fish gave him the kindest attention. He was sent to Louisville for examination for furlough and condemned as permanently disabled. He received final discharge and returned to his home. He has suffered ever since from his injuries and also from the diseases mentioned, being disabled about eight-tenths of his capacity to labor. As soon as able to attend to business he engaged in the sale of groceries, associated with his brother, until March, 1864,

when he went to Missouri. He was occupied there in a sawmill until he met with an accident; he stumbled on his injured leg, which flew back and threw him on a circular saw which nearly took his arm off. He was laid up more than a year and found himself obliged to learn a trade, and he has since operated as a painter, paper-hanger and whitener. He has served three times as Delegate to Department Encampments; he has also served under Commander Weissert as Assistant Inspector of the Department of Wisconsin. Mr. Dervin claims blood connection with the new prime minister of Germany through their mothers, both being named O'Donnell and there being but one stock of that name in Ireland. It is not a matter of pride, as he states that he "would rather be a Corporal in the U. S. service than prime minister of an Empire."

Mr. Dervin was married Feb. 10, 1867, to Mary B. Dillon of St. Louis, Mo., and their children are named Alice, William T., Margaret Eugenia and Arthur. The oldest son is assistant postmaster at Watertown and the oldest daughter is a teacher in the city. James Dillon, deceased, father of Mrs. Dervin, was a soldier in the 59th Illinois Infantry; he emigrated to America when his daughter was about two years old. Mr. Dervin is an excellent citizen and sustains in private life the quality of his career as a soldier, recording "that he left the service of his country with the greatest reluctance."



JULIUS N. BARTLETT, Watertown, Wis., Senior Vice-Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 94, (1889) was born May 30, 1833, in Riga, Genesee Co., New York. He is of English descent in the paternal line and supposes that his great grandfather, Josiah Bartlett, one of

the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born in England. His father, Crowell Bartlett, was born Oct. 20, 1810, and died March 14, 1880. His mother, Marietta E. Miner, before marriage, was born in Lenox, Mass., April 23, 1812, and was of a Scotch family. The marriage of the parents took place Nov. 9, 1831. Jacob, father of Crowell, was a native of New Hampshire.

Julius was reared on a farm and accompanied his parents to Wisconsin in the fall of 1847. They located on a farm in the uncleared forest in Milford, Jefferson county, where he did pioneer work on 100 acres of heavy timber. When he was 21 years old he went to the west village of Waupun to paint in a plow and fanning mill factory, going home in the fall and in 1855 went to Black River Falls where he spent two years and, returning to his father's place, worked on the farm until he determined to become a soldier. Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, 29th Wisconsin Infantry, and went into rendezvous at Camp Randall, where he remained until he left the State for Helena, Ark. At Watertown, while on duty, he took cold and was sent to the hospital with tonsillitis, where Dr. Addison removed the tonsils. On his recovery, about January, 1863, he rejoined his regiment in time to take part in the White River expedition where the entire regiment was on guard duty through a whole night and until 11 o'clock the next day. Bloody flux, sore throat and other difficulties, resulting from exposure in a snowstorm, sent him again to hospital at Helena and he was discharged Feb. 11, 1863. He was sent to Memphis where Mrs. Harvey met him with her carriage and carried him in her arms to the Beal street hospital where he received the best possible treatment under her personal supervision. When he started for Wisconsin he was unable to walk alone and on the boat was discovered in a help-

less condition by a man on board named Jones, from Toledo, Ohio, who took him in his arms, carried him to his berth, took care of him all night and until arrival at Cairo, going with him to Chicago. There he was taken in charge by another man who carried him to a restaurant which he conducted, given some milk and placed in a bed to rest until it became necessary for him to set out for his destination. He was taken to the depot and found that his host would accept no compensation. On arrival at Milford his brother-in-law took him to his home where his careful sister placed him on a feather bed, but he was so unaccustomed to such luxuries that he was obliged to ask for blankets on the floor. His recovery was very slow and months elapsed before he could perform any labor. In 1863 he applied for a pension to be rejected. (The application was renewed in 1866 to meet the same fate but, under the administration of Corporal Tanner, it was allowed within 30 days, his papers bearing date of April 27, 1889). In the fall he accompanied a Deputy Provost Marshal to serve papers on drafted men where trouble had been threatened, the copperhead fraternity predominating there. But, although they were "hard citizens" no trouble was had. He was married Feb. 22, 1860, to Sarah J. Fitch of Watertown. Her father was born in England and her mother in Pennsylvania. Three children were born of their union of whom one survives—William—who takes care of his parents.



ALBERT S. HEARN, proprietor and editor of the Dodgeville, Wis., *Chronicle*, Postmaster at that place and member of G. A. R. Post No. 109, was born near Cadiz, Ohio, Oct. 8, 1846. His father, Launcelot Hearn, was born in Mary-

land and went, in boyhood, to Ohio. The maternal grandparents went from Virginia to Cadiz in 1802 and in the latter place the mother, (Barbara Urquhart, before marriage) was born. To her and her husband 11 children were born. Five sons were in the service: John G. enlisted in the 28th Kentucky Infantry and served three years; he was a slaveholder in Tennessee at the commencement of the war and a railroad contractor; came to Louisville, Kentucky, in May, 1861, and enlisted in the Union army; was captured by John Morgan at Gallatin, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1862, with 300 of his regiment, and sent to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, as a paroled prisoner; was afterwards exchanged and served with his regiment, participating in the Atlanta campaign and in the battles of Franklin and Nashville under General Thomas. Edward H. was a Lieutenant in Company E, 16th Ohio Infantry; he was a newspaper man until 1860, and practiced law; he died in the service at Nashville; James F. was in Missouri when the war broke out, came home and enlisted in Company B, 30th Ohio in 1861, and served three years; he is deceased. William, third in order of birth, died in 1859. W. B. Hearn is proprietor of the *Cadiz Republican* and a member of the Ohio Legislature. Melville H. is deceased; he enlisted in Company I, 13th Ohio, April 19, 1861, was a Sergeant and was mortally wounded Sept. 10, 1861, at Carnifex Ferry, W. Va., died seven days later at field hospital and was buried in the vicinity. Ezra died at the age of 19 years. Eliza is deceased; Amanda is Mrs. S. B. Patterson; Mary is unmarried.

Mr. Hearn entered a printing office when 14½ years old and was there employed when he enlisted in the three months service. He enrolled at Cadiz, June 10, 1862, in Company E, 88th Battalion, (short regiment) and was mustered at Columbus where he performed

duty at Camp Chase during the greater part of his period of enlistment, guarding rebel prisoners. He was on one excursion across into Kentucky, (being one of three who made connection with Company A to capture Morgan), reporting at Lexington. He was chiefly on detached duty, and was anxious to see actual service, but had occasion later to change his mind. He was mustered out at Columbus about Sept. 26, 1862, his term having expired. (While guarding prisoners at Camp Chase, his brother John was brought in.) Aug. 29, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company B, 180th Ohio Infantry and was mustered in the same camp as formerly. He went with his regiment to Elk River and Dechard, Tenn., remaining until January, 1865, when the command was attached to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 23d Corps, sent to New Berne and Wilmington, N. C., opening the way for Sherman's army. He was in a fight at Wise's Fork, N. C., where he first saw actual warfare, his earlier service including only scouting and skirmishing with bushwhackers. The regiment joined Sherman at Goldsboro and went with the marching hosts to Raleigh where Johnston surrendered. The regiment went thence to Charlotte, N. C., and performed provost duty until July 13, 1865, when they started for Columbus to be mustered out on the 25th.

On his return home, Mr. Hearn engaged as foreman of the *Steubenville (O.) Gazette*, and was there occupied a year. He then accepted position as foreman of the *Republican* office at Cadiz. In April, 1869, the *Republican* was purchased by himself and brother, the present proprietor, Mr. Hearn continuing with it until February, 1874. At that date he went to Dodgeville, Wis., where he bought the *Dodgeville Chronicle*, (established in 1858), taking possession on March 2, 1874. Sept. 28, 1889, he was appointed Postmaster at Dodgeville

and entered upon his duties in October of the same year.

He was married at Cadiz, Ohio, to Anna E., daughter of William N. and Margaret (Tiernan) Carson. Mrs. Hearn is a native of Jefferson Co., Ohio; they have had three children named Alice (born Sept. 17, 1873), Willie (born at Dodgeville, Feb. 1, 1878, died Sept. 12th following), and Clara B. (born Dec. 13, 1879). Mrs. Hearn is an active member of the W. R. C. at Dodgeville.



BT. PRIDEAUX, lumber merchant at Mineral Point, Wis., and member of G. A. R. Post No. 125, was born at Dodgeville, Wis., Sept. 4, 1842. His parents, Henry and Ann (Trelor) Prideaux, were both natives of England and in the paternal line tradition states that the descent is French. They were married in England, and after the birth of one child, William, they came in 1837 to America. Elizabeth A. is the second in order of birth; (her husband, John J. Leccc, was a soldier in Company C, 31st Wisconsin Infantry;) Richard, Jane, B. T., Sarah, Francis J. (deceased), and Mary H. are named in their order of birth. The parents located at Dodgeville, Wis., and afterwards removed to Linden, Iowa county, subsequently returning to Dodgeville, which has been the place of abode since. The father died in July, 1883, aged 70 years and the mother is still living. The senior Prideaux was a miner, working in the mines in this country and in 1850 went to California, remaining several years in the Golden State, returning to Wisconsin in 1863 and going back to California to remain two years. The son obtained his education in the schools of Dodgeville and there learned the business of a tinner. In 1876 he established himself at Mineral

Point, combining the business of a tinner and hardware merchant until 1883, when he sold out and went to Lake Mills to engage in the hardware business, which he sold at the end of two years, returning to Mineral Point and buying his present interest with J. D. Martin, which firm is still doing a prosperous business under the style of J. D. Martin & Co., and in addition to all commodities of the lumber business, traffic in other builders materials.

Aug. 14, 1862, Mr. Prideaux enlisted from Dodgeville in Company C, 31st Wisconsin Infantry, and went into camp at Prairie du Chien, where he was mustered. A portion of the regiment went to Madison and the remainder to Racine, being stationed at those places to make up the complement. Upon going to the front the regiment went to Columbus, Ky., drilled and performed other duty, and there Mr. Prideaux was taken sick, placed in the regimental hospital and after four weeks was sent home on a furlough, rejoining his command at Murfreesboro. The regiment went thence to Nashville and did provost duty and, July 20, 1864, received orders to join the command of Sherman, whom they met at Peach Tree Creek, and on the day of that battle were attached to the 20th Corps and fought through the campaign under the grim old commander, who to-day, (1889) is the sole representative of the old war horses remaining. The 31st went on the march to the sea. Mr. Prideaux was in all the activities of his regiment throughout the siege of Atlanta, and participated in all the experiences which overtook his column in the footrace to Savannah; he fought at Averysboro and Bentonville, and on the march through the Carolinas was continually under fire. After reaching the North, after tramping through Virginia, Mr. Prideaux was in the Grand Review and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., receiving discharge and pay at Madison, July

7, 1865. At Columbus Mr. Prideaux was detached from his company and performed provost duty, and after his return after his illness he did not lose a day of service until finally discharged.

He was married at Mineral Point in 1872 to Louisa, daughter of James and Mary Martin. She was born in Mineral Point and her parents were from Cornwall, England. Mr. and Mrs. Prideaux have four surviving children; Iva Bernice was born in October, 1880; Nettie in March, 1882; Jessie in July, 1885; Benjamin Harrison in December, 1887. Henry E. and Guy S. are deceased. Mr. Prideaux has been Adjutant of his Post three years; he is a Chapter Mason and has taken the Council degrees; he is present Master of the Blue Lodge, having held the position two years.



CHARLES C. CUNNINGHAM, Monroe, Wis. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, John Dunlap Cunningham, the grandfather of Mr. Cunningham, whose name leads this account, came to America from London. He was a representative of the ancient, noble and honored house of Glen Cairn, which carried on its heraldic insignia the motto "Over; Fork Over." He was the betrothed of a lady of noble connection who severed the alliance on learning that he intended making the New World his home, and she sent the engagement ring to his sister at Paisley, Scotland. He applied his fortune to the development of business opportunities in New York, making several trips to the Old World, his sister Eliza accompanying him to America. He had an intimate friend named James Scott to whom he loaned a considerable sum of money. One day, at Newburgh on the Hudson, he met Angelia, daughter of Colonel

Huyck, a friend of Washington, fell in love with and in 1798, married the celebrated beauty, whose ancestors came from Holland. Their children, James Scott and Catalina, were born respectively in June, 1799, and February, 1801, the mother dying soon after the birth of the daughter, Catalina. The sister referred to above, married Judge Yates of Albany and in their family the two motherless children were reared. Not long after, their father went to Charleston to attend to his business with James Scott and died just before the vessel reached port. His body was taken in charge by Scott, buried and then his friend, possessing himself of his money, papers and a miniature of his wife painted on ivory and cased in gold, departed from the country and was never afterwards heard from. The associations of the orphaned children in the family of Judge Yates were of the highest type socially and James Scott Cunningham studied law with his uncle. But he disliked the profession and devoted himself to the manufacture of fine cabinet work as soon as he was master of his own time. He located his business in New York, where he assisted in the manufacture of the first organ of Trinity Church, which was burned in the great fire in that city. In 1822 he married Cynthia, only daughter of Peter Wyckoff, one of three brothers who came from Holland long before the war of the Revolution and settled in New Jersey, near New Brunswick. His ancestors were French who fled to Holland during the Reign of Terror in France. Of the marriage, eight children were born, named in order, Matilda Gertrude, Catalina, James Alexis, Eliza Yates, Fanny, Herman Leonard, John Dunlap and Charles C. The latter was born in the City of New York Dec. 10, 1841.

His parents removed in 1857 to near Monticello, Wis., where Mr. Cunningham utilized his

fine education in teaching, as favorable opportunities occurred. (He has since met many, prominent in the broad West to whom he had taught the rudiments of education and who remembered him with the most gratifying interest.) He remained under parental authority until he enlisted at Monroe, Sept. 19, 1861, in the 5th Wisconsin Battery. The following roster of the engagements in which Mr. Cunningham participated forms a fine outline of the military service performed by the command to which he belonged. It includes New Madrid, Mo., Farmington, Miss., Perryville and Lancaster, Ky., Nolensville, Stone River, Liberty Gap and Tullahoma, Tenn., Chickamauga, Ga., Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Buzard's Roost, Tenn., Resaca, Rome, Dallas Woods, Big Shanty, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Vining's Station, Peach Tree Creek, Ga., the March to the Sea and the fight at Bentonville, N. C. This involved the movements in a route which might be called a circle. Mr. Cunningham traversed Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, South and North Carolina, Virginia and the States on the return to Wisconsin, a distance and journey which would look appalling to a man setting out upon it for a trip of observation. But when it is considered that it was a necessity and under military stringencies with all the risks and dangers of operations in the country of an enemy, its proportions may be comprehended. Mr. Cunningham drilled in light and heavy artillery practice and in infantry tactics, aided in building fortifications (sometimes under rebel fire); at Stone River he was captured to be retaken by Union cavalry after a few hours, and, soon after, while separated from his command, was chased by a Texan ranger on horseback, and was entirely without side arms; his pursuer shot a soldier near him, but on observing his youth-

ful appearance remarked "that he would spare his young life." Dec. 27, 1863, he veteranized and took his furlough of 30 days, which he spent in Wisconsin. At Atlanta he was ill and was granted by General Thomas a 30-day furlough. On his return he found communications had been cut off and, soon after, orders were issued for all absent men on their way to their respective commands to remain at Nashville, but he made his way on top of a freight car to Atlanta, where he cast his maiden vote for Lincoln. En route he made the acquaintance of relatives of Governor Vance of North Carolina, who assured him of assistance if he should be taken prisoner. But he refused unless his comrades could have the same aid, especially Clark Baker. He was in the final parade at Washington and received honorable discharge June 14, 1865.

After resuming connection with civil life, he engaged in farming in Sylvester Township, selling out in June, 1875, when he removed to Vineland, N. J., and engaged in fruit farming. He went later to Tarrytown on the Hudson and to Keyport, N. J., but returned to Vineland in a vain hope of restoring the health of his wife; she died in August, 1882, and Mr. Cunningham traveled a year through the South. He has the habits, tastes and culture of a gentleman and since the death of Mrs. Cunningham has indulged his inclinations to pursue, so far as possible, the life of an artist.

In all his journeyings he takes sketches of scenery and on reaching his home in Monroe he finishes them in oil, his collection containing scenes endeared to him through personal association.

He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, Order of United Workmen and Odd Fellows. His character is one that renders him a reliable friend; his culture and inherited and acquired refinement make him a profitable acquaintance,

and his geniality and general good comradeship secure for him the confidence and esteem of those who, with himself, made common cause of their country's need.

He was married at Orangeville, Ill., Nov. 4, 1868, to Keziah, daughter of George and Lucinda (Forsyth) Eley. She was born in Ohio and died in Vineland, N. J., Aug. 24, 1882. She was the mother of five children, three surviving her. Herman Leonard was born April 24, 1870; George Eley was born Jan. 25, 1872; Gertrude Leslie was born July 26, 1874; Genevieve and Harry died in infancy.



SILAS S. HAYFORD, Whitewater, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 31, was born at Parma, Monroe Co., New York, March 8, 1842, and is the son of Solomon and Sabrina (Hyde) Hayford. His parents were Yankees and were farmers, the son being brought up as a farmer's son until he became a soldier, which he did at the age of 19 years. Dec. 18, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, 13th New York Infantry, which was one of the first commands to reach the scene of activities on the breaking out of the war and which he joined as a recruit, at Fort Corcoran, Va. In the spring of 1862 the command moved under McClellan to the campaign of the Peninsula and Mr. Hayford was in the action there April 4th. On that day of the siege he was taken sick and sent to hospital at New York City, where he remained four weeks, when he received a furlough to return home and remained there until July 7th. When he left Fort Corcoran for Yorktown, the march was made through a heavy rainstorm and the tramp of 40 miles so injured him as to cause his illness.

He rejoined his regiment at Harrison's Landing, Va., the command being there to take part

in the actions that followed the peninsular campaign. After the expiration of eight days he was again taken sick and sent to West Philadelphia hospital where he remained seven months. His regiment was then with Burnside at Falmouth, whither he returned and where he remained until the expiration of his term; he was mustered out at Rochester, (where he enlisted,) May 11, 1863. He resumed farming, conducting his operations as best he could in his disabled condition until 1872, when he removed to Wisconsin, locating in Whitewater. He was married Sept. 25, 1860, to Martha A. Munger of Parma, New York, and they have five surviving children. The eldest is married and is now Mrs. Ellen Fuller. The others are named Cecil S., Edwin R., Frederick A. and Florence N. Mr. Hayford is an enthusiastic supporter of Grand Army work and was a charter member of the Post at Whitewater.



WILLIAM C. LAMORE, Belleville, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 121, was born in Richmond, Chittenden Co., Vermont, March 24, 1824. His father, Lewis Lamore, was of French descent and the mother, Lucy Lamore, was born of Connecticut lineage. The son was 12 years old when he bade farewell to the Green Mountain State and he resided in Wellington, Darien Co., Ohio, whither he went with his parents and when 21 years old, went to Wisconsin and located in Rock county, removing from Janesville to Belleville in 1886.

He enlisted at Cooktown, Rock county, in December, 1863, in Company K, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, and joined the battalion about the first of January at Rolla, Mo., and was engaged in escorting mail and supply trains and in ser-

vice against bushwhackers, skirmishing and scouting in numberless instances, which have never been officially recognized as service, as must always be the case in cavalry command. But the regiment had the satisfaction of burning two rebel bridges on the Black River and of destroying large quantities of rebel supplies. They felt that their work was a success and Mr. Lamore is specially gratified to record that he was with the reconnoitering force under Lieutenant-Colonel Dale, who was wounded after a severe fight near Yazoo City. This was in December, 1861, and Mr. Lamore was with the regiment at New Grenada, La., to parole prisoners. In July the command was sent to Louisiana and Texas to aid in the reconstructing of affairs, and it was engaged in that business under General Custer until the last of October when they started for home and Mr. Lamore was mustered out at Madison in December, 1865.

He was married July 1, 1847, to Charlotte, daughter of John W. and Sophronia Fisher, and their children are named Wallace B. and Ida. Mrs. Fisher was born in the State of New York. Since the war Mr. Lamore has been variously engaged in business, has operated in agriculture and selling shoes, and is now the proprietor of the only livery and sale and feed stables in Belleville.



WILLIAM H. EVANS, attorney at Prairie du Chien, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 37, was born at Petersburg, Va., Nov. 3, 1812, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Hall) Evans. His earliest ancestor in the father's line went from Wales to Ireland, whither the father came to America in 1836, locating in the city of

New York, where he was married. He was a gunsmith and followed his business in several of the large cities of this country and finally located at Clayton, Crawford Co., Wis., in 1856, where he settled on a farm on which he worked as a pioneer and followed his trade. He was prominent in the settlement of the municipal affairs in the town and county which he assisted to organize, officiated as School Superintendent, served as Justice more than 20 years and lived until Nov. 22, 1889, about a week before the compilation of this sketch. He was 82 years of age. The mother is living in Ohio. Three of their children lived to maturity: Phebe A., wife of D. M. Twining, Maria now deceased, and Mr. Evans of this account.

The son was raised to manhood under the circumstances mentioned in his father's career, received such education as the schools of that period afforded, and attended school in Cincinnati, Galena, Natchez, St. Louis and other places where his father was in business prior to coming to Wisconsin. He engaged in farming after removal to Wisconsin until he enlisted. Aug. 15, 1862, he enrolled in Company D, 31st Wisconsin Infantry, being mustered at Prairie du Chien, going thence to rendezvous at Racine, Nov. 14, 1862, where the winter was passed. March 4, 1863, the regiment started for the front, and passed the summer in military duty at Fort Halleck, Columbus. The service included encounters with guerrillas, scouting and skirmishing, expeditions of varied character and camp duty until orders were received to proceed to Nashville, after which the regiment was broken up for detached service, the organization being retained at Murfreesboro. The company to which Mr. Evans belonged was stationed at Fosterville, remained there until April 22, 1864, went to Wartrace, went thence after guarding a bridge until June 6th to Nashville and started for

active warfare in front of Atlanta, July 16th, arriving at Peach Tree Creek July 20th, and, taking position in the trenches before the city, remained under fire until the close of the campaign, Sept. 4, 1864. (July 30th he was wounded slightly in the head by a bullet which knocked him over, and of which a furrow is traceable in the skull. He was incapacitated from duty but a short time.) Mr. Evans was attacked with chronic bowel complaint on the march to Peach Tree Creek, and although he was in the movements around Atlanta he grew constantly worse until he was removed from active service by an order of General Sherman, which relieved all men suffering from any ailment, preparatory to the movement through the rebel country to the sea. Mr. Evans was sent to Nashville, and a month later, put on detached duty as Mounted Orderly in the personal service of the Provost Marshal at Nashville. June 9, 1865, he started to connect with his regiment, but on arrival at Louisville found the regiment had gone home and he proceeded to Madison to be discharged July 7, 1865.

He returned to the occupations of civil life, working his farm and manufacturing lime and lumber, meanwhile preparing for admission to the Bar, which ceremonial was performed in 1873. In the same year he was elected to the Legislature and served a term. In 1875 he was a candidate for District Attorney and the following year was elected to office. In 1877 he located his home and law business at Prairie du Chien and has officiated as District Attorney eight years—four terms—and in 1887 was made City Attorney. Mr. Evans represents an excellent type of citizenship. He has inherited the sturdy integrity of his Welsh forbears and the candid, free and hearty temperament of the race of Scotch-Irish to which his mother belonged. (Her

father, James Edwards, was born in Ireland, was a rebel in 1798 and was killed by the officers of the king. His wife was Mary Edwards before marriage.)

Mr. Evans was married at Rising Sun, Crawford Co., Wis., to Mary J., daughter of Michael and Catherine (McGuire) Flanagan, a native of County Galway, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have eight living children as follows: Joseph P., born March 4, 1868; William M., Sept. 6, 1870; Frederick J., Jan. 3, 1872; Mary Ellen, Oct. 16, 1873; Francis, May 17, 1877; Catherine E., March 15, 1879; Charles P., Jan. 18, 1882; Norah C., Feb. 17, 1884. Frances Mary and Eugene died in infancy.



S W. ROGERS, Proprietor of the Fennimore House at Fennimore, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 173, was born in Yates County, New York. His parents, Joseph G. and Minerva (Noble) Rogers, were born in Vermont, were married there and removed successively to Pennsylvania, New York, White Pigeon, Michigan, and, in October, 1812, to Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, and, after 14 years to Lancaster in Grant county. Both died there, having been the parents of nine children. L. N. Rogers, a resident of Grant county, is the oldest; Lucinda Brown died in 1843; Livona married Willard C. Roff of Newark, New Jersey; Geo. P. died in 1842; Francis E., Mrs. Mariette McCreary, L. C. Rogers, S. W. and Emma M., wife of E. S. Morse, are the others. David Noble, maternal grandfather of Mr. Rogers, was very wealthy and his deep interest and understanding of the financial resources of the Government induced him to equip and pay a regiment through two

years of the Revolution, but he was never reimbursed. The father of Mr. Rogers served through the war of 1812 and one of his daughters, Mrs. E. M. Morse, is the occupant of land for which he received a warrant from the United States. He was a cooper and died in 1887 at 86 years of age; his wife died April 15, 1879, aged 81 years.

Mr. Rogers was reared on a farm and obtained a common school education, and he was engaged in his business as an agriculturist when the war came on. He enlisted Aug. 11, 1862, in Company A, 20th Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered at Madison and went thence to barracks at St. Louis, where he drilled and performed other military duty until he suffered sunstroke, was taken to the hospital and remained unconscious nine days. When able to travel, he went to St. Louis where he enjoyed the privilege of sleeping in a slave-pen. He went on to Springfield, was taken sick and prostrated 11 days. The attack was made at Springfield by Marmaduke and Hindman while Mr. Rogers was convalescent, and he assisted in the defense. He rejoined his regiment at Forsythe, Ark., and, soon after found himself in pursuit of bushwhackers and guerrillas in Missouri and Arkansas; this service continued until June 3d, when the regiment moved to take position in the trenches near Vicksburg, and Mr. Rogers served there, chiefly in labor under rebel fire, until the fall of Vicksburg. On the night of his arrival there he was on picket and could see the shells dropping into the city. He was afterwards in the expedition to Yazoo City and went to Fort Hudson and Morganzia. The regiment was ordered to Spanish Fort, but the illness of Mr. Rogers prevented his going and he was sent home on sick furlough; after his arrival in Wisconsin he was desperately ill for three months and finally reported to the Provost Marshal of Wis-

consin and was ordered to Harvey hospital, whence he was assigned to the 146th Company, 2d Battery, Veteran Reserve Corps, and afterwards performed duty in hospital. Later he went to hospital at Prairie du Chien, where he was mustered out Aug. 18, 1865.

On returning to his home he resumed farming for two years, when he set up the business of a tinner in Fennimore, selling out at the end of two years. He traveled sometime for his health, meanwhile selling his farm and he afterwards entered into partnership with Mr. Loney in trade. This relation was dissolved after two years, and he conducted his interests singly until 1877, when he went out of the business. He spent some time in the employ of the railroad corporation which was running a new road through Fennimore and in 1879 went to Dakota, took up a homestead and tree claim and remained there six years. He then returned to Fennimore and invested his capital in the hotel of which he is present proprietor. He has probably traveled by team as much as any man to be found. He made his first journey from Rushville, New York, to White Pigeon in a wagon and in 1842 traveled with an ox-team thence to Brookfield Junction, Wisconsin, and to Fennimore in 1857 with two yoke of cattle. His journey to Dakota and back was made with a team. He belongs to the fraternity of Masons and with his wife, is a member of the M. E. Church. He was married at North Lancaster, in March, 1857, to Mary F., daughter of George and Eleanor Luce, and a native of Venango Co., Pennsylvania. Artilla, only child of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, is the wife of Dr. A. B. Bailey, a physician at Fennimore.





William C. Swain

WILLIAM CHESTER SWAIN, Milwaukee, Wis., member of E. B. Wolecott Post No. 1, was born April 22, 1832, at Halifax, Vermont. That place was also the birthplace of his father, Chipman Swain, the father of the latter being Joseph Swain, a native of Wenham, Mass., born in 1754, who married Millicent, daughter of James Barrett, Jr., the son of Colonel James Barrett, who was a militia commander in the battle of Concord in 1775, June 17th. Rev. Joseph Swain, the father of Joseph, was born at Reading, Mass., in 1723, was a clergyman of the Congregational church and preached about 40 years at Wenham, Mass. His father, John Swain, was born in Reading in 1698, and was the son of Benjamin Swain, born in the same place in 1668, his father, Major Jeremiah Swain, having been born at Charlestown, Mass., in 1641. He was famous in the King Philip war and at one time was in command of the whole body of Colonial troops. His father, Jeremiah S., came from England to Charlestown in 1638, and was one of the founders of Reading about 1644. Elizabeth Chipman, wife of Rev. Joseph Swain, was the daughter of Rev. John Chipman, who preached 60 years in Beverly, Mass., and was the grandson of John Chipman, who came from England and married Hope, daughter of John Howland and Elizabeth Tillie, passengers on the Mayflower and who were married in America. Dancy Gilbert Swain, mother of Mr. Swain, was seventh in descent from William Gilbert, who was "made a freeman" in Windsor, Conn., in 1640; her mother, Hannah Fox before marriage, was, according to a family tradition, descended from the author of "Fox' Book of Martyrs." Chipman Swain was a farmer until he became Superintendent of the Vermont State prison at Windsor, serving from 1842 to 1845; he was also Sheriff of Windham county for 14 years, and a pension

agent for the soldiers of the Revolution. Four of his ten children died in infancy. Jerusha E., George G., Lucy A., William C., James P. and Samuel G. reached mature life. Jerusha became a missionary among the Cherokee Indians, laboring as such ten years. George went to Wisconsin and was Assemblyman from Sauk county for three years; he is now Fuel Agent of the C. & N. W. R. R. for Iowa; James P. was a Lieutenant in the 8th New York Cavalry and died after parole from a rebel prison in 1864; Samuel G. served in the 12th Wisconsin Infantry and was 2d Lieutenant of a colored regiment; he is a postal clerk between Chicago and Winona, Minn.; the three brothers enlisted in three different regiments from different States about the same time, neither knowing of the others' purpose.

Mr. Swain was reared at home and, when 15, began to learn the printing business in Windsor, serving a regular apprenticeship, according to custom. From 1858 to 1860, he was foreman of the office of the Albany *Statesman* and, in the year last named, went to Pittsfield, Mass., and assumed charge of the printing department of the Berkshire *County Eagle*. In 1861, in company with Elijah Hobart of Albany, he began his first work in the war and they recruited a company for Berdan's Sharpshooters, of which his comrade was made Captain and himself, 2d Lieutenant. The organization was consolidated with the 93d New York as Company B, rendezvoused at Albany and in March, 1862, was sent to Washington and assigned to Casey's Division, Palmer's Brigade, and Keyes' (4th) Corps. The command went to Fortress Monroe, Newport News and the Peninsular campaign, fighting at Williamsburg first after skirmishing on the way thither, and the regiment was afterwards on duty at White House and Harrison's Landing after the retreat. Mr. Swain was in the actions at Antietam, Fred-

ericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At Warrenton he was detached and sent to draft rendezvous in New York harbor, where he remained about a year and a half. For several months he was engaged in transporting drafted men to their respective commands and was afterwards made chief engineer on Hart's Island, where his term of enlistment expired, in November, 1861. He was discharged and hastened to the side of his dying brother in hospital at Annapolis, and, after accompanying his body to Wisconsin, he returned to New York and was commissioned Captain of the 24th U. S. Colored Regiment, in April, 1865. He went with his command to Point Lookout as guard for rebels and after they were paroled, remained in charge of the Point until he was mustered out, Oct. 1, 1865.

He went to Wisconsin and bought a farm in Sauk county on which he raised hops until 1868, a disastrous year for his business, which he abandoned and engaged as foreman of the printing office of the *Daily News*, at Milwaukee. In 1878 he opened an office in his own behalf, the firm being Symes, Swain & Co.; their relations continued until 1885, when it became Swain & Tate, as at present. (1890.) They transact a general book and job printing business. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and has served as Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, as Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter and as Eminent Commander of the Commandery; for eight years he has presided over one of the Scottish Rite Bodies of Milwaukee, and for seven years has acted in the capacity of Reporter of Correspondence for the Grand Chapter and the Grand Commandery.

He was married June 14, 1877, at Lake Mills, Wis., to Olive E., daughter of Edwin S. and Olive S. (Egerton) Brayton, who is a representative of old Puritan stock. Three children

were born of this union, the youngest of whom, George C., died in infancy; Catherine E. and Mary B. survive. The wife and mother died June 6, 1886. The portrait of Mr. Swain appears on page 310. It is an honor to the military records of the soldiers of the Union. Descended from Puritan ancestors, reared under New England influences, fighting to preserve his heritage of liberty, bringing his manhood's strength and ambitions to the development of the West, Mr. Swain represents American citizenship of the highest type.



JACOB WARNER, Monticello, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 113, was born in Madison Co., New York, May 4, 1837, and is of Holland Dutch extraction in both lines of descent. His father and mother, Jacob and Maria (Collyer) Warner, were both born in the State of New York. The former was a tanner and currier and removed to Wisconsin in 1845; he located on a farm in Sylvester, Green county, effecting a later removal in 1854 to a farm near New Glarus where the father died Jan. 26, 1861; the mother died Feb. 15, 1882, at the home of her son in Monticello, aged 81 years.

Mr. Warner passed his early life as a farmer boy until he enlisted June 7, 1861, in Company C, 3d Wisconsin Infantry and was a member of one of the first companies that left the county, enlisting for three years. He was mustered at Fond du Lac, and left the State July 12th for Hagerstown, Md., and Harper's Ferry, performing picket duty on the Potomac and engaging in one little scrimmage at the Ferry. In the fall the regiment went to Frederick City, Md., where their presence prevented the convening of the legislature which intended to vote the State out of the Union. In March,

1862, they crossed into Virginia, going to Charleston and Winchester, where Banks was in a fight. The 3d followed the enemy, returning to Strasburg where they had a smart skirmish with rebel cavalry, moving back to Winchester and Mr. Warner was in the successive activities until Martinsburg was reached. Their next action was at Cedar Mountain and they afterwards marched to Manassas, where they witnessed the second Bull Run fight. They were sent forward to the defense of Washington, received orders to follow the rebels to Antietam, and Mr. Warner took part in that splendid battle. He afterwards performed picket duty on the Potomac until January, 1863, when they went into camp at Stafford C. H., and in the spring went to the campaign on the Rappahannock. He was in the activities along the river prior to the final disaster at Chancellorsville, where he was wounded May 4th, a ball striking him in the left ankle. The Union troops withdrew, leaving their wounded and dead and 13 days after his comrades came under flag of truce and removed him. The wounded were all prisoners of war and as soon as possible were paroled by rebel officers. Mr. Warner was taken to the field hospital where his foot was amputated and he was sent to hospital at Washington where he remained until his leg had healed, when he received honorable discharge, minus a good foot, Aug. 25, 1863. He had four brothers in the civil war and, let the biographer arrest the pen a moment to call attention to the quality of blood and patriotism which sent five sons from one family to defend the flag. John I. Warner enlisted in 1862 in the 3d Wisconsin Cavalry; Andrew enlisted at the outbreak of the war, enrolling for three months and re-enlisting for three years in the same company and regiment; he was wounded in the left leg; William H. enlisted in 1862 in Company K, 22d Wisconsin Infantry, wa-

taken sick at Nashville and died in the hospital. James L. enlisted in the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, was discharged with heart disease May 13, 1863, and on recovery re-enlisted in Company A, 27th Wisconsin Infantry, and was with his command until killed in front of Petersburg, June 19, 1864. Mr. Warner was a good soldier and is an enthusiastic Grand Army man. He wishes to record that, when Jackson attacked his command at Winchester, several of his comrades were captured, named Philip Morris, Robert McFarland and John Waldo.

Mr. Warner was married March 14, 1865, to Cynthia, daughter of Noah and Marion Elizabeth Chapman and who died July 13, 1870, without children. Mr. Warner was again married Aug. 21, 18—, to Charlotte E. (Martin) Date. She has three children by a former marriage who form an interesting family. The mother was born May 9, 1850. Her parents were born in England and came to America in 1819.



DAVID GOODRICH JAMES, Richland Center, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 33, was born in Deerfield, Rockingham Co., N. H., Aug. 3, 1813, and removed to Richland county, Wis., in 1855, with his parents, George H. and Louise E. (Hurd) James. After he had passed his boyhood, he assisted on his father's farm until he became a soldier. He enlisted Oct. 13, 1861, in Company F, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, and left the State March 12, 1862, for St. Louis, where the regiment was assigned to the command of Grant, who was conducting the campaign prior to the battle of Pittsburg Landing, which was the first initiation of Mr. James into regular warfare. The 16th Wisconsin was in the extreme front of the Division of General Prentiss and was among the first of the Union forces under arms

to repel the rebel attack. The gallantry of the 16th Wisconsin is matter of public record and every man in the command distinguished himself for bravery. Mr. James was next in the siege of Corinth, went to Iuka and going afterwards to fight October 3d and 4th in the battle of Corinth. In November the regiment had become so decimated by sickness and the severities of war that it was consolidated into five companies, Mr. James, who had been promoted to Corporal, being assigned, Nov. 3, 1862, to Company C. (In the spring of 1864 the complement of the regiment was filled by the addition of five companies.) November 28th the regiment removed South and commenced the campaign which had Vicksburg for its ultimatum, which was rendered futile by the surrender of the stores at Holly Springs, the loss of which arrested the advance and the 16th went to Moscow, and thence in January to Memphis and Vicksburg and in February to Lake Providence. Mr. James engaged with his command in labor on the canal, also took part in several skirmishes and performed other military duty until August, when the regiment went again to Vicksburg and about the last of September went to Redbone Church, and performed guard duty on the Big Black River through the winter of 1863-4. In the spring Mr. James passed his veteran furlough in Wisconsin and in April went to rendezvous at Camp Randall, Madison, the regiment assembling at Cairo on the 22d of that month and was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division and 17th Corps, going to Clifton, Tenn.; the Division marched thence to join Sherman at Aekworth, Ga., marching 320 miles to join the great commander, June 8, 1864, having in the train 4,100 cattle for army use. While on the route they encountered Forrest, but no action occurred. June 10th the advance was begun and five days after the series of actions known

to history as Kenesaw Mountain began. Mr. James was in the trenches throughout June and moved July 10th to Sweetwater Creek, taking position on the 20th in line of battle. He was in the fight at Bald Hill under Leggett, (for whom the hill has been named) the 12th and 16th Wisconsin and 20th Illinois making the charge and driving Pat Cleyburn's Division, who had never before suffered defeat, the Wisconsin regiments performing distinguishing service. July 22d Mr. James was on the skirmish line with his company and was captured by the rebels and taken to Andersonville, July 28th, remaining there until September 12th, when he made his escape and wandered about for two weeks, when he was recaptured. During his absence his company was exchanged and he lost his chance, being taken next to Florence. He made his escape again and after two weeks of wandering was chased down by bloodhounds and taken back to Florence, sentenced to receive 50 lashes and only escaped this additional punishment by an accidental change of the guard. Feb. 17, 1865, the ceremony of parole was gone through and the Union prisoners were taken to Wilmington, thence to Ringgold and Goldsboro and thence to the North Branch of the Cape Fear River, the advancing columns of Sherman having spread terror through the rebel camps in Georgia and North Carolina and at the place last named the rebels abandoned them to whatever fate might overtake them, although not a man was able to stand upright or walk. Mr. James was crawling on his hands and knees, bare-footed and bare-headed and covered with rags; and when the Union prisoners from Florence were discovered by a Union cavalry command, it is safe to say their eyes never before encountered such a wretched mass of humanity. Mr. James was in a small squad, of whom 18 men

died the first night after receiving relief. Mr. James went to Annapolis, passing two weeks in a storm on the Atlantic, was sent to parole camp at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where he was furloughed to go home and he passed through Madison on the day of Lincoln's funeral. When he was captured he weighed 168 pounds; when he reached home he weighed 69 pounds. The record of Mr. James in his connection with the war of the rebellion is one to which this meager account is wholly inadequate. When he was mustered out Sept. 19, 1865, it was with the rank of Captain by Brevet, dating Oct. 3, 1862, and his papers state "for conspicuous bravery manifested by him at the battles of Corinth, Miss., and Bald Hill before Atlanta, Ga., at the latter of which he was taken prisoner while endeavoring to hold a rifle pit long enough to enable a wounded comrade to go to the rear."

He returned to Richland Center, learned the tinner's trade and in 1866 became a member of the firm of G. H. & N. L. James which was changed to G. H. & N. L. James & Co. In 1881 he became sole proprietor and has since conducted the leading hardware business at Richland Center. He also deals in farm machinery, wagons and other articles incident to his line of business in his locality. He has been prominent in local municipal politics and has served as a delegate to National and State Republican Conventions. He was one of the chief contractors in building the railroad to Richland Center and has been prominently connected with all public enterprises for the benefit of his locality. In May, 1881, he was made Post Master and served until 1885. He has been Commander of his Post and was elected Junior Vice Commander of the Department of Wisconsin in 1889. He was promoted to Senior Vice Commander in September, 1889, and now occupies

the position. He is advanced in the Order of Masonry to the Royal Arch degree.

His first wife, Ada (Briggs) James, to whom he was married in 1868, died in November, 1869, leaving a son named Oscar B. In 1872 Mr. James married Laura, a sister of his former wife, who is the mother of three daughters named Ada, Beulah and Veda.



EDWARD N. MARSH, Baraboo, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 9, and a prominent real estate dealer, was born June 16, 1833, in Onondaga Co., New York. In the paternal line he is of English lineage, and on the mother's side the blood is Scotch, her birth having occurred in the Highlands, and she accompanied her parents to Nova Scotia, where she was married. Joshua Marsh, grandfather of Mr. Marsh, was born at Braintree, Mass., March 15, 1745, and was married March 24, 1770, at Londonderry, Nova Scotia, to Margaret Corbet, a native of Plymouth, Mass., born Jan. 28, 1752. Joshua Marsh, father of Mr. Marsh of this sketch, was born at Conway, N. S., Aug. 5, 1779, and was married Nov. 1, 1807, at Cornwallis, N. S., to Elizabeth Palmeter, a native of that place, born Jan. 3, 1788, and they had 11 children. Following are their births: John Palmeter, Nov. 3, 1808; Peleg, Nov. 23, 1810; Alexander, April 23, 1813; Margaret, (deceased), Nov. 3, 1815; Susan, March 23, 1818; Mary, Aug. 23, 1820; Lavinia, (deceased), Feb. 12, 1823; Joshua, Jr., July 20, 1825; Ann, (deceased), May 11, 1827; Abigail, May 1, 1830; Edward Nelson, June 16, 1833. Mary married Nathan Paddock, now of Colorado; Susan is the wife of Mr. Kendall; Abigail married Henry Willard of Baraboo; John is in Oregon; Peleg resides at Baraboo, as does Alexander, and

Joshua lives in California. Mr. Marsh is the youngest. The family removed to Lake Co., Ill., in May, 1843, and in 1849 their son went to Baraboo, whither the other members of the family removed in 1862, the parents residing there until their respective demises. In 1849 Mr. Marsh entered the employ of his brother-in-law, Mr. Paddock, in the lumber business, and returned to Illinois in the spring of 1851, engaging there in farming, which he continued until 1854, when he visited Ononadaga county, New York, where he met an old acquaintance who was employed by parties who were running boats on the lakes in central New York, and he engaged in that business, returning to Wisconsin in 1855. He was occupied in lumbering at Baraboo and vicinity, and also as a photographer until impaired health compelled him to obtain employ as a hotel clerk, which was his occupation until the first call of the President for troops when he was among the first to enrol. He enlisted April 16, 1861, the day following the requisition on Wisconsin, entering his name at Baraboo, in Company E, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, and left for Madison April 17th, being the only married man in his company. It was Sunday and his minister, Mr. Thompson, dismissed the congregation to furnish music for the occasion. Until June the time was passed in camp duty at Milwaukee and the regiment left the State on the 9th for Harrisburg and went from Altoona direct to join Patterson, who was preparing for the encounter with the rebels, the first in which Wisconsin troops were in action and where George Drake was killed. (See sketch.) Jackson was driven towards Martinsburg and the regiment remained after Falling Waters near that place. Mr. Marsh was again in line of battle July 15th, marching afterwards to aid in the attempt to check Johnston which was abandoned

by Patterson. He was afterwards in the march to Charleston and Harper's Ferry and to the Monocacy River to guard ferries and received orders with his regiment to proceed to Wisconsin for muster out, his term having expired more than a month before. Mr. Marsh was taken ill at Hagerstown and had not recovered when he reached Wisconsin, but his interest in the progress of the war had not diminished and he devoted much attention to raising a company and was placed on recruiting service. Meanwhile, he enlisted in the 23d Wisconsin Infantry but was thrown out by the medical examiners. He continued to enlist men designed for service in the 5th Wisconsin Cavalry, an organization that never existed in fact and the enlisted men were distributed among other regiments. Mr. Marsh was offered commissions in both the 23d and 6th Wisconsin Infantry but could accept neither on account of physical disability. But he accompanied about 800 unassigned recruits to Leavenworth, Kansas, where about 300 were mounted and commanded by Lieutenant Ehle, the remainder being under Mr. Marsh, who was also mounted. All went to Fort Scott where Mr. Marsh was attacked with hemorrhage, and was cared for by an Indian, who had a little knowledge of medicine, there being no physician available. Soon after arrival the troops were sent to quell the Indian disturbances on the plains, but Mr. Marsh was detailed for service in the Commissary Department, where he continued until impaired health imperatively demanded his discharge in 1864.

He returned to Baraboo and in 1865 started an enterprise at Devil's Lake, Sauk Co., Wis., where he transacted business until 1868, when he sold his resort which had become popular beyond his hopes or expectations. He bought hotel property in Baraboo which he managed until 1870 when he again sold and went to

Mauston, Wis., and conducted the interests of a hotel a year. He went next to Elkhart, Sheboygan Co., Wis., and initiated another enterprise in the way of a summer resort. He erected a large hotel which he managed until 1874. In that year he engaged in the same business at Milwaukee, struggling through the period of financial stringency, his affairs finally going by the board and he was glad to obtain a position on the police force in which he operated from 1876 to 1877; he went next to Colorado and managed a hotel at Fairplay in South Park, which he conducted successfully two years and returned to Baraboo. He gave his attention to securing a considerable acreage in Dakota on which he lived four years and he has since lived in the city of Baraboo. Jan. 1, 1890, Mr. Marsh became associated with B. N. Robinson in real estate business under the style of Marsh & Robinson, and they at once engaged as real estate and collection agents in which interests they have initiated their business under the most auspicious circumstances. Mr. Marsh has been an Odd Fellow since 1876 and he has been prominent in the affairs of his Post, holding several offices and recently served as Junior Vice-Commander.

He was married at Baraboo, Sept. 1, 1855, by Rev. Warren Cochrane, to Mary A., daughter of Philip and Mary (May) Blake, a native of Devonshire, England, whence she accompanied her parents to America in childhood. The two daughters of the Marsh household are named Effie May and Mabel A.



DAVID D. DAVIES, druggist at Spring Green, Wis., a soldier of the civil war, was born at Blaupant, Cardigan-shire, Wales, Nov. 30, 1840. His father, whose name he bears, died when he was three years

of age, leaving five children, his son of this sketch being the youngest. Daniel and Thomas, the two oldest, came to America about 1851 and settled at Sugar Creek, Armstrong Co., Pa., where they were joined in 1853 by John, David and a sister named Maggie, now the wife of Elias Lewis of Girard, Ohio. The mother, (Eleanor Jones before marriage) took a second husband, with whom she came to America in 1860 and died at Spring Green Oct. 14, 1881.

In the fall of 1854, the family removed to Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa., where they resided until their immigration to Spring Green. They started on their journey in July, 1856, and reached their destination, Sunday, Aug. 3, 1856. (The railroad was not yet completed and that section of the Badger State was in its primeval condition; the town, which is the abode of Mr. Davies and his unbroken trio of brothers, not having reached the dignity of municipality.)

Despite the necessity of exertion for self-maintenance, Mr. Davies recognized that of obtaining such education as he could, and he alternated school attendance with farm labor until 1863, when he became a clerk with S. N. Vedder, postmaster and merchant, and operated as such until he entered the army, Feb. 1, 1865; he enlisted at Madison, Wis., in Company E, 49th Wisconsin Infantry; was mustered at Madison, March 6, 1865, and left the State two days later in the capacity of 2d Sergeant of his company for St. Louis. There the command was ordered to Rolla, Mo., where it performed provost duty, Company E being detailed for special service at that place. In July the company was recalled to the regiment and detailed with Company D as permanent guard in the city of St. Louis, where Mr. Davies performed all varieties of military duty save actual warfare, until discharged. His appointment as 2d Sergeant was dated March 6,

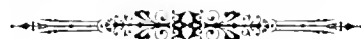
1865; April 6th he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant at Rolla, Mo., and, July 24th, he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant and was discharged as such, Nov. 8, 1865, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis.

He returned to civil life, cherishing a hope of pursuing a course of commercial study in Chicago, but a good opening for business presenting itself, he changed theoretical aspirations for practical and, Dec. 23, 1865, associated with a brother, purchased the interests and relations of a general merchandise enterprise of Col. W. H. Hamilton, successor of S. N. Vedder. The partnership lasted four years, when Mr. Davies became sole proprietor by purchase, being appointed postmaster at the same time, and has since conducted his affairs singly. His native energy, sterling character and business capacity have resulted in the erection of a substantial business, in which the transactions include traffic in drugs, groceries and merchandise.

He has found time for the duties of office and citizenship; from the date of his business investment, Dec. 23, 1865, he served as postmaster to Dec. 25, 1885, a period of 20 years, when he resigned voluntarily. He was retained in active connection with the office until Feb. 10, 1886. Since 1877, he has been Notary Public; on the organization of the G. A. R. Post No. 39 at Spring Green, he was made Commander and served two terms. He has served as Village Treasurer nine years and he had discharged the duties of his official positions in a manner which urged his nomination as candidate for Assemblyman on the Republican ticket for the 1st District of Sauk county. It took the combined efforts of Democrats, Prohibitionists and Anti-Prohibitionists to defeat him; he lost the election by only 69 votes, making a gallant fight and with the consolation of knowing that the best social element

regretted the defeat. His career is one which shows the possibilities open to honesty, industry and well-directed energies in America. When little more than 20 years old, he had served his adopted country as a soldier and had settled himself to his life work as a civilian and factor of the business community and has risen unaided save by his own exertions.

He was married Dec. 31, 1867, to Mattie E., daughter of George and Dotha (Foote) Green, a native of New York. Their children were born as follows: Charles G., Jan. 18, 1876; Stella, Jan. 7, 1878; Pearl, April 4, 1880; two children died in infancy. Mr. Davies is a charter member of Centenary Lodge, No. 100, A. O. U. W., at Spring Green, and has served as Recorder and Master Workman, and is holding the position of Past Master Workman. He has been Treasurer of Spring Green Auxiliary American Bible Society 23 years since its organization in 1867. He has been Delegate to County and State Conventions and is present Secretary of the Soldiers' Relief Committee for Sauk county, serving a second term.



JOHN A. THOMAS, Clerk of Grant Co., Wis., resident at Lancaster, a former soldier of the civil war and once a member of the G. A. R., was born at Smithfield, Fayette Co., Pa., Nov. 23, 1844. His father, Daniel Thomas, was a native of one of the Eastern border States; he was a merchant in the Keystone State, where he married Elizabeth Ochiltree and he died there in 1847. Following is a brief record of his children:—William O., deceased, was the oldest; Orlando was a soldier in Company F, 3d Wisconsin Infantry; Francis was a soldier in Company H, 5th Wisconsin Infantry and became disabled in the service; was afterwards in U. S. mail service and died in

1866; James M., a soldier in Company H, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, returned home and died in 1870; Mr. Thomas of this sketch is the fifth son; Sarah is Mrs. O. P. Wells and Louisa married J. P. Chandler. The mother died in Wisconsin in 1880.

Mr. Thomas was the charge of his mother, who remained unmarried, until he was 11 years old when he found a home with a neighbor and friend of his father, J. M. Thompson, going to school a year. His first employ was in a drug store in Uniontown, Pa., where he operated until 1860, and in September of that year he joined his mother in Grant county, Wisconsin, whither they had gone several years before. One of his brothers was a merchant at Montfort and he found occupation in his service and remained with him until he entered the office of his uncle, Major Ochiltree, as Deputy Register of Deeds of Iowa county, with headquarters at Dodgeville, and he continued in that connection until he decided to enter the army. He enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, in Company C, 31st Wisconsin Infantry, following the example of all his brothers who had enrolled early in the course of the war. The regiment was mustered at Prairie du Chien and sent to Racine, where he was assigned to his regiment (then unfilled.) He performed most varieties of military duty, save that of actual warfare, prior to going to the front at Columbus, Ky. Until the siege of Atlanta the command was engaged in miscellaneous duty, picketing, guarding the river through the hot summer which disabled most of the regiment, scouting, marching to Nashville, thence to La Vergne, Tenn., and to Murfreesboro, making that place headquarters for a long line of patrol guard on the Nashville & Chattanooga R. R., which scouted 30 miles and performed other duty meanwhile. The regiment was united at Murfreesboro, prepara-

tory to a return to Nashville. July 5, 1864, the regiment was ordered to make connection with the troops on the Atlanta campaign, in which Mr. Thomas was a participant throughout; the 31st worked on the fortifications and was constantly under fire until the return of the command to the Chattahoochie River. The regiment entered the city of Atlanta after the evacuation and, after passing the intervening time in escort duty for foraging trains and in other military relations, the command marched out of burning Atlanta to accompany Sherman across Georgia. At Moutieth's Swamp a hidden battery was discovered which was taken by the regiment with the camp and all the stores while under heavy fire. After moving Northward in January (the command having been detained by heavy floods), it was in the fight at Averysboro and Bentonville; his company being the color bearing company, was in the hardest part of the work, the contest at Bentonville being particularly severe. While at Atlanta, Mr. Thomas was detailed at the headquarters of the Division Adjutant-General's office, where he kept books and performed other clerical duty until end of service. He marched to Goldsboro and Raleigh, thence to Richmond and Washington and was in the Grand Review. The regiment went afterwards to Louisville, Ky., and he was discharged June 20, 1865.

He returned to Wisconsin and located at Lancaster in 1866, passing the years until 1873 in clerking and as Deputy Register of Deeds. In that year he went to Montfort and engaged in settling the mercantile estate of his brother, and in 1874 commenced the sale of drugs. He was made Postmaster and officiated 12 years, also acting as Town Clerk. In 1886 he was elected to his present incumbency and was re-elected in 1888. Mr. Thomas belongs to that class of useful and active members of the com-

munity styled "self-made men." He has pushed his own way with little assistance and occupies a foremost rank in citizenship. He was a member of the Post which once existed at Lancaster. He was married at Montfort, Wis., Sept. 30, 1875, to Lucille E., daughter of Gottfried and Lucinda (Schnee) Hess. Her father was born in Prussia and her mother was of German descent. Frank, Fern, Florence and Etta are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas.



WILLIAM A. WYSE, attorney and Mayor of Reedsburg, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 13, is one of the most prominent G. A. R. men in Wisconsin; he has held the various official positions in his Post, has served as Assistant Quartermaster General with Commander Weissert of the Department of Wisconsin, and is at present (1890) one of the Aides on the staff of General R. A. Alger, National Commander. Mr. Wyse was born at Claremont, New Hampshire, July 7, 1811, his parents, David A. and Mary A. (Watson) Wyse, both having been natives of the Old Granite State. He is of Scotch descent in the paternal line, his grandfather Wyse having come to America from the Highlands of Scotland. David A. Wyse died when his son was two weeks old, and in 1811 the latter accompanied his mother to Sauk Co., Wis., and she is still living and a member of his family. Mr. Wyse passed his early days on a farm, obtaining such advantages of education as he could in a newly settled country and began teaching school when he was 14 years old, acting as instructor of the first school established in Honey Creek in Sauk county. Mr. Wyse was determined to obtain a liberal degree of education and he entered upon a course of study

in the University at Madison. All the educational institutions in the country lost a large percentage of their students at the very beginning of the war, which fact attests the degree and quality of the patriotism inculcated by the systems of instruction then in vogue. Mr. Wyse enlisted in a company which became Company K, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, April 17, 1861, two days after the call for troops from Wisconsin reached the Governor of the State. Mr. Wyse was mustered at Milwaukee and left the State June 9th, going to Washington and thence to Maryland, where the regiment joined the command of General Patterson, who was arranging his plans for a speedy meeting with the rebels, which occurred July 2, 1861, and Mr. Wyse was an eye witness of the death of George W. Drake, the first Wisconsin soldier killed in the war and whose sketch is on another page. Mr. Wyse was in the marching afterwards and was once in line of battle, expecting immediate action, but the rebels failed to materialize, and, after marching back to Maryland and to Monocacy Creek, he was discharged Aug. 21, 1861, after having served more than a month beyond his period of enlistment. He resumed his studies at the University, but the news from the battle fields and the calls for more troops again stirred in him the spirit of enthusiasm as a son of the Republic; and he again enlisted Oct. 9, 1861, at Milton, in Company K, 13th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years. After camping at Janesville, the regiment went to Kansas, leaving the State Jan. 18, 1862, under orders to proceed to take part in two expeditions that were abandoned and which movements involved hundreds of miles of fruitless marching to Fort Scott, with the purpose of joining Lane's expedition, thence to Fort Riley with the expectation to go to New Mexico, but counter orders again sent the command towards Corinth, and on landing at

Columbus, orders were again changed and the regiment was placed on duty on the route of railroad to Corinth and afterwards went to Forts Henry and Donelson on the Tennessee River. In September Mr. Wyse was in his first action which was, simply, a big skirmish at Rickett's Hill, in which the Union arms were victorious. He was in the scouting and searches after guerrillas afterwards until the scrimmage at Garrettsville when chasing Morgan in November, and again performed a large amount of marching for which the regiment became distinguished. In December he was in the raid after Forrest and in February he made a running march to get to Fort Donelson, but the rebels were already repulsed. He passed the summer there and went thence in August to Stevenson, Ala., having another experience in marching nearly 300 miles. The position at Stevenson was one of great danger to the Union troops until re-inforcements arrived from the East under Hooker. The emergency of this situation was one that takes very little prominence in history, as the Nation generally did not understand that all that had been accomplished and all that had been sacrificed would have been lost if the troops that held the Tennessee River had been of less courageous spirit, for the whole Western army was, practically, at the mercy of the rebels, only it is to be supposed the latter did not know their advantage. Mr. Wyse veteranized Jan. 19, 1864, and returned to Wisconsin on veteran furlough; and, after his return was in the same sort of service as formerly, the 13th becoming the leading regiment from Wisconsin in foot racing over long distances, through rough country and in dangerous situations, defending important points, re-inforcing, erecting defenses, patrolling railroads, building roads and bridges and trying to keep tally of the slippery rebel, Forrest, who never

did anything for which preparations had been made, but who was always on the evasive. Mr. Wyse was in the action at Decatur, went to Huntsville and to Stevenson, going thence after Hood's repulse at Nashville to Huntsville and was in the fight at Paint Rock Bridge. After February, 1865, the marching was resumed in Tennessee, and in June the command went to New Orleans and thence to Texas. At Green Lake much suffering was experienced, owing to bad water, and when the march to San Antonio was ordered the endurance of the men was taxed to the last extreme. They camped near San Antonio and Mr. Wyse was there mustered out Nov. 24, 1865, and returned to Wisconsin. In both services he was promoted to Sergeant.

He was a schoolboy of 16 when he entered the service, in which he remained continuously with the exception of two months in the year 1861, and is one of those whose time was the longest on record in this work. With the exception of a short time passed in service as a mounted scout he was with his regiment continuously.

On resuming connection with the life of a citizen he engaged in the study of law with J. S. Tripp, with whom he read two years and afterwards went to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he entered the Law Department of the University, took the prescribed course, and was admitted to the Bar of Wisconsin in 1867. He formed an association with Hon. G. Stevens at Reedsburg, Wis., and their relations were in existence two years. In 1869 Mr. Wyse went to Spring Green in Sauk county and practiced his profession three years. At the end of that time he went again to Reedsburg and resumed his business which he has prosecuted since without intermission. He was married at Reedsburg, Sept. 25, 1867, to Mary E., daughter of Dr. N. W. and Sarah A. (Stewart) Sallade, and they

have had a family of eight children, three of whom died in infancy. Lena L. is a clerk in the postoffice at Reedsburg; the others are named in order of birth, Belle, William H., Mary E. and James N. Mrs. Wyse and her oldest daughter are prominent and active members of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Mr. Wyse is one of the foremost men in Reedsburg in public spirit, disinterestedness in public service and in the interests of the city. He formerly held the offices of Village and City Clerk and was City Attorney several years. He has been Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors since 1885, the towns represented being H in number, and he has been a member of the Board nine years. He has been a member of the Soldiers' Relief Committee since its organization. He was a charter member of his Post and has filled most of the chairs. He is a Mason of the 32d Degree and has served in all official relations of the Order. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W. He is a leader in his profession and from his war record and interest in Grand Army matters is deservedly popular among his comrades.



ALMON A. CURTIS, Menomonie, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 58, was born Sept. 11, 1827, at Farmington, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where his parents settled after marriage on a farm. He is the son of Ethan and Aurelia Ann (Strong) Curtis and the former was of old American stock, the latter being of Scotch descent. Both died on the homestead. Their children were named Aurelia A., Celestia, Ethan, Joel S., Almira, Olive, Almon and Lucy E. The father died when the son was about seven years old and the latter remained at home until he was nearly 19 years old, attending school as he could and in

winter seasons. He started in 1846 for the West and made his first location in La Salle Co., Ill., returning after the winter was over to Ohio and entered an apprenticeship as a carpenter and joiner, with his brother-in-law. He went, after serving his indentures, to Van Wirt county and took a contract to get out bridge timber and railroad ties and also in laying track. After the road was done he assumed charge of a division and, after two years, removed to Dunn county, Wis., in 1856. He took a claim in the town of Spring Brook, which he improved and on which he lived until 1871. In February, 1864, he enlisted and was mustered into the U. S. service at Madison, being assigned to Company K, 36th Wisconsin Infantry, Feb. 26, 1864. He started from camp for the front June 10th, and joined the Army of the Potomac after the Battle of the Wilderness, and became a member of the 2d Brigade, 1st Division and 2d Corps. At Washington the recruits went aboard a steamer and went to Belle Plain, where Mr. Curtis was taken sick and was sent to Washington to hospital, remaining about a month, when he went to Baltimore and thence to Annapolis; his disease having been typhoid pneumonia, his recovery was slow and he started for his regiment, going to Camp Distribution and was placed in a battalion made up of convalescents from the hospitals. While there Early made his attack July 9th at Monocacy, which lasted several days, the hospital corps holding the rebel in check until the arrival of the 6th Corps, when Early retreated. Mr. Curtis was wounded on the second day of the action, receiving a shot through the wrist, went to Camp Distribution and thence to hospital at Alexandria, where his arm was amputated above the elbow, after all efforts for 20 days to save it had failed. He remained in hospital until discharged Oct. 6, 1864, and returned home to his farm, on which

he lived until 1871. In that year he removed to Kansas and engaged in farming two years, when he returned to his old farm and remained thereon until 1876, when he fixed his abode at Menomonie. He is engaged in selling machinery and in veterinary practice, in which he is successful. He has had charge of the stock of Captain Tainter for two years, the herd consisting of thoroughbreds. He is the owner of a fine Percheron, known as Dan Greely.

Mr. Curtis was married in Vienna, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1850, to Lucy A., daughter of Moses and Cornelia (French) Hatch, and they have had seven children, named Alfred, Albert L., Emerson A., Juliet C., (Mrs. J. B. Lutz), Murilla, (Mrs. F. L. Wilcox), Hattie D., (Mrs. James Robbins), and Annie B., (Mrs. Edward Bates). The last two daughters are twins. Alfred and Emerson are married and the former is in charge of a large furniture factory at Eau Claire; Albert is a baggage agent on the railroad and Emerson is a successful builder. They are all industrious, respected citizens. Mr. Curtis is a Republican in politics; he receives a pension.



AMAND J. GRITZNER, resident at Watertown, Wis., was born July 25, 1836, in the province of Upper Silesia, Prussia. In 1854 he accompanied his parents to America, landing at Hamilton, Canada, and going thence to Buffalo and Chicago, reaching the latter in 1855. In 1856 he went to Watertown and learned the business of a druggist. In 1858 he went to Chicago and entered upon the business of a barber in which he was occupied until his enlistment as a soldier. Sept. 3, 1860, he enrolled for five years as a musician in the 3d U. S. Infantry Band, proceeding to Newport Barracks, Ky., and was

transferred thence to Government Island, N. Y. Harbor. The command was sent thence on the "Star of the South" to Indianola, Texas, and was stationed at Fort Clark, marching to that point 300 miles under the guidance of an Indian. Five tribes of hostile Indians infested that region and the musicians were assigned to infantry companies and drilled, in order to be qualified to assist when attacked by the redskins. No one was permitted to go more than a mile from camp, where five companies of the 3d U. S. Infantry were stationed. Two companies of U. S. dragoons were stationed at Fort Inge about 50 miles distant. (Known now as "Old Fort Inge.") About the first of 1861 a massacre of settlers occurred with the loss of their cattle. February 18th, General Twiggs surrendered the U. S. property in Texas to the rebels and soon after the Texas Rangers raised the confederate flag above Fort Clark. The troops were marched to Indianola, shipped on the "Star of the West," went to Havana, Cuba, and thence to be incorporated with the army of the North in defense of the flag. The roster of battles of Mr. Gritzner includes the deathless names of Bull Run, Siege of Yorktown, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the Siege of Petersburg from February, to the close of the war April 9th, 1865. This list will tell to all generations the character of the service in which he was a participant, and he needs no other meed of honor. At the first Bull Run, where he fought under General Sykes, his canteen and clothing were riddled with balls and he narrowly escaped capture by the "Black Horse Cavalry." He ran the same chances at Chancellorsville, Mine Run and Aquia Creek. He endured all the vicissitudes of war on every field and skirmished countless times from Bull Run to Appomattox, veteranizing in 1864 after four years of service, enlisting in the regular

service for three years more. He was assigned to frontier and post duty, after the close of the war, and received final discharge at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, June 3d, 1867. During his period of service on the Potomac and the Peninsula, he was detailed commonly to the "Stretcher Corps" and performed the duty of bearing the wounded, dead and dying from the battle fields, exposed to all the dangers of active warfare, without the satisfaction of returning compliments in kind. He was also detailed to dress wounds and became so expert that he was in frequent demand as assistant at the amputating tables. He suffered severe sickness from typhoid fever at Fort Hamilton in 1861 and nearly lost his life.

After leaving the army he went to Watertown and opened his business as a barber in which he has since continued, assisted by his only son, Max William. He was married Feb. 20, 1868, to Mrs. Bernardina (Baurichter) Seeburg, widow of Peter Seeburg. He is a member of O. D. Pease Post No. 94, at Watertown.



JOHAN W. SMELKER, Platteville, Wis., a soldier of the Civil War, was born Sept. 7, 1817, at Belfont, Center Co., Pennsylvania. In the paternal line of descent he is of Holland Dutch extraction and his mother's ancestors were Irish. Peter and Jane Smelker, his parents, were natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared to the business of a cabinet maker and when 17 years old decided to devote his business life to carpenter work, in which he has been occupied until his retirement about 1880. About the 1st of May, 1845, he fixed his permanent residence at Platteville, Wis. In 1852 he went to California where he remained four years. He was married at Johnstown, Pa., Dec. 29, 1839, to Catherine,

daughter of Dr. Jacob and Susanna (Fox) Horner, all of Pennsylvania birth.

Sept. 9, 1862, he enlisted in a company which he, with John G. Scott, raised for service and which became Company E, 25th Wisconsin Infantry. His colleague, J. G. Scott, was made Captain and he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant. After muster at La Crosse, the regiment went to Minnesota on frontier service, (the Indians being troublesome) after which they went to Madison. They went to the front in the Civil War in February, 1863, and, at Columbus, Ky., the regiment was assigned to the 16th Army Corps. They went to Cape Girardeau, returned to Columbus and went next on the Yazoo expedition. Mr. Smelker performed duty on the rivers, the climate being so unwholesome as to leave less than 100 men fit for duty, and they went next to Helena where they performed provost duty until they joined the expedition to Meridian. They were in the siege of Vicksburg, went thence to Alabama and to Tennessee, joining the command of McPherson. In April, Lieutenant Smelker was sent to Cairo, Ill., with about 80 men in charge, en route from Mound City hospital, Captain Scott, who died soon after reaching his destination, being of the number. Mr. Smelker was disabled, remained at Cairo about five weeks when he resigned and was honorably discharged about the first of June, 1864. (After Captain Scott became disabled while at Helena, Lieutenant Smelker discharged the duties of the position of his superior officer while with the command.) His sons, Theodore W., Erwin C. and J. P. Smelker were soldiers in the Civil War. During his active life, Mr. Smelker served in many municipal offices.



WILLIAM F. HEMPLE, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born at a place near Berlin, Germany, Oct. 19, 1842, and is the son of John and Caroline (Kurth) Hemple, who were natives of Germany and their children. Minnie, William F., Charles, Amelia and John are all living but the eldest daughter. In 1853 the family emigrated to the United States and landed at New York, whence they journeyed by the lakes to Racine, where the father engaged for a time in farming, subsequently removing to Stearns Co., Minnesota, where he purchased a farm and was occupied in the duty of its care until his death, Sept. 1, 1888. The mother is still living on the homestead with her daughter Amelia, (Mrs. Cruger.)

Mr. Hemple was reared on the farm until he arrived at suitable age when he entered the shops of Mitchell & Co. at Racine, to learn the trade of blacksmith, where he operated until he became a soldier. He enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, in Company H, 22d Wisconsin Infantry, and went to rendezvous at Camp Utley, where he remained until September 16th, when he accompanied the command to Cincinnati and across the river to Covington, Ky. The regiment made numerous marches and transferred itself to many points in the endeavor to keep trace of Morgan and Bragg, who, with Kirby Smith, kept the people of that locality in a state of terrorism. The soldiers performed guard, picket and other duty and finally went to Louisville after a series of military experiences in northern Kentucky. Orders were received to move to Nashville and on the route the command stopped at Donelson to reinforce the garrison there, (who had been attacked by Price), if their services were required. But the repulse had taken place the previous night and the troops pressed on to Nash-

ville. The regiment had been assigned to the 2nd Brigade, 3d Division of the 20th Corps and was first in severe action at Thompson's Station, after performing an immense amount of marching, guard, picket and patrol duty and all other varieties of military service contingent on such conditions. In the action at Thompson's Station March 5, 1863, Mr. Hemple was captured with the greater portion of his company and a large portion of the brigade, including Colonel Utley. He was paroled at Columbia, robbed of everything valuable at Tullahoma and went thence to Libby for a few days, when he was sent to be "swapped" for a rebel, together with hundreds of the command. At Annapolis he received much needed clothing, went thence to St. Louis and awaited exchange, rejoining his regiment at Murfreesboro and went thence to the actions in the Atlanta campaign. In the fight at Resaca, April 15th, Mr. Hemple was slightly wounded but, dreading the hospital, remained in camp and went into action on the 21st. May 25th he was in the action at Dallas, and June 16th fought at Goolgotha Church. He was in the several fights at Kenesaw Mountain including Culp's Hill, June 22d, and was next in heavy fighting July 20th at Peach Tree Creek, where he was in the hand-to-hand fight with a Mississippi regiment, pressing up the hill which lay between the two, and he remembers with gratitude the large blackberries of which he obtained a few when he greatly needed them. September 2d, the city of Atlanta was surrendered by the authorities and the 22d continued there in camp until November, when they moved as escort to the trains of Sherman in the march to the sea. They were in the vicinity of Savannah in charge of the ricemills and also assisted in the capture of a gun-boat loaded with supplies for the rebels. The city sur-

rendered December 21st, and in January they started on their Northward route through the Carolinas. Mr. Hemple fought at Averysboro, March 16th, and at Bentonville on the 19th, going thence to Goldsboro, to Raleigh, to Richmond, to Washington and to the Grand Review, and to be discharged June 12, 1865.

After the final arrangements at Milwaukee, Mr. Hemple returned to his old employ and retains his situation there. He was married June 1, 1871, at Racine, to Amelia, daughter of Charles and Phebe Krenske. Their children were named William, Emma, Mary and Martha (twins), and Minnie. The two latter are deceased. The mother died Nov. 27, 1881, and the father was again married March 3, 1886. The children of this union are Reuben, Jessie and Natalie. Mr. Hemple is a member of the Lutheran Church and is justly proud of his family of children.



BENJAMIN F. PARKER, member of G. A. R. Post No. 1, at Milwaukee, Wis., and also a member of the Loyal Legion, Wisconsin Commandery, was born July 27, 1839, at Comeautville, Pennsylvania. His father and mother, Ledyard P. and Hannah (Thompson) Parker, had four children of whom he is first in order of birth, the others being David, Mary and Jane. The father died in Meadville, Pa., about the close of the war and the mother is a resident of Mauston, Wis. In the paternal line, Mr. Parker traces himself to early stock in the history of the country; his mother was of French-American birth, her father belonging to the latter and her mother to the former nationality. The son attended the schools of Meadville until he was 11, when he entered the Meadville academy. In 1853 he went to Waukesha Co., Wis., to live with an

uncle who initiated him into a knowledge of the business of a carpenter and builder. His uncle removed to Waushara county where he lived until he enlisted in April, 1861, at Milwaukee and was mustered into the "Wisconsin Rifles," which was assigned to the 2d Infantry as Company K. The regiment went from rendezvous at Camp Randall in the latter part of June to Washington and was assigned to Tyler's Division in Sherman's Brigade. Mr. Parker was in the action at Bull Run and was a participant in the experiences of the 2d which entailed all the credit of bravery on the rank and file and left the officers where the officers left the command in action. After return to Arlington Heights, Company K drilled for artillery service, there being a scarcity of that branch and the company became Battery A, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. It was assigned to duty at Fort Cass, there passed the winter of 1861-2 and in the following summer Mr. Parker, in his capacity of Corporal, was selected to drill new recruits, arriving in response to the call for additional 300,000 troops. He was afterwards with the battery at Fort Ellsworth in garrison duty in the defense of Washington. He was promoted to Sergeant and, with two others of the same rank, received orders to proceed to Wisconsin on recruiting service for three batteries for the battalion of which the 1st was to be the nucleus. Mr. Parker was stationed at La Crosse and he enlisted what was afterwards assigned as Battery C, being made Second Lieutenant of the command. The battery was mustered at Milwaukee in October and ordered in November to report to General Thomas at Chattanooga, Tenn. He was in command of the battery through the fighting at Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Look-out Mountain and all the service through which the troops there passed, his proficiency in military matters placing him at the head in

emergencies. He passed the winter of 1863-4 in garrison duty, and performed the same there until the spring of 1865, holding and guarding the position, it being the base of supplies and consequently the object of rebel craft and malice and the situation was, until the arrival of Hooker from the East filled with danger, from the river being low and the troops insufficient to guard it. At the date mentioned the battery was sent to Athens, Tenn., and later to Strawberry Plains. During the summer he was detailed for duty on the General Court Martial at Greenville, Tenn., and in the fall, in September, 1865, reported at Nashville for muster out. He was promoted at Chattanooga to Junior 1st Lieutenant in 1864, and in the spring of 1865 to Senior 1st Lieutenant. While at Chattanooga he was a Member of the Council of Administration.

On his return to Wisconsin he settled at Mauston and engaged in the sale of furniture with O. F. Temple, their relations being severed in 1873. While residing at Mauston he joined the Order of Good Templars and in 1873 was made Grand Secretary of Wisconsin, to which he has been successively elected since. At the meeting of the Grand Lodge at Toronto in May, 1885, he was made Right Worthy Grand Secretary of the World and has been re-elected since that date. In 1881 he was elected Secretary of the Good Templars' Mutual Benefit Association and still holds the incumbency. He is managing editor of the *Western Good Templar*, a journal devoted to the interests of the society in the Northwest, and which is published at Milwaukee.

Mr. Parker has held a commission in the Wisconsin National Guards since 1869; he formed a company at Mauston, in which he held the various ranks and was commissioned Major of the 3d Battery of the W. N. G. in 1881. In 1883 he was commissioned Lieuten-

ant-Colonel and is now the ranking officer of that grade in Wisconsin (1890.) He has taken all the degrees in the Masonic Order including the 32d. He belongs to Northern Light Lodge at Mauston, No. 81, to Mauston Chapter No 33, to Fort Winnebago Commandery No. 1 at Portage, and to the Wisconsin Consistory, 32d Degree at Milwaukee and to the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and served two years as Grand Master. He has attended every meeting of the Grand Lodge since its organization. In political affiliation he was always a Republican until recently he has acted with the Prohibitionists.

His marriage to Lucille W., daughter of H. G. and Lydia A. (Combs) Penniman occurred at Mauston Feb. 3, 1868. Their only child is named Addie M.



JOSEPH ADDISON CHAMBERLAIN, Whitewater, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 31, was born in Cuba, Allegany Co., New York, June 2, 1843. His father, William H. Chamberlain, was of German origin and married Amelia Pinkerton, who was of Scotch lineage. Mr. Chamberlain regards himself as an American, pure and simple. The senior Chamberlain was a farmer and died when his son was a child of eight years. The mother married again, and in October, 1851, the boy accompanied her to Wisconsin, the stepfather locating on a farm three miles south of Whitewater. Mr. Chamberlain was a thoughtful, reflective boy, and grew up with a knowledge of the progress of events and in his early manhood became imbued with a sense of duty to his country. When the first call for troops was made, he speedily resolved to enlist and, on the 21st of April, 1861, enrolled as a soldier in Company A, 4th Wisconsin In-

fantry. He went to rendezvous at Racine and was mustered into the United States service July 15th. The progress of the regiment to the front was one of excitement: at Corning the colonel seized a locomotive to transport his soldiers to Ebnira and when the news from Bull Run was received at Harrisburg the enthusiasm of the men rose to fever heat. Their colonel borrowed smooth-bore muskets for them and on reaching Baltimore, the tide of memories associated with that city aroused their highest patriotism and they marched through, fully equipped for action. They went into camp south of the city and later, went to Patterson Park, where they built barracks and went into winter quarters. In the spring of 1862 they went to the Relay House, thence to a raid to Virginia East Shore and afterwards to Newport News to join the command of Butler. Mr. Chamberlain endured all the horrors of the passage on the transport to Ship Island, the sufferings after arrival there on the strip of sand, exposed to the hot sun and attendant horrors. When Farragut's designs on New Orleans were approaching a climax, the regiment was transported there, started thither on the Great Republic and was conveyed to the rear of Fort St. Phillip in a small boat and Mr. Chamberlain states that this was one of the most dreadful experiences which he encountered. They were on a swamp in darkness that rivalled Cimmerian blackness, surrounded by alligators, who made their proximity painfully apparent by their varied noises. Day-break brought them release and after the surrender of Fort St. Phillip, the command went to take possession of New Orleans. Company A, 4th Wisconsin, being the first to enter the captured city. Mr. Chamberlain was at the taking of Baton Rouge, went thence to Vicksburg, back to Baton Rouge, again to Vicksburg, assisting in the firing of Grand Gulf en route, and

he worked on the canal until his return to Baton Rouge, went thence to Carrollton and was afterward in a guerrilla fight at Bonne Carre Point, returning to Baton Rouge. He was next in the Teche expedition, fought in the battle of Bisland and became a cavalryman for practical purposes at Opelousas, where the regiment foraged for equipments: and he continued in that service until another assault on Port Hudson was ordered. The action was severe and Mr. Chamberlain went next on the ill-fated Grierson's raid. They were defeated, pursued and a part of their men captured. June 14th, at four o'clock in the morning, the regiment took position for another assault on Port Hudson. Mr. Chamberlain was in the advance skirmish line which, under cover of smoke, reached a point two rods from the rebel line. Discovering the situation they fell back, his comrade receiving four buckshot. Mr. Chamberlain hid behind a stump, but was driven thence by a storm of shot and canister from a rebel four-pounder and, as his bayonet responded to an invitation from a bullet, he took what he calls "leg-bail" according to the best of his ability. As he reached his command a rebel officer mounted a parapet and was fired on. The 4th Wisconsin dropped at once to hands and knees, but too late to escape the broadside returned and Mr. Chamberlain received a bullet in his left thigh. He was dragged through the sand by a comrade named Emnis, who left him to obtain a stretcher. He was on the edge of a road 30 feet wide which he tumbled across and fell into a ditch for safety. He was poorly cared for and his wound received no proper treatment until he was sent to St. James hospital at New Arline, where he was well attended. He received honorable discharge Sept. 23, 1863, but was unable to travel until October, when he returned to Whitewater. He was on crutches two years

and then walked with a cane, being variously employed until 1881, when he became a book-keeper in the business house of G. W. Coburn.

He was married Sept. 23, 1864, to Mary C. Carpenter; their children are named Harry, Stella, Fannie, Lottie, Carrie and Freddie. He is a Republican in political principle.



JOHAN S. MONAT, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born Aug. 24, 1840, in the village of Grosghaidt, Bavaria. That country was also the native land of his parents, John George and Catherine Monat. His mother died when he was about 18 months old and in 1853 his father removed to the United States, locating in Erie Co., New York. In 1861 he removed to the West and died on a farm in 1883, in Chippewa Co., Wis. Mr. Monat took care of himself after he was 16 years old and enlisted in October, 1861, at Chippewa Falls; he was mustered into U. S. service Nov. 15th following, into Company I, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, at Milwaukee, C. C. Washburn, Colonel. In March, 1862, the regiment went to St. Louis, received arms and horses at Benton Barracks and from there moved to Jefferson City, the cavalrymen seeing first service with guerrillas on the way. The same experiences transpired on the way to Springfield; and on the way to Ozark Mountains they met Crabtree's cavalry and defeated them, following them about 20 miles. They went next to the Arkansas border escorting a train for Curtiss at Helena and met his troops at Jacksonport. They crossed the White River into Arkansas, marched to Augusta and Cotton Plant, where the infantry of the command of Curtiss had an engagement, and afterwards the 2d Cavalry followed Curtiss in his search for Price to Helena where the rebels left one side

of the city as the Union troops entered it on the other. From there the 2d scouted and performed guard duty and, in April, 1863, went to Memphis on transports. With that as headquarters they operated as scouts and there Mr. Monat received a furlough. He rejoined his regiment at Vicksburg in June and was chiefly engaged in scouting and looking after Johnston's forces stationed on the left flank towards Jackson, skirmishing nearly every day, and also went to Canton, destroying railroads, driving out the rebels and burning the public buildings. They went back to Jackson and thence to Vicksburg for the summer, going to winter quarters at Redbone Church, where they held open the Big Black River among other military duties. In the spring of 1864 Memphis became headquarters and they made a raid on the Mobile & Charleston railroad, driving the rebels from the Big Black and destroying a bridge and followed up the railroad to destroy rolling stock and everything they could find. Finally the rebels rallied a force which greatly outnumbered them and they retreated to Yazoo City. The rebels attacked their outposts and Colonel Osborn sent word to the enemy that if the firing was continued the gunboats in the river would shell the town. (The cavalry had instructions to fall back to the protection of the gunboats if need be.) A force of 200 was detailed to reconnoiter and, meeting the rebel pickets, they drove them in, also drove in a larger force, crossed the creek and met the skirmish line, receiving an order to move upon them immediately. They found them strong, dismounted and fought on foot, driving them into an open field; they fought an hour and found they were surrounded by rebels and the cavalry cut their way out. Company E was captured in this, the Yazoo City fight, the rebels numbering about 1,400. The same night the cavalry crossed the Yazoo, went

to the Little Sunflower, crossed the Yazoo again, and marched to Vicksburg, and in the latter part of 1864 went to Memphis. In February the command was engaged in the raids under Grierson on the Mobile & Charleston R. R. towards Meridian, and went to Egypt, captured a stockade after a hot fight, taking about 1,200 prisoners, who were conducted to Vicksburg. On this trip Mr. Monat had his feet frozen and passed a month in hospital, joining his regiment at Memphis. The regiment went to Grenada to receive Forrest with his paroled command, having been taken by Colonel Funk. Returning to Memphis, the regiment went to Alexandria, La., to join Custer en route to Texas, made camp at Hempstead, went thence to Austin and were mustered out there Nov. 15, 1865.

Mr. Monat returned to Wisconsin by Galveston, New Orleans and the Mississippi River. Returning home he formed a partnership in the tanning business at Cadott with his brother, and when they lost their establishment by a washout, he engaged in lumbering four years. After passing some time in the pineries he was employed in the building of the Court House, and, on its completion, was made janitor, which position he still fills. He was married June 14, 1866, at Eau Claire, to Wilhelmine Pribbawnow, and their children were named Evander J., Louisa K., Walter J., Augusta, Laura, Hector, William S. and Edward H. Laura and Hector died young. Mr. Monat belongs to the Legion of Honor. In politics he is a Republican.



MERTON HERRICK, Hudson, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 151, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in Orleans Co., New York, and is a descendant of English ancestry of long standing in the Em-

pire State. Luther H. Herrick, his grandfather, was a native of that State as was his father, Norman Herrick, who was born Jan. 16, 1806, in Madison county and there married Catherine Russell; both himself and wife died on the homestead. The son attended the primary schools and also the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and College at Lima, N. Y. He afterwards engaged in teaching in Genesee and Orleans counties. In April, 1859, he went West and settled in Hammond, St. Croix Co., Wis., and engaged in farming, in which he was occupied until he decided on the call of duty to the ranks of the Union army. Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted at Hammond and went to rendezvous at Camp Randall where he was mustered in October into Company A, 30th Wisconsin Infantry. He remained about a year with his regiment in camp at Madison and Milwaukee, and in the spring of 1864, his regiment was ordered to St. Louis and embarked on the 25th of April on transports to go up the Missouri River, passing over a goodly number of the difficulties which almost render the river unnavigable. They located and built Fort Rice and, during the stay there went to the Bad Lands of Dakota to relieve Fisk's party which had been attacked and corralled by Indians. The march included about 250 miles. In October orders were received for the command to move to Louisville to connect with the forces of Sherman, preparatory to the march to the sea. Owing to low water, they were delayed, as it became necessary to construct flat boats, and when Louisville was reached Sherman had started. The winter was passed in Louisville and at Bowling Green. On March 4, 1865, Mr. Herrick having attained the rank of 1st Sergeant, was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of Company K, 48th Wisconsin Infantry, and was discharged from Company A, 30th Wisconsin Infantry to accept promotion

and joined his company at Milwaukee. The regiment was at St. Louis where Company K joined the others and performed guard, garrison and escort duty, until ordered to Fort Scott, where Lieutenant Herrick was put in command of the stragglers' camp. In September the regiment was ordered to Leavenworth for muster out, but the order was countermanded while the regiment was on the way, and they were sent to forts on the stage route to Santa Fe, N. M., to relieve the soldiers whose terms of service had expired. Company K was stationed at Fort Lyon, Col., and, while there, Lieutenant Herrick was made Quartermaster and Commissary of the post. In February the company was relieved and sent to Leavenworth for muster out and thence to Madison to be discharged, paid off and disbanded. November 9th, at Fort Lyon, he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant and mustered out as such March 24, 1865.

He returned to Hammond and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1866 he was nominated for County Treasurer on the Republican ticket and elected to that position in St. Croix county; he was subsequently re-elected twice, serving six consecutive years. He then engaged in lumbering and in the manufacture and sale of lumber, his sawmill being located at Hudson. In the fall of 1880 he was elected to the Assembly from his district and served through the 34th session. He has also served several terms as member of the County Board and has twice been made Chairman. The Post to which he belongs was organized in March, 1884, and he was made first Commander. In 1889, he was Asst. Inspector-General of the Department of Wisconsin, and in 1890 was Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Alger. In 1889, he was Delegate to the National Encampment, G. A. R., at Milwaukee. He is also a member of the Commandery of Wisconsin, Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

He belongs to St. Croix Lodge No. 56, to St. Croix Commandery No. 11, and to the Wisconsin Consistory, Masonic Order.

He was married at Caryville, New York, March 23, 1859, to Lois E., daughter of John Willard. Their children are named John W., Charles L., Frank N., Mary E. and Robert A. The two oldest sons are engaged in business, the one at St. Paul, Minn., and the other at Spokane Falls, Wash.

Mr. Herrick is one of the men who have aided in the development of Wisconsin in every sense. He is a public-spirited, first-class citizen, honorable, a strict adherent to principle and altogether worthy of the two States to which he has belonged in citizenship—New York and Wisconsin.



JESSE P. SMELKER, attorney at Dodgeville, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 109, was born at Johnstown, Pa., Aug. 4, 1844, and is the son of John W. and Catherine (Horner) Smelker. (In the sketch of John W. Smelker on another page may be found an account of the ancestors of Mr. Smelker of this sketch.)

He was educated at Platteville Academy and was still a student when he determined to enter the army. May 5, 1864, he enrolled in Company A, 41st Wisconsin Infantry, was mustered at Milwaukee and sent to Memphis Tenn., to replace veterans who had gone to more active scenes and left their former places to be guarded by less experienced troops. The regiment remained there during the summer, performing garrison and guard duty every day while in Memphis. Mr. Smelker received discharge Sept. 23, 1864. The only actual fighting of the quality to which the rebel chiefs, who commanded the wandering tribes of that

section of the South, treated the 100-days men and in which Mr. Smelker was a participant, was in the midnight attack of Forrest.

Mr. Smelker returned to Platteville and attended school until he again enlisted, Jan. 18, 1865, in Company K, 47th Wisconsin Infantry. After muster at Madison the regiment went to Nashville and after a week there, went to Tullahoma, Tenn., where the command was detailed for garrison and other duty. Drill and other military operations occupied the time and, meanwhile, the bushwhackers gave them attentions which made it necessary to watch their movements and several times they were under arms to repel threatened invasion. Expeditions went out against their foes. Disease was rife in the command and many died with infectious sickness, such as measles and small-pox, and also other diseases. The camp duties were so monotonous that the men longed for actual warfare as relief. Mr. Smelker enlisted as a private, was made Orderly Sergeant on organization and on several records he is reported as a Lieutenant, but it is a mistake and probably grew from the statements several times promulgated that he was to receive promotion. He was discharged Sept. 4, 1885.

On his second return from the war to Platteville, he began the study of law with Paine & Carter, reading under their guidance nearly four years, and, in 1869, was admitted to the Bar and has since been engaged in the active prosecution of his legal business. He opened his office at Platteville and practiced there until the spring of 1870, when he went to Montfort and was there in business a year. In July, 1871, he removed to Highland, Iowa Co., Wis., remaining there practicing law until 1881, when he located at Dodgeville and established his law practice. In 1885 he was elected District Attorney of Iowa County, serving two years. He was President of the village of

Highland several years and was also a member of the County Board from Highland. He is member of the Board of Iowa County at this writing, (1889), and also a member of the Common Council of the city of Dodgeville. He also served some time as President of the old village of Dodgeville; he is an Odd Fellow, and is President of the County Agricultural Association.

He was married at Montfort, Oct. 3, 1873, to Mary E., daughter of Sylvester B. and Ann E. (Chandler) Green. Her parents were natives of Missouri, coming to Wisconsin when the State was a territory. Mr. and Mrs. Smelker have three children, named Roy C., born March 7, 1875; Nathalie, Jan. 3, 1879; Van Archibald, Sept. 11, 1882.



DAVID W. CARLEY, M. D., member of G. A. R. Post No. 101 at Boscobel, Wis., was born April 30, 1823, in Montgomery Co., New York. His paternal grandfather was born in Ireland and came thence to America, bearing the name of McCarly, which was afterwards changed to Carly and again to Carley. He settled in New York and his son Brookins, father of Dr. Carley, became a farmer on the Mohawk River and a tavern keeper of the old regime. He married Rachel Bennett and they reared seven children of whom the three oldest survive. Eliza is the widow of Dr. Lanphear and lives at Galesburg, Ill.; James is a farmer near the latter mentioned place. Dr. Carley is the third in order of birth; he received an academic education in his native State and studied medicine there about two years. He became prominent as an educator, teaching in the Empire State seven years and three years in Wisconsin, whither he came in the spring of 1848. He located at

Kenosha where he engaged in teaching and went afterwards to Whitewater and Beloit where he was similarly occupied. He acquired a reputation as a model disciplinarian and is known as being among the originators of the present school system of Wisconsin. In the spring of 1852 he established the sale of drugs at Shullsburg, having continued to read medicine during his experience as a teacher and afterwards attended the prescribed course of lectures at Rush Medical College in Chicago, whence he was graduated in 1856. He immediately established his business as a physician at Platteville, Wis., and in the spring of 1857 located permanently at Boscobel. Oct. 15, 1862, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 33d Wisconsin Infantry, his commission being the result of petitions signed by the members of the regiment, two companies of which had been raised at Boscobel and Fennimore. He was in rendezvous with the command and sent from Camp Utley, Racine, to Memphis in charge of the sick men of the regiment. He accompanied the command in the southward movement, went to Yocono Creek, back to Holly Springs and to winter quarters at Moscow, Tenn., where a considerable number of the regiment died. He discharged the duties of his position through the summer of 1863, caring for his charges who were injured in the skirmishing prior to the battle of Coldwater and, after that engagement, went to Young's Point, Snyder's Bluff and to the siege of Vicksburg, the exposure of the command to constant rebel fire of musketry, artillery and sharpshooters giving him plenty of work which so affected his health that he obtained leave of absence in the fall of 1863 and returned to Wisconsin. He rejoined the regiment at Vicksburg to find the surgeons of higher rank absent on leave and he was placed in charge of the regiment as chief medical authority. His

health failed utterly under his labors and he was compelled to resign; he was relieved in February, 1864, but remained a week to assist and advise his successor. He arrived home in a helpless condition and as soon as able left his bed to resume the active practice of his profession in which he has since continued, although his health has remained impaired. He makes no attempt to do country practice, being obliged to confine himself to the city and to office work. He has a justly earned reputation as one of the best medical practitioners in his section and has remained popular with members of his former army connections. He is an Ancient Odd Fellow and is Past Grand in the Order. He has been prominent in politics, having been originally a Whig, then an Abolitionist and a decided Republican since the organization of the party.

He has been three times married. His first wife, Lucinda M. Green before marriage, died at Millin, Wis., in the fall of 1856, leaving a child who is deceased. In the fall of 1857 Dr. Carley married Marcia Kellogg and she died in 1871, leaving three children, two of whom are living. A daughter named Mertie D. is a teacher at Whitewater, Wis., and a son named Edward Payson is employed as a printer in Milwaukee. Dr. Carley married Mary E., daughter of George W., and Maria (Lopez) Partridge, May 8, 1872. Mrs. Carley was a widow with two sons. Her father was a native of Massachusetts and her mother was of Spanish birth, born on the island of Cuba and she died while her daughter was in childhood.



COLONEL ROBERT SCHOFIELD,
Kilbourn City, Wis., Commander of
G. A. R. Post, No. 50, was born Dec. 22
1837, in the township of Carlton, Orleans Co.,
New York. His parents, Robert and Sallie

(Curtis) Schofield, were descended from New England stock of long standing, and reared five children. The mother died in Carlton and the father after that event removed to Leslie, Ingham Co., Michigan, where he died in 1874. The children were named Francis, Maria, Robert, Betsey and Mary. All are living and married. Colonel Schofield was reared to the calling of his forefathers—that of a farmer—and received a common school education. On attaining his majority he went to Adams Co., Wisconsin, remaining at Davis' Corners for a time, went thence to Kilbourn City and afterwards to Missouri, where he was variously occupied, going successively to Chillicothe and Trenton and afterwards to Kansas. He returned to his former home in New York and went, after some time, to Brattleboro, Vermont. He was there when the war became a fact that demanded recognition and he enlisted at Brattleboro in July, 1861, in the 1st Vermont Cavalry, and was mustered as a private at Burlington, where the command received equipments. Soon after he was made Orderly Sergeant, and, before leaving the State, was promoted to First Lieutenant. In the fall of 1861 the regiment went forward, and, after arrival at Washington, received orders to join the troops in the Shenandoah Valley. He was in an engagement March 11, 1862, at Winchester, and again on the 23d, fighting at Strasburg on the 27th. In April he was in the advance of Banks to Mount Jackson to the Covered Bridge and went with his chief on the most masterly retreat of the war, during which time they were engaged in continuous fighting, until Banks had saved his trains, the loss of which would have been irreparable disaster. He was in the engagement at Upper-ville, where his regiment held back Stonewall Jackson's infantry till Banks saved his trains, and where Colonel Schofield lost his horse—shot from under him.

In July, Pope assumed command of the Army of the Virginia, and the 1st Vermont Cavalry participated in all the operations on the Rappahannock and Rapidan and fought near Cedar Mountain in August, at Kelley's Ford in the same month, and in other positions on the Rappahannock; going to the second Bull Run to fight on the 30th, and after the relief of Pope joined the movements after Lee in Maryland. The names of his engagements there include all the skirmishes never named, as had been the case in every other situation, and also included South Mountain, Antietam, the hostilities through the winter and spring, and also Gettysburg, the command following to the engagements in Maryland again, where Colonel Schofield was wounded July 12, 1863, at Hagerstown. At Gettysburg he was ranking Captain and led the charge the cavalry made on the left, and for which he was promoted to Major. (His commission as Captain was received while near Washington.) The action in which he won his honors at Gettysburg is well known, being an attack upon a Texas regiment sheltered behind a stone wall; his loss of men was fearful, but the charge was a success and gained an important point. In the pursuit he was in the action at Funktown the day before he was injured, having been driven from Hagerstown on the 10th. Returning to Hagerstown on the 12th he was determined to dislodge the rebels, who were protected by earthworks, and had the brim of his hat shot off in the charge; his horse was killed under him and he was taken prisoner. In the action he had lost his left eye and was severely wounded in the left leg by a bayonet thrust. His injuries were so severe that the rebels carried him in an ambulance, as they knew they had a fighter of no small caliber and understood the value of holding him. Thus he was continually under the fire of the Union troops, who were attack-

ing the lines of rebels. His injuries were not dressed for three days and he traveled three weeks with the rebel army, finally being cared for at General Gordon's headquarters by rebel surgeons. He went thence to Libby prison, where he received the usual honors and a little more, being one of the five Union officers selected to draw lots for execution in the place of two rebels who were to be executed, and in retaliation for which, Captains Sawyer and Flinn were to suffer death. Colonel Schofield underwent the horrors of Libby nine months, suffered the abuse of Turner and Ross and experienced all the privations inflicted there. (It may be mentioned that one cookstove only was furnished to provide for the necessities of 500 officers.) Finally, he, with others, was taken from the darkness and sent to Macon, Ga., (the sudden exposure to light causing many to become blind) and he suffered greatly from his injured eye. After a few months he was transferred to Charleston on another humane plan of the rebels, in which nearly 3,000 Union soldiers were placed in a position to receive the fire from the batteries on the islands in the harbor. They were stationed in the old jail yard, which was soon alive with greater numbers of greybacks, but of less mean caliber than their prototypes. From Charleston they went to Columbia and were placed in the pen there. (The clothing worn by Colonel Schofield was taken from him by the rebel who captured him and that given him in exchange almost lost the semblance of garments during his bondage. His feet were frozen by exposure.) From Columbia, after Sherman had been reported as on the way to bring redemption to the prisoners, they were sent to Raleigh and Wilmington for exchange, after 19 months of captivity. After 15 days rest, Colonel Schofield joined his regiment, and found he had been promoted to Lieutenant

Colonel. The command was in the trenches of Petersburg, where he was commissioned Colonel. His regiment was with the army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Petersburg until after the surrender, took part in the Grand Review and went to Burlington, where Colonel Schofield was mustered out. He went soon after the war to Kilbourn City and engaged two years in farming. He went thence to Chicago and became interested in a wholesale and retail grocery business, also engaging afterwards as a partner in a commission house on South Water street. His sight failing, he closed his business relations and returned to Kilbourn City, where he now resides. From the war as relics, Colonel Schofield brought home his last ration, and his tin cup and fork, which he considers worth their weight in gold. Contemporary opinion of Colonel Schofield says of him "he is one of the best men that ever lived." His war record is one of the best, as he earned his promotions and did not receive them by graded advancement through disaster to superior officers. Two horses were killed under him, and he sustained a severe bayonet wound in his leg as well as the loss of an eye. He is present Commander of John Gillespie Post and has been an active worker in its interests. He was married Nov. 25, 1867, at Kilbourn City to Josephine, daughter of Alanson and Lucretia E. (Wakefield) Holly. Her father was a noted journalist in the State of New York and a pioneer of the press in Wisconsin, whither he came in 1856 and opened an office in Kilbourn City. His residence was the first building erected there, and his newspaper office the second. He served his generation as member of the State Assembly from his district and was an associate of Col. J. A. Watrous and Horace Rublee. He is identified with the history of growth and progress in his section of Wisconsin. Mrs. Schofield was born Feb. 16, 1841, at

Warsaw, Wyoming Co., New York, and her children were born as follows:—Grace Josephine, April 22, 1869; Marguerite Aurelia, Jan. 12, 1871; Miriam Hallie, Sept. 3, 1873; Paul Wells, June 10, 1875; (died Dec. 13, 1879); Robert Schofield, born March 31, 1881. All but the first and last children were born at Chicago; Grace and Robert were born at Kilbourn City.



GEORGE R. JONES, proprietor of the Spring City Hotel at Waukesha, Wis., was born Feb. 8, 1845, at Delphi, Indiana. He is of Welsh descent of early date in this country, his father, grandfather and great grandfather having been born in the State of New York. They were of sound stock, two of the generation of his father being soldiers in the war with Mexico, one being killed; two of the same generation served in the war of the rebellion from 1861 to the close, in the 1st and 1th Wisconsin Infantry. Sterling Jones, his father, was born July 10, 1812, and married Elizabeth Sines, a native of Ohio, and she is still living at Hudson Wis., aged 76 years, born in 1811. Her father, John Sines, was a soldier in 1812. She became the mother of 12 children and the following are living:—Jerome, George, Henry B., Harvey, Eunice, Sarah, the latter being the wife of N. H. Clapp, a distinguished attorney of Stillwater, Minn., and formerly a partner of Senator John Spooner. Albert served in the 1st Wisconsin Infantry and died at Louisville, Ky. Edwin R., William, Wilber, Mattie and Ella are deceased. George R. Jones was reared on his father's farm and remained under parental care until he entered the army. He had received a good education in the common schools and at Hinckley Academy at Hudson, Wis., and was just of legal age when the war became

a fixed fact that called for recognition. At the age of 18 he enlisted at La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863, in Company A, 6th Wisconsin Infantry and joined the regiment in the Iron Brigade in front of Petersburg, preparing to go into winter quarters. His first fighting was done on the Weldon railroad and he went next to fight at Hatcher's Run in October, after which he went with Warren to a raid on the Weldon railroad returning to Petersburg and was next in action at Hatcher's Run, February 6th. He received a gunshot wound through his foot and while a comrade was assisting him to the rear a bomb shell exploded and struck his side mutilating it in a terrible manner. The cap was torn off his left hip and he was thrown about 20 feet in the air and across a creek. A comrade came and examined him and reported him dead. But he was only unconscious and on coming to, the shots were flying so thickly around him that he rolled himself into the water for protection. His comrades saw him, fished him out and placed him on a rubber blanket to carry him to the rear. A shot ploughed under him, cutting his back and making a slit in his blanket through which he slipped to the ground. His comrades took two muskets and improvised a stretcher on which he was carried to the rear. While crossing Hatcher's Run, one of his bearers slipped in a hole and he was thrown into the ice cold water. When he was taken out the cold was so intense that his clothes froze on his body. He was carried to field hospital, placed on some straw and lay until one o'clock at night before he received attention. All the time he was being conveyed from the field the rebels were in hot pursuit and the comrades with him were on a run, while the pursuit and yells were kept up. After his wounds were dressed he was sent to City Point on a freight train, suffering horribly and, after two days, he was

sent on a hospital boat down the James River to Jarvis hospital at Baltimore. On arrival it was found that gangrene had set in in both wounds in foot and side and when the surgeon saw his condition he declared that he could not live 48 hours. However, he disappointed them in that respect and remained there until June, when he was transferred on a stretcher from Baltimore to Milwaukee and was placed in the old Bethlehem House hospital, where he contracted small pox, which he lived through in the pest house. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered for safety he received discharge, having been ill with wounds and disease six months and reaching home in August by aid of crutch and cane.

When he was able to attend to business he engaged in farming and also dealt in horses and assisted his brother, who was Treasurer and Sheriff of St. Croix county, with headquarters at Hudson. He was variously engaged until 1870, when his health became impaired from the effects of his sufferings in the service and he took a trip South, where he received medical treatment by eminent physicians who pronounced his case hopeless his ailments including Bright's disease and calculus of the kidneys, dropsy, palpitation and dyspepsia. Having heard of Waukesha, he determined to test the efficacy of the springs there. He was accustomed to hear his case spoken of in the most hopeless manner, people remarking that his days were numbered, but he had been at Waukesha but a few days when the beneficial results were apparent. In 1872 he removed his family there for the sake of convenience and engaged in life insurance business as he soon became able to transact business. He also kept a boarding house four years and was elected City Marshal and Tax Collector, serving acceptably. In 1876 he went to Southern Kansas and engaged in

real estate business and breeding improved stock. While there he became Secretary of the South Kansas Cane Growers' Association, and of the Horticultural Society and School Director. In 1880 he received the nomination for Clerk of the Circuit Court, but over taxed by his campaign labors, resulting in hemorrhage of the kidneys he withdrew his name from the ticket. After all medical aid had failed he was brought by his wife back to Waukesha and in 48 hours after beginning to drink the waters, the hemorrhage stopped and he resolved to make the place his permanent home. He purchased the interest of L. N. Mowray and became proprietor of the Mansion House which he managed two years. In 1882 he went to the West Indies and until 1887 he wintered in Florida. From the time he first went to Kansas he acted as correspondent of some of the leading journals of the West, among which may be named the *St. Paul Globe* and *Minneapolis Tribune*. In 1887 he resigned his position on those papers and purchased the old Mansion House at Waukesha. Within 80 days he had the elegant new Spring City Hotel in readiness to receive guests and it speedily became one of the most prominent hostelries at Waukesha. Its patrons are from the best families of Wisconsin and the South. In every particular the house is fitted for the comfort and convenience of the guests, with baths and electric lights and supplied with the life-giving waters of the springs. For two years Mr. Jones has been Treasurer of the Republican Club of Waukesha; he has served as Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias and is holding the position of P. C. Commander of that Order. He is a director of his Post and a member of the Town Republican Committee.

He was married in 1867 to Ellen E. Savage,

a schoolmate of his young days. She is a native of Maine and daughter of D. A. and Mary A. (Streator) Savage. Ira and Orrin are their surviving children, George Wesley having died when an infant.



JOHAN CORY, a resident of Madison, Wis., and a member of C. C. Washburn Post No. 11, is a business citizen of energy and integrity. He was born May 18, 1838, in Essex Co., Vermont, and is the son of James and Deborah (Morrill) Cory. His father was born in New Hampshire and his mother in Canada. His grandfather, Job Cory, was the son of Timothy Cory, a native of England. Several ancestors in the paternal line fought in the Revolution. Mr. Cory removed with his father's family in 1852, to Sun Prairie, Dane Co., Wis., where he remained on his father's farm until he was 17, when he went to the northern part of Wisconsin, engaging in farming and lumbering, also attending school until the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted in Company G, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, when it reorganized for three years, the regiment being assigned to the Department of Tennessee where he remained on duty with the regiment until the battle of Perryville was fought, Oct. 8, 1862, in which he was severely wounded in his right elbow and left wrist. Being discharged from the service on account of his wounds, he returned to Sun Prairie about the 1st of February, 1863, and attended school the remainder of the winter. During the years 1863-4, while in Sun Prairie, he, with others, organized a company of State militia, entering it as 2d Sergeant, but, soon after, (upon the resignation of Captain Burwell) was appointed Captain by the unanimous vote of the company. In the following spring, he went to

Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis., where his father had moved, and attended the Academy one term. In the fall he entered the Waterloo Institute, continuing his studies until the spring of 1864, then worked at the carpenter trade until September of the same year, when he, with others, organized a company of heavy artillery for one year, going into the service as 1st Sergeant and being promoted, after five months to 2d Lieutenant of Company H, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. The company was stationed at Fort Lyon, Va., and was mustered out in July, 1865. He was married to Miss Anna L. Lyon of Medina, (formerly of Utica, New York), July 26, 1865. They have three children living—Mary E., Edwin L. and Grace. Their first child, Willie M., died in infancy. In 1870, Mr. Cory with his family, removed to Madison, where he engaged in the business of a contractor and builder, which he still follows successfully. Two of his brothers joined the army, one of whom, belonging to the 74th Illinois, died in the service. The other served under Grant. The family are members of the First Baptist Church. Mr. Cory has held the office of Worthy Chief in the Good Templars Order, Lodge No. 1, and also as Chief in the Temple of Honor, in which position he is officiating in 1890; he is also Chief of Council in the latter, Madison Lodge, No. 114.



EDWARD CRONON, La Crosse, Wis., Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 38, in 1890, was born Oct. 17, 1836, in Schaghticoke, New York, whither his parents, James and Honora (O'Connor) Cronon, emigrated from the shire of Limerick, Ireland, in 1830. The occupation of the father was that of a weaver and merchant until his removal to Wisconsin. The children were Timothy, Mary,

Edward, James and David; David and Mary are not living. In May, 1856, Mr. Cronon removed to La Crosse, where he died on his farm two years later; his wife died in October, 1874. The son was reared on land which his father bought from the Government until he went to serve an apprenticeship as a tinsmith; in the next year he engaged in lumbering and, in 1857, operated on the Mississippi River. In 1859, he went to Napoleon, Ark., and returned in the spring of 1860, again operating on the river and going back to Arkansas. In the spring of 1861 he made his escape from Secession through the friendliness of a rebel lieutenant who protected him until he was past the lines. He reached La Crosse as soon as possible and, Sept. 19, 1861, enlisted in Company I, 8th Wisconsin Infantry, (Eagle regiment.) From rendezvous at Camp Randall, the regiment went to St. Louis about October 1st, and was ordered to duty on the Iron Mountain road, where the rebels under Jeff Thompson were destroying road stock. Thence to Pilot Knob and Fredericktown to fight for the first time was the outline of Mr. Cronon's experience and there, the command being in gray uniform, it was sent to the rear to prevent accidents. After passing the winter in duty as guard, they went to Cairo, preliminary to joining Pope with Fort Donelson as objective point. Mr. Cronon was in the several movements of the command prior to the pursuit of rebels after the abandonment of Island No. 10, and went to New Madrid. Embarking for Memphis, orders were countermanded and Mr. Cronon was next facing rebel bullets and powder at Farmington and went thence to the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation he was in the pursuit to Booneville, went thence to Camp Clear Creek and performed military duty there until Aug. 18, 1862, when a move was made to Tusculum and thence to Inka, followed by

Price to whom Colonel Murphy abandoned the position; he was arrested but afterwards restored to his command which had been placed under Colonel Mower. The Union force was strengthened by the arrival of Rosecrans with troops and the battle of Tuka was fought September 19th, the 8th Wisconsin being in the reserve. Mr. Cronon was in the pursuit and was next in action October 3d, at Corinth, the rebels being commanded by Van Dorn and Price. Mr. Cronon was hit in the left arm by a sharpshooter and was mentioned in the dispatches as wounded. He was conveyed to the hospital where his arm was amputated, and he received final discharge November 24th following. He returned to La Crosse and engaged in teaching which was his occupation about 16 years. July 1, 1889, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the 2d District under E. M. Rogers, and is still performing the duties of the position.


He was married Jan. 11, 1877, to Anna A., daughter of James and Mary (Bradberry) Mellor, a native of Derbyshire, England. Her father was in Company I, 8th Wisconsin Infantry and passed through all the experiences of the regiment prior to the action at Nashville, Dec. 15, 1864, in which he was killed. Alice H., Daisy, James and Anna are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cronon. Mr. Cronon belongs to the A. O. U. W. and to the Knights of Pythias.

His brother David enlisted on the same day with himself and passed safely through all the service until June 6th, 1864, when he was wounded. He had re-enlisted and was going home on veteran furlough when he received a gunshot wound, the gunboat being fired into by guerrillas. He afterwards returned to his regiment and served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out in Alabama and returned to Wisconsin. He died of paralysis

July 7, 1868, at La Crosse, leaving a wife; their only child was born after his death.

Among the treasured papers of Mr. Cronon is the following copy: To whom it may concern—I hereby certify on honor that, during the rebellion I was successively Orderly Sergeant, 2d Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant and Captain of Company I, 8th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently Major of said regiment; that in these positions I had good opportunity to know and did well know Edward Cronon, who was a soldier in said company and regiment, and I know that the said Edward Cronon was, at all times and in all places a good soldier, always ready to do his full duty in a prompt and cheerful manner. I also state that, of my own knowledge, he was offered promotion and refused it in said Company I, and that as both man and soldier he was highly respected by all who were in contact with him. Also that he was in the strict discharge of his duty when he received the wound which caused the loss of his arm and his discharge from the service. D. A. Kennedy, Marshal, Lyon Co., Minn.



APTAIN GEORGE JEUCK, merchant at Mineral Point, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 125, a prominent and popular business man of the county, was born at Hinterneilingen, Germany, Sept. 13, 1840. His parents were Joseph and Clara (Miller) Jeuck, and died in the "Vaterland." The former was a farmer. The son came to America in 1856 when 16 years old, going direct to his uncle's at Mineral Point. He had attended school in Germany from six to fourteen years of age and obtained a thorough knowledge of common branches of education, and his first employ in this country was in the trade of shoemaker

and he was occupied in this until he entered the army, enlisting from Mineral Point. About the first of April he joined the organization making ready for the struggle that seemed imminent, known as the "Miner's Guard" which offered its services to Governor Randall as soon as the requisition was made. The regiments were full and the "Guards" were assigned to the 2d Wisconsin as Company I, and went to Madison as three-months men. May 7th a telegram was received from the War Department, saying that no more three-months men were wanted and most of the 2d Wisconsin immediately re-enlisted for three years. He went to Washington, prepared for service in drill and other duty and fought in the first Bull Run, the opening battle of the war. In the re-organization, the regiment was made one of the most effective in the service, the character of its men in the disaster showing that they deserved leaders second to none in the service and they received them, Colonel, now General, Fairchild and Colonel Allen covering their names with distinction. For a full record of the service seen by Captain Jeuck reference is made to multitudes of "Iron Brigade" men in this volume, whose sketches have been compiled with a view of presenting as a whole a complete history of the organization, so far as has been possible. Captain Jeuck was in the activities which preceded Gainesville, fought at Bull Run (2d), at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, (1862), Fitzhugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg (1863) and went to take position between Washington and the enemy, moving with the command to the skirmishing in the later fall, after which he was in the Wilderness and fought at Mine Run. Besides these he was in the minor actions at Blackburn's Ford, Lewinsville, Orange C. H., the fights on the Rapidan and at Kelley's Ford. He was promoted from Corporal to 3d

Sergeant at Gettysburg for conspicuous gallantry, capturing alone eight armed rebels, the promotion being conferred on him above several others in direct line. (He ran upon the rebels and, getting a bead on them, ordered them to surrender, declaring he would shoot the first who raised his gun, and he marched them to camp.) July 1, 1863, he was brevetted Captain. On his commission is the following: "George Jeuck, late a Sergeant in Company I, 2d Wisconsin Infantry, is hereby promoted to the rank of Captain by brevet, to rank as such from July 1, 1863, in recognition of conspicuous gallantry displayed by him at the battle of Gettysburg and in the Battle of the Wilderness, at the latter of which, having charge of the provost guard, numbering 33 men, he drove back into the line of battle the forces of a retreating brigade, forcing them to hold the line given them." Signed by Governor Lucius Fairchild, Secretary of State, T. S. Allen (before referred to) and the Asst. Adj. Gen., James K. Proudfit. Captain Jeuck was never absent a day from his command while in the service and, although constantly under exposure in his various actions was never injured. He received final muster out at Madison, June 30, 1864.

After his return to civil life he was occupied with his trade until 1868, managing his own interests most of the time. In the year mentioned he instituted a mercantile business in connection with Mr. Harttert, who sold his moiety to Mr. Mullen in 1872 and, after some years the firm became Jeuck Bros., Mr. Mullen being bought out by William Jeuck. This is the present style and the house is engaged in the transaction of a most flourishing and popular business. In 1868 Captain Jeuck visited his native land and brought back to America with him his brother and sister, Margaret, wife of Frank Hilgar of Dubuque, Iowa. Clara, widow of George Krekel of Germany, is also a

sister and they are the sole survivors of the family. Captain Jeuck was married at Mineral Point June 10, 1866, to Eliza, daughter of Richard and Dorcas Halligan, a native of Cornwall, England, and who accompanied her parents to America in early childhood. Four children are included in the family of Captain Jeuck — Clara, Willie, George and Frank. The oldest son is a Lieutenant in the Sons of Veterans Order. The Captain has been Quartermaster of his Post since it was organized; he has served nine years as Alderman and as member of the School Board three years; he was one of the Trustees for the Iowa County asylum at Dodgeville and has served five years as Commissioner. He is a leading citizen at Mineral Point and is a type of the best citizenship of this Nationality, bringing to this country his thrift, energy and honorable character to add to the strength of the Republic and to adopt her griefs as her privileges; he was a brave soldier and he is a conscientious, straight-forward citizen; he has been prominently named in political circles.



ADOLPH WEBER, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born Nov. 27, 1843, in Sinzig, Prussia, and is the son of Phillip and Agnes (Fleischer) Weber. His father was a shoe manufacturer and both parents died while their children were in early childhood. When the two brothers, Adolph and Anthony, were respectively 13 and 12 years of age they came to America and went to Racine. Adolph attended the public schools and became an apprentice to learn the cabinet trade. During the first months of the war himself and brother became interested and determined to enlist, although both were very young. They

enrolled Oct. 15, 1861, in Company I, 9th Wisconsin Infantry, and were in rendezvous at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee. The regiment left the State January 22d for Fort Leavenworth and went thence to Camp Scott on a long march to join in the "Jim Lane" expedition which did not materialize; and they went through the Cherokee Nation to Indian Territory to the vicinity of Baxter's Springs, engaging in a number of squabbles with the Indians who were under rebel influence, marching again to take part in another expedition which came to nought. They were engaged meanwhile in fighting bushwhackers and straggling rebels under Quantrell, Marmaduke and Price. After joining the Army of the Frontier they were in the fight at Newtonia, where they lost heavily in prisoners. This was their first regular battle and was fought September 29th. He was in the battle at Prairie Grove, went to Van Buren and afterward engaged in foraging, scouting and expeditions of varied character near Rolla, going in September to St. Louis. There Mr. Weber was promoted to Corporal and detailed to escort stragglers, deserters and other unfortunates to their respective regiments. He left the undistributed men at Vicksburg and rejoined his regiment. On the return they met coming down the river the "Ruth" with the paymasters for the army at Vicksburg escorted by the Captain of Company I, 9th Wisconsin, and 30 men. She was destroyed off Columbus: five men of the company were lost with several paymasters and all the money. In the fall of 1863 the command went to Helena and after a month to Duvall's Bluff and were constantly fired into by bushwhackers, until Colonel Jacobi found means to inform them that if they did not stop he would destroy every habitation on his route. They went next to Little Rock and performed military duty until Jan. 1, 1864, when about 300

of the regiment re-enlisted and were formed into Companies A, B, C and D. In March they started with the expedition under Steele to assist Banks and were deterred from joining him by the operations of the rebels, details from Price's army constantly involving them in skirmishes of heavy character. The return was commenced when the news of Banks' defeat was received and the massed rebels soon took their supply trains and cut off their communications and they only had corn rations. April 29th they reached the Saline River and found every indication of a heavy engagement with Kirby Smith's troops, 20,000 strong. It was necessary to fight in order to save themselves from entire destruction; and action was commenced early in the morning on the 30th, while the trains, more than two miles long, were crossing the river on pontoons. The rebels pressed them hard, and finally orders were given to charge upon them, which was done with so much vigor that three guns were taken and some prisoners. The retreat was finished, leaving the wounded on the field. Anthony Weber and Adolph were among them, and the former, wounded in the leg, underwent amputation on the field, where he died three days later and was buried there. Mr. Weber was wounded in the left leg and injured in the other by the same ball, and was taken to Princeton, Ark., where six colored prisoners were crowded into a small cabin. The white prisoners saw a rebel make his way there and after he went away everyone was found shot to death. The food was hard corn and after a few days they had a little meat and hardtack. At Princeton they were confined in churches and other public buildings. Three weeks after they were taken to Tyler, Texas, where they remained 10 months in a stockade prison. In February, 1865, they were marched 110 miles to Shreve-

port, thence to the mouth of the Red River and paroled. When they met the despatch boats there, a Union prisoner who had concealed himself on the transport came out, jumped overboard and was taken to the despatch boat, which fired a salute. From the Red River they were taken to New Orleans and three days later were on the way to their regiment. The command were out in full dress uniform to receive them, the band playing "Home, Sweet Home." Mr. Weber spent a furlough at home and in June he joined his regiment and remained at Camden, Ark., until fall, going to Little Rock and performed military duty until Jan. 31, 1866, when he was mustered out, having the rank of Sergeant, to which he was promoted soon after exchanged.

On his return to civil life he operated as a carpenter, and in 18— commenced the sale of groceries and dry goods; continued in that business ten years, and in 1881 engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds, with partners, the firm style becoming Stecher, Weber & Heuttner Manufacturing Company. He was married Oct. 1, 1867, to Barbara, daughter of Valentine and Catherine Garrecht of Racine. Their children were named Catherine, Elizabeth, Mary, Adolph, Barbara and Joseph. All are deceased and their mother died March 18, 1879. Mr. Weber contracted a second marriage with Theresa, daughter of August and Agatha Ziesel, and their children are Anthony, William, Joseph, Julia and Gertrude. In 1871, Mr. Weber became interested in politics and was elected Alderman of the 6th ward, to which position he was re-elected three times. In 1885 he was candidate for Mayor of Racine on the Democratic ticket. He was again nominated in 1889 and was defeated by only 75 votes. In 1890 he was elected Mayor by over 700 majority.

HENRY GILMAN ROGERS, a prominent business man of Milwaukee, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 1, E. B. Wolcott, was born April 28, 1841, in Milwaukee. He completed his education at Beloit College, and, a few months after attaining his majority, entered the military service of his country. The progress of the war during its first year of existence had brought to reflective, prescient men the conviction that the movement of the South, at first regarded as something like impetuosity, which would cool in a few months, had method in its madness and that a question as important as the founding of the Republic was at the fore for settlement and must be met. Probably the history of enlistment in the summer of 1862 would make the most remarkable showing of the real character of American citizenship and its responsibilities that could be brought forward. Every interest in the country was in peril; all that had been accomplished and all the promise of the future hung in the balance when the 24th Wisconsin enrolled, organized and hastened to the front. Mr. Rogers enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, and on the organization of Company B, 24th Wisconsin, was made a Corporal. Bragg was marauding Northern Kentucky and the regiment moved southward to participate, in a little more than a month after leaving the State, in the battle of Perryville. They chased the fleeing rebels and returned afterwards to Nashville to prepare for further activities which they encountered at Stone River. Corporal Rogers distinguished himself on the field and was made Sergeant during the action. In May, 1863, he was promoted to Orderly Sergeant and passed the successive months on the march to and in the vicinity of Chattanooga and the Chickamauga until the battle of September 19th, in which he received five wounds. Two



bullets struck his right arm and almost immediately afterwards an explosive shot cut away the second and third fingers of his left hand; a buckshot hit the same hand and severed the cords of the little finger, holding its position in the hand for two months and finally working itself out. A minie ball took off the first joint of the first finger of the same hand. He was hit ten different times during his term of service but paid no attention to the near approach of the deadly missiles. One bullet ploughed through the top of his head gear, cutting off the hair from his head along its track and a shot struck his right cheek on the facial bone; one shot hit his gun, glanced and struck his lip with little injury and, although several other missiles came in his way to remind him of rebel civilities, he received such slight results that he did not heed them. After the battle of Chickamauga he went to field hospital of the 21st Army Corps, having been wounded on the 20th, the second day of the fight. He was injured on Sunday and first received medical attention Wednesday afternoon, not reaching the field hospital of his own corps, the 20th, until the afternoon of Friday. He remained in hospital until Oct. 8, 1863, when he rode 60 miles over the mountains to Stevenson, Ala., to return to Wisconsin on a 60-day furlough, his arm resting on a pillow during the ride. The scarcity of supplies was felt by the wounded and suffering in the hospitals as well as among the troops awaiting help at Chattanooga, and his strong desire to reach some point where he could receive proper care and food caused him to take the risks of his journey, the aggravation resulting from its severities making necessary an extension of his furlough to 90 days, during which he was under treatment. He had been offered the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of the 35th Wisconsin by Governor

Lewis, but his wounded condition prevented his acceptance. He was unable to rejoin his regiment and was mustered out Jan. 27, 1864, at Madison, having been commissioned Lieutenant of Company B, 24th Wisconsin, to date from Nov. 23, 1863. In addition to the actions named, Mr. Rogers was in the scrimmages at Guy's and Hoover's Gaps.

After his return to Milwaukee, he engaged as soon as sufficiently recovered, in the real estate business which he has since prosecuted. He has always maintained his interest in the military affairs of Wisconsin and was made Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st Regiment, National Guards during the administration, of Governor Ludington; he was also made Major of the 4th Battalion (4th Milwaukee, N. G.) As soon as the Order of the Grand Army was organized in Wisconsin, he connected himself with Post Phil. H. Sheridan, No. 9, Oct. 10, 1866, of which he was Commander and also served in other positions. The Post surrendered its charter and in 1880 he became a charter member of E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1. He is one of the oldest members in the State and country and has always been actively connected with the affairs of the Order. In 1874 he was Assistant Quartermaster General of the Wisconsin Department, Junior Vice Commander in 1875, Senior Vice Commander in 1876 and was made Department Commander in 1877, thus holding the positions in regular sequence and his is the only instance in the State of regular advancement. His wife, one of the most prominent women in the Order of the Woman's Relief Corps in Wisconsin, was made Department President in 1886 and re-elected in 1887. Through her administration new life was infused into the auxiliary of the Grand Army by her energetic activity and unflagging efforts to advance the material interests of the organization. Many new Corps were

added to the general Body and she organized and systematized the workings of the Department in a manner which has been felt far beyond her personal administration. She is a woman who never does anything with which she is connected in a half-way manner or with half-heartedness and, consequently, her influence is always felt. It is impossible in a sketch like this to do full justice to the value of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers to the Department of Wisconsin. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the National Pension Committee of the Woman's Relief Corps and was in 1889 its Secretary. Her activities in the charitable avenues of the Order have never ceased, and at successive conventions she receives recognition in her work by appointment to such positions as best give opportunity for benefit to the needy in the Grand Army.

James H. Rogers, father of Mr. Rogers, who traced his ancestry back to the settlers on the Atlantic seaboard in an early period, went from Keysville, New York, to Milwaukee; he bought Government lands which he held and which have greatly increased in value in the rise of property in the city. He married Sophia Emily Fletcher, who belonged to the family of the wife of Daniel Webster, and was born at Alstead, N. H. In her father's line she was of Quaker extraction and her forbears on her mother's side were soldiers in the Revolution and in 1812. Charles D. Rogers, brother of Mr. Rogers, enlisted in the 15th Wisconsin Infantry, and was Quartermaster-Sergeant of the regiment until his discharge for disability; he was afterward made 2d Lieutenant of Company B, 24th Wisconsin, promoted to 1st Lieutenant and mustered out as Captain of his company. Alexander H. and Jacob Rogers, cousins, were non-commissioned officers in Company D, 24th Wisconsin. Osear Gregory, another cousin of Mr. Rogers, enlisted in the 29th Indiana, and

led his regiment home as Colonel, having reached that position from the ranks. Frank H. Fletcher, another cousin, was a Major and Paymaster in the war.

The marriage of Mr. Rogers and Laura Gertrude Butler, took place Oct. 11, 1861, and they have two children, named Laura Butler and William Henry. Rose died in infancy and Charles Edward died when less than two years old. William and Lydia Ann (Squires) Butler, the parents of Mrs. Rogers, were born respectively in New York and Vermont. One of the great uncles of Mrs. Rogers in the maternal line was of the disguised party who made tea in Boston Harbor and several others of the same generation fought in the Revolution and in 1812.



BOUKRITZ GATZ, member of G. A. R. Post, No. 138, at Palmyra, Wis., where he is a resident, was born May 8, 1838, in Germany. His father, John Gatz, came to this country with his family in 1814, and, as the mother died soon after, the son lost nearly all remembrance of her. She died in Milwaukee where he resided, having taken charge of his own affairs after he was 14 years of age. The father died about 1872. Mr. Gatz became a shoemaker, and after learning his trade he went to Washington county and worked at Portage and New Lisbon, returning to the southern part of the State and working at Little Prairie, until he enlisted Oct. 11, 1861, in Company I, 13th Wisconsin Infantry, going into rendezvous at Janesville, where he was mustered, and left the State, Jan. 18, 1862, for Leavenworth, Kansas, expecting to join the Lane expedition and marched to Fort Scott. This plan was abandoned and the regiment went to Lawrence and thence to Fort Riley to connect with another expedition which also

proved a failure, and they returned to Columbus and performed railroad guard duty until their removal to Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and Mr. Gatz fought in the action at Clarksville. Later, he was in the chase of Morgan, and fought Woodward at Garrettsville on his return, and went to Forts Donelson and Henry again, after a long march of nearly 200 miles. In December he was again engaged in trying to find Morgan and after some months of lively scouting he went with the regiment on the double quick to Fort Donelson, (which had been assaulted by Forrest) arriving just after the repulse. Donelson was headquarters for the regiment through the summer, the command performing garrison duty and scouting, besides trying to keep watch of the guerrillas and bushwhackers. In August they went to Columbia and thence to Stevenson, preparatory to taking position on the Chattanooga to guard the scanty stores of the Union army and to prevent rebel interference, the river being so low that crossing was possible at any point. They were relieved, after a dangerous experience, by the arrival of Hooker with two corps from the army of Virginia. After veteranizing and furlough the reunited regiment assembled at Nashville and were next engaged in garrison and guard duty until the plans to operate against Atlanta were matured, when the expectations of the 13th to join therein were baffled and they were again stationed to patrol and guard the Tennessee River. June 4th they went to Claysville, Ala., and were occupied in the same duty and in thwarting the rebel plans to interrupt Sherman's communications, and all that fall they were engaged in looking after the depredations of Forrest and in protecting the railroad from guerrillas. In November they went to the rear of Nashville which was in a state of siege from Hood and they watched his motions and performed other duty

until his defeat, when they were stationed on the railroad in guard and patrol duty until March, when the command was ordered to proceed to connect with the army in Virginia, and they were on their route thither at Jonesboro when Lee surrendered. As soon as this intelligence reached them, orders were issued for a return and they went to Nashville, where they were ordered to New Orleans. In June they started for Texas, landing at Indianola, and went thence to Green Lake, where the men were seriously poisoned by the water. They next made a long and painful march to San Antonio, where they were mustered out Nov. 24th and returned to Madison for final discharge.

Mr. Gatz returned to Little Prairie and in 1874 removed to Palmyra, where he has since been a resident. In 1869 he was married to Mary, daughter of John Chuckenberg, a native of Germany and a resident of East Troy. Her parents are farmers and are living at Eagle. Mr. and Mrs. Gatz are the parents of seven children, named Emma, Frank, Bertha, Mary, John, Louisa and Edward.



JOHN T. DAVISON, Platteville, Wis., Deputy Sheriff of Grant county, member of G. A. R. Post No. 66, was born at La Fayette, Tippecanoe Co., Ind., June 3, 1830. His father, Jacob Davison, was born in Yorkshire, England, and came to America in youth. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he married Susan Oldes, a native of Germany, who came to America in childhood with her parents. The senior Davison lived some years in the Buckeye State, removed to Indiana and himself and wife died at La Fayette. Only two of 13 children reared by them are living, the sister of Mr. Davison being Mrs. Lucinda Gregory of Platteville. His only brother was a

captain in the 118th Illinois Infantry and returned on sick leave to his home, dying 24 hours after arrival. Mr. Davison was in boyhood when his parents died, he being next to the youngest child in order of birth. As was the custom in those days, he was bound to a Mr. Cleaver and was, soon after, placed with a Mr. Perkins, with whom he remained several years. He was then bound to a man named Matthews, with whom he lived four years, after which he went to work as a mason and cooper, alternating these employments in winter and summer. Feb. 24, 1849, he first made acquaintance with Platteville, where he operated at his trades. He is also a miner and prospector, having employed laborers in mining for 35 years.

In August, 1864, he enlisted in company B, 43d Wisconsin Infantry, being made Sergeant of his company and was mustered at Milwaukee. The regiment was sent South and assigned to the 4th Army Corps, expecting to make the march to the sea with Sherman, but the plan was frustrated by Hood, Johnsonville, Tenn., the base of supplies for Union troops, being menaced by the rebel chief. The regiment was detailed for the defense, and was subjected to continuous shelling by the rebels for 48 hours. Hood withdrew (after his troops had destroyed the Union gunboats and stores at Johnsonville) to Nashville, whither the 43d Wisconsin followed about the last of November, 1864. The march was an exceptionally hard one, being through almost unbroken wilderness. About the first of January, the regiment went to Dechard, Tenn., and several companies, including Company B, engaged in guarding railroads, in patrol duty, protecting citizens and fighting guerrillas. In June they returned to Nashville to be discharged and Mr. Davison received his release from military obligations at Milwaukee in July, 1865. He re-

turned to Platteville, in enfeebled health, chronic diarrhea having set in about the time of his discharge. (He was the only man of his regiment who was able to do duty every day of his period of service.) He has never wholly recovered from the disease, and, in 1887, had the misfortune to lose his left eye while at work on the city hall in Platteville, and at the same time he broke his left arm. He has acted as Constable 17 years and is serving the fifth year as Deputy Sheriff. He is still engaged in mining for lead, which he has found a profitable investment.

He was married at Platteville, June 29, 1851, to Emeline, daughter of John and Elizabeth (McFall) Angestine. Her parents were natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Davison have had 12 children, two of whom died in infancy. The survivors are named Susan, David, Jacob, William, Edith, John, Cassie, Fannie, Vye and Stella. Mr. Davison is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is one of the highly respected citizens of Platteville; he is still active and in full vigor of life, showing no signs of encroaching age.



CHARLES W. GULLIFORD, grocer at Reedsburg, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 13, was born June 22, 1842, in Girard, Erie Co., Pennsylvania, whence his parents, Daniel and Melissa (Johnson) Gulliford, removed to Sauk Co., Wis., locating on Sauk Prairie, seven miles south of Baraboo, in 1846, two years before Wisconsin was a State and at a time when the reign of first things prevailed. Eight years later the family removed to Westfield in the same county, where the father still lives on a farm, aged more than 78 years; the mother died there Feb. 28, 1877, aged a few days more than 61 years. Of their nine children five are deceased; the survivors,

named in order of birth are Catherine, Mrs. Gattenwinkel of Riverside, Cal.; Harriet, wife of S. P. Sutton of Monroe, Wis.; Horace W. of Rock Falls, Neb. Charles W. was the next and the only soldier in the family. His sister Rosanna is deceased; Sarah A. and Lorin died while he was in the service; Voletta died in mature life and Ursula in infancy.

Mr. Gulliford was reared on his father's farm until he entered the army, which he did within the first months of the war, before he reached his majority. Sept. 7, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, enrolling from Logansville, Sauk county; he was mustered at Madison under Captain Giles Stevens, of Reedsburg, October 30th, at Camp Randall, starting Jan. 11, 1862, for Fort Scott, and experiencing at the outset some of the severest of his experiences in traversing the country as a soldier. A long march was made to Kansas and from Fort Scott (after the abandonment of the project on which the regiment was sent there) to Fort Riley in anticipation of another expedition which proved futile, and thence the command started for Columbus to go to Corinth. Mr. Gulliford had been taken ill at Fort Scott and as soon as recovered, rejoined his regiment between Columbus and Corinth, where he acted as guard on the railroad for a time and went thence to Mississippi, expecting to fight in October and, after remaining sometime engaged in guerrilla service was in the movements which preceded and which were closed by the capture of Holly Springs by the rebels. He was in the battle at Coldwater and in the march to take position in the siege of Vicksburg, afterwards being in the fight at Jackson, returning to Vicksburg. Soon after he went on the Meridian expedition and had the satisfaction of engaging in the work of destruction of rebel property and getting his fill of the sort of service known as skirmishing

with guerrillas. Returning to Vicksburg he went soon after to Natchez where he was ill in hospital with bowel complaint and other difficulties. While there he veteranized with about 600 men and received a furlough of 30 days which he spent at home. He rejoined his regiment and entered upon the Atlanta campaign under Sherman, taking part in the several actions known on historical pages as Kennesaw Mountain, at Nickajack Creek, Bald Hill, siege of July 22d, and was in the action at Jonesboro, designed to cut off the communications of Hood through the destruction of the railroads, and at Macon assisted in blowing up 80 car loads of ammunition. At Bald Hill the regiment performed distinguished service, driving Texas troops who had never before known reverses. His regiment went to Savannah in one of Sherman's columns and Mr. Gulliford was in all the varied service of that campaign which terminated at Savannah, to be resumed in January. He went from Savannah to Beaufort, S. C., thence to fight on the Pocotaligo River and witnessed the burning of Columbia, where Sherman *did not* order the destruction, but moved his headquarters when the conflagration threatened his comfort. At Goldsboro the regiment took a rest which was much needed, having been in active warfare of some variety 56 days. At Raleigh news of Lee's surrender and Lincoln's assassination was received, after which the foot race to Washington, through Richmond and Petersburg was made, and, after camping at Arlington Heights, the regiment marched in the Grand Review. After camping at Georgetown Heights the 12th went to Louisville to be mustered out, July 16th, and thence to Madison for discharge from the State service.

On his return to Sauk county he purchased a farm on which he pursued agriculture 12 years and sold the place, moving thence to

North Freedom, where he embarked in a mercantile enterprise, managing his relations there two and a half years. In 1882, he located at Reedsburg, where he began his commercial relations, which he has since maintained and conducts a business which includes traffic in the commodities common to the grocery and restaurant trade. He has served as Chaplain of his Post and was a magistrate one year in Tuckertown, Sauk county.

He was married in the township of Washington, Sauk county, May 30, 1866, to Mrs. Olive Tinker, a native of the State of New York. There are no children from this union, but Mrs. Gulliford has two daughters by her former marriage. Sarah A. is the wife of John Kozak, of Iowa, and Frances married Herman Hackett, of North Freedom. Mr. Gulliford and his wife are members of the M. E. Church and she is a member of the W. R. C. of Reedsburg.



JOHAN NEAVILL, Treasurer of Grant County, Wis., (1889) resident at Lancaster, was born at Council Hill, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., Jan 31, 1844; his father, John D. Neavill, was born in Tennessee and his mother, Maria L. Meredith before marriage, was a native of Ohio. The families of which both were members had become residents of Illinois prior to the marriage of the parents, who died when the son was still in boyhood. Only one other child grew to maturity—James H. Both were reared by an uncle and aunt in Potosi, Grant Co., Wis.

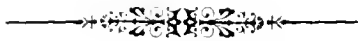
John Neavill remained with his uncle, passing his early life in obtaining an education and in assisting his uncle in mining. He was just 17 when the affairs of the South became prominent in what that section of the country threatened and he had become interested in

passing events when Sumter was fired upon. He early determined to enlist and in September, 1861, he enrolled in Company F, 10th Wisconsin Infantry, at Potosi, but was not mustered, as he was absent when that ceremonial was performed and his name was not answered. But he was in readiness when his command went to the front and he left the State Nov. 9, 1861, for Louisville and was in all the movements of the regiment, marching through Northern Kentucky, performing military duty at Elizabethtown, Bacon Creek, Bowling Green and elsewhere, but as he had not been mustered he was not paid and he resolved to return home and his lieutenant obtained transportation for him to Wisconsin. He engaged about a year in clerking and then attended Tafton academy in Bloomington, whence he was graduated in 1863. He obtained a position as clerk in Lancaster and went to Crawford county where he again enlisted after clerking for a short time. He enrolled Dec. 18, 1864, in Company F, 49th Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered at Madison. After passing a few days at St. Louis the command went to Rolla, Mo., where Mr. Neavill was occupied in camp, guard, patrol and escort duty, having occasionally a scrimmage with bushwhackers. In August following, the regiment returned to St. Louis and did police duty at various points in the city until discharged. While on duty escorting a train to Springfield, Mr. Neavill was taken with typhoid fever, placed in the Post hospital at Rolla and remained there twelve weeks, being removed as soon as convalescent to Marine hospital at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis. Five weeks later his discharge was ordered by the surgeons, which he received Sept. 27, 1865. This siege of sickness left him a physical wreck with spinal disease and he was in an almost hopeless state when sent home. His recovery

was soon assured and as soon as able to exert himself, he engaged in teaching terms of winter school and managing a lumber yard during other portions of the year. Until 1886 teaching has been his principal occupation. In that year he entered the employ of the *Grant County Herald* as outside agent and pursued that occupation until November, 1888, when he was elected to the position of which he is still the incumbent, on the Republican ticket.

He was married Sept. 14, 1875, at Potosi, to Myra, daughter of David and Susan (Wright) Goodrich, and they have four children, named Anna V., James G., Libbie M. and J. Rae.

Mr. Neavill is one of the solid men of his county in character and enjoys the esteem of his generation and the confidence of his political associates to an extraordinary degree. In the winter of 1875 he served under the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly of Wisconsin and in 1878 was Assistant Postmaster of the Senate. He is a resident proper of Potosi of which he is Village Clerk. He is a member of Belknap Fuqua Post at Potosi in which he has been prominent officially.



CHARLES COLEMAN, Clerk of the court of Sauk Co., Wis., resident at Baraboo, Adjutant of G. A. R. Post No. 9 (1890), was born Dec. 3, 1844, at Spring Prairie, Walworth Co., Wis. His parents, Horace and Juliet (Merrick) Coleman, were natives of the State of New York and came to Wisconsin in 1836, 12 years before the Commonwealth took on the dignity of Statehood and in 1848 they removed to Delaware Co., New York, whence they returned to Wisconsin in 1854 and located in Sauk county.

Mr. Coleman received a good education and was still a resident under his father's roof when

he decided to enter the army, although he was not quite 18 years old. He enlisted Sept. 20, 1861, in Company E, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, his regiment being organized at Camp Randall, Madison, and leaving the State Jan. 11, 1862, under orders to report at Weston, Mo., whither the command went under circumstances which convinced them that the way of the volunteer soldier was anything but pleasant. They went thence to Leavenworth City and expected to join an expedition under General Lane, going to Fort Scott, for that purpose, marching the whole distance and when the project was abandoned marched to Lawrence and thence to Fort Riley, expecting to go to New Mexico. All the marching proved vain as the expedition was abandoned and they marched back to Leavenworth and received orders to go to Tennessee to take part in the activities near Corinth, but when they landed at Columbus, Ky., affairs had changed and the 12th Wisconsin engaged in repairs on the route thither, in scouting and other military duty until ordered to go to Humboldt, Tenn., where four months were passed in guarding the location while Grant was forming his plans for the capture of Vicksburg and in November they started towards Holly Springs, expecting to fight, but Van Dorn retreated and Mr. Coleman was in the various movements with the command during the late fall and until Van Dorn succeeded in scaring Colonel Murphy out of Holly Springs. He was afterwards in railroad duty and in January was in a long march in Mississippi and Tennessee and in February was engaged in guarding the Memphis & Charleston railroad. He was in the fight at Coldwater, went back to Memphis and thence in May the regiment went to Vicksburg and was on duty in the siege under constant fire until the surrender of the city. Mr. Coleman was in the fight at Jackson and went afterwards to Natchez

and Vicksburg where he re-enlisted and after veteran furlough the regiment re-organized at Cairo and joined the army of the Tennessee preparatory to the siege of Atlanta and Mr. Coleman was in the fight at Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek and other movements at Kenesaw, was in the command of General McPherson, and encountered the risks of war during an entire month. Mr. Coleman was in the action at Bald Hill, in the fight of July 22d and in the charge six days later, being constantly under fire until the movement of Sherman in the destruction of the railroads, when he was in the action at Jonesboro, and again at Lovejoy's. He was in the marching afterwards and in one of Sherman's columns, went to Savannah, being actively engaged every day in the operations of that campaign which broke in two the back bone of the confederacy. He was in all the service performed by his regiment on the Pocotaligo River, on the Salkehatchie and at Orangeburg, Cheraw and Fayetteville, witnessing the battle of Bentonville and afterwards marching to Goldsboro, Raleigh, Richmond and Washington and, after the Grand Review, went to Louisville, Ky., to be mustered out July 16, 1865. During the last year of his military service he acted as an Orderly at the headquarters of General O. O. Howard.

After returning to Wisconsin he engaged in farming and in 1878 obtained from the Government a commission as Pension Examiner in which office he has since served. He acted 10 years as Town Clerk of Excelsior and has served the same length of time as Justice of the Peace. In 1888 he was elected Clerk of the Court, his efficient and faithful work in many official positions recommending him to the place. He is a genial and popular citizen and one who has won a permanent place in the confidence of the community. He was mar-

ried in Excelsior, Wis., in 1870 to Martha Eaton, a native of the State of New York, and their children are named Gracia and Lillie. Mr. Coleman is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows—subordinate Lodge and Encampment, and he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.



A. DOVE, Richland Center, Wis., Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 33, (1890) was born at Potsdam, New York, April 15, 1840. His father, Charles Dove, was born in London, England, and, when 18 years old, enlisted in the English army, coming to America to fight in the war of 1812, and in 1814 deserted and crossed from Canada into the States and settled at Potsdam where he resided until death. He married Mary Steeple, also a native of England, their union occurring at Potsdam, where she also died. Mr. Dove is the youngest of 10 children and one of three brothers who enlisted. His brother Henry was a soldier in the 16th New York Infantry, enlisting in April, 1861; he was discharged for disability and re-enlisted in the 13th New York Cavalry, and served in the same command until the close of the war. William belonged to Scott's "900" Cavalry regiment three years. Mr. Dove was reared on his father's farm, receiving a good education. When he was 19 years old he left home to engage as a farm assistant in which he was occupied until he enlisted at Potsdam, Sept. 6, 1864, in Company H, 13th New York Cavalry. He was mustered at Malone, New York, and sent to Washington, where the regiment was on duty in the defenses surrounding the city and having repeated skirmishes with Mosby's guerrillas and in one engagement in which a small body of Union troops encountered a squad under Mosby himself, the guerrilla chief was

wounded. The principal service of the 13th was in skirmishing, guarding the defenses of Washington and carrying dispatches. Mr. Dove received his final discharge, after being in all the exciting events attending the murder of the President, the parade in Washington and other events at the Capital, July 4, 1865.

After his return to Potsdam he engaged in carpenter work in that vicinity until 1877, the date of his removal to Streator, Ill., and he was there engaged in similar occupations until 1879, when he went to Richland Center, Wis., and established his permanent residence. About 1880, he began the sale of furniture, in which he has built up a considerable business.

He was married at Hopkintown, New York, in 1871. His second marriage to Sarah J., daughter of John and Alta (Sheldon) Henderson, occurred in 1879 at Holyoke, Mass.; Mrs. Dove is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York. Mr. Dove joined the G. A. R. Post in Richland Center in 1885, and has served two years as Adjutant. He has always been a Republican of decided stamp, but never an office-seeker. His business is in prosperous condition, his private character of the best quality and he is considered a valuable member of the business fraternity of Richland Center.



JONATHAN G. PELTON, M. D., Spring Green, Sauk Co., Wis., charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 39, was born in Genesee Co., New York, July 15, 1825. His parents, Ansel and Rebecca (Gates) Pelton, removed with their family to Wisconsin in 1850 and located on a farm near Madison and both died on that homestead. Dr. Pelton is their only son and child and he was educated in the common schools and academy at Lima, New York. He commenced his medical course by

reading in Rochester, N. Y., and completed his studies by the prescribed regime at Geneva Medical College, whence he was graduated just before he was 21 years old. As soon as his profession was finished he entered upon the duties of the hospital at Buffalo as resident physician. The establishment was instituted under the efforts of Dr. Frank Hamilton, one of the leading physicians of Western New York, and others, and Dr. Pelton was placed in charge. After a year of service he went to Wales in Erie county and a few months later to Cartersville, near Rochester, practicing there four years and removing to Madison, Wis., where he conducted the business of his profession until 1863. During the first year of the war he was interested in recruiting for the service and, until he entered the army himself, he was active in that work. He was commissioned Surgeon of the 19th Wisconsin Infantry, but about the time that command left the State, his mother was seized with fatal illness and he was detained at home until too late to go to the front with that command. He removed to Spring Green in 1863, and practiced medicine until Dec. 18, 1864, when he accepted a commission in the 17th Wisconsin Infantry. He left Madison Feb. 27, 1865, for Louisville, Nashville, Tullahoma and that vicinity, where the regiment was engaged in guard duty on the railroad and in other military operations, and he had a busy time in looking after the health and sanitary conditions of his charge. Contagious diseases were rife at that point, which caused an unusual degree of sickness and disability. He was mustered out with his command Sept. 4, 1865, and returned to his home at Spring Green, where he re-established a prosperous business as a physician. He has also been engaged to some extent, as opportunity served, in the practice of law. He has never taken active interest in politics, but has always discharged

the duties of citizenship in the most consistent manner known to him.

He was married in Wyoming Co., New York, April 23, 1846, to Fannie E., daughter of Harry E. and Olive S. (Coon) Randall. She was born in the State of New York. Two children born to Dr. and Mrs. Pelton died in infancy. Five children are living; Byron is the manager of the farm; Mary Helen is the wife of Charles M. Bixby of Chicago; Ann Elizabeth married George A. Sweet of Minneapolis, Minn.; Olive married Edward Guyer of Spring Green; Ella Rebecca is the youngest; George Edward and John L. are deceased.

Dr. Pelton is a leading citizen of his section and, although advanced in years, is still actively engaged in the affairs of this life. He is well known for his charity in his profession and is a member of the Board of Pension Examiners; he also officiates as surgeon of the C. M. & St. P. R. R. corporation. He has been Pension Examiner for 15 years and also Medical Director of the Department of Wisconsin in the Order of the G. A. R.



JOHAN H. TROGNER, Monticello, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 113 was born in Lewis Co., New York, Dec. 13, 1843. His father, Joseph Trogner, was born in Austria in 1805 and married Elizabeth Beck, also of German birth. They came to America while still young and about 1830 located in Lewis county on a farm on which they resided 18 years and went to Wisconsin in 1848, where they settled on a farm in New Glarus and on which their respective deaths occurred. The death of the father occurred March 19, 1887, the demise of the mother having been in March, 1872. One of their six children is deceased; Joseph D. was an enlisted man in Company K,

16th Wisconsin Infantry, and died in hospital at Cairo, Ill., 1864. Mr. Trogner of this sketch is fourth in order of birth and his brothers and sisters are Mrs. Sarah Schlimsten, Mrs. Mary Rolfe, George W., (who enlisted in Company D, 38th Wisconsin Infantry,) and Mrs. Lizzie Bruner.

Mr. Trogner was five years old when he came to Wisconsin and he remained on the farm until his twentieth birthday, Dec. 13, 1863, when he enlisted in Company K, 16th Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered at Madison and joined his regiment March 4, 1864, within the fortifications at Vicksburg, going successively to Black River, Vicksburg, Cairo, Paducah and Clifton, Tenn., whence the regiment went to Rome, Ga., to connect with Sherman, effecting that purpose at Kenesaw Mountain, where Mr. Trogner was in his first fighting May 15th and for days thereafter was in constant activity, moving during the month of June in reconnoissance and skirmishing and went early in July to position for the fight at Bald Hill, (Leggett's Hill) where he received a gunshot wound on the 21st of July, the ball setting up a permanent residence in his hip from which it has never been dislodged. From the field hospital he was taken to the hospital at Rome, Ga., and after two months received a 30-day furlough. When it expired he reported at Madison, but was detained there as unable to rejoin his regiment and he was discharged May 29, 1865. As soon as able after returning to his home he resumed farming, which he pursued at intervals as his wound permitted until 1877, when he commenced the manufacture of flour at Monticello, which business he conducted in person nearly 12 years. His health becoming impaired, he withdrew from actual contact with his business and passed about a year in bed. As soon as a little better he undertook light labor in flouring mills.

which he continued until April 28, 1889, when the furniture house of Gerber & Trogner was formed by the purchase by Mr. Trogner of a half interest in the enterprise, which is the only establishment of the kind at Monticello. He was married in 1871 at Dayton, Wis., to Esther, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Robey, who was a native of Ohio and died without children in 1873. Mr. Trogner was again married Nov. 1, 1875, to Hattie A., daughter of Theo. Z. and Lucia (Harper) Buck, and of their four children, Zala Verne, the second in order of birth, died in infancy, the survivors being Ora, Eveline and Walter. Mr. Trogner is Adjutant of his Post (1889) and has held the position three years. He has also served two years as Junior Vice-Commander. He is prominent in temperance work, and has been for years connected with the Temple of Honor and Good Templars. He also belongs to the Order of United Workmen. He bears an excellent reputation as a business man and upright citizen.



WILLIAM HARRISON BEACH, Superintendent of Schools at Madison, Wis., (1889) member of G. A. R. Post No. 11, was born in Seneca Co., New York, Oct. 8, 1835, and is the son of Elam and Hannah (Edwards) Beach. His father was born at Stratford, Conn., and the mother in Albany in the Empire State. The Edwards family traces its origin to a prominent adherent of Cromwell who fled from England on the restoration of Charles II. in 1658 and located in Connecticut. The ancestors of the Beach family came from England and settled near New Haven in 1650. The grandfather of Professor Beach, Israel Beach, was a soldier at Bunker Hill; his father became a resident of

Seneca County, New York, in 1818. The parents had six children of whom the subject of this sketch was fifth in order of birth. In 1857, he entered Hamilton College, whence he was graduated with honors in 1860. He received prizes in mathematics and chemistry and also as an essayist. His graduating effort was the Philosophical Oration of his class.

The antagonism between the North and South came to a culmination in less than a year after he finished his educational course; and he was among the first to recognize his responsibility and duty and made haste to give tangible expression to the spirit which he had received by natural inheritance and from his relations to the work of the world of which he had become cognizant in the years of his preparation for active participation therein. The first regiment of cavalry authorized to be raised was known as the Lincoln Cavalry, afterwards assigned to the State of New York. (The opposition of General Scott to cavalry had recognized weight with the Administration, and Mr. Lincoln authorized the organization of the 1st New York Cavalry, which was also known under the designations "Independent" and "Lincoln.")

Mr. Beach joined the regiment in May, 1861, enlisting in Company B, and rendezvoused with the command at New York. In the summer, its quarters were transferred to the vicinity of the Army of Virginia, and it remained at Washington, Alexandria and Fairfax Seminary until the spring of 1862, engaged in all the variety of duty incident to cavalry drill and service. After passing through all the disasters and heavy service of the Peninsula campaign, the 1st New York Cavalry went to Fredericksburg, remaining a few weeks under Burnside. After the repulse of Pope, the regiment returned to Alexandria and went thence to Maryland for active and unremitting service, the soldiers

being almost constantly in the saddle. September 12th the regiment was one of the first to enter the city in the advance of the troops of McClellan. As the cavalry rode through the streets through which Stonewall Jackson's had so lately marched under the "Flag of Freedom," waved above their heads from its historic "broken staff" by Barbara Fritchie, the Stars and Stripes flew from multitudes of windows.

The cavalry brigade to which the regiment belonged was sent to Gettysburg to watch developments. Returning by forced marches it arrived on the field of Antietam just before the battle was over. In a spirited action at Williamsport a few days later they gave a parting salute to the rebels as they retired across the Potomac. The regiment then reported to General Kelly at Cumberland and were assigned to duty on the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., where their experiences were of the severest character, hardly a night passing without their picket posts being attacked, and, altogether, some of the most thrilling adventures of the command occurred while in this connection and service. Schemes for ascertaining conditions and surroundings were constantly in progress, and scouts and spies were constantly in service for the benefit of the Union commanders. In one instance a detachment from the 1st New York Cavalry made a dash on Imboden at Cacapon Bridge, capturing the camp of the rebel chief and more than 30 of his command. They were occupied in this service until orders came for a movement to the Shenandoah Valley. Arriving at North Mountain, two Lieutenants with 27 men were sent on a scout towards Winchester, the affair resulting in an attack on a post of 40 rebels, of whom 15 were captured after a spirited chase of five miles. The command was in camp at Winchester and Berryville engaged almost daily in scouting and in contest with Mosby's guerrillas.

When Ewell advanced in the movement of Lee on his Gettysburg campaign, the Lincoln Cavalry was the first of the Federal troops to be intercepted and the onset was so unexpected that the tents and all equipage were abandoned. At Opequan Creek, a hand-to-hand encounter took place, in which the quality of the fighting was equal to much that has been made brightest on the pages of history. In no warfare the world has ever known has descriptive justice been accorded to the service performed by cavalry and only in personal relations can any adequate idea of its character be obtained. The command of Milroy fought two days at Winchester and were overpowered as they attempted to withdraw by a midnight retreat. But Ewell had anticipated this attempt and a strong force barred their path. After some desperate fighting and heavy loss a portion of the brigade escaped, crossed the Potomac at Hancock, going thence to Bedford, Bloody Run and McConnellsburg. At the latter place, Captain Abram Jones of Company A, commanding a detail from the regiment had a street fight and captured 30 rebels. Skirmishing constantly occurred until after the battle of Gettysburg, and as Lee was falling back, Captain Jones, with 120 men, made a dash on the rebel trains, capturing 137 wagons, two guns and 700 prisoners, most of whom were too weary to make an effort to escape. The quarters of the regiment afterwards were at Martinsburg and Charlestown, and in January, 1864, veteranizing took place, most of the command re-enlisting.

When the campaign of 1864 opened, the regiment was assigned to the command of Sigel and with "Boyd's" Cavalry, with which it was brigaded, became famous. The special service performed by the Lincoln Cavalry in the scout up the Luray Valley would have made it prominent in history, if no other connection in this record had done so. Through

its operations at Newmarket, the condition of affairs was exposed, which led to the substitution of Hunter in place of Sigel. But it cost 110 out of 300 men who ran into a trap set by Imboden and Mosby, with 2,000 troops, including cavalry, infantry and artillery. Mr. Beach was in all the activities of the operations that followed. He fought at Port Republic, Piedmont, Staunton, Lynchburg and Salem, retreated through West Virginia to the Ohio River experiencing in this retreat all the privations known to army men, starvation being most prominent among the trials. From Parkersburg, they returned by rail to the Shenandoah, fought under Crook at Winchester, fell back to Martinsburg and, after McCausland burned Chambersburg, the command was assigned to the force of Averill, who received orders to follow the devastator. Forced marches, night and day, culminated in an overtaking at Moorefield, before daybreak, August 7th, and the enemy's videttes, with the entire picket force, was captured without alarm. One of McCausland's camps was completely routed, artillery, wagons and 150 prisoners being taken. The rear brigade of Averill's Division was ordered to the front and to cross the South Branch of the Potomac River, which was deep and rapid, its bottom being covered with round stones; 130 men of the 1st New York Cavalry under Captain Jones were in the advance, and the command under Major Gibson of the 11th Pennsylvania pressed across. The cavalry followed a narrow, muddy road a mile and a half, passing a cornfield to the left in which the high corn hindered their seeing what was beyond it. A party of rebels in the road in front was driven back, and the 1st New York Cavalry deployed in an open meadow, on the further side of which about 1,000 rebels were in line of battle, skirmishers in front and flankers on their right. Not a man of the little

band but knew the results of flinching at that moment and when their captain ordered "Forward: yell, men, yell," they charged straight into the center of the rebel line, which broke and fled. The Union Cavalry pursued several miles, capturing many prisoners, whose saddle bags were filled with the plunder from Chambersburg. When Sheridan took command of the affairs in the valley, the 1st New York Cavalry was assigned to the force of the "Great Captain" and Mr. Beach was with the troops that sent Early "whirling up the valley" on the 19th of October, followed and fought at Fisher's Hill, and the routed rebels were pursued to Mt. Jackson. The devastation of the valley by the Union troops after the victory at Fisher's Hill is well known. The 1st New York accompanied Sheridan throughout the closing scenes that preceded the end of the war. In 1861 Professor Beach was made 2d Lieutenant, later was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and afterwards to Adjutant of the regiment. He was mustered out as such July 7, 1865, in New York.

He returned to his home and was occupied on the farm until 1867, when he assumed charge of the High School at Dubuque, Iowa, as Principal, which he conducted until 1875, the date of his appointment as principal of a school of a higher grade at Beloit, Wis. In July, 1884, he received a call to his present position in which he is faithfully discharging his obligations. He is a man of rare scholarly attainments, an educator of experience and success and a gentleman whose position in his relations to Madison is of a type which reflects creditably on his claims to recognition as a man, soldier and patriot.

He was married Dec. 26, 1867, to Sarah M. Peterson, of Canaga, New York; she is a native of the Empire State and is allied to a branch of the Vanderbilt family.

Professor Beach is an active Grand Army man, a member of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion and belongs to the State Historical Society; he is an elder in the Presbyterian Church. The quality of the blood to which he belongs is manifested by the brotherhood of which he is one. Thompson Beach served in the 50th New York Engineers and Myron H. was a soldier in a three-months regiment from Iowa. Pierson B. Peterson, a brother-in-law, Adjutant of the 78th New York Infantry, was mortally wounded at Antietam; Charles R. Peterson, a member of the same company, in the fall of 1862 in a skirmish at Pohick Church had a rebel bullet flattened on the clasp of his sabre belt; was wounded and his horse was shot at Hancock, and he was taken prisoner at New Market; Dr. Wilson Peterson was in the war as a surgeon.



EDWARD L. DOOLITTLE, Menomonie, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 58, was born Dec. 17, 1826, in Canandaigua, New York. His father, Edward L. Doolittle, was born in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 22, 1799, and was the son of a settler of that State, of English descent. His wife, Sarah Williams before marriage, was born May 30, 1798, in New York of Scotch parentage, and she and her husband both died in Canandaigua, the former, Nov. 26, 1876, and the latter, May 21, 1861. Their children were Myron O., Amanda M., Edward L., Amos D., Stillman R., Lyman W., John Adams, James Madison and Mary A., all born in Canandaigua, and all living but Lyman and Amanda. The son was reared on a farm until he was 21 years old, and in 1847 started to look at the promised land of which he had heard so much—the West. He had no intention of remaining, but he has never returned to his native State. After pros-

pecting a while he located at Madison and worked as a shoemaker until 1859, when he went to Dunnville, Dunn county, and engaged in farming near there. He was engaged in agriculture when he entered the army, enlisting in April, 1864, to be assigned to Company G, 37th Wisconsin Infantry, March 29, 1864. He proceeded immediately to the front and found his regiment in "hell" in the trenches of Petersburg. (See sketch of C. K. Pier.) The first night he lay in the rifle pits and listened to the shrieking of shot and shell and made a failure of sleeping. He fought days and dodged shot, and worked nights and dodged shells with the 1st Brigade, 1st Division and 9th Corps, commencing duty on the day after arrival as a Sergeant, in which capacity he had been mustered. He was in the varied activities until the explosion of the mine, July 30th, and was in the assault on the crater, receiving a wound from a bullet in the upper part of his leg and from a shell in the lower leg. He remained on duty until four o'clock in the afternoon, when orders were issued for the men to look out for themselves, which he found a difficult matter as he could not run. He was taken prisoner, reported missing and his friends supposed he was dead. He was sent to Danville, where he was given the privilege of taking care of his wounds himself and was paroled and sent to Annapolis, where he expected to lose his leg as such was the decision of the rebel surgeons. He remained in hospital at Annapolis about two months, was furloughed and went home; he went to Madison in December, rejoining his regiment in February, where he left it—in the trenches before Petersburg. April 2d, he was in line in Fort Sedgwick ready for the assault on Fort Mahone, or "Fort Damnation," where one of the boldest charges of the war was made. But they drove the rebels out and kept them out with their

own guns. He acted as Orderly Sergeant in this action which was the virtual surrender of the whole confederacy. With the exception of six days passed in Washington, Mr. Doolittle was in the siege of Petersburg throughout after rejoining his regiment and in unremitting action. After a night at Petersburg he went in the pursuit and followed the rebels to the Southside railroad, going thence to Washington to the Grand Review in May after the surrender of the rebel chiefs. He was mustered out at Delaney House, July 27, 1865, and returned to Madison, where he was discharged. June 13, 1865, he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant, and, July 24th following, was made 1st Lieutenant.

He returned home to Menomonie and engaged about two years with the Knapp & Stout Co. Company, and in 1868 was appointed Under Sheriff. In 1872 he was elected Sheriff on the Republican ticket and served two years. He served two subsequent terms as Under Sheriff and has acted in the capacities of City Marshal and Deputy U. S. Marshal, also as Deputy Sheriff. He was married July 4, 1849, at Madison, to Naomi, daughter of R. M. and Lavinia (Shrigley) Taffelmire. She was born in Canada, her mother being a native of the Dominion and her father of Michigan; both are deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Doolittle are named Myron F., Edgar S., Lida E., Milton O. and Sarah A. The latter married Franklin Taylor and is deceased. The sons are all married. Mrs. Doolittle is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps.



WILLIAM CAMP SETTLE, Monroe, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 112, was born a slave in Rockingham Co., North Carolina, and, like many of his people, has no knowledge of

paternity, ancestry or kin. When he was seven years old, or thereabouts, he was bought by Benjamin Settle, a planter near Moscow, Tenn. His experience as the property of another man was that of those whose stories have so often, in the generations now gone, stirred to indignation the best citizenship of the North; he has passed through "staking out," "stripping naked" and whippings that left deep furrows in his flesh, and which were afterwards washed with water mixed with salt and pepper for reasons which every brutal villain who ever inflicted such outrages on the form of humanity, understands better than any other. The master, Mr. Settle, was a rebel recruiting officer when the civil war came on and when the Union troops came near Moscow his estate on legs, called William, some time in September, 1862, appropriated a horse on which he rode to the Union lines in the neighborhood and he entirely forgot to go back. He found shelter and protection with the 10th Iowa Infantry and followed the fortunes of that command about a year. He waited on officers and cooked and also went into action at Champion's Hill. In a skirmish with guerrillas he received several wounds and still carries the bullets in his body. He left the regiment and found employ among the officers of General Quimby's staff, and after the fall of Vicksburg went to Toledo, Tama Co., Iowa. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, 60th regiment, C. T., and went to Davenport, Iowa, and thence to Helena, Ark., to connect with the command. He went next to Frazer's Point, on the Mississippi, where he was in a skirmish and fought at Cotton Plant, the troops being surrounded by Kirby Smith, but were relieved by a cavalry command. He was taken sick at Little Rock, Ark., and was in hospital two months. With this exception he served throughout with the regiment and was honorably discharged at Jacksonport, Ark.,



1. Gen. John B. Callis.
2. Capt. Fred. B. Warner.

3. Capt. L. E. Pond.
4. Capt. Wm. W. Ryan.

Sept. 12, 1865. He went again to Toledo, Iowa, and engaged on a farm, working by the month until 1877, when he engaged in the business of a barber at Vinton, Iowa. After three years he went to Independence, in the same State, and operated as a barber until he went to Delhi, Delaware Co., Iowa, thence to Grant Co., Wis., where he remained a year. In 1882 he went to Monroe, where he is engaged in a good business as a barber, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community. He is the first representative of his race who has been admitted on these pages; he is a worthy man, whose little history shows all the features of the war from its cause to its termination.



GENERAL JOHN BENTON CALLIS, resident at Lancaster, Wis., a charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 132, was born at Fayetteville, North Carolina, Jan. 3, 1828. His paternal ancestry was of Huguenot origin and French nativity; his mother, Christina Benton before marriage, was of Scotch extraction. His father, Henry Callis, was a farmer and removed from North Carolina to Tennessee in 1834 and thence to Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1840. The parents were pioneer settlers in Lancaster and there passed the remainder of their lives. The General and two sisters—Mrs. James Barnett and Mrs. Jeremiah Garner of Lancaster—were their only children and all are living.

The son obtained such education as was possible for the son of a pioneer, subjected to all the hardships and privations which are the earliest resources of an unsettled locality, but they only served to stimulate his intellect, inspire his ambition and impress his understanding with the responsibilities of a boy who shall, in time, take his position as a laborer in

the world's work; of which such boys probably have the best possible opportunity to know what the world demands of them. Wisconsin ranks many such on her roll of honor. Young Callis cherished a hope of a profession and studied medicine with Dr. J. H. Higgins of Lancaster, but he was of too active a temperament to be satisfied with the routine of a course of study in an office and, lacking the financial requisites for broad gauge preparation, he preferred work and went to St. Paul, Minn., in 1848, where he obtained a contract, associated with John R. Irvin to build Fort Gaines (now Fort Ripley) at the confluence of the Crow Wing river with the Mississippi, 300 miles north of St. Paul. (In this he was associated also with Captain Todd, a brother of Mrs. Lincoln.) In 1851, he crossed the plains to California, where he engaged in varied operations, mining at various points and selling goods. In 1853 he went to Central America, sailing from Greytown for New York, whence he returned to Lancaster in the autumn of the same year. He was occupied in mercantile pursuits until the outbreak of Southern hostilities, when his impetuous nature instigated him to lay aside all personal considerations and he was instrumental in raising a company which was assigned to the 7th Wisconsin as Company F, of which he was made Captain. It will suffice to state that until after Gettysburg the history of the 7th Wisconsin, in all its brilliant and effective bravery, is that of General Callis, as he was identified with every successive movement. The entire brigade, known to history and to appreciative generations since, as the "Iron Brigade," was occupied in every specie of military duty common to the opening of one of the greatest conflicts ever known in the history of the world, and the marvel of that period is that more serious blunders than occurred did not happen to defer and prolong

the ultimatum, which proved the latent strength of a class of people who had never considered the possibility of being called to fight for their inheritance of Union and Liberty. In the fight at Gainesville, (claimed by some as the field where the "Iron Brigade" was christened in blood) all the field officers and captains ranking Captain Callis were killed or disabled and the command of the regiment devolved on him. (Aug. 28, 1862.) He retained that relation in the succeeding movements, conducting the operations of the 7th at South Mountain and Antietam and on the Rappahannock, fighting at Fredericksburg. Early in 1863 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and accompanied the 7th in the expeditions into Virginia. Before the month of March he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel and took part in the disasters of the spring campaign, culminating in the battle of Chancellorsville. At Gettysburg he received his crowning honors as a soldier who had risen from the ranks, so to speak; while at the head of his command on the 1st day of July, 1863, he was slightly wounded, about nine o'clock in the morning, but did not abandon his post; and he continued to fight in the charge on the ridge, which resulted in the capture of the entire brigade of General Archer and in which Colonel Fairchild was injured. In the afternoon General Callis received a bullet in his chest which injured the liver and passed into the lung, where it still remains. He lay on the field 43 hours, the rebels, in their succeeding movements, passing over him, and General Early provided a guard for him as prisoner of war, but he was finally taken to the house of a Mr. Buchler, in Gettysburg, where, three weeks after, he was joined by Mrs. Callis, and the careful nursing he received resulted in such improvement that he was able at the end of three

months to be placed on a rubber bed on a stretcher and brought to Wisconsin. He received muster out Dec. 24, 1863, being wholly incapacitated for the service on the field during the remainder of the war. As soon as sufficiently recovered to resume his interest in civil life, he purchased a flouring mill at Annaton, and managed its relations through an agent a few months. His fiery temperament was illy satisfied with his inactivity, while there were good fighting opportunities in the service he found agreeable to his disposition, and, in 1864, he connected himself with the Veteran Corps, and was appointed by President Lincoln Military Superintendent of the War Department at Washington, with the rank of Major. During the raid of Early he was carried in an ambulance to Fort Sumner, where he was in the fighting made effective by timely aid from the 6th Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Soon after the close of hostilities, when the Department was conferring its testimonials of appreciation of special gallantry, General Callis was made Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel, and, later, Brigadier-General, for meritorious conduct during the war and especially at Gainesville, South Mountain and Antietam and Gettysburg. He was made a Captain in the regular army, assigned to the 45th U. S. Infantry, and stationed at Huntsville, Ala., where he assisted in the reconstruction of affairs in his military district, for which service he received the commendation of the authorities at Washington. During his connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, he interfered with the punishment of a colored girl at the whipping post by her Legree, self-styled master, the brute having never recognized the Emancipation Act, and conducting his relations with his former slaves precisely as if nothing had taken place. General Callis, by virtue of his authority as an officer of the Government, ordered him to desist,

and on his refusing he thrust him through on the spot with his saber. The chivalry of Huntsville appreciated the daring exhibited by "the d—d Yankee" and presented him a gold watch, the scenes of the whipping and "sword feat" being engraved on the back and front of the fine hunting case. In the course of the day on which the presentation by a colored man took place, a drunken fire-eater took it into his head he had been insulted by General Callis and called on him with his friends for an apology or to challenge to a duel. General Callis tried expostulation until his temper gave way, when, as the challenged party, with a right to choice of conditions, he ordered assistants to bring bowie knives and some "horses" formerly used in repairs and a plank on which himself and his Southern friend, after having donned cavalry breeches with buckskin seats were to be nailed face to face; and "then," said Callis, between his teeth, "I will cut your heart out, sir." This not suiting the high-toned ideas of followers of the code, they demurred and were ordered from the office with more force than elegance. The discomfited Southerner afterwards apologized for his conduct and became the staunch supporter of his former foe.

Feb. 4, 1868, General Callis resigned his commission and devoted his attention to civil pursuits. Soon after, he was elected to the 40th Congress from the 5th District of Alabama, receiving a majority which demonstrated his popularity with former enemies, arising from their admiration of his dauntless courage and fearlessness of danger in the defense of his country and his principles of patriotism. His seat was contested by General Burke, but his claim was sustained and he transacted business as a legislator in the best interests of his Southern constituency and in a manner perfectly in keeping with his character.

July 21, 1868, he was made member of Committee on Enrolled Bills, and he was the father of the original "Ku-Klux Bill," which passed the House to be killed in the Senate of the 40th Congress, but which was passed by the 42d Congress. He introduced three bills providing for the establishment of mail routes in Alabama and five bills for the removal of political disabilities from Southern citizens; he also introduced a bill granting a loan of \$5,000,000 of the 5 per cent. bonds of the United States to the New Orleans & Selma R. R. and Immigrant Association, and a bill granting lands in the State of Alabama to the Tennessee & Coosa R. R. Co. At the termination of the 40th Congress, he resigned his seat and returned to Lancaster.

He established a real-estate and insurance business which he conducted until 1871, when he was elected to the Legislature of Wisconsin as a reformer in politics. (In his earliest political connection, General Callis was an old-line Whig; he was then a member of the Republican party and since 1872 has ranked as a "Reformer." Among his treasured possessions are a complete file of "Annals of Congress" since 1799, and there is no better posted man in the legislative history of this country.) As a member of the Assembly of this State he served as Chairman of Committee on Incorporations and on State Lands, and was a member of Joint Committee to settle the Excise Law—a formulated bill passing both Houses.

From the foregoing the character of General Callis may be inferred. His temperament is impetuous, but his discretion is of a type to preclude hasty and ill-advised action, although in emergencies he is not a man to pause to counsel with tardy caution. He is still a sufferer from his wounds, the bullet in his lungs causing great pain and danger to life. But he has, nevertheless, continued to take unabated

interest in the affairs of active existence and especially in matters relating to soldiers. He was a member of the 2d Provisional Post of Nashville, Tenn., and afterwards a charter member of the Post at Lancaster. Since coming of age he has been a Mason and belongs to the Chapter. He was for many years actively interested in matters pertaining to the Order of Odd Fellows, but of late years has not been identified with that fraternity.

He was married in 1855 to Mattie Barnett of Lancaster. She was born near Pittsburg, Pa., and is the daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Barnett. Five children are recorded as follows: Frank B., John B., Mrs. Jeannette E. Meyer, Mrs. Jessie B. McCoy and Mrs. Bessie E. McCoy.

The portrait of General Cullis is presented on page 390 with those of three comrades of the Iron Brigade.



WILLIAM W. RYAN, Baraboo, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 9, was born July 4, 1827, on his father's farm on which the family had lived for generations in Kileummin Parish, County Kerry, Ireland, within full view of the beautiful Killarney Lakes. His first schooling was obtained in a common "hedge" school until he was old enough to work. The fireside tales and legends of war aroused in him a longing to know the use of firearms and the only way to gratify the folly was by experimental knowledge and at 18 he set out for London to enlist in the British service. He found the opportunity he sought, with little trouble, and went to Portsmouth where he enrolled for 10 years in the Royal Sappers and Miners. Headquarters were at Woolwich, 10 miles from London, and before several years

had passed Mr. Ryan realized that he had exchanged 10 years of his young life for small remuneration. Wearying of the monotony and desiring to enter the ranks of life with men of activity he determined in the fall of 1848 that he had fired at a mark long enough for all practical purposes and invested £35 sterling in obtaining his liberty and records it a large price for useless experience. In July, 1849, he went to London and was married to Ellen Sheehan on the 16th by Rev. Father Cotter at St. George's Cathedral. Aug. 22, 1849, found him on a sailing vessel bound for the city of New York and there he "took his first breath of unadulterated freedom since he was born." His faithful wife joined him in 1851 and about 1856 they settled in Wisconsin in Dekorra, Columbia county.

Mr. Ryan became at once an enthusiastic son of the Republic, adopted all the issues of the Nation and when rebellion threatened, felt in duty bound to use all his influence to assist enlisting. He was instrumental in raising a company of volunteers in the township and some progress was made in drill and military knowledge, but the spring was not the season to be away from the farm and, when Mr. Ryan decided in June, 1861, to enlist he could only rally six out of 40 men who had chosen him as Captain. But, later, they all enlisted and served honorably for their country. He enrolled June 12th and was mustered Aug. 16, 1861, in Company A, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, Captain George Bill enrolling him and Captain McIntyre mustering him as Orderly Sergeant. His experiences are told with the records of the soldiers of the 7th on many pages of this work and, April 10, 1862, he was promoted 2d Lieutenant of his company, to rank from February 18th. July 10th, 1862, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant to rank from July 3d, and was in command of his company in the battle

of Gainesville, August 28th and in the successive actions on the 29th and 30th. He was in the subsequent movements in Maryland and was in command of Company B at South Mountain. The company had been fearfully depleted in its late experiences, in which it had lost the services of its officers, but Captain Ryan records that a better disciplined or braver lot of men never pulled a trigger; it was hard work at South Mountain to restrain them from firing the last of their "40 rounds" besides a great number of others taken from the cartridge boxes of the brave dead on the field. Captain Ryan was much worn, but remained with his company until he reached the field of Antietam, September 17th, when the regimental surgeon, Dr. Cooper Ayres, sent him to the rear to recuperate.

Captain Ryan led his company April 29th at Fitz Hugh's Crossing when the 7th Wisconsin was in line on the banks of the Rappahannock, his command occupying a position on the extreme left; he saw two row boats crossing some distance below and he "left faced" his company thither, but records "there was no trouble in stowing what was left of my brave boys in the two small boats; I am not capable of doing them justice and it is the pride of my life to have had the honor of commanding such men on many a battle field." He was standing in one of the boats issuing orders, when he was shot through both lungs and was taken immediately ashore, "the gallant and generous Captain Hollon Richardson," coming to his assistance. (See sketch.) That officer supported Lieutenant Ryan's head on his foot while eagerly scanning the space for assistance and while standing thus a shot took away the boot heel of Richardson, who took not the slightest notice of his danger but assisted the wounded man to a stretcher, detailing a soldier to nurse him at Fitzhugh hospital. Nine

days elapsed before Lieutenant Ryan realized his injury, but when he recovered consciousness he was lying on a feather bed brought to him by Sergeant O'Connor, with pillows and bed clothing such as he had known at home, and Lieutenant Ryan believes they saved his life. (See sketch of A. O'Connor.) Captain Ryan writes:—"That God-send feather bed accompanied me to Washington where I presented it to a poor old lady who was begging for alms, and it was a God-send to her as well as to me." He was sent afterwards to hospital St. Aloysius and cared for by the Sisters and skilled surgeons until he obtained sick leave and went home. He rejoined his regiment in October, 1863, at Beverly Ford, Va., and being unable to perform military duty he was discharged by Special Order No. 497, Nov. 9th, 1863.

Prior to the war, in 1858, Mr. Ryan purchased a farm in the town of Dekorra, Wis., and was progressing in agricultural methods when he left it to enlist, a crop of wheat lying cut and partly bound when he marched to war. He lost the place and after the war bought another in Lodi township in Columbia county, hoping to recover from his disability sufficiently to follow farming, which suited his tastes. But he was compelled to relinquish the hope and in 1870 commenced operations as foreman of a railroad construction gang, then as contractor and in other capacities, always earning good pay but never enjoying good health and, practically gave up the business in 1880. In the same year he sold his farm and removed to Baraboo.

To him and his wife three sons and two daughters were born—four before the war and one after and the father says with pride "all were born under the glorious stars and stripes."

In presenting the picture of Lieutenant Ryan in the group of four officers of the Iron Brigade on page 390, the publishers desire to add a personal tribute to the typical and generous

Irishman, who never forgot his comrades and pays to each and all his meed of honor and esteem.



FRED L. WARNER, a soldier of the Iron Brigade, resident at Randolph, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 100, Geo. H. Stevens, Fox Lake, Wis., and belonging to the Loyal Legion, Wisconsin Commandery, was born Aug. 24, 1839, at Cabot, Caledonia Co., Vermont, and he comes of good old loyal New England stock which served in the war of Independence, his grandfather Warner having been a soldier in the Revolution and a relative of Seth Warner of "Green Mountain Boys" fame, one of the men who stormed Ticonderoga with Ethan Allen. Oliver A. and Relief (Osgood) Warner, the parents, went with their family to Manchester, New Hampshire, when the son was five years old and thence later to Franklin in the Old Granite State. When he was 17 they located in the West, settling at Plover, Portage Co., Wis. Their residence there continued until their life journeys terminated, the early settlers there remembering "Uncle Oliver" as a man of sterling integrity and loyalty to his God, his family and country and who sent two or three sons to fight for the country his ancestors had established. His son, Horace A., enlisted in the 10th Massachusetts Infantry and passed through the Great Struggle with safety to his life.

Captain Warner received the benefits of the common school in Franklin until he was 12 years of age, when he obtained a situation as clerk in a store in Nashua, New Hampshire and went successively to Clinton and Holyoke where he was employed in the popular avocation of factory hand until his parents removed to Wisconsin. He was then old enough to

begin in earnest his contest with the world and engaged for two or three years as a farm assistant. He found it unsuited to his tastes and engaged with John H. Morgan of Plover as a clerk, where he was occupied when the blood of his Revolutionary sires grew hot in his veins when the news that "men were wanted at the front" came to his senses as a refrain to the story of disaster to the Union at Bull Run. He was under an engagement to serve a year, but with a throng of eager youth and men, he went to Grand Rapids, Wis., where a company was organizing, to enlist, and enrolled in the Grand Rapids Union Guards under Captain Samuel Stevens, in the State service. At Camp Randall, Madison, whither they were sent on the complement of the company being filled, they were mustered into U. S. service and attached as Company G to the 7th Wisconsin Infantry. The organization was sent to Washington soon after, marched to Chain Bridge and was brigaded with the 2d and 6th Wisconsin and 19th Indiana in Rufus King's Brigade. After the battle of Antietam, Oct. 10, 1862, the 24th Michigan was added to the organization, which was named the Iron Brigade after the battle of South Mountain by General McClellan. The successive commanders of the brigade were Generals Gibbon, Cutler, Sol. Meredith, Robinson, Bragg and Kellogg. Of all the history of the gallant 7th, Captain Warner was a part until he was mustered out on the expiration of his term, Sept. 16, 1864, and his roster includes Gainesville, 2d Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Gettysburg, through the Wilderness with Grant in 1864, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, the list being immeasurably swelled by the hardships, privations, marches, labors and skirmishes of three years of incessant service, with no intermission save a short furlough home in Janu-

ary, 1864. He was not wounded, was not ill nor in an ambulance or hospital and was not a prisoner during the whole period, but saw all the splendid service of his regiment and brigade. In the summer of 1864 he was detailed as Judge Advocate of the General Court Martial at 5th Corps headquarters but did not serve.


The Wisconsin 7th left the State Sept. 21, 1861, and after a winter at Fort Tillinghast went on the Manassas campaign, returned and engaged in the campaign of the Rappahannock, going thence to attempt to reinforce Banks in the Valley of the Shenandoah, but failed to do so, and in July, after an expedition to ascertain the whereabouts of the rebels, started again on a campaign to the Rappahannock, the whole movement terminating in the fight at Gainesville, where the regimental loss was heavy. The second Manassas campaign was a disaster and thence the command went to Maryland. In October they were again on the Rappahannock, and tried to overcome the apparent bad fortune of Burnside by wading in the mud in addition to other perplexities of that General's plans in midwinter. In the spring, in the charge of Fitz Hugh's Crossing, the 7th again added to its laurels, marched back after Chancellorsville and in June fought at Brandy Station in a reconnoissance. Through Pennsylvania after Lee was the next brilliant movement of the 7th and its list of casualties after Gettysburg is a fearful showing. Next was the attempt to acquire a foothold in the Wilderness, which was unsuccessful, and in the following winter veteranizing commenced. In the spring the campaign of the Wilderness was entered upon, but only added to the list of effort, while the regiments of the brigade grew in honor and fame. In the trenches before Petersburg the 7th encountered all the horrors of determined conflict coming to an issue be-

tween desperation and valor; and valor won, although at an awful price. The sketch of Colonel Pier on another page tells the story in all its naked horror. Captain Warner's promotions were severally dated as follows: Orderly Sergeant, Aug. 28, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Feb. 8, 1862; First Lieutenant, July 30, 1862; Captain, Feb. 27, 1863, and in no other regiment was the advancement of promotions better deserved or more worthily won than in the Wisconsin 7th, whose story is one whose luster can never be dimmed.

Captain Warner is engaged in the prosecution of a successful mercantile enterprise at Randolph, Wis., which he has conducted since 1876. He was married Jan. 21, 1864, while home on a furlough, to Mary L., daughter of Harmon and Mary A. Mitchell of Plover, Wis. Of their four children, two are buried in Rockford, Iowa, and Hattie and Debba are still members of the household.

The portrait of Captain F. L. Warner appears on page 390. It is that of a brave and modest soldier and officer of the 7th Wisconsin and of the Iron Brigade.



 CAPTAIN LEVI E. POND, U. S. Pension Agent at Milwaukee, Wis., whose home is in Westfield, Marquette Co., Wisconsin, is a descendant of one of the earliest families of New England. The original progenitor of the American branch, Samuel Pond, came to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century. It is recorded that he was married in Windsor, Conn., Nov. 11, 1612, and died March 14, 1651. The grandfather of Captain Pond, Phineas Pond, was born in May, 1758, and married Rhoda Wood, who was born in 1764. He served his country during the Revolutionary War, and died near Mainsburg,

Tioga Co., Pennsylvania, in April, 1846, at the age of eighty-eight years.

The father of Captain Pond, William W. Pond, the fourth son of Phineas Pond, was born in Vermont, Nov. 30, 1795. On the 24th of October, 1822, he married Elvira D. Forbes, and they became the parents of six children, all of whom were born in the State of New York. They were Lydia, William, Simeon, Levi E., Esther M. and Similde. William W. Pond died in 1863, aged sixty-seven years; Elvira D. died Jan. 1, 1884, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years; and Esther M. died March 19, 1861, at the age of twenty-eight years. The other members of the family are still living—June, 1890.

Captain Pond was born in Addison, Steuben Co., New York, March 8, 1833. His education consisted of such as the common schools afforded, in a new country, in those days, and a partial academic course of instruction at Union Academy, in Tioga Co., Pa. The latter he secured by hard work on a farm summers and teaching school winters. In 1857, Captain Pond, with his parents and sisters, Esther M. and Similde, came to Wisconsin, and settled on a farm in Marquette county, in which county he has continued to reside the greater part of the time since leaving the place of his nativity. He was reared to the occupation of farming and followed that vocation in Wisconsin summers, and taught school winters, until the war cloud of rebellion enveloped the Nation.

The guns from Ft. Sumter were to him a call to duty, and on May 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, the regiment becoming a part of the famous Iron Brigade, which was composed of the 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin regiments, the 19th Indiana and the 24th Michigan. He was elected First Sergeant of Company E, on its organization, and on March 10, 1862, was commissioned Second

Lieutenant, with rank from the 20th of January previous. He participated in nearly all the engagements in which the famous brigade took part, including Gainesville, second Battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Petersburg and others. He was always ready to share with the men under his command the hardships and dangers incident to war. When entering the engagement at Antietam, he took the gun of a confederate sharpshooter, who had been wounded, and used it at the right front of his company in the hottest of the battle. His enthusiasm and untiring devotion to the cause of his country, and his gallantry on the field of battle, won the admiration of his superior officers, and the affectionate regard of all his comrades. On Feb. 27, 1863, he was commissioned Captain, with rank from Dec. 22, 1862.

At Gettysburg, Captain Pond identified his name with a contest which is numbered among the great and decisive battles of the world, and his company distinguished itself throughout that terrible conflict. As he was leading his men in a charge, he received a bullet in his right breast, and when he fell dismay became apparent in the ranks of his company, but his rallying cry, "Press on, boys; never mind me," inspired them with renewed courage and they continued the charge with exasperated fury to avenge the supposed death of their gallant and beloved leader. Though severely wounded and shattered in health, his desire to continue in the service until the close of the war was so great that in less than two months he was again at the head of his command. He would not take the advice of his friends and resign, as long as he could march. In the campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg, when he was unable to keep up with his command on foot, he was voluntarily assisted on the march by Colonels Finnicum and Richardson of his

regiment with their private horses. On the 18th of June, 1864, while leading two companies in the charge in front of Petersburg, he received two gun-shot wounds which resulted in ending his active service in the War of the Rebellion.

Captain Pond was taken to the hospital at Annapolis, Md., where he remained until the latter part of August, when, with the assistance of his wife and two comrades he was removed to his home, weak and exhausted from wounds and disease. During his confinement in the hospital at Annapolis, his faithful wife was by his side ministering to his wants, laboring with a woman's love and devotion to bring him back from what seemed the verge of the grave. For many months after his return little hope of his recovery was entertained, but his rugged constitution and the kind care of loving hands prevailed, and he was enabled again to engage in active business, but he has never been able to resume the duties of farm life.

In 1867 Captain Pond engaged in mercantile business in Oshkosh, but in 1870 was the victim of a disastrous fire by which he suffered the loss of nearly all his stock. He represented several business firms as traveling salesman for a number of years with eminent success, but his health not being equal to the labor required he abandoned that business. In 1876 he moved to his old home in Marquette county, and engaged in real estate and insurance business and in aiding his comrades to secure their just dues from the Government. He takes an active interest in the prosperity of the community in which he lives and is a zealous and efficient worker in the G. A. R., and in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the veterans who went forth to do battle for the preservation of the Government.

In 1886 Captain Pond was elected State Senator for the 27th District, comprising the

counties of Adams, Columbia and Marquette, receiving a majority over his opponent of 1,344 votes, more than double that received by his predecessor. His own county, always strongly Democratic, gave him 366 majority, which clearly indicated his personal popularity. During the session of the Legislature of 1887 he was a member of three important Committees—on "Military affairs," "Claims" and "Fish and Game." He introduced Senate Bill No. 24, Chapter 48, Laws of 1887, which provided for the erection of monuments in honor of Wisconsin soldiers who fought and fell on the battlefield of Gettysburg. On Feb. 17, 1887, Senator Pond made an effective speech in the interests of the Bill, in which he paid a high and well merited tribute to the bravery of Wisconsin soldiers and portrayed the justice and propriety of such memorials to their courage and sacrifices on that renowned field. The Bill passed by an almost unanimous vote and the project was consummated by 21 Commissioners appointed by Governor Rusk under the provisions of the measure, Captain Pond acting as Chairman. When the monuments were dedicated at Gettysburg, June 30, 1888, Captain Pond made a report of the labors of the Commission and consigned the monuments to the Governor of Wisconsin.

During the same session of the Legislature he introduced a measure for the publication and free distribution, to the soldiers of Wisconsin, of a revised edition of the "Roster of Wisconsin Volunteer Soldiers," and it became a law.

In the session of the Legislature of 1889, he was a member of the Committee on "Public Lands," and Chairman of the Committee on "Charitable and Penal Institutions." He introduced many meritorious measures during that session, several of which were enacted into laws. Among those presented by him was "A Bill to provide for Statistical Reports from

Commercial, Parochial and other Private Schools and for the Publication of Summaries of such Reports by the State Superintendent." Another was known as Senate Bill No. 120: "To provide for a Soldiers' Memorial Hall, and making a contingent appropriation therefor." When the latter came up for consideration, Senators Pond, H. A. Cooper, W. S. Maine and William Kennedy supported it by able and eloquent speeches, and it passed the Senate by a vote of 19 to 7, but it was killed in the Assembly in the rush and confusion of the closing hours of the session. All measures tending to promote the best interests of the veterans of the War of the Rebellion received his cordial support, and the soldiers of Wisconsin owe him a debt of gratitude for his constant and untiring labors in their behalf. While a member of the Senate he attended strictly to the interests of his constituents, ably and consistently favoring all measures for the good of the people, and as ably and consistently opposing all schemes for private profit at public expense.

Captain Pond was married Feb. 29, 1864, to Miss Czarina O. Richards, who was born in Tioga County, Pa., Sept. 9, 1833. Their union was blessed with three children: Esther, who was born Dec. 12, 1865, died on the 3d of January following; Flora Maria, born May 30, 1867, died April 20, 1868; Levi Earl, their only surviving child, was born Aug. 29, 1871. Mrs. Pond and son accompanied the Captain to Gettysburg in June, 1888, to view the famous battle field and witness the dedication of the monument to the soldiers of Wisconsin. The son, on that occasion, took a photograph of the building where his father was first placed after being wounded, also of the house where Gen. Lucius Fairchild was taken when his arm was amputated, and of the residence of the "Citizen Hero of Gettysburg," John Burns, who joined the ranks of the 7th Wis-

consin and fought bravely for his home and country until he fell, severely wounded.

On the 1st of March, 1890, Captain Pond resigned the office of State Senator to accept the U. S. Pension Agency at Milwaukee, to which he was appointed by President Harrison Feb. 28, 1890. The importance and responsibility of that position will be seen from the fact that the Agency distributes the Nation's grateful remembrances, in pensions, to about 28,000 disabled veterans, widows and dependent heirs of deceased soldiers, at the rate of nearly \$6,000,000 per annum. Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota are included in his district.

The record given here is a brief and imperfect one of an esteemed and honored son of Wisconsin, who, as a veteran soldier, a citizen, and a legislator, has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. General Richardson, whose biography is given in this book, says of him, "I have witnessed with pride and satisfaction his conduct in camp, on the march, and before the enemy; I give it as my judgment that no braver man ever graced the honored rolls of the Seventh Regiment; ever foremost in the thickest of the fight, among the bravest of the brave, I am proud to say he is one." A portrait of Captain Pond will be found on page 390 with three other representatives of the volunteer service of Wisconsin in the 7th Regiment.



DANIEL WEBSTER, attorney at Prairie du Chien, Wis., and one of the prominent Grand Army men of the Badger State, a member of G. A. R. Post No. 37, was born Sept. 4, 1844, in McGrawville, Cortland Co., New York. His parents, Mansel and Lucinda Webster, are deceased and the former was of Scotch and English descent

while the latter was of English and Holland Dutch lineage. When the son was six years old they went to Galena, Illinois, and after several years located at Waukon, Iowa, settling later at Harper's Ferry, Iowa. Mr. Webster received the education of a farmer's son and in the method common to that class, attending winter terms and working on the farm in summer. Later he attended a private school of the best quality, at Prairie du Chien, Wis., the tutor being a college student secured for the purpose of training a few sons of well-to-do families, remote from schools of advanced character. He had imbibed with his educational course the sentiment which predominated in the North, after the civil war came on especially, and from the age of 17 he kept pace with the progress of events, determining to enlist as soon as possible. He found his opportunity under the call for 100-day troops and enrolled in May, 1864, in Company C, 144th Illinois Infantry. The regiment was assigned to garrison duty and after the expiration of his allotted term of enlistment, Mr. Webster was discharged Oct. 25, 1864. He was then 20 years old. He passed four subsequent years in teaching, and in 1868 he was admitted to practice as an attorney and located at Kasson, Dodge Co., Minnesota, where he engaged in the practice of his profession, and during his leisure time acted as cashier of his cousin's bank. After some time in Kasson he went to Harper's Ferry, Iowa, and there engaged in the drug and grocery business, but at the same time embracing and utilizing every possible opportunity to complete a comprehensive acquaintance with the elements of the common and statutory law. His next removal was to a location near Conway Station, Arkansas, where he resided from Nov. 1, 1873, to Dec. 1, 1874, rented a farm or plantation and raised a crop of cotton, netting him \$900. In 1874 he

fixed his business and residence at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. In the winter he returned to Harper's Ferry, Iowa, and taught a term of school, again returning to Prairie du Chien in the spring of 1876 to engage in the practice of law in partnership with his brother, M. M. Webster. Their joint relations were continued until 1881 when they were terminated by the death of his brother and he has since conducted his business singly except from 1885 to 1889, during which time he was in partnership with G. L. Miller, then District Attorney, under the firm name of Webster & Miller. He is a popular and prominent advocate and jurist and has built up a large and prosperous practice. He has taken the higher degrees of Masonry and belongs to the Blue Lodge, Council and Chapter. He is prominent in the Order of Odd Fellows and holds the position of Grand Patriarch of Encampment No. 28, and is Past Grand of Crawford Lodge No. 98. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 74, and belongs to Starr Lodge No. 15, A. O. U. W., and is also a member of the the Order of Modern Woodmen.

In the Grand Army of the Republic he has taken an active interest since its permanent organization. He was a charter member of Post No. 37, and was elected the first Officer of the Day; was also second Commander. He was elected delegate to and attended the 20th National Encampment at San Francisco and served as Aid on the staffs of Commanders-in-Chief Fairchild of Wisconsin and Warner of Kansas. He also officiated on the staffs of Wisconsin Department Commanders Fairchild and Weissert. He is now (1890) serving as Department Inspector on the staff of Department Commander Bryant. (See sketch.)

Mr. Webster held the office of Police Magistrate of the city of Prairie du Chien for several terms; in 1885 and again in 1886 he was

elected Mayor, since which time he has held the office of City Attorney.

Mr. Webster was married in Prairie du Chien, Wis., in 1871 to Margaret Angeline, daughter of William Dunlap, and their surviving children are named Gertrude C., Maggie Maud and Daniel, Jr. Edith is deceased.



W W. MILLARD, (known on his enlistment as papers W. R. Millard), resident at Elroy, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born Aug. 1, 1843, in Earlville, La Salle Co., Ill. His parents, Philo B. and Alice (Wilson) Millard, were natives of St. Lawrence Co., New York, and went to Illinois about 1840, where they "took up" land. About 1850 they went to Racine, Wis., and there the mother died in 1859. In 1863 the father removed to Door Co., Wis., and there passed his remaining years. They had six children: Homer lives at Fort Howard, Wis.; Mary is the widow of William Fuller, a soldier of the 6th Wisconsin Infantry; Mr. Millard is the third in order of birth; next to him was a daughter who died in infancy and a son named Herman also died; Wilburn, the youngest, lives in Sycamore, Ill.

Mr. Millard passed his early life after the fashion common to the sons of settlers in a new country and, during the second year of the war, in February, 1862, he went to the city of New York with the intention of enlisting to go with the Burnside expedition, then preparing for the South, but not finding matters as he had anticipated, he started homeward. He reached Rome, New York, and enlisted under Lieut. John W. French for the 8th U. S. Infantry and was retained on recruiting service, accompanying Lieut. French to Watertown where they were engaged about two months


and went thence to Milwaukee to join Lieutenant Cooper. Not long after, Mr. Millard went to La Crosse to open a branch office and a month after returned to Milwaukee where he was relieved from recruiting service and went to Governor's Island where he was assigned to Company D. About a month afterwards he went to Washington and thence to Maryland, joining the regiment at Pleasant Valley in the command of General McClellan just before General Burnside superseded that officer.

The 8th Regiment performed provost duty at General Patrick's army headquarters in the field during the last campaign of McClellan and conducted prisoners to the rear on occasion, fighting for the first time at Fredericksburg. Mr. Millard was in the campaign of the spring of 1863, fighting at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg and going after that action to New York to assist in quelling the draft riots. Prior to leaving the Army of the Potomac the 8th was in the 5th Corps and afterwards had a skirmish with the rebels after chasing them to Fairfax C. H., at a place called Coffee Hill where they were surprised but repulsed their assailants. The command remained some time in New York and went thence to Wilmington, Del., to perform service among the guerrillas and bushwhackers and also engaged in provost and other guard duty until the detail left Wilmington and joined the regiment at Baltimore, preparatory to going to Buffalo in November, 1864, where trouble was anticipated during the election period. (Prior to this the command was assigned to the 9th Corps and were selected by Burnside as headquarters provost guard and went with him to the Wilderness campaign, through which they passed and were afterwards in front of Petersburg until they went to Buffalo as stated.) They returned to Baltimore, where Colonel Bumford took command, a lieutenant having

hitherto been ranking officer and Mr. Millard had never seen a higher officer in command. Reaching Baltimore and resuming connection with activities, Mr. Millard was on detached duty as Mounted Orderly at the city of Baltimore, where he was discharged in December, 1865.

He went home to Racine and remained with his brother and sister until the spring of 1866, when he joined his father in Door county and was variously engaged until 1867. He went back to Racine and worked on the old farm, going thence with his brother to Fort Howard and engaged in lumbering with his uncle, staying a year in Green Bay. In 1868 he went to Reedsburg and worked on a farm, going again to Racine and Green Bay and back to Reedsburg. He engaged in farming two years and went to Washington, Sauk County, and managed a farm six years. In 1877 he went to Elroy and operated as a carpenter, in 1883 building a large skating rink which he run one winter and then commenced his present business as a furniture dealer and undertaker. His business is the first in its line in the city. Mr. Millard is a charter member of his Post and was its first Adjutant, serving two years. He has been Commander two terms, is present Junior Vice Commander and has served as department delegate, is one of the active members of his Post and belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Millard was married at Reedsburg, to Orelia, daughter of Hiram and Fannie (Allen) Parker, a native of the State of New York; they are the parents of two children; Claude C. was born Nov. 26, 1871; Lester L. was born June 16, 1876.

HARLES A. CHATFIELD, La Crosse, Wis., charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born Sept. 24, 1838, at Albany, New York. His father, Stephen T. Chatfield, was born in England, which was also the birthplace of the mother, Naomi (Wilson) Chatfield. Both came to America in youth, were married in this country and had six children named Stephen, William, Melissa, Charles, Jane and Caroline; the two oldest are deceased. The father died in Albany and the mother resides in La Crosse. In 1849 the son accompanied his parents to Brookfield, Wisconsin, journeying thither on the lakes and removing thence after two years to Michigan, subsequently returning to Wisconsin. In 1856 the son went to Michigan and after operating three years as a lumberman he went to Illinois and was variously engaged until he entered the army. He enlisted Sept. 25, 1861, and was mustered at St. Charles, Ill., on the same day in Company F, 8th Illinois Cavalry. In November the regiment went to Washington and was stationed at Camp California, near Alexandria, where Mr. Chatfield was taken sick with typhoid fever, remaining in hospital at Alexandria until discharged March 8, 1862, the disease having involved the lungs and caused hemorrhage. He returned to Cook Co., Ill., and, Aug. 11, 1862, enlisted in Company E, 113th Illinois Infantry, known in war history as the Chicago 3d Board of Trade Regiment. He remained in rendezvous at Camp Hancock and, in November went to Memphis and thence on the Tallahatchie raid, returning to Memphis. In December he was on the Yazoo Pass expedition and fought at Chickasaw Bayou, with the command of A. J. Smith. Mr. Chatfield was in the movement to Napoleon and fought in the hot battle at Arkansas Post; his next movements were to Young's Point and thence to Lake Providence, returning to Young's



Point to remain until May 7th, when his regiment started on the Vicksburg campaign. The regiment went to Carthage and Hard Times Landing, thence to Grand Gulf and fought at Raymond. Mr. Chatfield was in the fight with Pemberton on the Black River, after which his command moved to the rear of Vicksburg and joined the line of investment. The assault was opened on that day and skirmishing continued until the fight on the 22d, after which the command occupied the trenches until the surrender, having been under constant fire 47 days. About the last of August they went to Memphis and thence to Corinth where the duty of Mr. Chatfield included provost guard and picket until spring, when he went to Memphis and thence to the Guntown raid under General Sturgis. Mr. Chatfield was here cut off from his regiment, passing five days and nights in a swamp and living on mulberries. He returned to Memphis and was there when Forrest made his midnight raid, after which he went to Eastport with his command on transports and had a fight, the command being driven back and returning to Memphis. He was in the relief of the 8th Iowa Infantry, doing camp, guard and prison duty until mustered out June 20, 1865.

He returned to La Crosse which has since been his place of abode. He engaged sometime in carpenter work and, later in the manufacture of soda water, ginger ale, Buffalo mead, champagne cider, seltzer water, orange cider and all kinds of carbonated drinks in which he has established a wide reputation and in which he is still operating. He was married in 1867 to Susie E., daughter of Abner and Harriet Conklin and they have five children living, named Melissa E., Earl L., Charles A., Edna E. and Lotta. Newton is deceased. Mr. Chatfield passed through the war without suffering injury except once, when a spent ball

struck him in the chest. At Camp Hancock he was promoted to Corporal and afterwards to 5th Sergeant. Jan. 27, 1863, he was made 2d Lieutenant of his company and was afterwards promoted to 1st Lieutenant to date from June 14, 1865. During the latter part of his service he was actual commander of Company E.



WILLIAM J. REED, Hudson, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 151, was born Feb. 26, 1841. His parents, Samuel and Jane (Boone) Reed, were born respectively in counties Tyrone and Londonderry, Ireland. The father was a tanner by occupation and emigrated to America in 1833, locating at Prattsville, New York. In 1840 the family effected a removal to Wisconsin, locating first in Waukesha county and afterwards removing to Algona, Iowa, in 1866, where both parents still reside. Their children, eight in number, were named as follows: John, Charles, Agnes, William, Mary, Samuel, Elizabeth and an infant that died unnamed. John and Charles are also deceased.

Until the war Mr. Reed was busy attending school and on his father's farm. He enlisted at Ripon, Wis., Aug. 15, 1861, where he rendezvoused to be mustered into Company A, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry. In December, the command was transferred to camp at Kenosha and remained throughout the winter, leaving the State March 17, 1862, for St. Louis. At Benton Barracks equipments were received and they removed to Cape Girardeau, April 28th. Considerable skirmishing occupied their attention, one action taking place at Bloomfield, May 11th, which resulted in the capture of Phelan and 100 bushwhackers. Afterwards the regiment went to Chalk Bluffs, where they had a fight, Company A losing Second Lieu-

tenant Phillips, private McLaughrey and several wounded. They skirmished again on the St. Francis River, acting as infantry. Their next exploit was on Little River at Hornersville, where a steamer lay, loaded with supplies, which was captured with some prisoners. They went into camp at West Prairie, which they left July 9th for Helena and during this march a fight took place at Scatterville on the 10th. They were successively in action at Jonesboro, Wittsburg and L'Anguille. The regiment, which was in Vandever's brigade, remained at Helena until September 29th, when a move to Cape Girardeau was made. The next removal was to Greenville, Mo., and the regiment went later to Patterson. The winter was passed in scouting and skirmishing between Batesville, Ark., and Greenville, and in the spring the command moved successively to Pilot Knob and St. Genevieve. In April, Mr. Reed was in the action at Cape Girardeau, where Marmaduke attacked with a large force. May 1st he was placed on detached duty at headquarters as Orderly for General McNeill and was in his personal service until he was wounded. Two months later he was with his regiment and went to Nashville and Triune, joining the Army of the Cumberland, and the regiment accompanied the cavalry column to Shelbyville, where the rear of Bragg's army were captured. After about three weeks the command moved on to Winchester. There Mr. Reed was taken sick and sent to field hospital at Winchester and thence to hospital No. 15, at Nashville, where he remained two months and was discharged Oct. 17, 1863, for disability. He returned to his home in Waukesha county, where he remained, engaged in recruiting his health about a year. He determined to again enter the service and went to New York with the intention of going into the navy, but failed in his plans. He enlisted, Sept. 27, 1864, in the 20th New

York Light Artillery, joining his command on Hart's Island; he was assigned to detached duty and remained in that service until the close of the war, receiving his discharge May 6, 1865. He again returned to Waukesha and in the fall went to Algona and there followed the occupation of a printer about seven years, also engaging a part of the time in farming. In 1877 he went to Hot Springs, Ark., and embarked in the sale of drugs, which he continued eight months, going thence to Palarm, Ark., where he remained about three years, engaged in the sale of general merchandise. When he sold out in 1881 he removed to Hudson, Wisconsin, where he engaged in lumbering. He is Adjutant of his Post (1890) and a member of the Masonic Order. Mr. Reed is a man of quiet tastes and domestic habits, preferring the reserve of a comparatively retired life to the excitement of a public career. In politics he is a Republican.

He was married Dec. 9, 1876, at Appleton, Wis., to Emma, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Johnson) Lewis. Her parents were natives of New Jersey, and died at Appleton, where they were many years resident. Her brother, Horatio S. Lewis, was a soldier in the 28th Wisconsin Infantry, served through the war and died in hospital at Little Rock, Ark., March 31, 1865, from disease contracted in the army. Mrs. Reed is a member of the W. R. C. at Hudson, Wis.



ANDREW S. DOUGLAS, a prominent attorney of Monroe, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 102, was born at Heuvelton, St. Lawrence Co., New York, June 19, 1840. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Douglas, was born in Roxboroshire, Scotland, and came to America in 1833, locating near

Prescott, Canada. His son, Adam B., father of Mr. Douglas of this sketch, was a captain in the Hunter's Lodge, a secret organization of the Patriot War, (known also as Mackenzie's War) in 1837, was arrested after the disaster, made his escape and after a short residence in St. Lawrence county, went to Chautauqua county in the same State, removing to Portage City, Wisconsin, in 1852. In 1858 he went to Milwaukee and a year later to Janesville, thence to Green county and in 1879 fixed his permanent residence at Monroe, Wis., where he has since prosecuted his lifelong business as a trainer of fast horses. Andrew Douglas belonged to the clan made famous in Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and married Jane Cockburn, their family including three sons, only one of whom married and who is the only survivor. The parents removed to New York State from Canada after their son's removal from the Dominion, where the grandfather died, the grandmother coming afterwards to Portage, Wisconsin, where she died. Adam Douglas was born in Scotland, Oct. 9, 1815, came to America with his parents, and married Mary A. Starring in St. Lawrence Co., New York. She died in Forrestville, Chautauqua county, Feb. 8, 1850, having given birth to four children, of whom her son of this sketch is the oldest. Margaret is deceased; Adeline married Lorenzo Hobbs; Mary A. married Willis Farmer.

Mr. Douglas became a proficient scholar in the schools he attended and was graduated from the high school at Janesville, July 3, 1863, to which he journeyed three miles to attend the daily sessions. He taught school through the following winter and decided to enlist. May 7, 1864, he enrolled in Company A, 40th Wisconsin Infantry, and passed through the experiences common to the men assigned to duty as preservers of what had been achieved

by their predecessors. From barracks and camp at home he went to Memphis, Tenn., where he was assigned to detached service at Helena, Holly Springs and La Grange, consisting chiefly of guard, patrol and camp duty, and also guarding trains. He was in the action at Memphis when Forrest attacked the city in the night and was mustered out September 16, 1864, at Madison.

He had previously decided to prepare for the practice of law, and, May 7, 1865, entered the office of Hon. H. A. Patterson of Janesville, his preceptor being then in the enjoyment of a popular practice there. Mr. Douglas remained under his instructions until Feb. 15, 1866, when he was admitted to the Bar of Wisconsin. In June following he became the associate of Judge Patterson and their joint relations continued until October, 1867, when Mr. Douglas removed to Brodhead, Green county, opened an office and conducted a prosperous business as an attorney until his removal to Monroe in April, 1869. In the previous year he had been elected District Attorney, receiving the heaviest majority of any candidate before the people in that election. His discharge of duty was such that he received four successive elections as his own successor and, after an interval of four terms was again elected, and has served as District Attorney of Green county ten years. He has also served many years as City Clerk of Monroe, and has been one of the most prominent members of the Republican party in the county and State, actively engaging in every successive canvass and exercising all his influence and energies to substantiate his party. He belongs to the fraternity of Masons, is a Knight Templar and a Knight of Pythias. He is prominent and popular in his profession, possesses a genial and winning temperament, which secures the confidence of those who consult him in business relations and which places

him in the front rank in social standing. He was married at Janesville, Nov. 11, 1868, to Laura E., daughter of John B. and Mary (Davis) Welch. She was born in Maine on a farm which was a portion of a grant of Charles I. of England, to her ancestors, who inhabited it 200 years prior to her birth. Her mother was born in Massachusetts and removed with her husband to Georgia, going thence to Janesville in 1855. Her father and mother had five sons and three daughters, and died respectively in New Jersey and Chicago. Mrs. Douglas died in 1881 with diphtheria, leaving three children. Arthur was born Oct. 16, 1870, and is the manager of the telegraph office in Hurley, Wis.; Malcolm C. was born May 5, 1872, and is in his freshman's year at Madison University; Helen was born Sept. 8, 1876. Jan. 10, 1883, Mr. Douglas was again married at Monroe to Abbie E., daughter of Michael and Frances (Malia) Dowling, and they have two children—Andrew, born Dec. 26, 1886, and Margaret Frances, born March 7, 1889. Mrs. Douglas is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps connected with the Post at Monroe.



ALLEXANDER IVEY, a leading merchant at Lancaster, Wis., and one of the prominent citizens of his county, member of G. A. R. Post No. 132, was born in the shire of Cornwall, England, March 10, 1837. His parents, Joseph and Miriam (Eudey) Ivey, were natives of England and came to America in the year of their son's birth. His father was a miner in his own county and located near York, Pennsylvania, where he engaged as a collier and lost his life in the coal mines. The mother married again, went to Virginia and North Carolina and, finally, to Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1846, and died the

same year. Mr. Ivey was her only child and was cared for after her death by his uncle, receiving a common school education and he also studied a year at Platteville Academy, his educational training being the result of his own efforts. He has conducted his relations with the world since the age of 10 years and has discharged his trust with credit. In the fall of 1857 he engaged in mining, alternating that employ with clerking and was so occupied until 1859, when he went to North Carolina, where he was interested until secession became paramount. He found the situation distasteful and hastened to Wisconsin and enlisted from British Hollow; he was sworn by General John B. Callis, of whom a sketch is to be found on another page. He expected to join the company which General Callis was recruiting, but it was already full. He enlisted Sept. 9, 1861, and instead of entering upon his expected enrollment, went into Company D, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, and became a member of the command that has come to be one of the most distinguished in history,—the Iron Brigade. After muster at Madison, Mr. Ivey went with the regiment. He drilled after arrival in Virginia, was in the operations on the Rappahannock, and was first in set battle at Gainesville, after starting for the Peninsula and Richmond only to be recalled. He had been in numberless skirmishes and in many varieties of military duty prior to this, and after it fought at the second Bull Run. He participated in the movements which preceded the fight at South Mountain and after service there fought at Antietam. He returned to Fredericksburg and was under fire four days in December and fought at Chancellorsville, being under constant fire at the fords of the Rappahannock River and on the disastrous field mentioned for eight days. He was engaged in the retreat at Rappahannock Station and was again in action

at White Sulphur Springs. He was next in battle at Gettysburg, receiving on the first day a bullet in his left leg which shattered the bone. He was senior Sergeant in his command, and, in the absence of his Lieutenant, who was wounded, acted in that position. He was taken from the field in a blanket by his comrades and placed behind a house, where he remained until he was taken to hospital in an ambulance and underwent amputation. He was there six weeks and, as soon as possible, was sent to Philadelphia, remaining in that city until May 14, 1864, when he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

He returned to British Hollow and engaged as clerk in a store. He was married at British Hollow to Annie Eustice, a native of the place, and moved soon after to Potosi, where he was elected Town Clerk and also officiated as assistant in a store. In the year following he was elected Justice, and in May, 1865, he established a mercantile relation with John Wilson and, soon after, became sole proprietor by purchase, running the business alone until 1870, when he formed a partnership with his present business associate, Mr. Webb. In 1867 he was made Postmaster at Potosi and held the position until 1874, (the date of his election as Treasurer of Grant county) which duties he discharged four years, his personal business interests being conducted by Mr. Webb. In February, 1879, Mr. Ivey started his business at Lancaster, leaving his partner to close the business at Potosi, after which their joint relations were resumed at Lancaster. The firm is doing an extensive business in general merchandise.

Mrs. Ivey is the daughter of George and Philippa Eustice. The children born to herself and husband number seven, namely: Miriam, Joseph E., Earl, Alexander, Leroy, Mildred and Ned.

Mr. Ivey is prominent in his Post relations

and has served three terms as Commander. He is present Quartermaster. (1889.) He was Alderman of Lancaster in 1880 and belongs to the Odd Fellows and has served in all the chairs of the Order; he is an Eucampment member. In character and standing he is above reproach and is justly esteemed in all his relations to the community of which he is a member.



J H. VIVIAN, M. D., Mineral Point Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 125, was born at Camborne, Cornwall, England, July 27, 1825, and is the son of Henry Andrew and Mary (Lean) Vivian. The name is of Roman origin so far as known and is mentioned by Tacitus. The tradition holds that its earliest owner came from Normandy to England and the family is prominent in the history of tin and copper mining in Cornwall, Andrew Vivian, the grandfather of the doctor, being the person who opened one of the most famous mines in that locality, being a leading speculator in those interests there. The father was a manager of mining interests and the family was in good position and circumstances. Only three of the five children of H. A. Vivian survive: Richard, the oldest brother, was drowned while bathing; Henry A. resides in Chili, S. A.; he is a railroad superintendent; Julia lives in Cornwall, England; Ellen is deceased. The mother died about 1831 and the father married again. The second wife died without children and of a third marriage Hugh P., Fannie Mary and Caroline were born: they live in Cornwall, and the son is the proprietor of the homestead. The father died in 1861.

Dr. Vivian is the third child of his parents; he was educated in a grammar school of his native country, whence he was graduated and he also studied for his profession in England,

completing his course and obtaining a position on a vessel as ship's surgeon to come to America, which he did in 1845. He expected to come direct to Mineral Point via Quebec, but remained in the Canadian quarantine station at Grosse Isle to assist in caring for the sick, ship fever having become epidemic on the voyage. He was in charge of a public hospital for ship fever inmates and he remained until taken with the fever himself; he went to a private hospital and there experimented on the treatment of the disease, taking nothing but cold water. When sufficiently recovered to travel he started for Wisconsin, arriving at Mineral Point about Sept. 14, 1847. He entered immediately upon the practice of medicine there and has continued that business uninterruptedly, with the exception of his army service and ten years on the Board of Charities. In 1863 he was appointed member of the Board of Enrollment and with Col. J. G. Clark [see sketch] he organized the 3d Congressional District. In the winter of 1864-5 he was commissioned Surgeon of the 50th Wisconsin Infantry, commanded by Colonel Clark. His relations to the preparation for the draft were not completed, but as soon as that business was accomplished he joined the regiment. He left the State in April and went to Missouri, where the different portions of the regiment that had been sent forward as fast as mustered had been distributed. His headquarters were at Miami, and he soon after went to Booneville. The command was consolidated at Jefferson City and ordered to Fort Leavenworth to perform provost duty and went thence to Fort Rice, Dak., arriving in October, 1865, to be relieved in June, 1866, by regular army soldiers and returned to Madison for discharge June 25th of that year. They were kept in service six months longer than the term of enlistment. The mutiny of the discontented

regiments was quelled by the 50th and the great injustice of the relief of the mutinous regiments and retention of the 50th was keenly felt, as the commands referred to had not completed their terms. The history of the connection of Dr. Vivian with the 50th shows his care and skill, as the stories of preceding regiments were not repeated under his watchfulness, few of his regiment dying, while the mortality in others had been great. He exercised every possible sanitary precaution and was rewarded for his trouble by the healthy condition of his charge. He had a severe contest with scurvy but conquered it.

He resumed his practice at Mineral Point, where he had a drug store, which he has made one of the leading establishments in that section of Wisconsin. In 1879 he was appointed on the State Board of Charities, and in 1862-3 he served in the State Assembly. His positions always came to him unsought and have always proved anything but sinecures. He has been member of the County Board, was several years Chairman and he was connected therewith during the formative period of the county.

He was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., in the spring of 1849 to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Jane Stansmore, residents of Cornwall, England. Amy was their only child. Mrs. Vivian died in May, 1857, at Mineral Point and Dr. Vivian married Amelia, sister of his first wife, in August, 1858. They have four children named Stansmore, Frederick, Alfred and Ella. The oldest son is an M. D., and is his father's associate, the firm style being Drs. Vivian & Son. Two children died while Dr. Vivian was in the service. Dr. Vivian has been Surgeon of his Post since it was organized, with the exception of a term as Senior-Vice Commander until elected Commander, which office he now holds. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the State and has

served as Grand Patriarch of Wisconsin; he has acted as Chairman of the Court of Appeals many years; (the first organization of Odd Fellows in the Northwest Territory was established in Mineral Point about 1836.) Mrs. Vivian and two daughters are members of the W. R. C. Alfred Vivian organized the Sons of Veterans' Corps at Mineral Point and has been Captain since its establishment; the corps was in the naval battle at the National Encampment at Milwaukee in 1889 and won much favorable commendation. Fred Vivian is the 1st Lieutenant in the Corps. Dr. Vivian has been an uncommonly active adherent of the Republican party; he has served nearly every year as State Delegate; he is physician in the asylum at Mineral Point whose location there he secured and assisted in the preparation of plans for the building.



SAMUEL BABB, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born June 3, 1810, in Penobscot Co., Maine, of parents who were of American birth and remote English ancestry. His father and mother were Nathaniel and Abby (Brown) Babb and his maternal grandfather was a soldier in 1812; his father was a lumberman by occupation, dying in Maine in 1882. The mother is living in Maine. William, John H., Samuel, Abby, Mary, Abner, Mary (2d), Martha, James, Martha (2d), and George Albert were their children. The first Mary and first Martha died young. In September, 1861, Samuel enlisted and was mustered November 12th in Company E, 11th Maine Infantry, at Augusta. He started next day for Washington, passed the winter in camp, the regiment being assigned to Casey's Division, until March 28, 1862, went then to Alexandria and Newport

News and, April 17th, was ordered with his command to Yorktown, having a skirmish on the 29th, Company E losing a man. May 5th he was in the fight at Williamsburg, crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge May 23d, and, May 31st, fought in the battle of Seven Pines. The regiment was in the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, and fought from morning until night, occupying the rifle pits until June 4th, when a move was made to the Chimnies and White Oak Swamp to fight June 30th, the company losing heavily. The next move was to Harrison's Landing, arriving August 16th and the regiment went thence to Yorktown to remain until December 26th, doing garrison duty and recruiting. On that date, in company with Negley's Brigade, the regiment started for North Carolina, landing at Morehead City Jan. 1, 1863, on account of ship fever. January 20th they re-embarked for Port Royal, arriving Feb. 10th and remaining until April 4th, when another embarkation took place for Charleston, where the regiment was present at the naval engagement. The next orders were for Fernandina, Fla., to relieve the 9th Maine Cavalry and they remained there doing garrison duty and practicing heavy artillery and cavalry drill until October 6th and embarking for Morris Island in Charleston harbor, going to the front entrance and performing duty at Fort Wagner, which was taken from the rebels. The command spent six months erecting Forts Sumter, Gregg and Sullivan on James Island and there Mr. Babb re-enlisted, took his furlough and rejoined his regiment at Camp Distribution, Washington. Prior to leaving Morris Island the regiment had been assigned to the 3d Brigade, 1st Division and 10th Corps, joining Butler's command at Gloucester Point May 5th and landing at Bermuda Hundred, participating in an action at Walthall Junction May 7th and another at

Chester Station May 10th. Mr. Babb was in the several actions near Richmond and fought at Fort Darling and Bermuda Hundred where the regiment lost 41 killed and wounded. Mr. Babb was wounded in this action, a musket ball entering his left arm near the shoulder, passing down through the lungs and out at the right side of the back. He lay on the field 24 hours without attention and seeing his wounded comrades carried off while he was wholly neglected, his life being so near gone as not to be thought of as worth consideration. The regimental surgeon finally came along and gave him an examination, sending him to Hampton hospital. Mr. Babb had gone into this action from choice as he was on detached duty. He remained at Hampton about three months, was transferred to David's Island in New York harbor and remained until February, when he joined his regiment on James River, at Jones' Neck. He remained there a day and was furloughed home as unfit for duty, and he rejoined his regiment at Clover Hill near Richmond. Not being able to fight he was detailed wagon master and served in that capacity until mustered out, being with Grant's army until Lee's surrender. After that he went with 100 wagons to Lynchburg with supplies from the rebel canal boats and took them back to feed both armies, returning soon after to Richmond, remaining there until Nov. 26, 1865. He went next to Warrenton, remaining there until Jan. 26, 1866, went then to City Point and was mustered out Feb. 2, 1866.

Going to Augusta, Maine, Mr. Babb engaged in lumbering until October, 1868, when he removed West. He located at Chippewa Falls and engaged again in lumbering, in which he has since been occupied. He was married at Alton, Maine, in January, 1866, to Malvina Patterson, daughter of Samuel and Almira Patterson, and she died May 11, 1868. Dec.

25, 1870, Mr. Babb was again married to Frances E., daughter of Jeremiah G. and Betsey C. (McCowan) Patten. Her parents were born in Hamlin, Maine, and her grandfather, James, in Merrimack, N. H., the son of an early settler in New England. Her maternal grandfather, George McCowan, was born in Maine of Scotch descent. Her grandfather Patten was a militiaman of New York and fought in 1812, commanding a company at the battle of Hampden and dying Dec. 11, 1859. Her grandmother, Elizabeth (Guptil) Patten, died May 2, 1851. The issue of Mr. Babb's second marriage includes three children as follows:—George Albert, born Oct. 10, 1877; Samuel, Jr., born Dec. 26, 1880; Edward Alexander, born March 12, 1886.



WILLIAM R. PECKHAM, Treasurer of Richland Co., Wis., resident at Richland Center, member of G. A. R. Post No. 33, was born in 1841, in Jefferson Co., Ohio, and removed thence to Wisconsin in 1855, settling with his parents in the town of Bloom. His father, William Peckham, was born in 1804, in Jefferson Co., Ohio, and died on the homestead which he purchased from the Government in 1855, his demise occurring in 1881. His wife was a native of the same county in Ohio, was born in 1809, and survived her husband two years, her life terminating on the homestead on which she lived nearly 30 years.

Mr. Peckham was reared as the son of a pioneer and remained at home until he reached his majority, when he decided to enter the army. He enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Company B, 25th Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment went to St. Paul, Minn., whence five companies were sent in one direction to quell Indian disturbances and the remainder in another direc-

tion, Company B being stationed at Alexandria, Minn., where they performed military duty until December, when they started to march to La Crosse in the winter and underwent severer hardships than in any subsequent march they made while in the service, over bad roads and with scanty rations. They reached Camp Randall, December 18th, and in February started for the front and, reaching Columbus, Ky., remained there about two months, and in April went with the 16th Army Corps to fight the rebels under Marmaduke. They were too late and returned to Columbus whence they started for the siege of Vicksburg and took position in the trenches, remaining until June 25th, when they started on an expedition up the river to disperse the guerrillas who were giving trouble to the Union river craft. In July they went to Helena, where Mr. Peckham performed provost duty until February, 1864, going to Vicksburg to rejoin the 16th Corps and to accompany Sherman to the Meridian expedition under Acting Colonel Jerry Rusk. Mr. Peckham was in the work of destruction accomplished during the march and on the return of the regiment started from Vicksburg on the long route which terminated at Decatur, Ala., whence they went in May to Huntsville and Chattanooga and joined the Army of the Tennessee under McPherson; they moved by Snake Creek Gap to fight at Resaca and afterwards at Dallas Woods, at Big Shanty, Peach Orchard, Lost Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, and Mr. Peckham was in all the miscellaneous military duty performed by his regiment, and assisting in the destruction of the railroads after the fall of Atlanta, having been a month in the siege of that city and under constant fire. He was with the columns of Sherman in the pursuit of Hood and in the long marches prior to leaving Atlanta on the march to the sea, and was actively engaged in

the various duties incident to the campaign until Jan. 3, 1865, when they passed through Savannah and embarked for Beaufort, S. C. January 13th, the march northward commenced and Mr. Peckham was in several actions, including a skirmish on the Salkahatchie River. He was in the fight at River's Bridge, again at South Edisto, and was engaged in marching and skirmishing and in guard duty until April, when they started for Raleigh, N. C., going thence to Richmond and Washington via Petersburg and participating in the Grand Review, going thence to Crystal Springs to be mustered out June 7th, and to return to Wisconsin.

He became a farmer of the best type and he also engaged in buying stock, and was operating in these avocations when he was elected County Treasurer in 1884, and he has been twice re-elected to the same position. He is a man whose entire record is one which secures the trust and confidence of his generation, his abilities being of marked character and equaled by his integrity. His army service was one of constant duty and he has the satisfaction to have been a member of one of the Wisconsin organizations, which performed as much continuous service as any other. He belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 118, and has held minor municipal offices. He was married Oct. 26, 1865, to Catherine Albaugh, a native of Carroll Co., Ohio, who came to Bloom in Richland county in 1861 with her parents. Their children are named John A. Logan, Milo E., Marian S. and Bertha M. Mr. Peckham is a Republican and, with his wife, belongs to the M. E. Church. The family is in the best social standing and justly regarded as an addition to the community to which they belong in the best sense.



RALSEY KNIGHT, a farmer at Monticello, Wis., a former soldier of the civil war, was born in the town of Eagle, Allegany Co., New York, Oct. 12, 1815. His grandfather, Richard Knight, took his name from the title of knight conferred on him in Ireland, where he was born and whither he came to America as paymaster in the British service in the Revolution. After the war he settled near Cayuga Lake in the State of New York, where he married and became the parent of two sons—David and Richard. The latter went to Canada after the war of 1812 and little is known of him beyond the fact that he married and had a large family. David, father of Mr. Knight of this sketch was a soldier of 1812, serving through it and fighting at the date of the burning of Buffalo, where he was hit by a bullet which cut across his face, leaving an ugly mark. He married Katie Robinson and of their nine children, Mr. Knight believes himself to be the only survivor. The father died when 84 years old about 1877. The mother died while the children were young and the father married again. After her death Mr. Knight went to learn the business of a wheelwright and blacksmith, after which he operated again as a farmer and, finally learned the trade of wagon-making. He removed to Wisconsin and located at Monticello in 1856, arriving on the first day of November. He made the first wagon constructed in the place and followed his trade until 1860, when he went to Tennessee and engaged there in the same business, and managed the shop where he worked near Murfreesboro. On the fall of Fort Sumter and the consequent movements towards secession which prevailed in the South, he took his family back to Monticello, making the journey with a team. He again settled on his farm which he managed while working at his business, until he entered the army. He

enlisted Aug. 31, 1864, in Company D, 35th Wisconsin Infantry, was mustered at Madison and joined the regiment at Brownsville, Ark., which was, for sometime, headquarters of the command and where the regiment guarded the railroad communications and endeavored to watch the movements of Price. In December the command went to Duvall's Bluff and passed the winter until February, went thence to the White River and down the Mississippi to New Orleans, proceeding thence to the defenses of Mobile. Arriving at Spanish Fort March 27th, Mr. Knight was in the trenches there until its evacuation, when he went with the command to Blakely. He was next in the movement which drove the rebel squadron up the Tombigby river, and assisted in taking the rebel gunboats on which the regiment went to Mobile Bay, where he witnessed the surrender of the water forces of the rebels. At Spanish Fort, while lying on the ground to keep out of range of the bullets, Mr. Knight came in contact with some poisonous vegetable growth which made him very ill and his discharge was ordered, but instead, through some misunderstanding, he was sent to Texas and at Jonesville he received his discharge, dated July 10, 1865. He is and has been a great sufferer from the effects of the poison from which he has never had relief. His eyes have been so much affected that he sees with difficulty and the sores on his limbs have made him a cripple. After his return home he tried to work at his trade until 1868, when he removed to his farm in Exeter, where he remained until 1870. He then sold the property and removed to his present home.

He was married June 9, 1854, to Emma A. Wood, a native of Rensselaer Co., New York, and daughter of Samuel H. and Paulina (Upham) Wood, both of whom died in the State of New York. Mrs. Knight is the third in order of birth of seven children named

Sarah, John A., Artemas A., Alida, Ida and Martin G., who was a soldier in the war, fighting from its beginning to its end and being a prisoner at Libby. The sons of Mr. and Mrs. Knight are named Adelbert R. and George E. The former is a druggist and jeweler at Dull Rapids, Dak., and the latter is in the same lines of business at Worthington, Minn. The father has been and still is a much respected citizen; he has performed his share of municipal duty and is still a Justice although nearly 80 years old; he is considered one of the reliable and staunch men of the county, always proving trustworthy and firmly balanced in principle. (He was first married to Caroline Murdock in 1837 and she died without children in 1852.)



LEO A. RITTMANN, Racine, Wis., member of Governor Harvey Post No. 17, G. A. R., was born in Hamburg, Germany, Nov. 5, 1811, and his parents, William C. and Maria (Vahn) Rittmann, were natives of Germany and descendants of German ancestors. The father was a furniture dealer and served under the conscription in the German army. The children were named William C., Bertha, (now Mrs. Fixen of Racine) Leo A., John Z., Agnes and Amanda O. All are living. The parents came to the United States and located at Racine in 1851, where the father engaged in the furniture business, in which he was occupied until his death. He was born Nov. 2, 1808, and died Dec. 13, 1863. The mother was born in Hesse Cassel, Germany, Nov. 25, 1810, and is still living at Racine. Mr. Rittmann received his education in the public schools and performed his first labor with the Mitchell Wagon Manufacturing Company. In the year 1861 when Camp Utley was established he accepted a position in the

Commissary Department going with the 4th Wisconsin Infantry to Baltimore as sutler's clerk. He accompanied the regiment to the Relay House and to Annapolis and came home in October, 1861. He then engaged in the sale of groceries and dry goods with Roggenbau & Fixen and endeavored to enlist in the 22d Wisconsin Infantry but failed. He finally enrolled in August, 1863, in Battery C, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. The battery was organized under Captain John R. Davis and left Camp Washburn, Milwaukee, October 30, 1863, on the march to the front to report at headquarters, Army of the Cumberland, Chattanooga. They received equipments at that point but were somewhat detained in reaching Camp Creighton and went to Camp Wood where they drilled in light and heavy artillery tactics. The army under General Grant, having been reinforced by the Army of the Tennessee under Sherman and the 11th and 12th Corps under Hooker, had held itself in readiness for "business," Battery C being assigned to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 4th Corps, and on the night of November 24th they were roused for a forward movement and were called to prepare for immediate action; Battery C took position to aid in the assault on Mission Ridge. Mr. Rittmann was in that glorious action, helped drive the rebels from their position and also to capture 35 out of 41 guns held there by the rebels and to turn their batteries on them. Battery C gave the signal for the advance of General Thomas' army and shelled Bragg's headquarters. The second gun, operated by J. E. Brown, dislodged a rebel battery, dropping a shot into the magazine and killing all the men and officers. After holding the Ridge and burning loyal fires all night, the battery went to winter quarters in Camp Wood. In the spring they went to Fort Sherman, Tennessee, where they remained until

Hood threatened Nashville. A section of the battery, under Lieut. B. F. Parker, was detailed with a brigade of troops to intercept General Hood in case he came in the direction of Chattanooga, but he went to Franklin. Mr. Rittmann was then detailed as clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, where he remained until the spring of 1865. He was then ordered to report with his battery at Mouse Creek, Tenn., which acted there as infantry to guard the railroad. He was then detailed as a clerk in the Brownlow U. S. general hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., and remained from June, 1865, until October, 1865, when he was mustered out at Nashville. He returned to Racine in November and was sick through the ensuing winter from injuries in the service. In the spring he went to Leavenworth, Kas., and returned to Racine in the fall to engage as clerk in the store of H. G. Winslow. In 1868 he was appointed Revenue Collector with an office at Milwaukee and in the following year entered the office of the New England Life Insurance Co., of Boston, of which he took charge. He then went into the employ of Goldsmith & Co., carpet dealers in Milwaukee. A year later he returned to Racine, and assumed the management of the bookstore of Mrs. A. J. Peavy in which he remained until the fall of 1872, when he established a general news stand and soon after connected therewith the sale of books and stationery. He associated a partner with himself at the end of two years and their connection lasted until 1878 when it was dissolved and he went to Kenosha where he engaged in the same business. In 1881 he went back to Racine, traveled two years and went to Dakota to look after a quarter section of land he had taken up. An accident prevented his arrival there in season to take his second papers and he lost his claim. In June, 1884, he engaged

in the establishment of Fixen & Co. as a carpet salesman and has charge of that and of the upholstering department.

He was married June 25, 1867, to Ellen M., daughter of John and Rachel (Langlois) Gallien. Their children are named Louis Ellsworth, Gertrude M. and Ida M. Mr. Rittmann has held various offices in Gov. Harvey Post and is a member of the First Baptist Church of Racine and the Order Royal Adelpi.



CSAU B. BARNES, Platteville, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 66, was born in St. Clair Co., Ill., Oct. 13, 1843. His father, William Barnes, was born in Kentucky, and his parents removed to the Sucker State when he was in boyhood; and there he grew to manhood, marrying Jane Wright about 1841. After the birth of their son they went to Lafayette county, and after five years more settled in Dane county, near Mazo Manie, residing on a farm there about 15 years, until the fall of 1864, when they returned to Illinois, locating for two years near Decatur. Sept. 18, 1866, the mother died and the father returned to Lafayette county, where he was again married and went to Iowa, where he still resides. Mr. Barnes is the eldest of eight children. Mary, Delia, Henry, Jesse, George (deceased, was an engineer and was killed on his engine in the discharge of duty), Joseph (died in infancy), and Anna, were their names and such is the brief record of the other children. Aug. 30, 1862, Mr. Barnes enlisted in Company E, 23d Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered at Madison and left the State September 15th for Cincinnati, preparatory to service in Northern Kentucky, almost two months being consumed in drill and other military duty, including heavy marching

and a journey on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to join Sherman's command. Mr. Barnes was engaged in the work of destruction near Dallas on the railroad and his next activity, after more traveling, was at Chickasaw Bayou. He was in the fight at Arkansas Post, (participating in a victory) and, in January, went to Young's Point, La., where the winter was passed in the greatest discomfort, most of the regiment being sick. In the spring, Mr. Barnes went with the command to Grand Gulf where preparations for an attack were made which were not carried out, and the command proceeded to Port Gibson and after that battle took possession of the place, afterwards following the rebels to Raymond. Mr. Barnes was next in action at Champion's Hill in which engagement his company and two others were in the skirmish line. On the morning of May 16, 1863, while on the skirmish line, he received a gunshot wound in his right thigh; a knife in his pocket was cut into several pieces, and the ball, which passed through his coat and leg, carried with it a piece of knife-blade an inch long which was imbedded in the flesh and "held the fort" eight years, during which time the wound was a running sore. The piece of steel finally worked its way to the surface, and Mr. Barnes removed it himself. After he was wounded, Mr. Barnes went to the field hospital, thence to a farm house near the battle ground and, two weeks later, proceeded to Memphis, where he was furloughed and, after spending 30 days at home went to the hospital at Madison, where he was retained about a year without benefit. In the summer of 1864 he was sent to Milwaukee, where he performed provost duty until the war was over and was discharged, June 25, 1865.

He went to Decatur, Ill., returned to La Fayette county and engaged in farming until 1884, when he located at Platteville. He has

been prosperous in business and is considered one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the county and city. In all his course of life he has conducted his relations with mankind in accordance with unselfish and patriotic principles and his comrades state that he was deeply regretful that the decision of the authorities sent him to the hospital after he was wounded rather than to his regiment.

He was married at Elk Grove, La Fayette Co., Wis., March 19, 1871, to Julia, daughter of Lorenzo and Roxy (McOmer) McNett. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes died in infancy. They are members of the M. E. Church and Mrs. Barnes belongs to the W. R. C. at Platteville.



FRANKLIN E. PEASE, Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 58, in 1887, resident at Menomonie, Wis., was born at Madison, Lake Co., Ohio, May 8, 1841. Peter Pease, his father, was born April 12, 1795, at Stockbridge, Mass., the son of Phineas Pease, born in Connecticut Jan. 9, 1755. The latter was a drummer in the Revolution, was of English origin and his ancestry were among the early settlers on the Atlantic seaboard; he died at Stockbridge, Mass., in 1836. Four brothers located in 1634 at Salem, and from John, of the quadruple fraternity, Mr. Pease is descended. His father married Ruth H. Crocker, July 12, 1824, at Brownhelm, Ohio; she was born in Oneida county in the Empire State and from their union 11 children were born, named in order Amanda, Flavius, Eliza, Samantha, Margaret, Walter, Frederick, Franklin, Herbert, Lucius and Phineas. Herbert, Lucius, Phineas and Margaret are not living. The father was a builder by occupation and died in Oberlin, Ohio, in 1861, his wife's demise having occurred in 1858. The son was brought up at

home and learned his father's trade; also, at Oberlin taking the preparatory of a course of study at one of the best educational institutions in the country—Oberlin College. He started life on his own account in 1860 and went West, locating at Menomonie and engaging in building. When he was 21 years old he enlisted, enrolling in 1862 at Menomonie, being mustered August 14th following into Company K, 5th Wisconsin Infantry. He proceeded to Washington and joined the regiment at Hagerstown just after the battle of Antietam, where he was transferred to Company H, the command being in the 3d Brigade, 1st Division and 6th Corps. While on the march to the Rappahannock campaign, near Charleston, Va., McClellan was removed and Burnside assumed the command. The 5th did little but skirmish in the fight at Fredericksburg, and in January got "stuck in the mud" with all who participated in one of the most ill-advised operations of that fruitless and disastrous campaign. In the spring the regiment was assigned to the "Light Division" designed for active service where speed was a consideration and marched May 2, 1863, crossed the Rappahannock, went to the south side and skirmished, driving in the rebels that night and marched next morning through the city, taking position in front of Marye's Heights, where Company H was on the skirmish line and opened the engagement by a charge on the stone wall, routing the rebels and capturing the famous Washington Battery with many prisoners. (See sketches of other members of the 5th Wisconsin.) The Heights were taken and the force went on to fight at Salem Heights, six miles beyond, where Lee was stationed in force and where a severe action took place. The Union command lay there all night, completely surrounded by rebels, Hooker being on the other side of the river. Sunday night the 6th

Corps cut its way out with small loss, recrossing the river before daylight and joined Hooker's army. They marched seven miles down below Fredericksburg, where camp was established and about the last of June orders were received to move after Lee into Pennsylvania and the 5th Wisconsin reached the field of Gettysburg on the night of July 2d, taking position on the extreme left of Big Round Top, two companies being on the left of Company H. In the morning, line of battle was formed on Little Round Top, with the Devil's Den directly in front below. This position was held during the remaining days of the battle, it being expected that Lee would charge the hill after driving Sickles to its foot. But he did not, and, after the war, explained his reasons, saying he ascertained that the 6th Corps was there. The 5th Wisconsin was in the advance in the pursuit to Warrenton and afterwards went to New York to quell the draft riots. Company H was on Governor's Island, in the city of New York, in Albany and on provost duty in Troy, where Mr. Pease was taken sick with typhoid fever; he obtained quarters in a private house and lay there six weeks, receiving the best of care. Meanwhile his regiment had been ordered back to another Rappahannock campaign and he found his company at Culpeper, the fighting being over at Rappahannock Station. May 4th, 1864, the command moved to the Wilderness and Mr. Pease was in that fight; he was in the charge at Spottsylvania on May 10th under Eustis, his company losing eight men and capturing a line of rebel works and it is his belief that proper support at the proper moment would have prevented the fight on the 12th. On that day the command was in the "Bloody Angle" all day and the rebs fell back in the night. They marched to North Anna River to find the action nearly done, after which the corps took the advance

to Cold Harbor. The first night after supporting the line of battle all day, they passed into the trenches and on the morning of June 6th Mr. Pease received a ball in his right temple. He lay on the field until sundown when his comrades came to bury him, but found he was breathing and conveyed him to the field hospital, thence to White House Landing and there the ball was removed and the wound dressed. He was sent afterwards to David's Island hospital, New York harbor, and there received a furlough. He rejoined his regiment after two months at Charlestown, W. Va., in September and soon after joined Sheridan to fight at Winchester. Mr. Pease was assigned to detached duty in the Quartermaster's Department and went in December to Petersburg, where he was on the same duty as Ordnance Sergeant. He was still suffering from his wound and after returning to his command he was discharged Feb. 15, 1865.

He went to Ann Arbor, Mich., to have an operation performed on his head and remained in that city seven years. He returned to Menomonic where he has since engaged in contracting and building. He has served as member of the Common Council (1887) and in the same year was one of the Committee of the Gettysburg Memorial Association, appointed by the Governor. He was married July 26, 1865, at Salem, Mich., to Mrs. Jeanette Rathbun, daughter of Hiram and Christiana (Castleman) Whittaker. Frederick, Lucius and Edmund are the names of their children. He has a pension and is a member of the Republican party.



DR. H. M. ROGERS, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of James Comerford Post No. 68, was born June 1, 1837, in Raymond, Racine Co., Wis, and is a direct descendant from John Rogers, first martyr

under Bloody Mary. Following is the inscription in a Bible owned by Dr. Rogers in relation to his earliest known ancestor: "Mr. John Rogers, Minister of the gospel in London, was the first Martyr in Queen Mary's reign, and was burnt at Smithfield, Feb. 14, 1534. His wife with nine small children and one at the breast, following him to the stake; with which sorrowful fight he was not in the least daunted, but with wonderful patience died courageously for the gospel of Jesus Christ." This is given as in the original with the spelling and punctuation. Reuben Rogers, father of Dr. Rogers, was born May 27, 1811, in New York, and married Sally McNair, a lady of Scotch-Irish extraction. The senior Rogers was a farmer and was engaged in that business in Racine county for six years, after which he moved to Walworth county, Wis., where he lived two years and moved from there to Kane county, Ill., and engaged in the same calling, and in 1853 went to Mauston, Juneau county, Wis., where he died May 9, 1886. His wife died Nov. 4, 1878; she was born in Pennsylvania, July 7, 1809. Harvey N., Nancy A., David H., Mary E., James H., Almira A., John R., Sarah J., Martha M., were their children. Our subject was engaged throughout his youth in assisting his father on the farm until 18 years old, obtaining a good education in the common schools, and early fixed on the medical profession for a vocation. At 18 he commenced his studies at Wayland University at Beaver Dam, Wis., and went thence to the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, whence he was graduated in 1861. In looking for a location to establish his business he fixed on Muncie, Ind., and opened an office there which he operated until 1865, when he went to Cincinnati and enlisted in January in the 86th Ohio Infantry. He went to Columbus, Ohio, and after passing five days at Todd Barracks went to Camp Chase

where he was mustered out of the ranks and was commissioned Asst. Surgeon of the 177th Infantry and performed duty there at the military prison until April, when he joined his regiment at Raleigh, N. C., in Sherman's army. A few days later he went to Greensboro, N. C., and remained there with his command until June 27th, proceeding at that date to Cleveland, Ohio, to be mustered out and paid July 7th.

Dr. Rogers fixed his residence and business at Oronoco, Minn., and practiced there five years, when he removed to Lake City, Wabasha Co., Minn., and remained a year. He went thence to Zumbro Falls, where he practiced his profession 15 years, removing thence to Whitehall, Trempealeau Co., Wis., in 1886. Three years after, he removed to Chippewa Falls and located his home and interests in the spring of 1889.

He was married Sept. 17, 1860, at Mauston, Juneau Co., Wis., to Lucy, daughter of Orson and Sarah Wright, and they have had five children:—Ammie B. is Mrs. J. C. Boyce; Elliottson died young; Elliottson H., Lutella O. and Mabel E. are unmarried. The wife died at Lake City July 21, 1871. Dr. Rogers was married a second time at Knight's Creek, Dunn Co., Wis., Feb. 18, 1872, to Mary E., daughter of Patrick and Margaret (Cotter) Conway. Dr. Rogers is a member of the Order of Masons and is a decided Republican. David H., his brother, was a soldier in the 8th Illinois Cavalry and remained with the command until his death from pneumonia; he was highly regarded in his command as a fearless and conscientious soldier. James H. enlisted at Mauston May 10, 1861, in Company K, 6th Wisconsin Infantry of the Iron Brigade. He was with his regiment throughout its entire service and was mustered out July 14, 1865; he distinguished himself for bravery and devotion to duty.

HENRY MAY, a citizen of Fort Atkinson, Wis., and a member of G. A. R., Post No. 159, was born Sept. 18, 1829, in Walden, Germany. He is the son of Adam and Abelona May and was brought up in his native land, subject to the regulations which the law provides for the rearing of male children. When he was 20 he was conscripted and served six years. He passed two years in the military school at Carlsruhe and enlisted in the Guards of the Grand Duke, in which he served until he came to America, arriving in this country in October, 1860. He was employed in a foundry at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., until his removal to Fort Atkinson in 1862. He was occupied variously until he entered the army and he enlisted at Milwaukee Feb. 13, 1864, in the 10th U. S. Infantry. He was sent with other recruits to the command, stationed at Bedloe's Island, New York, and thence to Washington and Alexandria, en route to the army, then about to engage in the actions of the Wilderness. May 4th he went into action and witnessed all the dangers with their results, which cost his command every man save forty-five. Seven officers were killed. He fought through the conflict and was next in action at Spotsylvania Court House, going next to the North Anna River. Activities were in progress when he arrived and he went immediately into battle, and skirmished through three days. He was in the operations near the Pamunkey River and next fought in regular battle at Cold Harbor. In June, 1864, he was in the skirmish line at Cold Harbor, and next fought at Hanover town, where the shot and shell came in a solid sheet, seemingly, and he sheltered himself behind a small tree. The limbs were cut off and fell so thickly about him that he moved aside to reload, when a ball struck him above his right eye and passed through his brow carrying away his left eye.



That was his last view of the light of day. He was conveyed to a small tent on the field and remained there suffering indescribable torture eighteen successive days, his right eye swelling to the size of an egg. He went thence to Washington and, eight days later, to Baltimore, Md., where he remained until July 25, 1864, when he received discharge from the army. He returned to Fort Atkinson, where he has since remained in darkness, awaiting patiently his restoration to eternal sight in a land where brothers find no cause to inflict such sufferings as his, on brothers.

His children were born in the following order: — Henry, Dec. 19, 1859, in Germany; William C. was born June 29, 1863; Chas. C., March 6, 1866; John, May 24, 1868; Caroline, Nov. 19, 1869; Louise, March 2, 1871; Eddie, Feb. 18, 1872; Helen, June 11, 1876. The two last named are mutes. Excepting the eldest child, all were born in Fort Atkinson.



EDWARD E. BERRY, M. D., Platteville, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 66, was born in the township of Ellery, Chautauqua Co., New York, May 28, 1839. He is the son of Isaac and Hannah (Hinman) Berry, who were descended from an old family in the State of New York. Jonathan, father of Isaac, went to Onondaga county from Washington county as a Government surveyor and subdivided the territory, forming Chautauqua county from the southern half. The mother died while her children were small and the son was reared by an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. and S. M. (Kneeland) Berry. He only knows of the existence of his sister, Mrs. Mary A. Springer of Homer, New York; he had brothers, but after his father's death they became lost to his knowledge and he be-

lieves they are not living. Mr. J. R. Berry, his uncle, was a merchant and changed that vocation for that of hotelkeeper, which he terminated on the death of his wife in 1856. When he was 18 years of age, Dr. Berry left the home of his adopted parents to enter Rush Medical College at Chicago, whence he was graduated in the year of his majority. He had previously read medicine with Dr. W. D. Carver and he returned to his office, remaining until 1860, when he went to Shullsburg, Wis., and formed a partnership with Dr. G. W. Lee, nephew of the rebel chief, who was reared at Fairfax, Va. Aug. 21, 1862, he enlisted, enrolling in Company C, 33d Wisconsin Infantry, Captain John E. Gurley, Lieutenants Budlong and Weir and Colonel James B. Moore, with F. S. Lovell, Lt.-Colonel and Major H. H. Virgin (afterwards Colonel by brevet.) Dr. Berry enrolled in the capacity of a private soldier and served in the ranks until the siege of Vicksburg, where he was commissioned hospital steward and, soon after, the regimental surgeons having become exhausted, he was appointed Surgeon of the regiment. Briefly stated, his roster of battles in which he served as private and surgeon is as follows: — Vicksburg, Jackson, Coldwater, Fort de Russy, Cloutierville, Marksville, Bayou Boeuf, Yellow Bayou, Greenville, Chidde Chadde Chute, Alexandria, Bayou Roberts, Bayou La Maire, Fowl River, Natchitoches, Nashville, Guntown, Oldtown Creek and Tupelo, and afterwards taking part in the capture of the defenses of Mobile, Spanish Fort and Blakely. The history of the regiment tells of arduous service which ranked the command as second to none of the Wisconsin regiments and Dr. Berry drilled and marched through all the territory compassed by the regiment in the first months of its service, traversing Tennessee preliminary to the operations at Vicksburg, aiding in the

feint movement there and never failing to be at his post after being made Surgeon. He marched to Natchez, went back to Vicksburg, thence to Hebron, from there to the Meridian expedition, and next on the Red River movement, whose horrors and disasters can never be fully described. He was in the action in which the water battery was captured which was the terror of the river, was in the rear guard at Cane River and acted as surgeon after that action, and suggested to Bailey the maneuver to save the gunboats. At Alexandria he visited an engineer on the gunboat Avenger, where he made a chance remark about the inability of the fleet to return. Gen. A. J. Smith heard him, directed him to report at headquarters and his advice in the matter was followed. He chased Forrest, went to the White River, and from there to intercept Price before he should reach Pilot Knob in his return to Missouri, continuing after the rebel chief until he was in the hands of the Union authorities. He went to Savannah and Eastport, took passage on the "Kate Kinney" for New Orleans, camped on Jackson's old field and Dauphin Island, made a feint on Mobile and went to Fish River, his regiment being the first to enter Spanish Fort. He went thence to Blakely, Montgomery, to Tuskegee, returned to Montgomery, sailed for Vicksburg and was mustered out Aug. 9, 1865.

Dr. Berry resumed his practice at Shullsburg and, in 1867, went to Platteville, since his field of operation. He has always held the prestige of his connection with the 33d Wisconsin Infantry and has been of infinite benefit to the "boys" of his command, his notes and diaries during his service proving a "God-send" to more than one of them who shared with him the fate of war and deserved the advantages of the protection of the country in whose behalf they periled life and limb. His stock of remi-

niscences of his army life would make a fair volume if transcribed.

He was married at Shullsburg, July 3, 1866, to Helen M., daughter of Dr. Geo. W. and Cordelia (Bishop) Lee, the former his business partner before the war. Three children named Mary Lee, Helen Cordelia and Ernest Everett were born to them. Mrs. Berry died July 27, 1879.



W J. HILLMAN, photographer at Richland Center, Wis., and member of G. A. R. Post No. 333, was born at Newburg, Orange Co., New York, April 17, 1849, and is descended from early settlers of the Bay State. His father, Levi C. Hillman was of English lineage as was his wife, Mary M. Shelley before marriage. The father died in 1861 at Cannon River Falls, Minn., whither he removed with his family in 1856; the mother is still living. Mr. Hillman is the oldest of four children, one of whom is deceased, named Charles J.; Mary L., married J. L. Schotfield, who was a soldier in the 8th Minnesota Infantry; Fred is a resident of Cannon River Falls, Minn.

In 1851 the senior Hillman went to California and joined his family at Northampton, Mass., whence they removed in 1856 to Cannon River Falls, Minnesota; his health was impaired and he engaged in farming; he died at Cannon River Falls in 1861 when 39 years of age. While at Northampton he was interested in the hardware business.

Mr. Hillman received a common school education and became the chief reliance of his mother on the death of his father. He endeavored to enlist in the early days of the war but was rejected on account of extreme youth and only succeeded April 3, 1865, from St. Paul, Minn., in Company A, 2d Minnesota

Volunteer Infantry, although less than 16 years old. He joined the regiment at Alexandria the command having reached that point after the Southern campaign and awaited orders. After being in camp two weeks, the locality was changed to a position near the Capitol and, during about three weeks, Mr. Hillman was occupied in camp and guard duty until ordered to Louisville, Ky., where he was taken sick with diseases incident to army life and went to hospital and, after three weeks, was discharged July 11, 1865, while at Brown hospital, Louisville, Ky. While there "Mother Bickerdike" visited the boys and secured for them improved food. She held a Major's commission and made lively work for the officials, who, in their own interests, provided in the meanest manner for their sick charges.

After his discharge, Mr. Hillman returned to his home in Minnesota and attended the high school at Cannon River Falls, and when about 20 years old began the business in which he is now engaged at Northfield, Minn. Two years later he established his business at Cannon River Falls and in 1881 removed his interests to Richland Center.

He was married at Cannon River Falls, Minn., Sept. 21, 1871, to Caro W., daughter of Jeremiah R. and Caroline (Webster) Barnes. Her father was a Congregational minister and a brother of Albert S. Barnes, the famous publisher of New York, and her brother is a noted publisher of Chicago. Of this marriage two children have been born, named Mabel Webster and Charles Barnes. Both are students at Richland Center. Mr. Hillman has been a member of his Post since its organization and has served in the offices of Quartermaster two years, Commander two years, and has been an Aide on the staff of Commander Weissert two years. He is a leader in G. A. R. circles in Wisconsin and has been active in building up

the Post to which he belongs. He is prominent in temperance work and interested in the municipal matters of his city, although not an office seeker in any sense.



ADOLPH KUHLLIG, deceased, Milwaukee, Wis., a former member of Robert Chivas Post No. 2, was born May 25, 1838, in Saalfeldt, Saxony, Germany, and was the son of Gottfried Kuhlig. The latter was a soldier in the war of Germany with Napoleon and he was a drummer boy in a battery at Leipsic when only 13 years of age. The mother's name before marriage was Christina Guilden. Mr. Kuhlig came to America in 1856, leaving Germany in June, and landing in America August 2d. He went West to Hartford, where he operated in his business as a merchant tailor until the advent of the civil war, when he determined to enter the army, which he did when the special call was made for German troops. He enlisted among the very first of those who responded to the call, enrolling Aug. 20, 1862, in Company A, 26th Wisconsin Infantry. September 17th he was mustered and left the State for Washington Oct. 6th. It is a well-known fact that this regiment was hardly allowed time to acquire military knowledge sufficient for necessary purposes, as it was hurried immediately into service. In the 11th Army Corps under Sigel and in the 2d Brigade and 3d Division, it went in November to Gainesville, and in December started to the assistance of Burnside at Fredericksburg. After the failure of the movement Mr. Kuhlig was in quarters until the Mud Campaign, after which he was in camp through the winter until the same operations were tried in the spring. He went to Fredericksburg, to

Marye's Heights, to Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and fought three days at Wauhatchie, after the regiment went to the assistance of the Army of the Tennessee under Joe Hooker. He was at Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Averysboro and Bentonville. He was in all the skirmishes, during the interim of the battles named and was wounded at Gettysburg on the day on which the fighting began. Soon after he was taken prisoner and through strategy and the assistance of about 35 of his comrades succeeded in capturing the same number of his captors. At Kenesaw Mountain he received two shots from a sharpshooter almost at the same instant, one hitting him in the foot and the other inflicting a severe wound in the head, which left its traces. At Peach Tree Creek he was nearly prostrated by sunstroke, the wound in his head being still unhealed. On the following day he received promotion to Corporal for bravery on the field. On the march from Goldsboro to Raleigh he again suffered from the heat, was sent forward in an ambulance to a deserted rebel hospital at Raleigh, went thence to Newbern, N. C., and from there to Washington, where he was able to participate with his regiment in the Grand Review. On his return to Wisconsin, the train collided with a passenger train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and nine were killed and about 30 wounded, Mr. Kuhlrig being among those slightly injured. Mr. Kuhlrig took a just pride in having been a member of the Wisconsin 26th and was one of 26 of its members who went in 1888 to see the dedication ceremonies at Gettysburg of the splendid monument erected by Wisconsin to the Gettysburg heroes from the Badger State.

On his return to Wisconsin he went to Hartford and found he was compelled by his inju-

ries to change his former occupation for that of a clerk. He went to southern Illinois, where he remained some years for the benefit of his health and became a resident of Milwaukee in 1880, and from 1884 was employed in the Water Department of the city up to the time of his death, Oct. 19, 1889. He was married Oct. 12, 1865, to Sophia Kordes and they have had 13 children, three of whom—Waldo, Eda and Albert—are deceased. Those surviving are named Adolph, Laura, Frederick, Olga, Clare, Paul, Anna, Fannie, Elsie and Nora.



S C. TAFT, Monticello, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 113, was born in the township of Springville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., Dec. 29, 1819, and is a descendant of Samuel Taft, a native of England who came to America with a brother, the latter mysteriously disappearing soon after, his friends never knowing his fate. Samuel Taft had four children who were born in Rhode Island: Sweting lived in his native State throughout his life; Perry went West at maturity and was never heard from; Guly married Wm. Tucker and died in Pennsylvania. Jonathan, father of S. C. Taft, was born in Smithfield, R. I., March 13, 1772, went to the Keystone State about 1812, where he married Nancy Fox, Dec. 17, 1817, and in 1824, went to New York and died on his farm in the township of Virgil, Cortland county, June 11, 1851. The mother died at Monticello, at the home of her son, March 11, 1862; she was born in Concord, Vermont, Nov. 17, 1798, and was the mother of four children. The oldest died in infancy; Samuel is the second; John L., was born June 25, 1822, and resides in Ft. Worth Texas; Daniel B., born Sept. 28, 1826, died at Monticello, Wis., Feb. 10, 1862. The mother

was the daughter of Nehemiah Fox, whose origin and birthplace beyond the fact of his New England connection is problematical; she is the oldest of four children; Pamela, Fox and Nehemiah were the others.

Mr. Taft passed his minority under the authority of his parents and learned the business of a carpenter and millwright when 21 years old; he married Elizabeth Grey, in the town of Virgil, Cortland Co., N. Y., Sept. 28, 1813, who died June 28, 1846; she was the daughter of Ogden and Susan (Barnes) Grey. Mr. Taft was again married in Addison, in Steuben county, Oct. 25, 1849, to Electa M., daughter of Jos. and Gannie (Dickinson) Fluent. Her father was born in Maine and her mother at Pompey Hollow, Onondaga Co., New York; the wife was born Jan. 27, 1825. In 1853, Mr. Taft removed to Janesville, Wis., and March 19, 1854, went with his family to Monticello, where he has pursued his joint occupations of farmer, carpenter and millwright, and, although 70 years old is still leading an active and useful life.

Dec. 22, 1863, he enlisted at Monticello in the 5th Wisconsin Light Artillery. (Some unaccountable blunder registers his enlistment as Jan. 7, 1864.) He was mustered at Madison and went thence to Chattanooga with the returning veterans. Connected with the 14th Army Corps, they moved to Ringgold and went through Snake Creek Gap to position for the battle of Resaca, May 14th, where Mr. Taft was in sharp action until ammunition was exhausted. The next day he was serving his gun all day and went on the 16th to Rome with the division, where he was again in action. May 26th he went on the double quick to join the troops at Dallas, where the rebels retreated. His next fight was between Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain where General Polk was killed, in which action his bat-

tery did effective service, the rebels being unable to contend with the Napoleon guns of the command. The battery was in the fight at the crossing of the Chattahoochie River and followed in the battle at Peach Tree Creek, moving to the siege of Atlanta on the 22d of July on which date McPherson was killed. The battery served its guns throughout the siege and went to Jonesboro to fight three hours. He returned to Atlanta and remained with his section until November, voting there for President. He had an attack of typhoid fever followed by bowel complaint, and refused to go to hospital as long as possible but November 5th he was sent to hospital at Chattanooga, for disability and after two weeks at convalescent camp went to Nashville, whence he was transferred to Jefferson Barracks at St. Louis; the agent of Wisconsin transferred him to Prairie du Chien, whence he went to Madison, expecting to go to New York, but illness sent him successively to hospital there and Prairie du Chien in February, 1865, where he remained until his regiment returned to Wisconsin and he went to Madison to be discharged, June 7, 1865.

He returned to Monticello, where he has passed the years in industry. Of the six children born to himself and wife the two oldest are deceased, both dying in infancy; Lucius E., born Sep. 21, 1850, died March 18, 1851; Elizabeth A., born Aug. 12, 1852, died March 20, 1855; John O. was born Nov. 20, 1854; Appleton R. was born Sep. 12, 1857; Ogden G. was born Oct. 7, 1859; Franklin D. was born Oct. 20, 1861.

Mr. Taft was the first Commander of his Post and has served in successive official positions therein ever since its organization. He was made a Mason in December, 1848, at Addison, N. Y., and is at present (1889) Worthy Master of the Lodge at Monticello of which he

has acted as an official 10 years. In politics, Mr. Taft is an "unmitigated Republican"; his first Presidential vote was cast for James K. Polk, after which he became a Free Soiler and followed the line into the Republican ranks. He has served in many important positions in town matters and is now a Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the Republican Club at Monticello and is justly respected and honored in the community of which he is a member.



WILLIAM GILLETT, Madison, Wis., member of C. C. Washburn Post No. 11, was born March 24, 1839, in Derbyshire, England, and is the son of George and Martha (Henderson) Gillett, the former being still alive. The mother died when her son was about nine years old, after a residence of two years in America. The family is of unmixed English origin and the father of George Gillett was a soldier who distinguished himself in the British army, his services being acknowledged by the government in the form of a medal of honor for bravery at Waterloo, which is still in the possession of his son. George Gillett came to America with his family in 1846 and located on a farm in Springfield, Dane Co., Wis., where the son was reared and remained until the period of the civil war. In the fall of 1861, William and Robert Gillett, brothers, enlisted in Company A, 11th Wisconsin Infantry, and went to rendezvous at Camp Randall, Madison, where the former was transferred to the band to play the "Eb" tuba. The history of the regiment from the date of leaving the State, November 19th, consisted of a movement to St. Louis, next to Sulphur Springs, where railroad guard duty was performed through the winter and other work necessary to the emer-

gency; thence to Pilot Knob, to Reeves Station, and southward to Jacksonport and Batesville. The changes were made disastrous to the regiment by the nature of the country, scarcity of supplies and heavy labor. Mr. Gillett was in the action at Bayou Cache and subsequently underwent all the vicissitudes of suffering which made the military record of the 11th Wisconsin remarkable. While on the march through Arkansas, Mr. Gillett, with James Bardsley and Mike Quenan, while foraging four miles from camp, asked for dinner at a log house, were invited in and assured that they would be served as soon as potatoes could be dug and the meal prepared. Meanwhile the man of the house seated himself beside Bardsley on a lounge. Quenan stood to the left of Bardsley and Gillett in front of the stranger. Bardsley's revolver was in his belt outside his coat, the weapons of Gillett and Quenan being concealed; the stranger asked Bardsley for his repeater, who immediately gave it to him and the stranger remarked that it was the first he had ever seen but he handled it suspiciously and gave it close examination. He wore a broad brimmed hat and did not notice that Gillett had drawn his revolver, cocked and leveled it at the man's head, while he ordered Bardsley to take the revolver; as he surrendered the weapon to Bardsley the stranger remarked, "There is no danger." "None now" said Mr. Gillett, "but you could have easily taken us prisoners or put our lives in peril. We are fully aware that we are in an enemy's country." When dinner was ready the family refused to eat, which made Gillett suspicious and he asked if the food was poisoned, which was denied. During the meal the stranger started to leave the room, but Gillett asked him to remain; and after they had finished and paid their bill they insisted on his accompanying them on their way, fear-

ing that he would arouse the guerrillas in the neighborhood. They arrived safely at camp and afterwards learned that their host was a furloughed confederate of the most rabid kind and probably their wits had saved them from capture and death.

Before leaving the State and while in Camp Randall, Mr. Gillett injured his throat by partially swallowing a piece of straw which lodged in a gland and caused constant irritation and coughing until his friends thought he was dying with quick consumption, and they advised him to remain at home, believing that he would die before reaching Chicago. He refused to remain behind, saying "that he would follow his regiment if he died before he arrived in Chicago." In September, 1862, he was discharged and returned to Wisconsin, wholly unfit for labor. His system was permeated with malaria and he has never fully recovered his health. But he desired to remain in the army and in the spring of 1863 he joined the brigade band of General Blunt's command at Fort Leavenworth, where he remained until September, 1865. On receiving his discharge he returned to Springfield, Wis., and has since been distinguished for his energetic endeavors to earn his way in the world. He began farming on a small scale, but illness compelled his withdrawal, and in 1867, he went to Iowa, being the owner of \$50. He built a cabin and tried carpenter work, meanwhile teaching singing-school and leading and instructing a brass band. Mr. Gillett has worked at sash and blind making, as a wheelwright, as a book agent, and selling musical instruments. He has operated as a barber, and during every enforced change in his business, has acted in some capacity as a musician. He has tuned pianos and organs, manufactured violins and invented a steam motor with a capacity of 700

revolutions per minute. He has also invented several different valves. He is a composer of music and poetry, and is bugler and organist of his Post. Incidentally he has acted as a dentist, photographer and writing-master. He is a member of the Masonic Order.

In 1863 he married Jane Ford, of Mazo Manie, Wis., and they have seven children—Alvah, Willie, Eva, Eddie, Freddie, Bellena and Retta M. (J. B. Hiller and J. B. Ford, brothers-in-law, also belonged to Company A, 11th Wisconsin Infantry.)

Mr. Gillett is a strong Republican. He is receiving a pension from the Government. His brother, Robert, served in the same company and regiment and was with the command in all its marches and engagements until 1864, when he was discharged for disability. He is now living in Dane Co., Wis.



ALLEN M. SHORT, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 170 at Dakota, Minn., was born April 28, 1847, at Bluffville, Carroll Co., Ill. His father, Ira Short, was born Oct. 3, 1803, in Tioga Co., New York, and was a pioneer's son; he engaged during his business life there as a pilot on the Susquehanna River and also owned a saw mill in the heavy lumber district of that portion of the State; he married Eliza A. Higgins, who was born Sept. 2, 1814, in Trenton, New Jersey, and died at Davenport, Iowa. Their children were Abigail, Adeline, Jane, George L., Ira H., Allen M., Jerome E., Charles M. and Anna A. All of them are living. Mr. Short received such educational advantages as the public schools afforded and ardently desired to enlist as soon as the war came on, but it was an impossibility, as he was only 14 years old. But he kept up his ambition and efforts and en-

rolled at Morrison, Ill., Feb. 2, 1865, in Company B, 147th Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Sickles. The regiment was organized at Camp Frye, Chicago, there drilled and fitted for intelligent military duty. During the month after enlistment, Mr. Short went with the regiment to join the army in Georgia and it was assigned to a brigade and division in the Corps of General McCook. Dalton was reached under orders to move directly there and the regiment did some lively skirmishing in that vicinity. They fought General Warford at Spring Place and were in several affairs of light caliber afterwards until the action at Pullen's Ferry, after which they returned to Dalton, skirmishing all the way back. After two weeks they were ordered to Resaca and thence to Marietta to receive the parole of their late foe, Warford. The regiment marched thence across the State to Albany and after performing detached duty there two months, went to Hawkinsville in the same State. They went next to Savannah and performed provost duty and went to Pulaski to guard the interests of the planters. Mr. Short was mustered out at Savannah, Jan. 20, 1866, and returned to Illinois to be released from State obligations at Springfield.

He went back to Albany, Whiteside county, and engaged in rafting on the river until 1871. After that date he followed the occupation of a pilot on the Mississippi River in a district embracing the distance from St. Paul to St. Louis. In 1872 he was commissioned master and pilot and was captain first of the B. F. Weaver. Subsequently he operated on the Lumberman, Charles C. Chever, Dan Hine, Flying Eagle, Alfred Toll, Mary Barnes, Bareulis Rex, David Bronson, J. W. Mills, Natrona, J. H. Wilson, Pearl, Grand Pacific and others. This is his employment in the season to date (1890.)

He was married Dec. 19, 1872, at North La

Crosse, Wis., to Nellie, daughter of George and Diana (Feloniz) Congdon. Her parents reside at Dakota, Minn. Clinton and Grace are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Short. Mr. Short is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Brotherhood of Upper Mississippi Pilots. He was prominently active in the Grand Army in Minnesota and was offered the position of Department Commander of Minnesota, but declined on account of his business.



GEORGE L. JONES, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born Jan. 26, 1834, in Cassville, Wis., and is the son of Geo. W. and Sarah (Thompson) Jones. His family is traceable to Wales and in this country to the days of the Revolution. The father was born in April, 1804, in South Carolina, and in childhood went with his parents to Kentucky where he was reared and married a native of the Blue Grass State. In 1827 they went to Wisconsin, locating in Lafayette county, where the father engaged in mining and farming. He was occupied there until the outbreak of the Black Hawk war in 1832 when he enlisted and served as 1st Lieutenant of his company. He went afterwards to Clayton county, Iowa, and resided several years, returning to Lafayette county, Wisconsin. In 1845 he removed to Dunn county and engaged actively in lumbering and farming. In 1874 he went to Kansas for his health and died at Emporia in 1875. His widow died at Bloomer, Wisconsin, in 1876, at the residence of her son George.

Until the latter was 13 he engaged with his father in lead mining and in 1852 went to Menomonee to learn the trade of blacksmith. In 1858 he went to Texas, locating at Port La Vaca, engaging in stock raising, in which he

operated until 1861, when, on account of his principles, he became a refugee and came North by way of New York. He reached Bloomer, Wisconsin, and enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, being mustered in September in Company K, 30th Wisconsin Infantry. He was in camp at Madison and remained in the State until May, 1863, engaged in provost duty. The command was then ordered to the frontier in Minnesota and Dakota and performed duty in quelling the Indians under General Sully. The command had a hard time there and on the return and reached Milwaukee in the fall to perform provost duty until the spring of 1864, when the regiment went again to the Northwest frontier, operated against the Indians, built forts and performed military duty of a miscellaneous character until ordered South to join Sherman on the march to the sea. They arrived too late in St. Louis for that service and went to Paducah, Ky., to protect it against Forrest, who was taking every advantage and maneuvering to obtain entrance into Missouri. Thence the regiment went to Louisville, Ky., and from there to Bowling Green on the way to Nashville, which was in a state of siege by Hood. There intelligence arrived that Hood was on the wing and they remained at Bowling Green to prevent possible disaster, Hood's demoralized command and the guerrillas spreading themselves everywhere in their scattered flight, which ended in Hood's total extinction as an army officer. Jan. 12, 1865, the regiment returned to Louisville and guarded a military prison and hung guerrillas until Oct. 4th, when they were mustered out and sent home.

At the close of the war Mr. Jones settled in Bloomer where he established himself as a blacksmith and carried on that business until 1881. In 1880 he started the Bloomer *Workman*, a weekly Greenback journal, and he pub-

lished it until May, 1887, when he moved his journalistic enterprise to Chippewa Falls and continued to issue his paper singly until August, 1889, when he associated with himself his oldest son, J. E. Jones. October 6, 1889, they started the publication of the *Daily Workman* and are engaged in pressing its interests. The paper is Republican in sentiment and is rapidly gaining ground in popular favor and circulation. It is an exponent of reformatory measures and liberal thought. He sold the *Weekly* and *Daily Workman* April 6, 1890, and bought the Shell Lake, Wis., *Watchman*, and in company with his son, J. E. Jones, is now engaged in the publication of that paper. Mr. Jones is a member of the Odd Fellows.

He was married in June, 1869, at Bloomer, to Mrs. S. J. Gage, and of this marriage eight children were the issue, five of them, with the mother, having gone from earth. Edgar J., Melissa S. and John E. survive. Mr. Jones was a second time married, Feb. 13, 1885, to Mrs. J. B. Taylor.



ORLANDO CULVER, Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 19, at Waukesha, (1889) is the son of Richard and Pauline (Harrison) Culver. His ancestry in the paternal line of descent was originally German, but the nationality has disappeared in the several generations following, until Mr. Culver regards himself a native Yankee. His paternal great grandfather fought in the war of the Revolution and his grandfather was an officer in 1812, reaching the rank of Major. His maternal ancestors were also soldiers in both wars and he belongs, in his mother's line, to the family of the first President Harrison, her father being his cousin and bearing the same name—William Henry. He removed from

the State of Virginia to New York. The parents of Mr. Culver were married in New York in 1838 and remained there about 10 years, removing to Washington county, Wisconsin, when their son was 10 years old. Within the first year, May 18, 1851, the father died from the consequences of an injury he had received from the kick of a vicious horse and, in 1854, the mother with her four children, yielded to the solicitations of her son and located near Waukesha, where, through their combined efforts they succeeded in buying a small farm, in paying for it and in taking proper care of the younger children. The mother was a resident thereon until her death in 18—, when she was on a visit to her daughter at Marine City, Mich. From the age of 12, when his father died, until he was 16 Mr. Culver devoted himself exclusively to the care of the family and the younger children received a good education while he secured the benefit of experience and laid the foundation of his business career. When he was 16 he engaged as a harness maker and carriage trimmer, in which he was engaged when the war came on. He was then just married and when he attended the meeting held at Waukesha in relation to the raising of troops, was wholly undecided what to do. He went home, and when his mother asked him and his brother if either had enlisted, he told her he had not because he did not know what to do with his wife. The patriotic mother told him to bring her to her home, which he did May 6, 1861. He went to his day's work and after it was over, at 6 o'clock in the evening, he enrolled in Company F, 5th Wisconsin Infantry. When he told the family that he was going to sign the papers of enlistment his mother asked his brother Artemus if he would allow his brother to go alone, and two of her boys went to bed that night declared defenders of the flag. He was in rendezvous at Camp

Randall, Madison, and was mustered with the regiment, going to the front and performing military duty until he was taken ill and was discharged for permanent disability at Camp Griffin, in March, 1862. He returned to Waukesha and purchased the business of his former employer, who had enlisted, and remained at home until May 15, 1864, when he enlisted in Company B, 39th Wisconsin Infantry for 100 days. He was made First Sergeant on enrollment, was promoted to Second Lieutenant July 27, 1864, and discharged Sept. 22, 1864, on the expiration of his term. He performed all the variety of duty common to that class of military service, fighting in the repulse of Forrest. On his return home he resumed business in his shop, which he had not disturbed on leaving it for service. Feb. 14, 1865, he again enlisted in Company B, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, and was made First Sergeant on the organization of his company. Feb. 19, 1866, he was mustered out and on the 23d was made Second Lieutenant of his company. He went with his regiment to St. Louis, thence to Paoli, Kansas, whence the company went to Fort Scott. From there they moved to Fort Zarah, performing some of the longest and heaviest marching of the entire war, which was all the more irksome as they had expected to be mustered out when ordered to Lawrence. Company B was sent 60 miles beyond Fort Larned and thence operated as escort for mail and government trains. This involved encounters with the Indians on the plains, a service which deserves much more elaboration than is possible in a sketch like this.

He resumed his business as a harness maker in Waukesha, which he has prosecuted since, and it is the only establishment of the kind in Waukesha. He was married June 21, 1860, to Annie Wells, daughter of the Rev. William Wells, now of Portage, Wis., and their three

children are named Alice E., Annette and Grace M.

Mr. Culver is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Royal Arcanum, and Modern Woodmen, and in both the latter he has officiated 10 years as Treasurer. He has served as City Marshal three terms, one term as President of the Village, three terms as Councilman, one year as Town Treasurer, two years as Village Supervisor, six years as Town Supervisor, two years as City Treasurer, and also as Superintendent of the Poor. Mr. Culver is a man whose abilities as a custodian of public interests have recommended him for many positions of trust, but he has always considered the life of a private business man in every way to be preferred.



THOMAS J. CLEVELAND, Hudson, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 151, was born May 2, 1842, at Roscoe, Winnebago Co., Illinois, and in his veins flows the mixed blood of English, Scotch and Welsh ancestors. His grandfather, Thomas Cleveland, was a native of New York and his son, Daniel F., was also born in that State and married Ann J. Nelson, of Welsh descent. He was a carpenter and went West sometime in the "forties," locating in the town of Roscoe, Ill. The children of his family were Emer J., William H., Sarah E., Blooma J., Thomas J., David A., Geo. W., Charles N. and Daniel E. Emer J. and Charles are not living. The mother died in Minnesota in 1881. When the war came on the father enlisted in Company H, 10th Wisconsin Infantry, and was captured by Morgan's guerrillas while returning to his regiment with recruits. He was paroled and went home. He went, after exchange, to La Crosse to re-enlist but was rejected because he

had passed his prime, but, determined to re-enter the service, he went to Madison and, Jan. 4, 1864, enlisted in Company D, 25th Wisconsin Infantry, and served with that command until his regiment was disbanded on account of expiration of term, when he was transferred to the 12th Wisconsin Infantry, Company D, June 2, 1865. He was wounded July 22, 1864, at Decatur, in the charge of Wheeler's dismounted cavalry, receiving a bullet in the upper part of his leg. His son William enlisted on the same day with his father in the 10th and served three years. He veteranized and went into Hancock's Veteran Reserve Corps, remaining one year. David A. enlisted Jan. 12, 1865, in Company G, 44th Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered out Aug. 28th, 1865. Geo. W. enlisted Feb. 15, 1865, in the 49th Wisconsin Infantry and was mustered out after the war closed. Mr. Cleveland of this sketch was an inmate of his father's household until his enlistment as a soldier. He attended school and also operated as a carpenter until he determined to enter the army. He enlisted June 25, 1861, at Mauston, Wis., going into rendezvous there until the recruiting of the company was completed, when he went to Madison to be mustered July 16, 1861, in Company K, 6th Wisconsin Infantry. July 28, 1861, on receipt of news of the disaster at Bull Run, the regiment left the State, going to the front by way of Harrisburg, thence after a few days to Baltimore to Fort McHenry. While passing through the streets of that city, having no arms, they had taken the precaution to fill their pockets with rocks, in readiness for self defense. After two weeks there the regiment went to Camp Lyon at Washington. They passed the winter at Arlington Heights and in the spring went into the campaign under General Pope, fighting first at Gainesville with Jackson and Longstreet and were also in the

fight at Bull Run. Company K suffered severely in killed and wounded. The command went to Maryland and followed the movements of Lee until the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862, where the regiment again suffered heavily in action. (Mr. Cleveland adds his testimony that here the brigade earned its distinguishing title of "Iron Brigade.") He fought again at Antietam, three days later, the regiment being in the right front in the action and in the deploy at the opening of the fight. His life was saved by his canteen, against which a bullet was flattened in the course of the action. Prior to this he was stunned by the explosion of a shell and was reported dead. The regiment moved to Harper's Ferry and thence across the river to Fredericksburg and fought there December 13th, where the brigade was the last to cross on the pontoons, retreating under heavy rebel fire. The winter was passed at Belle Plain and they went in January to a 40-mile tramp in the mud to try to find out what Burnside wanted to do, but in vain, as that commander never succeeded in making anybody understand him and attributed his disasters to that circumstance. Mr. Cleveland went also to a raid on the Chesapeake to break up a camp of smugglers. In April the brigade broke camp for the spring campaign and, on the 29th he was in the charge at Fitzhugh's Crossing, going on to fight at Chancellorsville. After the disaster the regiment crossed the Rappahannock and, afterwards moved into Maryland after Lee. The next action was Gettysburg. He went on the double quick under Reynolds to support Buford's cavalry on the Emmetsburg road, the commander being killed. They were driven back through Gettysburg and took a position on Little Round Top after capturing a whole rebel regiment and saving, in conjunction with another New York regiment, the 147th New York. Mr. Cleveland was taken prisoner on

the first day and recaptured by Union troops on the 4th with his rebel guard. He was in the pursuit of Lee into Virginia and passed the winter at Culpeper. There he veteranized and took a furlough home. In the spring, when the campaign opened, he was with his command in the battles of the Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Jericho Ford, Bethesda Church and went to Cold Harbor and the Chickahominy. In June he went to Petersburg and fought on the 18th and afterwards took part in the activities of the siege. He was in the movements to the Weldon railroad, fought at Hatcher's Run, went again on a raid on the Weldon road and, in February, 1865, fought again at Hatcher's Run. (At the date of the riots in New York, the regiment was ordered to proceed there but counter orders were received at City Point, when they returned immediately to Petersburg.) Mr. Cleveland was in the action at Gravelly Run, March 31st and was next in action after reporting to Sheridan at Five Forks, and the command moved on with the 5th Corps, following rebel movements until the surrender at Appomattox. The 6th returned to Petersburg, rested there a week and went later to Washington to participate in the Grand Review. Thence to Jeffersonville, Ind., was the next order and Mr. Cleveland was there mustered out July 16th. He returned to New Lisbon, Wis., and logged on the Wisconsin River, also acting as an engineer for about two years, when he engaged in that capacity on the C., M. & St. P. R. R., operating there about two years, when he engaged in the same capacity with the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R. He is, in 1890, in charge of the railroad draw-bridge across the St. Croix River, in which capacity he has served 18 years. He belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows and is a decided Republican.

He was married Sep. 8, 1865, at New Lisbon,

to Sarah M., daughter of Allen Ball, and their children are named Allen J., Avery F., Edwin N., Maud F., Harry L., Freddie E. and Sadie A. Maud is deceased.



GEORGE ELIAS SMITH, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born in Belville, Canada, April 22, 1838. His father, Elias Smith, was of German and Scotch lineage and born May 27, 1814, in the township of Fredericksburg, Canada. He became a confirmed asthmatic in boyhood, which caused him to make frequent change of locality in search of health. In 1850, he located at Appleton, Wis., went later to Berlin, Wis., and with his wife now resides in Oswego, Kansas, enjoying comparatively good health. Mr. Smith is their oldest child: Sabrina Jane married Lucius Shatton in 1861, and died at Racine, Wis., in 1876; Edgar enlisted Sept. 7, 1861, in the 3d Wisconsin Light Battery, and died of fever in hospital at Columbia, Tenn., April 15, 1862; Josephine married C. U. Dorman and resides at Tulsa, Indian Ter.; Louise became the wife of Alex. Edgar and their home is in Olivier, La.; Herbert (the youngest and a mute) died of brain fever at Berlin, Wis.

While at Appleton a scholarship was purchased of Lawrence University for George, who entered upon the preparatory for a collegiate course, but the plan was frustrated by sickness and financial considerations and, after working on a farm near Ripon, he went to Berlin, where he secured further schooling and became an apprentice in the foundry of Taylor Bros. He completed his training in the employ of the Eagle Cotton Gin Co., at Bridgewater, Mass., where he cast his first vote in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln. Impending war brought him back to Wisconsin in January, 1861, as he had

resolved to cast his lot with that of the country in the war which he surely foresaw. He was the second volunteer from Green Lake county and the tenth of the 1049 Smiths who enlisted to fight for the Union from Wisconsin. He enrolled at Oshkosh April 19, 1861, in the company of Captain Gabe Bouck, which was intended for three months service, but re-enlisted on reaching Madison and was mustered into the U. S. service June 11, 1861, as Company E, 2d Wisconsin Infantry. July 2d found the regiment in "Camp Pack," west of Fort Corcoran, Va., where it was assigned to Sherman's command, including also the 13th, 69th and 79th New York, and placed in the division of Tyler. When the advance to Bull Run was ordered, Mr. Smith was suffering from cholera morbus, but traveled to Vienna on the strength of "Spencer's whisky and Bouck's brandy," and his ride in the army wagon on a feather bed on a load of fixed ammunition cured him of disease and of any desire to ride in an army wagon. On the 18th, after a double-quick of three miles, he wheeled into line of battle at Blackburn's Ford, where, amid shriek of shot and shell and groans of wounded and dying, he was initiated into the horrors of war. The unaccountable absence of field officers at the time of the charge on the east side of Sudley Road, at the first Bull Run, broke the regiment into company squads that held their own against odds and a cross fire until attacked in right and rear by the fresh troops of Johnston. In the rout Mr. Smith retired by the route he came, and as "he sailed over the brow of a friendly hill parting shots from the Johnnies 'everlastingly' knocked the dust out of his clothes." He stacked arms at Centerville with about 150 others and was preparing for rest when an officer came tearing down the road yelling: "Fall in! Fall in! and get to Washington or you'll be captured." The infantry

“got right away and the “right of way,” but only to be trampled on by artillery, driven by cavalry that pressed on them terrorized by stragglers in the rear who were struggling for first place. Mr. Smith was too tired to care much, and he says he hung himself in an apple tree to let the cyclone pass, when he took a bee line for Fort Corcoran, where he found several hundred of the regiment in the State tents left in “Camp Pack.” After dividing rations and cleaning guns, preparations were in progress for rest, when another onslaught was made by officers who were unfortunate enough to keep their mouths when they lost their heads, shouting “get into the rear of the fort or you will be captured.” Derisive yells of “you go to hell! We’ve beat the rebs the last 16 miles and if we can’t beat them the other two, let them take us!” did no good and the officers had their way and the men lay in mud and rain without tents, suffering untold misery, until Col. Park Coon arrived, when permission was obtained to recover the State tents. It is a curious comment on this haste, that when, three days after, the picket line was carefully re-established, not a rebel was found within seven miles. August 27th the regiment marched to Meridian Hill and was assigned to Rufus King’s Wisconsin Brigade, which became the celebrated “Iron Brigade.” Mr. Smith kept up his warfare on the rations, trees and greybacks and aided in fort building until March 10, 1862, when the 2d marched out with “Little Mac.”

“ To find oud vere vent dose rebel sons of guns
 Vat blayed on Mac such awful puns
 Mit dem stove pipe Quaker guns,
 Dot dey vorked mit so much skill
 Upon der heights of Centerville.”

When McDowell acceded to the command of the Department of the Rappahannock, as a member of the 1st Corps, Mr. Smith marched and countermarched and dodged shot and

shell, which seemed to increase with the return of each day, until a cyclone of lead swept 217 men from the ranks of the 2d (85 killed and 162 wounded) at Gainesville, Aug. 28, 1862. Mr. Smith has a distinct remembrance of his efforts to cover the least possible amount of territory and succeeded to such a degree that he could only take liquid nourishment for some days after. His regiment was in the second line of battle in the 2d Bull Run battle and, although exposed to severe cross-fire, lost only six men. After the action the brigade went into camp at Upton’s Hill, Sept. 2d. At nine o’clock of the evening of Sept. 6th, a forced march was begun, lasting through the awful heat of the next day, resulting in the deploying of the regiment in the fence corners along the route and, when a halt was called at night, only Lieut. Thomas, Corporal Ash and Mr. Smith were left of Company E, and the entire regiment, noted for little straggling, stacked only 50 guns. But 238 men were in line at Turner’s Gap in the assault at South Mountain, Sept. 14th and with a decimation of nine killed and 17 wounded. The 2d led Hooker’s advance at Antietam on the 17th and held for an hour and a half one of the hottest positions on one of the bloodiest fields of the war. Of the 165 men from the 2d who entered the fight 29 were killed and 49 wounded. The regiment in retiring sustained its record nobly by snatching the wounded from the field, friend and foe alike being removed by tender hands. After the action Mr. Smith, footsore, covered with dirt and stains of powder, scarcely able to stir, obtained permission to go to hospital, but when he reached what he had hoped to find a haven of rest, the sights and sounds banished his ills so far that he never again remembered them as such. The bravest soldiers on record in these and similar works containing accounts of the soldiers of the

Union on the fields where valor struck for the flag its triumphant blows, all stop to pay a tribute to the patience and unselfish heroism of the wounded of all degrees. Mr. Smith, it may be remarked in passing, is a man of marvelous tenderness of heart and though he can charm an audience with his wit and humor as he has done multitudes of times, his sympathy can reach a chord in every human heart which is brought in contact with the magnetism of his words on this subject. The *Sunday Telegraph* of 1885 published perhaps the most eloquent account from his pen that has appeared in any print, of what could have been witnessed in the Keedsville hospital after Antietam.

Dec. 13, 1862, the Iron Brigade occupied a position on Franklin's extreme left at Fitzhugh's Crossing, where the soldiers of the command were assailed by every conceivable missile from the rebel batteries for three days, only two being killed in the regiment and nine wounded, so wild was the shooting. (Mr. Smith published an article in 1886 in the *Century Magazine*, describing some of the hits in this target practice.) Mr. Smith excels as a dialect writer and in 1881, at a camp fire in Racine, gave an original poem descriptive of one of the raids of the command on the lower Potomac after the "Momentous Moment" of Burnside lost its momentum in the mud and sent him back to the command of a corps.

Mr. Smith performed duty in several expeditions, and in that which went to the Hague he finished his connection with service in the ranks, being appointed Clerk in the Regimental Quartermaster's office March 29, 1863. March 9, 1864, he was detailed to Brigade Quartermaster's office and officiated in that position until muster out, in June, 1864. Throughout his service the traits of Mr. Smith were at the fore. Keen, observing, industri-

ous, quick to take note of an incident worth storing either in memory or note book, he made a collection with diary and brain which has proved of infinite value to him and his comrades of the war as a fount of reminiscence and renewal of interest in what will be for ages the theme of historian and poet, the Civil War in America. His copious notes, taken "in the nick of time" have settled many mooted questions and disputes in regard to important issues.

On his return to civil life he assumed charge of the drug store of J. McNish at Berlin, while the proprietor served as 1st Lieutenant of Company B, 46th Wisconsin Infantry, later went into the drug store of Dr. N. M. Dodson with the intention of studying medicine, but finding a life of confinement inconsistent with his habits of rugged exercise and that his health, already impaired by army service, would be shattered altogether by inactivity he returned to his trade, but was obliged to abandon it for the lighter employ of pattern making.

There is no more prominent or popular man in the Grand Army than "Comrade Smith." Good fellowship, never failing good nature, and an inexhaustible fund of wit and humor with a reservoir of facts and information of all varieties make of him the best of fellows and the most welcome guest at camp fire or encampment. He is an enthusiast in behalf of the Iron Brigade and expects to see its claims placed on the roll of fame where he believes they belong. Every soldier who wore the blue is dear to him; every meeting with such is hailed by him as an episode of the greatest value to himself and in Wisconsin no one will be more missed at the final "roll-call." He has held office in Harvey Post since its organization in 1881 and was Commander in 1888; he has held several Department offices and in 1889 was Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Com-

mander-in-Chief Warner. He has no hopes in politics, being a man of opinions and not afraid to express them and would expect the politicians "to have his hide on the fence in no time" if he invaded their ranks with an eye to their emoluments. He takes pride in being a laborer; he believes that the "great middle class" is the world's balance wheel and in his attacks on sham and hypocrisy is aggressive. "Duty" is his polar star, and when he leaves the world he hopes to be comforted by the thought that it is no worse for his having lived in it.

He was married Jan. 1, 1867, to Henrietta A., daughter of Orange Buell of Berlin, Wis., and their children are named Grace Buell and Ralph Elias.



ALBERT M. GREEN, Treasurer of Monroe Co., Wisconsin, is a native product of the Badger State, having been born at York, Green county, April 23, 1842. His great uncle, Nathaniel Green, was a soldier in 1812. His father, William C., was born in Rensselaer Co., New York, and died in 1874, aged 70 years. His grandfather, Samuel Green, was born in the State of New York, where his descendants lived many years and where several children of his son William were born. The latter married Johanna Phillips who died in 1846, aged about 40 years. The father was a farmer and teacher and came alone to Wisconsin in the fall of 1838, removing his family hither in the year following. Seven of 12 children born to them are living. Two died in infancy. William H. was in the 37th Wisconsin Infantry, was wounded at Petersburg and died in hospital in Washington. John M. was in the 3d Wisconsin Infantry, and died at Fayetteville, Tenn., after veteranizing,

having been one of the first to enlist and having served three years. Amy married Thomas Biggs and is deceased. Rebecca married Clark Hiccock; Jane A. married Duncan McDonald; Laura is Mrs. Decatur Stewart; Martha married Ralph Burnham; Mr. Green of this sketch is next in order of birth: Charles was a soldier in Company C, 3d Wisconsin Infantry, and after his discharge re-enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, serving throughout the war; Isabel married Ed. Ruff.

The early life of Mr. Green was passed in pioneer style on his father's farm, and he obtained a fair education in the common schools of the period. He was still in his minority when civil war made its advent to interrupt all plans of all classes, even those of schoolboys, and his first independent action was his resolution to enlist, which he did Dec. 19, 1861, in Company B, 18th Wisconsin Infantry at York, then Pastville. He was in barracks at Milwaukee, was mustered and left the State with the regiment March 30, 1862. Within the week he made acquaintance with actual war on the terrible field of Shiloh, where his colonel was shot to death. He was among the captured and, after being stripped and deprived of everything necessary to comfort and health, was sent to Tuscaloosa, Ala.; was paroled at the end of two months and returned to Nashville to await exchange. He was ill and was left in the hospital at Nashville, recovering to go to Parole Camp at St. Louis in September and went thence to Superior to aid in quelling the outbreaks of the Indians, a work which was accomplished by the paroled prisoners. Mr. Green rejoined his regiment at Vicksburg, after being exchanged. September 11th he went with his command to reinforce General Steele. On his return to Corinth he was taken sick and went successively to hospitals there, also at Nashville, and at Louisville,

whence he was discharged Jan. 12, 1864 on surgeon's certificate. His brother took charge of him and removed him to Ohio, many men in the hospitals becoming victims to small pox, which he escaped. As soon as able to travel he went to Wisconsin to the homestead, of which he became proprietor and remained until the fall of 1886, when he was elected County Treasurer and was re-elected in 1889. Prior to the date mentioned he officiated as Township Treasurer and as Chairman of the Town Board several terms. He is a man of modest claims and his abilities and reliable character are such as to win and hold the confidence of those who are responsible for the commitment of public trusts. In his private, as in his public career, he has deserved and received the confidence of the community in which he is an honored member. He belongs to Post No. 102 and to the Order of Odd Fellows; he also belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

He was married Dec. 6, 1864 to Ella C., daughter of Henry and Huldah (Prince) Brown. Her father died when a comparatively young man and the family was brought to Wisconsin by the widowed mother. To Mr. and Mrs. Green four children have been born who survive, one child dying while an infant. Ralph P. was born Dec. 14, 1865; Grace was born March 7, 1873; Amy was born May 14, 1879; a babe was born Aug. 6, 1889.



SIMON C. F. COBBAN, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born Dec. 23, 1839, at Inverness, Province of Quebec, Canada, and is the son of Robert and Mary (Anderson) Cobban, natives of Aberdeen, Scotland. They emigrated to Canada some years after marriage and the father died on his farm in Inverness in 1866, the death of his wife having taken place in

1842. John, Robert, William, Mary Ann, Juliet, Jessie, Alexander, James, Joseph, Simon and Johannah were the names of their eleven children. When the son Simon was 16 years old he went to Vermont and enlisted in January, 1862; he was mustered Feb. 22, 1862, into Company K, 3d Vermont Infantry. After being in camp at Burlington the command went to Yorktown, arriving just before the surrender, and he was in the fight on the 5th of May at Williamsburg, whither the rebels had retreated from Yorktown. This was a terrific battle (see sketches of 5th Wisconsin soldiers) and afterwards the regiment went to the swamps of the Chickahominy in the 1st Brigade and 2d Division. Mr. Cobban was in the several actions, fighting at Savage Station and accompanying the retreat to the James. He was in the action at White Oak Swamp before reaching the James and went into camp at White House Landing. The next remove was to Alexandria and from there to the second Bull Run battle field, whence they marched out, crossed Bull Run, and met the rebels about dark, and fell back to Centerville, and the next day to Alexandria. September 17th he fought at Antietam, his command being stationed on the left of the pike and suffering from sharpshooters. They followed up the rebels for awhile and then went into camp near Falmouth Landing, and he was next in action at Fredericksburg, Dec. 11th. The regiment fell back to White Oak Church where they lay till the second battle of Fredericksburg and there Mr. Cobban was taken sick and, with others, was ordered to the hospital, but instead of going they took up their quarters in an old church where they remained until the regiment returned from Fredericksburg, when he was discharged as disabled, Feb. 16, 1863. He returned to Vermont and recruited until Jan. 1, 1864, when he re-enlisted and was mustered

into Company C, 8th Vermont Infantry. He was in camp at Brattleboro and subsequently joined the regiment at Franklin, La., in the 2d Brigade, 1st Division and 19th Corps. The regiment moved thence to Algiers, La., and to Thibodeaux, where Mr. Cobban was on detached duty as provost guard and was detailed to escort rebels to New Orleans who were taken as suspected of violating their parole. At Algiers the command was joined by the veterans on a furlough and went to Fort Adams on the Mississippi River, going thence to Morganzia Bend. They returned to Algiers and started for the Gulf of Mexico under sealed orders. When orders were opened they found their destination to be Fortress Monroe. On arrival there they were immediately ordered to Washington, whence the regiment went to the Valley of the Shenandoah and operated with the 6th and 8th Corps during the summer of 1864. They were in an important engagement at Winchester, Sept. 19th, and during the action the 8th Vermont made a heavy charge on the rebels. In the action of October 19th Mr. Cobban was on picket duty when the fight opened and every man on that picket was instructed to look out for himself. A number of the regiment were taken prisoners and the company was so much reduced that Mr. Cobban as Fifth Corporal was in command. (This was the fight in which Sheridan rallied the troops to "lick them out of their boots.") The next move was to Strasburg, where they camped and where Mr. Cobban was relieved from the command of the company and detailed as color guard. On the next day they marched to New Market in pursuit of the enemy and, during the remainder of the war, the regiment performed guard duty in the valley. The Governor of Vermont tried to have the regiment sent home, as they were drawing pay from the State, but, failing

in this, he had them transferred to the 6th Corps, the 19th being ordered to Savannah. When the 6th Corps came up from North Carolina Mr. Cobban with the Vermont regiment joined it and was mustered out at Washington June 28, 1865.

He went West and located at Chippewa Falls, obtaining employment as a lumberman and mechanic for about six months, and afterwards engaged about seven years in the manufacture of doors and sash. Later he engaged in the flour mill business, afterwards removing to a farm near the city. In 1880 he built a block of stores and an opera house, which burned after four years, involving a loss of about \$40,000, and he sold the ground and went to Montana, establishing a lumber yard at Butte City. Six months afterward he returned to Chippewa Falls and engaged in real estate, loans and brokerage. He has also real estate interests in Butte City, where he and his brother George are erecting substantial brick blocks; he is also connected with an extensive logging enterprise near Tomahawk, Wis., where he is constructing a two-mile railroad track for logging purposes.

He was married June 4, 1868, at Eau Claire to Jeanette Mann, and their children are named Edna M. and Eva.



WESLEY F. GRINDELL, a prominent citizen and business man of Platteville, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 66, was born at Platteville, Oct. 18, 1847, and is the son of William and Lydia (Cook) Grindell. Mr. Grindell represents one of the best strains in the nationality of this country, his father having been born in the North of Ireland and was descended from the sturdy, intelligent and upright Scotch-Irish, who preserved their ancestral blood in purity and furnished to this country some of its best

intellect, its most reliable manhood and descendants who retained the characteristic energy and integrity of their forbears. The family first located in Canada on removal to the New World and, in 1846, the senior Grindell settled at Platteville. He was married in Buffalo, N. Y., his wife being the daughter of David and Maria Cook and of German descent. Mr. Grindell of this sketch has had two brothers:—Will R., a conductor on a railroad in Nebraska, who was killed March 24, 1882, while discharging his duties at Harvard, Neb., and Samuel T., a business man at Omaha, Neb. The mother died in 1855 and the father again married in 1857; Margaret McMurray, a Kentuckian by birth, became his wife, and seven children were born to them, of whom six survive, named Lydia, Frederick, Clara, Thomas, Mary and Edward; Emma is deceased. The senior Grindell was a cabinet maker by trade and established a prosperous business at Platteville, which he is still conducting. (1890.)

Mr. Grindell obtained his education in the common schools and afterward attended Knox College at Galesburg, Ill., but was obliged to surrender his chances for an extended educational course by threatened ill-health. At the time the war came on he was on the farm of his uncle, and he enlisted three times only to be rejected. Finally he enrolled in a service in which he was accepted—the 100-days men,—enrolling in Company A, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, in the spring of 1864, his uncle, John Grindell, being made First Lieutenant of the company of which Peter J. Schloesser was made Captain. From Camp Randall the command went to Memphis and camped preparatory to succeeding to the places of veterans who were in demand elsewhere and whose work in the past it became necessary to protect. Mr. Grindell learned the tactics of infantry practice and performed every specie of duty pertaining to

the service, partaking of the excitement and actual business of war only at the time of Forrest's celebrated midnight raid on Memphis. He was in frequent excursions into the surrounding country and also on scouting duty. He was on picket the night of Forrest's raid, acting as Lieutenant and was as much surprised as any of the command. (Mr. Grindell relates the efforts of mere boys to enlist and their endeavors to deceive the enrolling officers as to age. The common question was, "Well, sonny, how old are you?" the reply was almost invariably "past eighteen," but the rejoinder, containing an inquiry as to date of birth, produced a muddle that commonly resulted in sending the would-be military hero home. Mr. Grindell went through it all, even trying to enlist as a musician, sitting up nights to learn the flute. He preserves and prizes his certificate of acknowledgment from President Lincoln as evidence of his willingness to stop rebel bullets if such should be his fate.)

On his return home he engaged in the furniture business, afterwards operated as a baker three years and resumed his former occupation which has since engaged his energies. He is among the social leaders in Platteville, where he bears the repute of a high-toned and influential citizen. He has advanced through the degrees of the Odd Fellows Order and belongs to the several local organizations at Platteville. He is a member of the Masonic Chapter and is prominent in local politics and official relations to municipal affairs.

His marriage to Mary Jane, daughter of William and Hannah (Clayton) Howdle, took place June 18, 1868. Mrs. Grindell is descended from English parents and is the mother of two children, named Charles Clayton and Lydia M. She is prominent in the Woman's Relief Corps at Platteville.





Genl Wm Naglin.
2. Hon. S. A. Linn

S. Conrad Dixel.
1. Thomas H Price

HON. JOHN AUGUST LINS, Eagle, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post E. B. Wolcott at Milwaukee, a prominent citizen and a leading business man at Eagle, was born at Wachstadt, Saxony, Germany, Oct. 3, 1840. Until he was 17 years old he resided with his parents, John and Mary (Elhrhardt) Lins, in his native place, engaged in the acquirement of a thorough German education. In 1857 the family emigrated to the New World and soon after landing at the port of New York, located on a farm in Franklin, near Milwaukee. Four of their children are still living. After his arrival in America, Mr. Lins was occupied a year on the farm and when 18 years old he obtained employ with B. Stamm & Co., at Milwaukee, with whom he was engaged until he went to St. Louis in 1859. There he was employed in a hotel and in 1860 went to New Orleans, and was engaged in business there until the difficulties between the North and South culminated in the assault on the emblem of United States authority in Charleston harbor. His principles were fixed and well-known and the atmosphere of the Crescent City became altogether unwholesome for an advocate of a united country and he managed to make his escape on the last boat that left for the North before the blockade proclamation went into effect. He had hardly been three days in Milwaukee, when, June 8, 1861, he enlisted in defense of the liberty of which he felt himself deprived by his enforced abandonment of his business in New Orleans. He enrolled in Company C, 5th Wisconsin Infantry and was mustered as Corporal. He left Camp Randall July 26th for the scenes of active war in the East and after arrival at Washington marched across the Chain Bridge and where the regiment was assigned successively to the brigades of King and Hancock. The regiment was in Smith's division and passed the winter in quar-

ters at Camp Griffin, preparing for the "On to Richmond" movement. March 10th their march began and they went to Lewinsville, Vienna and Flint Hill, proceeding until intelligence was received of the evacuation, in the vicinity of Manassas, when they went into quarters near Alexandria. On the 24th they started for Fortress Monroe and on the 27th they were in a reconnoissance on the banks of the James. Five companies were deployed as skirmishers, driving in the rebel pickets and after camping in the rebel lines they went to the Warwick River, where the military activities in which the command was involved through the eventful summer of 1862 without practical or satisfactory results, commenced. April 16th Mr. Lins was in line of battle at Lee's Mills and on the 5th of May was in his first hot fight at Williamsburg and his record with that of his comrades was of such conspicuous character that McClellan signalized their action and himself in the only address he ever made to his soldiers, although he was an admirer of Napoleon in all his career in war. He said: "My lads, I have come to thank you for your gallant conduct the other day. You have won laurels of which you may well be proud. Not only you but the army, the country and the State to which you belong. Through you we won the day and Williamsburg shall be inscribed on your banners. I cannot thank you too much, and I am sure the reputation your gallantry has already achieved will always be maintained." In regard to the military service performed by Mr. Lins nothing stronger can be affirmed than, first to state that he fought with the 5th Wisconsin and second, to present in order his roster of battles with official dates. He was in the campaign of the Chickahominy and fought June 25th at Golden's Farm, at Savage Station on the 29th, White Oak Swamp June 30th and Malvern

Hill July 1st. He was in action at Crampton's Gap September 14th, at Antietam on the 17th and at Fredericksburg December 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th. He was in the movement to the Rappahannock and was in the splendid charge at Marye's Heights and in the fights of the two next days (May 4th and 5th); he went with the command to take note of Lee's operations towards Pennsylvania and fought July 1st, 2d and 3d at Gettysburg; November 7th he was again at Rappahannock Station and, later in the month (24th), was in action at Mine Run and Locust Grove. In May, 1864, he was again in the Wilderness and on the 8th fought at Spottsylvania C. H. On the 9th, 10th and 11th he was in action and after returning to Cold Harbor went into the charge and was severely wounded. He went to various hospitals and finally to Madison where he was under treatment when his regiment was mustered out August 3, 1864.

He returned to Eagle and after recruiting his health he engaged in stock business with his brother on his father's farm until 1867, when he embarked with S. E. Neustadt in a commercial enterprise which included the sale of groceries and other merchandise. In 1869 the partnership was dissolved and since that date he has conducted his business relations singly. In 1869 he erected the building in which he operates and he has gradually widened his relations until he is now (1889) the leading merchant at Eagle. His abilities and qualifications, as well as his high-toned and reliable character have been recognized by his generation and he has served two years as County Treasurer. He has acted as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors several terms and in 1881 was elected Assemblyman from his District. In 1885 and again in 1887 he was chosen as State Senator, discharging his duties in a manner and with an ability consistent with the hopes and beliefs of his constituency.

He was married in 1872 to Mary Witte, who was born in Waukesha county and is the daughter of Charles and Sophia Witte. They are childless.

In character Mr. Lins is what is understood in its best sense as a representative citizen. Born in a foreign country, liable to compulsory military service, he recognized his duty to the land of his adoption in her hour of threatened dismemberment and hastened to aid in sustaining her unity and dignity among nations. He never flinched from the demands of his obligations as a soldier, and he has manfully sustained all his relations to the world in every connection which he has formed. He is a cultivated, genial, affable gentleman, modest to a fault and possessing the best traits of his Teutonic ancestral stock, whose highest type he represents. His portrait appears on page 440.



WILLIAM HOGBIN, member of C. Washburn Post, No. 11, resident at Madison, Wis., was born Sep. 24, 1834, in Dover, Kent Co., England. His father, Robert Hogbin, was one of twenty-one children born to his parents and traced his descent in direct line to the Anglo-Saxon settlers of his native land. He possessed the traits of his ancestral stock and was a soldier of Great Britain who fought in the Peninsular Campaign which terminated in the battle of Waterloo. Members of his family of his own generation fought in the Crimea, and previously in the war of the Revolution. The mother of Mr. Hogbin of this sketch was named Elizabeth and the family came to America in 1853, driven from their native country by the exigencies of *Free Trade* which left no hope for the laboring classes.

The father had been a resident of America nearly a quarter of a century when he died,

aged nearly 88 years; the demise of the mother occurred six years before.

William Hogbin passed his youth in unremunerative labor and received but nine months schooling. When he was fourteen years old he was apprenticed to a tailor and served seven years in London. He came with his parents to America, worked a year at his trade in Utica, New York, and passed two succeeding years as a clerk in the city market. He had a natural genius for mechanical occupation and in 1856 he went to Port Louise, Iowa, and ran a stationary engine in a grist-mill, removing at the end of a year to Muscatine, where he worked a year as a carpenter. Three successive years he worked at harness making in Gardner, Ill., where he was engaged when the war came on. In the first year, 1861, he belonged to the Home Guards and in the fall of 1862, enlisted in Company E, 88th Illinois Infantry, which became distinguished in the history of the Civil War as the Chicago 2d Board of Trade Regiment. The command was in rendezvous at Camp Fuller, Chicago, and soon after his enrollment, Mr. Hogbin went with the regiment to Louisville and Cincinnati, Kirby Smith's operations in Kentucky having become alarming. The regiment was subjected to much marching and miscellaneous military operations, including numerous skirmishes prior and preparatory to the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, in which Mr. Hogbin had his first experience in set battle. He was in the subsequent movements in Northern Kentucky, and after camping at Bowling Green went to Nashville to enter upon the Stone River campaign under Rosecrans. He was in the preliminary skirmishing in which the Union troops harassed the rear of the rebel army, in almost daily action, and finally fighting at Stone River. (The regiment lost 150 men in this engagement.) It remained in that vicinity, engaged

in building fortifications and in ordinary military duty until April, 1863, when the command, including several regiments, went on a foraging and reconnoitering expedition toward Columbia, Tenn. On the 19th day out Mr. Hogbin was seized with liver complaint, conveyed in an ambulance to camp and, soon after, was transferred to the hospital in a permanently disabled condition. His regiment went to the Chickamauga campaign, in which several brigades were captured and transferred to Southern prisons, a fate from which Mr. Hogbin was preserved by his illness. He was sent from the field hospital at Murfreesboro, after two weeks, to Nashville and thence to Louisville and New Albany, Ind. He was there transferred to the 5th Regiment Veteran's Reserve Corps, and stationed at Indianapolis. These regiments were organized on account of the discovery of the conspiracies and treasonable organizations forming in Indiana among the class of Hoosiers who sympathized and affiliated with rebellion and whose military character plainly manifested that they meant business. Their most powerful combinations were strongly centered at Indianapolis. The experiences of the veterans among the rascally traitors form interesting reminiscences and Mr. Hogbin supplies details of a character which exposes the barbarity and inhumanity of the villains in a light fully paramount to that which illustrates the hellishness of Southern atrocity in rebel prisons.

July 5th, 1865, he was mustered out of service and returned to Chicago. Soon after he went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he engaged at his trade and entered upon the duties of citizenship, becoming active in school interests and temperance work. He belonged to the Orders of Good Templars and Sons of Temperance, rising to the positions of Deputy Grand Worthy Chief of the former and Past Worthy Patriarch of the

latter. He was a member of the Light Guards until that body disbanded, when he joined the Dubuque Rifles and was chief officer of the company until his removal to Wisconsin in 1877.

In that year he settled at Madison and established himself permanently in his former calling. In 1879 he raised and organized a company of State militia called the Lake City Guards and in June of the next year he was commissioned Captain. He is active in Grand Army circles and has served three successive terms as Chaplain of his Post. He now holds the position of Officer of the Day; he is a Republican in politics and receives a pension.

He was married May 29, 1856, to Mrs. Mary Catherine Knott, of Utica, N. Y., and they have one surviving child named Elizabeth Jane.

His wife's grandfather, Mr. Adle, was in the war of the Revolution and in 1812. Her son by first marriage, Walter S. Knott, was a soldier in Co. D, 19th Illinois Cavalry. He was very young, having been born in 1848, but he served through the war and was mustered out in June 1866. He is now living in Dubuque and in a prosperous business. He was a charter member of the McHenry Post No. 7, of Dubuque, Iowa.

The portrait of Mr. Hogbin appears on page 440 with those of three comrades of the war.



CAPTAIN THOMAS H. PRICE, a florist at Lake Geneva, Wis., and a prominent member of G. A. R. Post No. 27, was born at West Felton, Shropshire (Salop) England, on the border of Wales, Oct. 13, 1835, and is the son of David and Sarah Price, who were natives of that locality and of mixed Welsh and English blood, and they died on the old homestead in West Felton. Only two of their seven children came to this country. William was for many years a farmer near Rockford,

Ill., and now follows the same calling at Howard, Kansas. When he was 12 years old, Thomas was apprenticed to learn the business which he has made his life's vocation and served seven years, acquiring a complete knowledge of horticulture and floriculture and market gardening in every detail and, when he was 19 years old, he came to America and in 1857 came to the United States. He passed a year in his business at Cleveland, Ohio, entering the employ of General N. B. Buford, going thence to Rock Island, Ill., and from there went to St. Joe, Mo., and there engaged in the manufacture of ale and beer.

He remained there until rebellion and its sympathizers put an end to business and Mr. Price went to Omaha, Neb., and enlisted in Company H, 1st Nebraska Infantry, and was mustered into service at Omaha, July 4, 1861, Colonel John M. Thayer, Captain George F. Kennedy. The command went to St. Joe for equipments and thence to Independence and demanded the release of Union prisoners at the hazard of a fight; the surrender of the prisoners was acceded. In August the regiment went to Pilot Knob, and thence to Syracuse to connect with Fremont on his march to Springfield. When that officer was relieved, with the rest of the grief stricken troops, the regiment started to go to Syracuse and Company H and one company of Merrill's Horse were left at Warsaw on the Osage River to protect Government property. The insolent aggressiveness of the citizens necessitated some action and the troops secured as much property as possible and destroyed the rest with the town. (Mr. Price has, since the war, met and discussed the event with one of the citizens.) They were joined by the rest of the regiment and went to winter quarters at Georgetown, going Dec. 28, 1861, to Warrensburg, Mo., on a forced march to capture Price's supply train

and 1,700 rebels. (The men had a satisfactory time en route to the rebel headquarters with the "goodies" which Price designed for himself.) In the spring of 1862 the regiment joined Grant on the expedition to Fort Henry, where Mr. Price was in action February 6th, and also at Donelson on the 14th and 15th. On the second day he was severely wounded in the forehead, but dread of the hospital prevented his absence from his company and he went to the fight at Shiloh, April 6th and 7th. He was with his company at the siege of Corinth and, after the evacuation, went to Memphis, and soon after to Helena, Ark., to connect with Curtiss, going to Pilot Knob and Cape Girardeau, and in the fight of April 26, 1863, received a musket ball and two buckshot in his right leg. The shot were removed at the village and thence he went to hospital at St. Louis and remained at Hickory street until August, 1863, when he asked for an examination before the Military Board at Cincinnati, Ohio, for a commission in a colored regiment. He passed satisfactorily, was granted the commission of a First Lieutenant and assigned to Company G, 4th U. S. C. T. He received credentials dated Aug. 24, 1863, and went to Baltimore and was sent thence to Yorktown, Va., and assigned to Butler's forces. He went to Point Lookout with his regiment to guard rebel prisoners and in May joined the active troops of Butler, fighting in the terrific actions of June 17th and 18th. He was detailed in charge of a colored detachment at Dutch Gap and, September 28th, returned to his regiment. He participated in the battle of Deep Bottom, receiving a gunshot wound in his left hand. In falling he broke his right arm, his sword being strapped to his wrist. He went to hospital at Fortress Monroe, where he was granted leave of absence and returned to Rockford, Ill., going thence to his command in front of Richmond,


and in December, 1864, to Fort Fisher, where the General and one or two of his smart aids discovered that a long line of barracks looked like a long line of troops in battle array, and in January he went with his men to one of the most terrific actions of that campaign under General Terry, the command taking the fort, which might have been taken by occupation simply, on the former occasion. Lieutenant Price was placed in command of the Pioneer Corps and went with a detail to carry shovels to General Curtiss, which he relates as one of the most aggravating experiences of his life, as orders not to fire in return for a constant stream of rebel shot, were peremptory. He was promoted for this service to the rank of Captain, his papers bearing date of Feb. 22, 1865; he fought at Wilmington, N. C., and at Northeast Station, where a large number of starved and naked Union men from rebel prisons, turned loose to find their way to home and friends, joined their ranks. They went to Bentonville and fought at Cox Bridge (a part of the fight at the last named place), joining Sherman at Goldsboro and went to Raleigh where Johnston surrendered April 26th. On hearing of the assassination of President Lincoln, the colored troops were almost unmanageable, declaring that they would ask no quarter, give none nor take any prisoners alive, and what would have been done by them in an action at Raleigh is open to conjecture. Captain Price was placed in command of a district as Assistant Provost Marshal, with headquarters at Mount Olive on the Wilmington road. In October, 1865, he was assigned to the command of Fort Lincoln, at Washington, which his men dismantled in the spring of 1866, receiving muster out May 4th.

He immediately went to his home in the old country and was married June 25, 1867, to an old acquaintance. He remained in England

until May, 1873, and returned to Rockford, Ill., going in the next year to St. Luke's hospital at Chicago where, after consultation which pointed first to amputation, the ball which had been in possession ten years was removed from his leg after he had been on crutches a twelve-month. After recovery he went to Lake Geneva and engaged in farm work until 1879, when he purchased a place within the city limits and established a fine business as a florist, in which he has operated ten years. His grounds and fixtures are of commendable character and in his profession he is unapproached by competitors, his thorough training and experience giving his business precedence.

He was married to Jane Evans in the old parish church at West Felton in which he was baptized and where his forbears were buried. The wife is the daughter of John and Nancy (Hughes) Evans, and she is the only one of her race who ever came to America. Captain Price is a member of the order of Royal Arch Masons and is Captain of his Chapter. He has been W. M. of the Blue Lodge and was a charter member of his Grand Army Post of which he was first Commander. He has since held office therein successively. It should have been mentioned in the proper connection that he was breveted Lieutenant Colonel while in the service and although not mustered, served in the official capacity of that rank. He is an enterprising citizen and prominent in all matters that pertain to the well being of the locality. His portrait will be found on page 140.



 **CONRAD DIPPLE**, Watertown, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 91, was born in Germany (Dresden, Saxony) Nov. 2, 1831, and after being educated according to the laws of Germany, which included in

his case eight years in the public schools and four years at the Polytechnic Institute at Dresden, he came, in 1849, to America and resided in the State of New York until his removal to Watertown, Wis., in 1853. He was occupied as a mason until he was drafted in November, 1863. The squad included 29 men from the 5th and 6th Ward of Watertown, and he was the only one who went to the front. He reported at Madison and served for a time in the "Permanent Party," also as city patrol until April, 1864, when he was assigned to Company 1, 37th Wisconsin Infantry, and went with the recruits for that command to Washington. June 3d he arrived at White House Landing where the most remarkable vision he had ever encountered, met his eyes. The Pamunkey River at that point was crowded with every possible variety of river craft incident to a position which was made the base of supplies for an enormous army. The racket was indescribable both on river and shore: mule drivers, trying to soothe their gentle charges with the well-known vocabularies; wagon trains of fabulous extent coming and going; colored laborers robbing barrels and combining their shouts with those of the owners of the toes they crushed; stretchers, on which were borne the wounded being transferred to the hospital boats waiting for them; ambulance trains, bringing in the dead and wounded from recent battle-fields; a camp of contrabands among whom preachers where shouting with fervor and recruiting officers were busy; a camp of captured rebels brought in from the front; orderlies riding in every direction: every conceivable sound of the human voice commingled with the noise from the river—and the dust and smoke finished the scene. The detail for the 37th found a quiet spot and camped, and for a few days were occupied in guarding the line of the Richmond railroad, where the

sounds of battle at Cold Harbor reached their ears. During one rainy night Mr. Dipple walked his beat near 630 prisoners who slept comfortably, while long trains of ambulances bearing their ghastly freight, passed all night and the next day through the camp and gave the guard a foresight of what might be their chance within a few hours. But there was another lesson: scores of men appeared who were slightly wounded, limping, bandaged in some part of their persons, hair clotted with blood, gaping cuts on their faces and typifying every form of want and suffering, but without murmuring. Near the camp were the embalming tents, where that guild drove a thriving business and prepared the dead for transmission to graves among their kindred—when they received a goodly sum for the service. And the women of the Christian Commission were there; no one flinched from the worst case; heroine hands dealt comfort with touch and voice to forms which had been those of men; contested the citadel of life with mortification and maggots in countless instances; performed the most revolting duty with cheerfulness which imparted courage and renewed life to the suffering, and moistened lips growing pale in the light of the dawn of eternity. Such was the initiation of the recruits for the 37th Wisconsin at White House Landing.

On the 10th of June they were detailed to escort a supply train to the front at Cold Harbor and arrived there after a dismal march in the heat over a road which bore evidence of every kind as being the route of communication between a huge army and its base of supply. Overturned army wagons, straying mules, and decrepit trains blockaded and separated the escort, a portion of whom made connection with the advance on the double-quick. A vision of White House Landing and that trip to the front at Cold Harbor ought to have been

indelibly and exclusively photographed on the retinas of both eyes of Jeff Davis and all his compeers of the confederacy (with a little c.) The regiment was assigned to the 9th (Burnside's) Corps in the division of O. B. Wilcox and at evening, June 12th, they took position on the flank of the front line of works to listen to the shrieking of shot and shell and to inspect at leisure and speculate on the possibilities of a line of rebel fortifications. Just as the command had settled to rest, orders came to make ready for marching at a moment's notice, without sound of voice or clatter of arms, with fixed bayonets and muskets at trail. And thus commenced the stolen movement of the Union army on the flank march towards Petersburg. As they passed through the fields, the roads being monopolized by the artillery in the manner already described, they witnessed over again the sights which terminated at White House Landing. The troops turned South and crossed the Chickahominy on pontoons. General Burnside held an inspection and gave orders to move toward Charles City C. H., the corps being delayed just before arrival there and obtaining 12 hours' rest. June 15th, after sunset, march was resumed and the James was crossed at midnight on pontoons 2,000 feet long, over a rapid current, 70 feet deep, and the 37th found itself in the advance, marching along contentedly with no thought of immediate warfare in the lovely country, shining silvery and beautiful under the summer starlight. A little before day a sharp rattle of musketry saluted their ears and they hastened forward to witness the jubilation of a detachment of colored soldiers over their capture of a new rebel brass howitzer. They had been in a situation where they encountered a rebel battery and went for it in line shape, also capturing a rebel colonel, and their joy knew no adequate form of expression. The column marched,

flanked the rebels and took 16 pieces of artillery, with a battle flag. June 16th the regiment went into position in the trenches in front of Petersburg "in attention" with the Union batteries in the rear. They had marched four days and three nights and during the last 24 hours without dinner or supper. About 6 p. m. the attack commenced and, two hours later, the 37th formed a line to relieve the Vermont brigade of the 6th Corps; and swung on the double quick with a right-wheel movement into the rear of the 6th Corps, which marched to the right flank and left them confronting the situation and they received at once the salutes of the rebels in the form of grape and minie balls. Until midnight the Johnnies poured forth their missiles in the most extravagant manner, the storm passing over the heads of the men lying prostrate and shrinking from the "swishing" as the bullets cut the air. The firing slackened slightly and the officers set their watches to the same moment. At 3 o'clock in the morning a brigade on the left moved to attack, the 37th standing "attention" and at three minutes past three, 450 rebels were taken, with four guns and four flags. The rebs were consigned to the care of the colored troops, and fed, while the 37th proceeded to a meal which was a "break-fast" indeed.

In the afternoon of the 17th, Mr. Dipple was wounded by a minie ball in his right arm, while making a charge on rebel breastworks, and was mentioned in the dispatches as injured. The color sergeant, W. H. Green, was wounded and, with Mr. Dipple and others, crawled off the field on hands and knees, dragging the colors in his teeth, under an incessant storm of rebel bullets. The arm of Mr. Dipple was amputated at the field hospital and, three days later, he drove an ambulance to City Point, the train passing through the camp of the 450 rebels previously mentioned as cap-

tured. He went by steamer to Washington and was assigned to Mount Pleasant hospital, two miles north of the city. July 12th he was among those who left the hospital to aid in the defense of Washington against the threatened attack of General Early, who assaulted Fort Stevens, the position being held by the detail from the hospital until a division of the 6th Corps arrived and drove the rebels back. More than 100 died in the hospital from excitement and want of proper care during the absence of their nurses, Sergeant Green among the number. July 28th, Mr. Dipple was transferred to the general hospital at Little York, Pa., where the citizens were a second time terrorized by the expected collection of a levy of \$50,000 laid on them the year before, and half of which was to be paid in a year. They prepared their valuables for transportation to Philadelphia, and the inmates of the hospitals were detailed for duty. They patrolled the streets and scouted the roads, and the levy was made on Chambersburg and that city was burned. Mr. Dipple was transferred in November to Harvey hospital at Madison, and received final discharge Dec. 8, 1864, returning to Watertown. He was occupied eight years in teaching in the public schools and afterwards became interested in agriculture. In 1881, he entered a homestead of 160 acres in Taylor Co., Wis., receiving letters patent from Chester A. Arthur, who instructed the Land Commissioner to credit him with three years' time for his military service.

In 1854 Mr. Dipple was married in New York State to Louisa Herger, and their children, Louis and Lena, were born respectively in 1857 and 1859. The mother died in 1861 and the father was again married in 1862 to Mina Geska. Mr. Dipple is Chaplain of the O. D. Pease Post, No. 94, G. A. R., Department of Wisconsin, (1890.)

His picture may be seen on page 440. No collection of portraits of soldiers of the Civil War appearing on several pages of this work presents the likenesses of a braver quartette nor do any personal records exceed in interest and value those which follow in successive order. That of Mr. Dipple, is specially graphic and vivid.



MARTIN OSWALD, Register of Deeds of Grant County, Wisconsin, resident at Lancaster, member of Sam Monteith Post at Ferrimore, Wis., of which he was a charter member, was born in Hanz, Switzerland, Feb. 7, 1817. His father, John J. Oswald, came to America in 1856 with his family, his son being the youngest of his children. Three brothers and a sister had preceded him. His wife was Anna Buchlei before her marriage and they reared five children to maturity. Wieland is deceased; he was a soldier in the 3d Wisconsin Infantry; (his death was mysterious, having the features of suicide or murder and it is probable that the latter was the cause); Michael resides in Topeka, Kan., where he is a harness maker of extensive relations; he was a soldier in the war; John J. is a hardware merchant at Lancaster; he served in Company F, 3d Wisconsin Infantry; Mr. Oswald was the fourth son and there was a daughter, Nina, who went South as a nurse and there met Lieutenant Jacob Seele, whom she married; she went to Galveston, Texas, and died there of yellow fever. The senior Oswald was seriously crippled and came to America under medical advice and he died in 1864. The mother died April 6, 1887, aged 80 years, at the home of her youngest son, with whom she resided after her husband's death. The latter was a true son of the land of Tell and, when

the war came on instilled his principles into his sons, all of whom served their adopted land.

Martin Oswald enlisted at Platteville, July 7, 1861, under the first call for troops, being then 14 years, five months and four days old, enrolling for three months, but finding that quota full and short time enlistments stopped by Order of the War Department, he enlisted at Fond du Lac for three years. Musicians were in demand and, on it becoming known that he played band music he was detailed to the regimental band and accompanied the 3d Wisconsin Infantry to Hagerstown, Md. He was in all the movements of that command until his discharge July 22, 1862, under General Order dismissing all regimental bands. He was in the fight at Harper's Ferry, went up the Shenandoah Valley to join Banks, fought at Winchester, and went to Front Royal and Little Washington, where he was released from military duty. He returned to Platteville and soon after went to British Hollow, where his brother established a mercantile business, himself being employed as clerk. When the 33d Wisconsin was organized in 1862, he obtained an appointment as Drum-Major in October, but was not permitted to go on account of his youth. (He was able to go under his previous enlistment because he was accompanied by his brother). He received his appointment from Governor Salomon, and was deeply disappointed over the outcome, but he finally went to a clerk's position at Dubuque, Iowa, where by dint of much persuasion, backed by his experience, he succeeded in enrolling in Company F, 5th Iowa Cavalry. The command being in want of a bugler, and his understanding that specie of instrumental music, proved a decisive point and he was taken, although less than 18 years old. He started to join his command Feb. 18, 1864, and was with the regiment until discharged, having the satisfaction of knowing

that he did not lose a day while in the service, and never receiving an injury, although his regiment was in the activities of the raids during the closing months of the war in the West. Briefly stated, the following principal actions manifest the character of the service in which he was engaged:—Strasburg and Winchester, Va.; Rousseau's raid, Columbus, Tenn., Franklin, Nashville (last battle) chasing Hood afterwards, in the Wilson raid and, when Davis was at large, he went back 800 miles to intercept him on a possible route. The skirmishes, the weeks passed in the saddle, without rations save raw corn and scanty supplies obtained by foraging in a country already stripped of all apparent resources and the dangers of being for weeks at a time in guerrilla service:—this is the business of a cavalryman which always disappears from history from causes beyond the control of statisticians to depict. His father died while he was absent and it is but fit that his memory be preserved in view of his allegiance to the cause of freedom and equal rights.

While carrying dispatches from Millard's and Wilson's headquarters at Nashville, he was fired on by two scouts, his horse being killed and he receiving a slight wound, but he escaped to the woods and succeeded in delivering his messages.

The son Wieland had been Orderly Sergeant in the National Guards of Switzerland and, after his first discharge, when one of the Wisconsin regiments was raised, one of the companies marching in front of the house, tendered him the place of Captain. But his parents were alone: all the others were in the service and he remained to watch his father's declining years.

Mr. Oswald was discharged at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 11, 1865. He returned to Dubuque and learned the trade of a marble cutter but was

obliged to abandon the business on account of impaired health. He again entered the employ of a brother who was in mercantile business at Mt. Hope, Wis., going thence to Boscobel, working there for Parker, Hildebrand & Co., remaining in that connection about five years, going next to Fennimore and establishing trade in his own behalf. He merged his business into trade in hardware, which he disposed of in 1887. In the fall of 1888 he was elected Register of Deeds. Politically, he has been identified for many years with the interests of his locality, and has served on the School Board, being specially interested in educational movements. He represented his village two years on the County Board and was instrumental in forming the municipal regulations of Fennimore; he has acted 10 years as delegate to the Republican County Conventions and also has been delegate to State Conventions. He was married at Boscobel, to Louisa, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Winterling) Baumgartner, and they have had four children, one dying in infancy. Delphia, Nettie and Wieland survive. Mr. Oswald is an Odd Fellow and member of the Encampment; he was for two years District Deputy Master of all German Lodges in the county and has held all official positions in the Orders to which he belongs; he was also on the staff of National Commander Fairchild. He is a man of uncommon ability and deserves the best representation on these pages for patriotism and citizenship.



NELSON G. PLANK, Waukesha, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 19, was born Aug. 22, 1838, in Denmark, Lewis Co., New York. His parents, Jacob and Mary A. (Stilson) Plank, belonged to the agricultural class and reared their son to a knowl-

edge of farming. He is of mixed blood, his forefathers being German and Scotch. His paternal grandfather was a soldier in 1812. During the first months of the war he was deeply interested in the course of events and determined to enlist, as he observed the necessity of men of understanding being at the front. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 1st New York Artillery, rendezvousing at Auburn, Cayuga county. He was mustered there, went thence to Washington, was there equipped and in camp at Capitol Hill during the winter, crossed Chain Bridge, went to Alexandria and by transport to Fortress Monroe, thence to North Hampton, proceeding after two days up the James and Pamunkey Rivers to White House Landing and to the front at Yorktown, taking part in that siege. He fought at Williamsburg, went thence to the Peninsula campaign, and "On to Richmond," returning to Harrison's Landing. While the army lay in the swamps of the Chickahominy, he contracted malarial disease and was sent to Liberty Hall hospital at Harrison's Landing in an ambulance. He went immediately after to the city of New York by vessel and one day after was furloughed. He reported to the hospital at Albany and received honorable discharge in January, 1863, for general disability. As soon as he recovered he enlisted again in Company F, 186th New York Infantry, enrolling May 23, 1864. He was mustered in September following at Sackett's Harbor, the place of rendezvous, and went thence to Albany and New York, by transport to Fortress Monroe, up the James River to City Point and to the front for assignment to the 9th Army Corps. He was a participant in the activities in front of Petersburg and fought at Hatcher's Run, where the inexperienced members of the regiment acquitted themselves with the coolness and bravery of veterans and won warm commen-

dations from the military authorities. He was in the assault of April 2d under Col. Bradley Winslow on "Fort Damnation" (Fort Mahone) where they earned added laurels. Their major led the pursuit, after the colonel was wounded, and they were identified with the last days of the rebellion, witnessing the finalè at Appomattox. He returned to Washington, marched in the Grand Review and was mustered out at Alexandria under special telegraphic order, No. 22, June 2d, 1865.

He returned to his home and in the fall following removed to Green Bay, Wis., where he was interested in the business of a carpenter and joiner until 1886, when he entered the employ of the Wisconsin Central railroad corporation. His profession is that of stationary engineer. He was married in April, 1861, to Eliza Delawyer of Carthage, N. Y. Their children are named Marietta and William.



LOUIS MANZ, Milwaukee, Wis., member of Robert Chivas Post No. 2, was born in Undenheim, Germany, April 9, 1835, and is the son of Peter and Mary C. Manz. His parents were of mixed German origin and when he arrived at his majority, knowing he was destined for the conscription according to the law of his native country, he started for America and landed at the port of New York. He arrived June 30, 1856, and remained there about one year, removing thence to Wisconsin. He was a resident of Milwaukee county until the enlistment of the German regiments, when he decided to enroll in defense of his adopted land. He enrolled as a soldier Aug. 21, 1862, in Company C, 26th Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered Sept. 17th following and on the 6th of October went with one of the boasted regiments of the State to the scene

of activities. His command was attached to the 11th Corps under Sigel and went immediately to duty, marching in November to Gainesville, and in December he went to take part in the operations against Fredericksburg. He returned from that fruitless business and was afterwards called out to participate in the famous mud campaign, after which the command was allowed to pass the remainder of the winter in comfortable quarters at Stafford C. H. He performed camp duty until the movement which resulted in the fight at Chancellorsville and on the 27th of April, at midnight, he was equipped and ready for the immediate march. He crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's Ford and, on the 29th, the Rapidan at Germania Ford. After hard marching he found himself in position with his comrades west of Chancellorsville. His corps was distributed along the Fredericksburg road and he was not in action until May 2d. In the hot fight of that day he received a bullet in his hand and before he could settle his disturbed thoughts, he was being hurried to the rear by hordes of rebels. There he found he was a prisoner, but he remained in the place to which he had been driven through the night, suffering with his hand. He proceeded thence to a station where he received a small quantity of corn meal and hired darkies to cook it into a cake. He went on to Richmond and, before being incarcerated in Libby, was stripped of everything he possessed of which a rebel could make use. He was treated by a surgeon who desired to amputate his hand, but he obstinately refused and it was saved. In a few weeks he was exchanged with his comrades of the 26th in captivity and they went to the Marine hospital at Annapolis, whence they went to join their regiment in the Army of the Tennessee, where it had been transferred as a fighting regiment, which that location very much needed. He was a witness

of the battle of Chattanooga and tried to obtain permission to go into the action, but his colonel firmly refused to allow him, as he was still suffering with his hand which was stiff and unmanageable. Finally, March 1, 1864, he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps in which command he remained until Sept. 22, 1864, when he was discharged at Louisville, Ky., with honor. He returned to Milwaukee, where he was employed by the Government in the mail service and he has been a capable and reliable carrier since his appointment in April, 1865. He is a prominent member of the Carriers' Association, in which he has held several positions of responsibility. He was married May 14, 1865, to Augusta Thomas and their children are named Augusta L., Louis A., Emil S., Carl T. and Edmund.



CHARLES H. BAXTER, a merchant of Lancaster, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 132, was born at Stillwater, Saratoga Co., New York, Nov. 15, 1811. His father, Dr. Hiram Baxter, was born in the State of New York and married Elizabeth Decker, both being natives of Schoharie county. In the paternal line the family is of English descent, tracing to Richard Baxter, author and minister, whose name is inseparably connected with Christian literature. The mother was of Holland Dutch lineage, being descended from ancestors who settled in the Mohawk Valley. Dr. Baxter removed to Lancaster in 1856 and was engaged in farming and in the practice of medicine as long as he lived, his death occurring in 1866, when he was about 61 years old. The mother died at Lancaster in 1865. Their family included four sons. William died at Lancaster in 1885; he was a druggist; Daniel W. was a soldier in Company K, 47th

Wisconsin Infantry; Mr. Baxter of this sketch was the third; H. E. Baxter of Grant county is the youngest.

Mr. Baxter was in boyhood when he came to Wisconsin and received such education in the common schools as was possible at that period for the sons of farmers who assisted in the labors of the farm. In 1860 he obtained a position in a store in Lancaster and was there occupied until the second year of the war, when he determined to become a soldier. In August, 1862, he enrolled in Company C, 25th Wisconsin Infantry, from Lancaster and was mustered at La Crosse. He went to the frontier service in Minnesota, where the Indians were troublesome, his company being stationed at Sauk Center and in the dead of winter orders to report to Madison were received and the command marched the entire distance in the excessive cold, subsisting as the soldiers in the South did, on the country, and securing such quarters as was possible. In February the regiment proceeded to Columbus, Ky., and, on the 27th of April started for Cape Girardeau, preparatory to proceeding to the siege of Vicksburg. They marched through the Yazoo valley to Snyder's Bluff, remaining there and guarding the river until ordered to Helena, where a large number of the regiment were seized with illness, contracted in the malarial district in which they had been stationed, after being reared in the wholesome atmosphere of Wisconsin. What the climate left undone, was finished by the heat and in August only 90 men were fit for duty. Mr. Baxter was in the subsequent movements of the command until he was seized with chronic diarrhea and taken to Mound City, Illinois, and was in the hospital until his discharge in August. He returned to Lancaster and remained until the spring of 1864, when he had so far recovered as to again enroll as a soldier, and he

enlisted in Company A, 41st Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered into service at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee. He accompanied the regiment to Memphis, Tenn., where he performed duty through the summer. He served on detached duty at the headquarters of the Adjutant, being appointed a little later on the staff of General Washburn, doing duty at headquarters until he was mustered out in September, 1864. He again returned to Lancaster and in January, 1865, he received a Captain's commission and was assigned to Company K, 47th Wisconsin Infantry. He was only 23 years old and was one of the youngest men in the Wisconsin troops to hold that rank. He did yeoman duty in enrolling, recruiting 150 men in two days. After organization at Madison orders were received to report to General Thomas at Nashville and the command was stationed at Tullahoma, where Mr. Baxter as ranking officer was frequently in command of the regiment. Later he was detached and made Chief of Ordnance of the Middle District of Tennessee on the staff of General Milroy. After his chief was mustered out, Captain Baxter was transferred to the staff of General Van Cleve and held his former position throughout the remainder of his term. He was mustered out at Nashville and returned to Madison to be finally relieved of military obligations. The quality of courage and daring exhibited by Mr. Baxter was the cause of his advancement from the ranks; he was a peculiarly boyish looking individual in youth which always militated against his progress to distinction and it was frequently remarked that he was one of the boy captains of the army. After his return to Lancaster he engaged in business with George Howe in the sale of merchandise, and he has since continued in that interest, the firm now being Charles H. Baxter & Co., a son being an associate. The

latter conducts a branch store at Ferrimore and the business transacted by the firm ranks among the leading enterprises in that section of the State. In addition to general trade they handle coal, lumber, live stock and all other articles of traffic incident to the locality. They own their buildings and are in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Baxter was married in Lancaster, in February, 1865, to Maria, daughter of George Howe, who was born in Clinton Co., New York, and they have three children—George H. is his father's associate; Laura is a student at the University at Madison; Martha is the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter belong to the Congregational Church; the former is a Republican in political faith and has acted as Chairman of the Central Committee 15 years and as a member of the State Central Committee eight years; in 1888 he was Mayor of Lancaster. He is a Director in the Bank of Grant county at Lancaster. He was for ten years President of the Southwestern Veterans' Association, eight times receiving a unanimous vote for the place. He is a substantial citizen and has always been identified with the best interests of the community to which he belongs.



JASON W. HALL, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born June 13, 1839, at Verona, Oneida Co., New York. He is the son of Elias and Elizabeth (Mills) Hall. Elias Hall was one of 10 children, his brothers and sisters being named Hiram, Dennis, Monzo, John George, Ethan, Almira, Amanda and Cynthia. His father was born Nov. 5, 1812, in Rensselaer county, New York, and was descended from pure American ancestry. His mother was born Feb. 8, 1812, and died in September, 1880, at Verona, where

the father died in 1883. The brother of his mother, Benjamin Mills, was in the armory at Harper's Ferry at the time of the raid of John Brown, who took him prisoner. Her other brothers and sisters were named John, Daniel, David, James, Nathan, Francis, Catherine, Lucy and Amy. The four last named are the sole survivors. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Hall was a soldier of 1812. His father's family included the following children—Mary, Jason, Harriet, Harvey, Melvin, Daniel and Emma, and are all living except Harriet and Melvin.

Mr. Hall obtained his education in early youth at the public schools and was variously occupied until he was 21 years of age, when, in 1861, he accompanied his uncle, James Mills, to Janesville, Wis., to learn the sash, door and blind business. This purpose was thwarted by his entering the army. He enlisted in June, 1861, in Company B, 13th Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered September 9th at Janesville at Camp Tredway. He was made First Sergeant prior to his leaving for the front, which he did Jan. 18, 1862. He accompanied the regiment in all its fruitless marching from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Scott, to Lawrence and to Fort Riley, to take a part in two expeditions which came to naught, and went down the river to Columbus, Ky., where they performed guard duty until August, when they went to Fort Henry and later to Donelson. Mr. Hall fought at Rickett's Hill and marched to Donelson afterwards, a distance of 70 miles. Until the last of October he performed military duty as a scout and in fighting the guerrillas and bushwhackers under Morgan. He chased the rebel chief to Hopkinsville and fought Woodward at Garrettsville, returning to Fort Donelson and Fort Henry after a long and wearisome march. He was in a chase after Forrest and his next service was to go on the

double quick to reinforce Fort Donelson. In August his regiment started for a march of nearly 300 miles to Stevenson, Ala., and defended that point until assistance came, and there Mr. Hall encountered one of the sharpest experiences of the war, as the troop was in danger of starvation from supplies being cut off. The winter was spent at Nashville, where, Jan. 4, 1864, Mr. Hall was discharged to re-enlist the following day, and after taking his furlough he returned to Nashville. The regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 20th Army Corps, and did picket, guard, post and garrison duty in Northern Alabama, performing every variety of military duty except fighting in regular battle, with the purpose of preventing rebel interference with the plans of Sherman. In May, 1863, Mr. Hall had been made Sergeant Major, and when he re-enlisted he retained that position. The headquarters of the regiment were at Huntsville, Ala., and, Jan. 16, 1865, he was commissioned Captain of Company B. He remained with the company about two weeks when he was detailed as Commissary on the staff of General T. J. Wood, the regiment having been assigned to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division and 4th Corps, General Beattie, Commander of the brigade, General Stanley, Corps Commander and General Wood in command of the division. He acted in his new capacity until about July 1st, when he rejoined his company and was immediately detailed as Quartermaster, a position on the staff of General Stanley. He accompanied the corps to Indianola, Texas, where the command disembarked for a long and painful march to headquarters at San Antonio. Mr. Hall operated there as Q. M. of Sub. Dis. of San Antonio, Texas, on the staff of General D. L. Stanley until his discharge Nov. 24, 1865, but remained in the department until April, 1866, engaged in the adjustment of the business per-

taining to the late command. He returned to Wisconsin and soon after went to St. Louis, returning to Janesville, and, Dec. 1, 1866, he entered upon the duties of his relations to the American Express Company, which he has since conducted at various places in Minnesota and since November, 1883, at Racine. Mr. Hall is a member of several branches of the Masonic Order, including Lodge, Knights Templar and Commandery. In all his relations—in business, socially and as a citizen—he has discharged the obligations of his manhood uprightly and with honor. As a soldier, he was one of the best. His abilities, his sturdy adherence to the obligations of duty and his firm, reliable character made him a valuable adjunct to his command and his genial temperament and evident good fellowship with all made him prominent and popular in all his relations with men.

He was married Oct. 22, 1878, to Martha J., daughter of J. C. Foster of Verona, New York. Their only child is named Lillian Edna.



MRS. MARY HUTCHINS, widow of Ward S. Hutchins, a soldier of the civil war, residing at Monticello, Wis., was born in Franklin Co., New Jersey, Sep. 9, 1823. Her parents, Filamon and Mary (Sarah) Parcel, settled in Franklin Co., Ohio in 1830, going thence to Mercer county and residing there until the daughter had grown to womanhood; her mother died there at the age of 36 years and her father took another wife, removing to Iowa, where he died, aged about 63 years. Eight children were the issue of the first marriage; Swain, Charles and Anderson were the names of the sons; Anderson was a soldier in an Iowa regiment in the civil war; one sister of Mrs. Hutchins, Cynthia, is still living.

The first marriage of Mrs. Hutchins occurred in Mercer Co., Ohio, where she became the wife of Porter Pratt in 1840 and removed to Green Co., Wisconsin, in 1844, when they located on the farm now occupied by Mrs. Hutchins, situated on the border of Monticello. Mr. Pratt died there in November, 1852, five children having been born to him and his wife. Oliver is the oldest; Ruth Hulda is deceased; Mary Melissa married Sidney Braden who was a soldier in a Wisconsin regiment; Nancy and James are the two youngest and the latter is the manager of the farm. Oliver was a soldier in the 5th Wisconsin Battery and lost his health in the service; he was with Sherman through his campaigns.

In 1855 her marriage to Mr. Hutchins took place. He was the son of Samuel Hutchins and his family never came to Wisconsin. Mr. Hutchins enlisted Sep. 14, 1861, in Company E, 13th Wisconsin Infantry, and served with his regiment until seized with fatal illness. He came home on sick leave July 10, 1862, and died April 28, 1863. Several times he believed himself so far recovered as to be able to rejoin his regiment but always returned home before reaching the command.

Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins, of whom the youngest, Charles, died nine days before his father, when about 18 months old. Cynthia married William Murphy of Monticello; Sarah is the wife of E. A. Loveland. Mrs. Hutchins is approaching the period allotted for human life, but is still in womanly vigor and with faculties undimmed by encroaching age and the sorrows of loss and deprivation which she has encountered; she is one of the pioneer women who have added their quota to the help the country needed.

LEE McMURTREY, Richland Center, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 33, was born April 15, 1840, in Wayne, La Fayette Co., Wis. His father and mother, James W. and Abi (Williams) McMurtrey were natives respectively of Georgia and Ohio; were reared and married in Illinois and removed to Wisconsin in 1838, ten years prior to its admission as a State and where they were, in every sense, pioneers. The father spent his life in the pursuit of agriculture and died in 1850. The family included four sons, three of whom became soldiers, and one daughter, the youngest, Amy, wife of Everett Wilson, of Green Co., Iowa. Joseph, the oldest, was a soldier in Company F, 16th Wisconsin Infantry, enlisted Dec. 12, 1861, was wounded at Shiloh and discharged August 1, 1862; he resides at Windom, Minn. Thomas lives in California. John was a soldier in the 5th Wisconsin Infantry and was killed in leading the charge at Marye's Heights with his company, May 3, 1862.

Mr. McMurtrey was ten years old when his father died and when he was 13 he undertook the care of his own existence, becoming self-supporting and conducting his own affairs after that age. Until he entered the army he was occupied with farming and, as soon as possible after the attack on Fort Sumter, he enrolled as a soldier, enlisting at Darlington, April 24, 1861, in Company H, 3d Wisconsin Infantry. From the date of his enrollment the experiences of the regiment were his until the battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862, when a rebel bullet changed his relations to his command and established a new order of things in which the rebels took a direct part. Mr. McMurtrey left the State July 12th for Hagerstown, Md., went to Harper's Ferry, thence to Frederick to rout the make-believe legislature and in the spring went with Banks to the



Valley of the Shenandoah and participated in the actions of that campaign until the battle of Cedar Mountain in which he was wounded and captured. He was taken to Libby prison at Richmond and afterwards to Belle Isle where he was paroled Sept. 13th, and exchanged on the 27th, rejoining his regiment in October at Maryland Heights. The regiment was in the 12th Corps and was rear guard of the Army of the Potomac. Mr. McMurtrey did patrol duty on the upper Potomac, was in the campaign in the winter to the Rappahannock, returning to Stafford C. H. He was in the movement April 27th to the Rappahannock and in line of battle at Chancellorsville May 1st with his regiment and received a bullet in his leg. He was on the field without assistance 12 days, except a little water given him by the rebels and almost without food. On the 12th day ambulances were sent from the Union lines under flag of truce for the wounded on the field and he was taken to field hospital and thence to Corps hospital where he remained a month, going thence to Fairfax Seminary hospital and five days later to Chestnut Hill hospital in Philadelphia where he was cared for until the expiration of his term of enlistment, when he was discharged June 22, 1864, and sent home.

He located at Richland Center and in 1865 established his business as a stock buyer and butcher which, with good judgment and wisdom he has since prosecuted, verifying the principle that effort in a given direction persistently followed, leads to success. His record as a soldier and citizen has been of the best. In the former capacity he stood to his guns, passing through every possible experience of war, wounded and a prisoner, wounded and starving and suffering on the field where he was stricken down and after weary months in hospital returned home to conduct an honorable

and useful career as a business man. He is respected in his generation as he merits. He is of Scotch descent, the name in the old country being spelled McMurtrie and he is allied to the Virginia "Lees," from whom comes his christened name.

He was married at Richland Center Jan. 6, 1867, to Marie J., daughter of Thomas Lindley, a native of Ohio and Melissa (Soule) Lindley, a native of New York. Their two children are named Amy Belle and Marvin. The former is the wife of E. S. Glasier of Richland Center. Mr. McMurtrey is a member of the Masonic Order; his wounds have been a source of trouble to him since the war, pieces of bone continuing to work out of his leg for 11 years after receiving his injury.



REV. CHARLES T. BURNLEY of Hudson, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 151, was born Sept. 15, 1846, at Nottingham, England. His father, Samuel Burnley, was a manufacturer of woolen goods in England. He married Sarah Taylor and emigrated with his family to America and the United States in the year following the birth of his son—1847. He located in the city of New York and there established his business as a maker of cloth. Charles is the oldest son and child; Selina married Louis Kleinfeldt; Sarah E. died in childhood; Isabella died in infancy; George is still living. The father died in 1861, in Oneida county, New York, and the mother is living at Council Bluffs, Iowa. The business of the senior Burnley was seriously injured by the financial stringencies of 1856 and his son felt it his duty to assume the responsibility of maintaining himself, and he became a farm assistant at the age of 14 years on a farm owned by his father. Subsequently he went

to Little Falls and obtained employment in a woolen mill, having a fair understanding of his father's vocation. When he was 16 years old he decided to go into the army and enlisted July 25, 1863, at New York, went to rendezvous at Staten Island and was mustered into service in the following month in Company C, 18th New York Cavalry. Soon after receiving cavalry equipments the regiment went to Washington to Camp Stoneman and passed the winter in perfecting their knowledge of military tactics and, during the time went on a cavalry raid to Fairfax C. H., and also to Port Tobacco. Mr. Burnley was made Corporal while in Camp Stoneman. In the spring of 1864 the 18th Cavalry embarked for New Orleans from Alexandria, Va., to join the expedition of Banks up the Red River. Mr. Burnley, as Sergeant, experienced all the vicissitudes and disasters of the ill-fated expedition, fighting at odds at Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill, and skirmished at the numerous places where the retreat was harassed by rebels of the most malicious type. At Grand Ecore, the boats conveying the command were stuck fast in the rapid and narrow stream, finally being released through the ingenuity of Colonel Davis of Wisconsin. On this campaign Mr. Burnley exhausted 16 horses, being almost constantly engaged in scouting and skirmishing. At Morganzia Bend a halt was made and there the last action occurred with the rebels, who had constantly harassed the rear of the retreating troops. Thence the command went to Algiers. At Pleasant Hill the regiment had been under fire from early morning until about 10 o'clock, in a position in the center; the command was relieved by the 8th Wisconsin, which lost 80 men within 15 minutes. During the fight Gen. A. J. Smith had gotten matters into a position in which he felt certain of victory, when a courier arrived with a message

from Banks, ordering a retreat. General Smith made a few remarks which sounded badly to ministerial ears, but obeyed. At Grand Ecore, Mr. Burnley, with a detachment, went to an island on a scout and succeeded in securing a considerable amount of property, leaving a comrade named McCauley as guard. The expedition continued down the river leaving the man, McCauley. Mr. Burnley stating the fact to an officer, he was informed that nothing could be done in the case. Mr. Burnley told him if he would give him one man he would bring him away in safety. He was told that it would be at the risk of his life, but he went and returned after dark in safety with the guard. On approaching one of the Union pickets he was ordered to halt and give the password; not hearing the order at first, he nearly lost his life, but the man behind gave the alarm in time to save him. From Algiers the regiment went to Thibodeaux, turned over their horses and rested several weeks, the command being much reduced. Only seven men of his company were fit for duty. The next move was to Bonnet Carre, where Mr. Burnley was transferred to Company E and made Quartermaster's Sergeant. They went thence to New Orleans and to Carleton to camp. Orders were next received for the regiment to obtain their mount and secure horses wherever they could find them. This seemed a novel phase of war, but he was stationed with his detail at the entrance of the St. Charles theater, New Orleans, and when the coaches drew up filled with ladies they calmly removed the horses and took them to camp for the use of Uncle Sam. Orders were to take all horses not attached to drays or express wagons. After some drill of the unaccustomed steeds, the regiment started on another Red River expedition on transports. Soon, intelligence of the surrender of Lee reached the command and not long after of that

of Kirby Smith. While moving up the river they saw several dead bodies of soldiers floating down, killed as was supposed on the exploded boats. At Shreveport orders were received to go across the country through Texas, and the regiment marched through Austin and thence to San Antonio and to camp. There Mr. Burnley was mustered out Oct. 7, 1865, on account of disability caused by a hurt while on his first expedition up the river. On the route to Grand Ecore he was crowded over the edge of a bluff and fell with his horse 15 feet; the animal was killed and himself injured, but he believes the accident saved his life, for, on the following day an engagement was had with the enemy and the Sergeant who took his place was killed.

After returning from the war he worked a year or two in the Globe Woolen Factory at Utica, N. Y. He then went to Whitestown Seminary to enter upon a preparatory course for college. He entered Hamilton College in the fall of 1869 and was graduated with the class of '73. In the fall of 1872 he was elected Commissioner of Schools on the Greeley ticket and served three years in that capacity in Oneida county. After completing his collegiate course and serving out his official term he entered Auburn Theological Seminary and was graduated thence in 1879. April 22d of that year he was ordained by the Cayuga Presbytery and installed as pastor at Sennett. He remained there eight years when he received a call to Willmar, Minn., where he located in the fall of 1885. He officiated there until July, 1888, when he accepted the charge of the Presbyterian church at Hudson, Wis. He has been its pastor only a short time, but has already made his influence felt in the progress of the society. He is a man of energy and piety and one whose methods and manners insure his popularity and efficacy.

He was married July 2, 1873, at Pascoag, R. I., to Grace, daughter of Rev. Mowry and Sally S. (Sargent) Phillips. Their children are named Harold E., John P. and Charles T., Jr. The father of Mrs. Burnley was a native of the State of New York and her mother of Massachusetts. Her mother is living at Providence, R. I. In both lines of descent she is of English lineage.



ANTHONY LAWRENCE, member of C. C. Washburn Post No. 11, Madison, Wis., was born Dec. 4, 1813, in the Canton of Graubunden, Switzerland, and is the son of Jacob and Margaret Lawrence. His father was a native born "Switzer," and reared his son in his own business of tanner and currier and later, the latter performed the duties of a clerk in his brother's grocery.

As was common with the children of Switzers, the immortal principles of liberty established by William Tell in his native land were instilled into his mind from his earliest consciousness, and when the Civil War came on in America the excitement in the Swiss Republic was very great and awakened in Mr. Lawrence an interest in the outcome which grew deeper as the months of the conflict rolled away. In 1862 he put into practical operation his growing resolution to proceed to America to take an active part in the Great Struggle. Sympathizing with the North, he entered the country through the port of New York, and went thence to Philadelphia with the purpose of enlisting but decided to proceed to Madison where a brother resided. He found the enthusiasm of war at its height; the barracks in the city were crowded with soldiers and throngs of men in uniform paraded the streets. While the 3d Wisconsin was at home on

veteran furlough Mr. Lawrence determined to enter its ranks and he enrolled January 1st in Company F, and Feb. 1, 1864, he accompanied the command from the State. The regiment went into camp at Fayetteville, Tenn., on the 13th, where Mr. Lawrence performed general military duty and assisted in the restoration of law and order. More than 1,600 citizens of Lincoln county took the oath of amnesty. Mr. Lawrence also partook of the experiences of guerrilla warfare until the following spring, when the regiment was assigned to the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 20th Army Corps.

General Thomas H. Ruger, formerly colonel of the 3d Wisconsin, was in command of the brigade and on the 27th of April the regiment started to join the army, which was being concentrated, preparatory to the Atlanta campaign. They made connection therewith near Buzzard's Roost after a march of 120 miles. Five days later Mr. Lawrence found himself confronting the rebel forces at Resaca and was in the action two days later, which resulted in a Union victory. The charge was made on the extreme left, the position of the "3d," which received the rebel advance in a manner which placed the command in a high rank on the roll of fame. The next day the rebels were in full retreat, followed by the Union army and the conflict was again renewed in the vicinity of Dallas. In the battle there, May 25, 1864, the regiment again distinguished itself, its loss in killed and wounded being 111. Mr. Lawrence was again in action at Pine Knob, fought at Powder Springs and in the heavy skirmishing at Kenesaw Mountain. (During the latter operations the 3d Wisconsin was almost constantly in the line of battle and exposed to rebel fire.) He fought at Peach Tree Creek July 22d and was in front under fire several days until the evacuation of Atlanta on the first of September. Mr. Lawrence had been in

incessant service since May, receiving injuries but remaining with his command. In November the regiment started under Sherman for Savannah, arriving at Milledgeville on the 27th, the city being entered by the 3d Wisconsin and the 107th New York, the flag of the former being raised on the Capitol. Moving onward, the column camped near Savannah, December 22d, and soon after the Northern movement commenced. At Robertsville, S. C., Mr. Lawrence was in a skirmish and fought at Averysboro and Bentonville. They went to Goldsboro and Raleigh where news of the surrender of Lee was received and where the capitulation of Johnston took place. Three days after the movement toward Washington began and Mr. Lawrence was in the Grand Review at the National Capital.

He was mustered out at Madison, July 17, 1865, and located in the capital city of Wisconsin, which has since been his place of residence, and where he has operated as a machinist. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. Lizzie Reitberger, a native of Switzerland, became his wife May 11, 1870, and two of their children, named Oscar and Mollie, are deceased. The surviving are named Anthony, Mollie (2d), Louise, Edward, Lillian, Reuben and Caroline. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lawrence is a Republican in politics; he receives a pension.



GOTTFRIED LENGSTADT, La Crosse, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born Oct. 18, 1835, in Neheim, Westphalia, Germany. His father, Nathan Lengstadt, was born in the same province in 1800, and married Henrietta Gottschalk, who was born in 1799; their respective deaths occurred at the ages of 54 and 84; their children

were named in successive order, Bertie, Johanna, Elias, Isaac, Joel, Gottfried, Herman and Max.

Mr. Lengstadt was educated according to the laws of his native land, attending school until the age of 14 years, when he went to an apprenticeship to learn the business of a saddler and, after serving his time, operated as journeyman. In 1861 he emigrated to the United States, landing in July at Baltimore, Md., whence he went to Wisconsin and engaged in work at his trade in West Bend. After a few months he went to La Crosse where he worked as a saddler until he entered the army of the land in which he had sought a favorable chance to enjoy the rights of manhood. His understanding of the situation was manifest from his speedy adoption of the troubles as well as the privileges of the country and he was mustered into U. S. service in January, 1862, in Company H, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry under Col. C. C. Washburn. In March he started for St. Louis and arrived on the 26th, after two days' travel. After receiving equipments, the regiment went to Jefferson City, Mo., and marched thence to Springfield and from there the battalion of Mr. Lengstadt went to join the command of General Curtiss at Augusta, Ark. July 8th he was in his first action at Cotton Plant, fighting in the early morning, the regiment losing several men. The next move was to Helena, which was reached on the 12th and for nine months the command remained there, scouting and raiding and engaged in cavalry service of miscellaneous character. In one of these, the battle of Oakland was fought in which Mr. Lengstadt was a participant.

The action was lively as the rebels were the celebrated Texan Rangers. Orders were received to connect with the troops en route for the fight at Arkansas Post but the action was over before the detail arrived. In February,

1863, the movement to Memphis was effected and four months were passed there before the command moved to take part in the investment of Vicksburg. The colonel had been promoted to Major-General and the regiment, on going to Vicksburg reported to him in command of the cavalry forces around Vicksburg, taking position at Snyder's Bluff, Company H acting as the body guard of General Washburn. The company remained there on duty until the siege was over and after the surrender Mr. Lengstadt was ill with chronic diarrhea and was sent home on a furlough. After a few months he reported to Madison for examination; he was determined to rejoin his command and persuaded the doctor that there was nothing the matter with him and that he desired to return to his regiment as quickly as possible and rejoined his company at Vicksburg, where he re-enlisted in 1864. After a veteran furlough he returned to Vicksburg and was made Orderly Sergeant and remained in the vicinity several months, performing desultory military duty with a cavalry regiment. He went on scouts and raids and also foraged, receiving promotion in June, 1864, to 2d Lieutenant of Company H, for excellent conduct. Two months later he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and assumed command of Company H. When Sherman organized his Meridian expedition Lieutenant Lengstadt accompanied and participated in all the work of destruction and in December was with Colonel Dale in his famous fight at Yazoo City, and where the gallant and reckless commander received a severe wound while cutting the way out of the enemy's power, the rebel force greatly outnumbering. Returning to Vicksburg on boats the command went subsequently to Memphis, built barracks, scouted and skirmished, foraged and went on expeditions with Grierson and other leaders until after the surrender of Lee, when,

in June, the regiment was ordered to Alexandria to report to General Sheridan. The command made a long march through Louisiana and Texas to Hempstead and thence to Austin to be mustered out Nov. 15th. Mr. Lengstadt was discharged at Madison and there paid off.

He was married March 15, 1866, at Cincinnati to Lena, daughter of J. Coleman, and they have three children named Nathan, Albert and Otto. Mrs. Lengstadt is a Southern lady with whom her husband became acquainted while a soldier in the Union service. He is a traveling salesman in the interests of Seebach, Levi & Lampert, of New York. He is independent in politics and receives a pension.

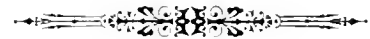


ROBERT L. BURNS, Delavan, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 6, was born in Yates Co., New York, Sept. 27, 1811. His paternal grandfather was born in Scotland and married an American lady who was born in New York. Henry and Hannah (Willard) Burns, the parents of Robert, were natives of the State of New York and moved to Wisconsin in 1845, when their son was four years old, and located at Big Foot Prairie, Walworth county, on a farm, where he was reared with six brothers and sisters, of whom he is the oldest. The father is still living: the demise of the mother occurred in December, 1885. Mr. Burns remained on his father's farm until he was of age and he then fulfilled a determination which he had made at the outset of the war to enlist and he did so Aug. 2, 1862, in Company C, 95th Illinois Infantry, and went into rendezvous with his regiment at Rockford, where he remained until the command went to join the Army of the West and after being with the 95th six

months he was transferred to Battery M, 1st Missouri Light Artillery and in connection with this he was a participant in 24 engagements, of which the following statement gives an outline, and shows the variety and character of the service he performed: they include Tallahatchie, Brownsville, Miss., Richmond, La., Champion's Hill, Miss., Siege of Vicksburg, 15 engagements with Bank's Red River expedition under Gen. A. J. Smith, Sabine Cross Roads, Pontotoc, Harrisburg and Town Creek, Miss.

He was finally mustered out June 7, 1865 at Memphis, Tenn., after the close of the war and returned to Wisconsin, where he resumed the business of a farmer, after a military service of nearly three years. He has since been occupied on his farm at the head of Geneva Lake.

He was married Nov. 5, 1865, to Maria, daughter of Abram and Betsey (Finkle) Hardendorf, who were natives of the State of New York. Mrs. Burns was born in Montgomery county and went to Wisconsin with her parents when about 18 years old. She was married in Walworth county and is the mother of four sons and six daughters, named in order of birth Cora M., Carlos H., Josie E., George R., Alice M., Arthur R., Anna M., Jessie P., Nellie and Robert E.



IRA T. HUMISTON, a retired farmer, resident at Monticello, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 113, was born Dec. 19, 1824, in Allegany Co., New York. His paternal grandfather, John Humiston, was a soldier of the Revolution and Abijah Heden, maternal grandfather, fought in 1812 and was killed at Sackett's Harbor: his widow married Captain Daniel Tabor, in the same service. The parents, Chauncey and Eunice (Heden) Humiston, were both born in the State of New

York and were both of old Holland Dutch ancestors. The father was a clothier by profession and was drowned in the Genesee river in New York while his son was in early childhood. The mother was twice married after his death and in 1868, becoming a third time a widow, she came to the home of her son in Wisconsin, where she died in July, 1868. Mr. Humiston is the oldest of her children; Henry A. was born Oct. 30, 1826, and served in the Mexican war, dying in July, 1862, of diseases contracted there; Daniel T., born Sept. 3, 1831, died Sept. 15, 1840; Sarah A. married William A. Hicks; she was born April 1, 1829.

Mr. Humiston was 8 years old when his father died and he was bound (according to custom) to Dr. William Stockton of Chautauqua Co., New York, living with him until 1838, when he took the management of his future into his own hands. He tried his fate and fortune in many places, working six summers on the Erie and Ohio canal and learning his trade of blacksmith in the winters. In 1847 he established himself at Westfield, New York, working at his trade until the next year when he formed a partnership with a man named Wilson at Bucklin's Corners, Chautauqua Co., New York, and about a year and a half later went into business alone, locating at Poland Center for two years. In the spring of 1852 he went to Toweville and worked at his trade until April 27, 1856, when he removed to Monticello, Wis. There he was in partnership with E. C. Fessenden and afterwards with A. S. Holway, which arrangement continued until 1861, when, November 7th, Mr. Humiston enlisted in Company I, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry. He was mustered at Milwaukee, went thence to St. Louis, Jefferson City and Springfield, Mo. At Jacksonport on the White River, the regiment formed a junction with the division of General Curtiss, taking a heavy supply train to

that commander and engaged in severe fighting to make the transit safely with the needed supplies. July 8, 1862, while near Cotton Plant, Mr. Humiston was injured by a severe sunstroke, to which he refused to yield and went into the action at Cotton Plant on the following day, which was a great mistake. He was attacked with fever and at Helena was obliged to go into the hospital. Leaving Jacksonport, the command went to Clarendon, continuing cavalry service en route, driving rebels before them and capturing the confederates at the last named place. Here Mr. Humiston was obliged to surrender to disease and withdraw from active cavalry service; he received an appointment from Colonel Stevens to act as Commissary of the regiment, in which he served until discharged. He had been made Sergeant at the organization of his company, his papers being dated Feb. 12, 1862, and signed by C. C. Washburn, Colonel, to rank as such from Dec. 1, 1861. His second papers were dated at Helena, Ark., Oct. 13, 1862, to rank from the 15th of the month and entitling him to authority over all non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the regiment. The command scouted in the vicinity of Helena and in other localities until January, 1863, when a move was made to Clarendon and St. Charles, thence to Duvall's Bluff and Helena, where they went into camp and, March 1st, went to Memphis where Mr. Humiston was discharged April 17, 1863. He had acted much of the time as Lieutenant and it was the general desire that he should be commissioned such, but he declined. Since his return to private life he has not performed much heavy labor, having been a sufferer from his disabilities.

He returned to Monticello and exchanged his village property for a farm near the place, where he prospered with the help of his sons. In 1882 he sold the place to his youngest son

and purchased a home in the village to which he has retired from active concern in the affairs of life. He was married at Stockton Corners, Chautauqua Co., New York, Sept. 6, 1849, to Helen M., daughter of Robert and Sabrina (Coe) Woodworth. She was six years old when her parents went to that part of New York and she is of Holland Dutch lineage, dating back several generations in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Humiston have been married 40 years and their relations are still as tender as those of young lovers. Their children are Robert C., born Aug. 11, 1851, in Chautauqua Co., New York, and Fred W., born in the same place, Aug. 31, 1851. Adah is an adopted daughter. Mr. Humiston is a charter member of Monticello Union, F. A. and A. M., No. 155. He is prominent in his enthusiasm about the Order in whose unwritten work he is thoroughly posted. He is universally respected.



JOSEPH EIGEL, Milwaukee, Wis., member of Post No. 2, Robert Chivas, was born in Muehlhausen, Alsace, Aug. 1, 1839, and was brought to America in the following year by his parents, Hippolyte and Mary Ann (Hahn) Eigel, coming to Milwaukee. In the spring of 1844 they located on a farm six miles from the city, where the son grew to the age of 18, at which time he resolved to see and know of some other locality. He had learned the business of a carpenter and went to Minnesota, where he remained until 1859, when he started for the South. He passed some time in St. Louis and Natchez, and finally went to Memphis, where he operated until the time came for him to make a decision for North or South. He was in the employ of a man named Brown, who entered the service of the confederate government in the capacity of a

recruiting officer, and was by him informed that he must take the oath of allegiance to the South or leave the place within 24 hours. He finessed in a way in which he believed he would secure time to get out of danger, and made his way to St. Paul; he records that words cannot describe his satisfaction on getting out of a place such as Memphis had become under the new regulations. But his forced departure from the place and the excitement surrounding him resulting from the condition of public affairs, made him eager to take a hand in matters himself, and he resolved to enlist. He enrolled Sept. 16, 1861, at Newport, in Company B, 3d Minnesota Infantry and was mustered at Fort Snelling, Nov. 7th, following. Soon after he went to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Lebanon Junction where he performed guard duty until the next spring, when he went to Belmont. He was occupied in protecting railroad property until his command was ordered to Nashville into camp. His first battle was on the last day of 1862 and the first days of 1863 at Stone River, after the pursuit of Forrest over the Cumberland Mountains. He was in the action in which McMinnville was taken and helped raise the Union flag in the town, going afterward to Pikeville. A return was made to Stone River or Murfreesboro, which Mr. Eigel calls a "wild goose chase" after Forrest. During the engagement at Murfreesboro, he was wounded by a ball in his right leg and was captured by the rebels. He was taken to Woodbury, Tenn., where he was paroled and returned to Memphis, his former home, where he was in the hospital (No. 2) under treatment. On recovering he went to Benton Barracks, St. Louis and, after about a month was exchanged, going back to recruit at Fort Snelling. While there several companies were sent to Northern Minnesota to quell the Crow Indians, who were murdering the settlers, and Mr. Eigel was

among the number who went. He was assigned to the command of General Sibley and sent to Fort Ridgely, and thence to Fort Ripley, fighting in the Indian campaign in Minnesota in 1863. At the fight at Wood Lake he was again wounded, a ball striking his left hand back of his thumb. He was on his knees at the time and thought a comrade had hit his hand with the butt of his gun. He saw the blood, wrapped his hand in a handkerchief and fought until the battle was over, using his left forearm as a rest until his blouse sleeve was burned to the shoulder. With other wounded he returned to Fort Snelling where the bullet was cut from the palm of his hand. He received honorable discharge for permanent disability March 18, 1863. He was unable to do anything for two years, but on recovery resumed his business as a carpenter, which he followed until 1869. About that year he returned to Milwaukee where he is prosperously engaged in the prosecution of his business as a dealer in flour, feed and baled hay. Feb. 3, 1869, he was married to Rosabella Krueger and they have had eight children, one of whom is deceased. Her name was Anna Katarina and she was the first-born child. The others are named Charles, Joseph, Annie Elizabeth, Jacob, Michael, Joseph, Charles, Rosa Katrina, Mary Wilhelmine, and Stanislaus. Mr. Eigel is a member of the society of St. Anthony.



WILLIAM H. BLYTON, Sparta, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 30, was born Oct. 1, 1842, in Franklinville, Cattaraugus Co., New York. He is of mixed Irish and Scotch descent, his father and mother, although of American birth, representing those nationalities. His parents, Thomas W. and Elizabeth (McClure)

Blyton, had nine children of whom he is the oldest. The brothers and sisters were named Charles W., Olive (Mrs. Pierce), De Forrest, Medora (Mrs. Finley), Manley, De Wilton, Mary and Marissa (Mrs. Pitts), and they are living with the exception of Manley, Charles and Mary. The father of Thomas W. was in the war of 1812; the latter entered the army during the civil war, enlisting in the regiment in which he had had two sons, replacing one who had been discharged for disability. He enlisted Sept. 13, 1864, in Company C, 19th Wisconsin Infantry, and joined the regiment in front of Richmond. He left the State October 3d, with the veterans and was in the reconnoissance October 27th at Fair Oaks, in which the regiment lost all but 80 men and afterwards performed picket duty until April 3d, 1865, when he was in the assault on the city and went in with his regiment, the Lieutenant Colonel raising the colors of the 19th on the City Hall—the first regimental flag that flew in Richmond. Both parents are still living at Dallas, Wis. Charles W. enlisted with his brother, passed through the same experience and remained in the service until discharged for disability, June 15, 1863. He returned home and died at Sparta in December of the same year. The family removed to Sparta in October, 1854, and there the son attained to manhood, obtaining his education and helping his father, also operating as a clerk. Jan. 23, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, 19th Wisconsin Infantry, and went into Camp Utley at Racine, left there in June and went to Alexandria and thence to Fortress Monroe to Camp Hampton and after some weeks to Norfolk, where the soldiers performed provost and picket duty until the attack of Long-street at Suffolk, whither the regiment went April 14, 1863, and remained there during the siege until June, when the rebels were driven back. They went

thence to Norfolk again and were sent to Yorktown and did military duty in that vicinity until the middle of August, returning then to Newport News where they were assigned to picket duty until October 8th. Their next orders took them to Newbern, N. C., where they were placed on outpost and picket duty until April 26, 1861, and they engaged in constant skirmishing. On that date they went back to Yorktown to be assigned to the 1st Division, 3d Brigade and 18th Army Corps. May 4th they went up the James in the command of Butler and, until the capture of Richmond, the regiment was in the operations referred to in the statements regarding the service of the senior Blyton. Mr. Blyton officiated as Commissary Sergeant of his company after July 1, 1862, and while at Norfolk, Oct. 22, 1864, was made 1st Lieutenant and assigned as Quartermaster to the 2d U. S. I. and was sent after the close of operations in the East to the frontier; in October, 1865, he was promoted to Quartermaster at Fort Randall, Dak. In a fight with Indians, Dec. 7, 1865, he was wounded in the left arm, the bones of which were broken. He remained at Fort Randall until June 20, 1866, when he went to Fort Leavenworth to be mustered out six days later.

He returned to Sparta and engaged in mercantile interests until he interested himself in insurance business, in which he has since operated with satisfactory results. He was married at Sparta, Jan. 16, 1861, to Harriet E., daughter of William and Harriet Washburn, and their only child, Edgar Eugene, is the assistant of his father in his business. The mother died Nov. 9, 1881, and Mr. Blyton was again married June 16, 1883, to Sarah E. Burroughs. Mr. Blyton is a Republican and officiated as Village Clerk from April, 1870, to April, 1883, when he was made City Clerk and has held the latter position continuously since,

(1889.) He was Supervisor of the 2d Ward in 1884, meanwhile, in 1883, having been elected on the Republican ticket to the Assembly of Wisconsin and again in 1885 and in 1889. (Current year.) Mr. Blyton is a man of excellent executive abilities, which, with his elevated character and integrity, have secured for him the confidence of the community of which he is a member. He has served on the School Board since 1885; he is also a member of Sparta Lodge No. 94, Order of Odd Fellows.



EUSEBIUS MORSE MILES, Chippewa Falls, Wis., was born Feb. 15, 1817, in Mercer Co., Ill. His father, Isaac Miles, was a native of Kentucky and a farmer and brick manufacturer; he married Elizabeth Watkins and removed with his family to Menard Co., Ill., and later to Mercer county in the same State, where he died in 1861; his wife died in Chicago in 1889. They had ten children named in order of birth John, Martha, Mary, Elizabeth, Nancy, Isaac, David, Eusebius, Sarah and Samuel. Only Elizabeth, Isaac, David and Samuel are living besides Mr. Miles of this sketch. He is of English extraction in the paternal line and German in the maternal line of descent. Prior to 17 years of age Mr. Miles was engaged in obtaining his education and in farm labor at home. Feb. 10, 1861, he enlisted at Galesburg and was mustered on the 21st of the month into Company C, 11th Illinois Cavalry and left Camp Butler at Springfield for Vicksburg Feb. 29th. A year and a half was spent in cavalry duty of the character required by the exigencies in that locality including scouting, skirmishing, raiding expeditions to the Big Black River and the Mississippi, and in August, 1864, Mr. Miles was detailed on special scout service. With another

man selected from his company for this duty he acted as scout and was engaged in watching for rebels and ascertaining movements in the neighborhood and arresting all suspicious characters, looked after bridges and performed all duty that came in the way of value to the Union command, crossing the Big Black River several times. During this period he was in the fight at Grenada, Miss., with Forrest and a portion of Stewart's cavalry. Kilpatrick was in command of the cavalry and the company lost three killed and several wounded. The regiment was in Slocum's command, Army of the Cumberland. From Vicksburg the command went to Memphis in 1865, performed picket duty for some time and Mr. Miles was detailed as picket orderly. In March he was with his regiment in the Grierson raids on the Mobile & Ohio railroad and was in the sharp fight at Egypt Station, Miss., which was a success, a stockade being taken with 500 prisoners. A return was effected by way of Vicksburg and, after two days, the command went to Memphis. After a month they started on an expedition to draw Kirby Smith away from Banks, but no fighting took place. Returning to Memphis the regiment went to White Station and thence to LaGrange and performed scout duty about three months, reconnoitered and guarded the railroad. At Memphis they turned over their horses and went to Springfield to be mustered out Sept. 25, 1865.

Mr. Miles returned to his old home in Mercer county and after a few weeks went to Chippewa Falls and subsequently engaged in the pinneries and, two years later, commenced operations in his own interest, having acquired a practical knowledge of the business. After two years he engaged in mercantile operations at Chippewa Falls and a year afterwards was burned out. He opened a hotel at Big Bend on the Chippewa River which he managed ten

years, sold out, moved to Chippewa Falls and opened a real estate office which he has continued to conduct since. He also has given a good deal of attention to the management of his fine stock farm in Chippewa county near Cartwright, where he is engaged in the improvement of cattle and hogs. He was married May 21, 1869, to Geraldine, daughter of Isaiah and Sarah Chipman. They have had two children. Franklin died when about a year old; Eugene H. died when 17 years old. Mr. Miles is a member of G. A. R. Post No. 68 and belongs to the Masons. He is a Republican of decided stamp.



CHARLES OTTILIE, M. D., La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born April 3, 1831, at Blankenburg, Germany, where his father, Carl Ottilie, was born Dec. 12, 1795; he was a mechanic and died about 1872. The early life of the son was passed at home and he received the benefit of the best educational institutions of his native country, finishing his education in the Universities of Berlin and Munich. He became a resident of the United States in 1860, locating at West Bend, Wis., where he entered upon the practice of his profession as a physician. When the civil war came on he interested himself in the work of recruiting, raised a company and was commissioned Lieutenant; subsequently he was commissioned A. A. U. S. Surgeon of the 9th Wisconsin Infantry, Sep. 26, 1862, and assigned to duty at Fort Scott, Oct. 19, 1862, after the battle of Newtonia. He performed the duties of his position in the general hospital until Feb. 24, 1863, when he was relieved from duty and in March, 1863, he resumed connection with his regiment in Missouri, the command being in pursuit of Marmaduke. In

June he went to St. Louis and afterwards to Helena, Ark., and in October went to winter quarters at Little Rock, where the regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division and 7th Army Corps. Nov. 17th, 1863, Dr. Otilie was detailed to take charge of the medical department of the 77th Ohio Infantry as surgeon and, Dec. 24th, joined that command at Camp Denison where the regiment had re-enlisted. He accompanied the command to Little Rock, performing his duties as surgeon until relieved, when he was detailed to take charge of a supply train for the front April 11, 1864, and went to Camden, Ark., encountering rebel guerrillas on the way, and arriving April 22d. Banks had made his celebrated retreat and Dr. Otilie was detailed for service at the corps hospital to look after the sick and wounded who had been brought in. The rebels under Kirby Smith followed up their advantage and precipitated the battle at Jenkins Ferry where Dr. Otilie received orders to prepare hospital quarters for 500 men; he was on the field during the furious action of April 30th, was taken prisoner with about 450 wounded soldiers, remaining in the hands of the rebels until November, when he was paroled; he reached Little Rock November 19th, and was ordered to duty with his former command, (the 9th Wisconsin,) being promoted to field surgeon and he remained in charge of the sanitary affairs of the 9th Wisconsin at Camden until July, 1865 and, August 4th, he was made Senior Surgeon of the brigade. Jan. 5, 1866, he was placed in charge of the medical department of the 3d U. S. Cavalry in addition to his duties with the 9th Wisconsin, which, since Nov. 17, 1865, had consisted of an independent battalion, and he continued the discharge of his duties at Little Rock until he went with the command to Wisconsin to be mustered out Jan. 30, 1866.

The service of Dr. Otilie in the army of his adopted country was of marked character from his activity and interest in the well being of those under his charge, and he secured the affectionate confidence of the soldiers and the esteem of his superiors in authority. (The following certificate is added for the benefit of the descendants of Dr. Otilie to whom it will be valuable.) "Medical Directors' Office, Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 15, 1865. Extract from an Inspection Report of the 9th Wisconsin Infantry. 'The surgeon deserves commendation for the efficient manner in which he performs *all* his duties.' Respectfully forwarded for the information of the surgeon in charge of the 9th Wisconsin Infantry. It is an agreeable duty to transmit extracts of so commendatory a character. While it is but proper for every officer to perform all his duties, it is rarely that such testimony is presented as the above. (Signed.) Jos. R. Smith, Surg. U. S. A. Med. Dep. of Ark."

After leaving the army Dr. Otilie went to Germany and remained with his parents three years, meanwhile studying in the hospitals at Berlin and Munich and making a special study of the eye. On his return to America he went to West Bend and in 1871 he established his business at La Crosse where he has risen to prominence in his profession. In 1875-6, he was appointed city physician and in 1877 he was appointed Surgeon of the U. S. Marine hospital at La Crosse, which was afterwards, mainly through his efforts, combined with the Sisters' hospital and the institution, through their combined interest and efforts has risen to a high position as a retreat for the sick. It has accommodations for 80 patients and the beds are generally filled. Dr. Otilie is a charter member of his Post and has served as its Surgeon. He was appointed Medical Director, G. A. R., of the State under Commander Fairchild.

He belongs to the Masonic Order and was one of the founders of the local Body of the A. O. U. W. at La Crosse. He is a Republican in politics.



HON. GEORGE E. BRYANT, Madison, Wis., Past Commander of G. A. R. Post C. C. Washburn, No. 11, was born Feb. 11, 1832, in Templeton, Worcester Co., Massachusetts. His father, George W. Bryant, was born in the Bay State and his mother, Eunice Norcross before marriage, was a native of New Hampshire. Both grandsires of Colonel Bryant were soldiers at Lexington, Bunker Hill and Concord.

He received a good primary education and fitted for college at Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vt. He matriculated at Norwich University and was graduated in the class of which Generals Dodge and Ransom, names pre-eminently distinguished in military history, were members. Seeing small prospects for activity in a military career, young Bryant decided on the profession of law and read in the office and under the instructions of the Hon. Amasa Norcross & Snow of Fitchburg, Mass. In 1856 he was admitted to the Bar in Worcester, Mass., and, a little later, located at Madison, forming a partnership with Myron H. Orton, which relation continued until 1861. The approaching crisis in National affairs in the early months of that year had aroused the enthusiasm of all classes in the Badger State, and when the issue of National integrity was in jeopardy, George E. Bryant was one of the first to respond to the cry of his imperiled country and his name leads the list of honorable Captains who made haste to offer their services to Governor Randall when Wisconsin came gallantly to the front to share in the suppression of the Rebellion. (It is related of an old farmer of the vicinity that,

standing in the crowd in the evening of Sunday, April 14th, in front of the telegraph office at Madison, awaiting intelligence from Fort Sumter, as the evacuation by the United States troops was announced, the old fellow shouted, "Now, under God, the world will know whether the United States be a Government or not." Young Bryant stood near him and often mentioned the impression he received from the words, aided by the deep current of patriotic sentiment which prevailed.)

Captain Bryant had been active in the organization of the Madison Guards, which was assigned to the 1st Wisconsin Infantry as Company E, Captain Bryant, went for three months and served five months. In the opening of the activities of the conflict, the regiment was in the van. A soldier of Company E was the first to shed blood in honor of Wisconsin on Virginia soil at Martinsburg, where the first Wisconsin soldier died. (See sketch of George W. Drake.)

When Captain Bryant returned in August to Wisconsin every nook of settled territory re-echoed with the sounds of preparation for war. Regiments were in process of organization and Badger State boys were rallying to the call for troops. In September the 12th Wisconsin Infantry was organized and on the 27th Captain Bryant was commissioned its Colonel. Leaving the State January 11th following, en route for the frontier, the command encountered the severities of the season and on the way to Leavenworth, Colonel Bryant marched, froze and starved with his men and also in the useless plans of the "Jim Lane" expedition and the project which had New Mexico as an ultimatum on war-maps, returning to reach Leavenworth in May. The command proceeded to Tennessee, expecting systematic and defined warfare, to meet again disappointment and to pass a Southern summer in repairing the

devastations of rebels and in the performance of scout duty incident to the locality. In October the regiment made a forced march to re-inforce General Hurlburt and returned to prepare for the Vicksburg campaign. Through November and December the command marched and counter-marched in unison with the plans of Grant who was endeavoring to substantiate his base of supplies at Holly Springs. After the disaster there the 12th Wisconsin entered upon another marching experience, performing, also, desultory military duty until March, when a movement to Memphis was made, Colonel Bryant commanding a brigade, of which he had been chief from the assignment of his regiment to the 3d Brigade. April 19th he was assigned to the command of a force in an expedition through Mississippi and Louisiana during which his troops achieved a victory at Coldwater. Re-connecting with Grant, Colonel Bryant commanded the brigade until the regiment was ordered to position in the investment of Vicksburg, and led his men until the capitulation, after which he was again in command of the brigade and in that capacity participated in the fight at Jackson. The 12th Wisconsin spent the fall at Natchez, preparing for active service, returning thence to Vicksburg and in January, veteranized.

Colonel Bryant engaged in the Meridian campaign in which the marked bravery of his regiment elicited the warm commendations of General Sherman and, on the return of the 12th to Wisconsin the command was received with an ovation. It returned to service to sustain its record in the "On to Atlanta" movement and fought at Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Bald Hill, July 22d in the siege of the objective city and afterwards at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's. Colonel Bryant was at the head of the brigade in the actions of July 22nd and at Jonesboro and received the highest commendations of his

superiors for his effective leadership in critical situations. His troops were pursuing Hood when the War Department issued orders for the muster out of officers whose terms were about to expire and he returned to Chattanooga to receive final release from military obligations to his country, Nov. 6, 1864.

On his return to Wisconsin he sought a life which afforded contrast and relief to the turmoil of his career and he engaged in the improvement of stock on his farm near Madison until 1866, when he was elected County Judge and was his own successor in 1870 and 1874. In the autumn of the latter year he was elected State Senator, and served a biennial term. He was Quartermaster General six years, Secretary of Agriculture for Wisconsin five years and Post Master at Madison four years, the last year of his appointment being served under Cleveland. He was again appointed Post Master of Madison by President Harrison March 1, 1890. In 1880 he was one of the "306" who voted for Grant in the National Convention at Chicago.

He was married Sept. 27, 1858, to Susie A., daughter of Arington and Ann (Weston) Gibson, a descendant of the earliest settlers of Fitchburg, Mass. In both lines of extraction she is of Scotch lineage and descended from families of long standing in America. The Weston line settled in Massachusetts. Her great uncle was shot to death by a musket ball at Bunker Hill while fighting with the butt of his gun, his ammunition being exhausted. Her father is still living at her home at the age of 86 years. (1890.)

Colonel Bryant is a man who represents the principles on which the Nation was founded and in which he recognized that its perpetuity rested—inflexible fidelity to the higher law. As illustrative of his adherence to this "higher law" it may be related as a fitting reminiscence of him, that, on the occasion of the "Veteran

Ovation," having paid the customary honors to the Executive of Wisconsin, he passed his command in review before the representative of the U. S. Government present at the parade in official capacity as Commander of United States forces in Wisconsin, showing in this departure from the wonted practice of other regimental commanders his devotion and fealty to the Union as well as to his adopted State. It was this trait which achieved his success in his military career. Persistence in a purpose was his characteristic and it guided him to more than one triumph on Southern fields. He led a storming party at Bald Hill and his men captured more rebels than they themselves numbered, General Logan stating that more dead rebels were piled on that field than he ever before witnessed; and Colonel Dayton of Sherman's staff repeated the story in the later years. It is mentioned by the biographer of Colonel Bryant to impress on those who examine these annals after years have shown the Great Struggle in all its enormity, to what spirit the ultimate triumph of the Union soldiers was due. The South sent to the war men reared to prefer conflict to anything on earth. The soldiers of the Union went from lives of peace to defend the principles transmitted from their ancestors who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill.



ALBERT BLEUEL, Commander of Post Rank and File, No. 210 at Milwaukee, Wis., of which city he is a resident, was born in Cassell, Germany, July 22, 1841. His father, John Bleuel, was a German in nativity and descent and belonged to a race which served in every successive generation in the armies of their country under the conscription; they were in the 30-years war and

he was in the army 15 years. He justly thought his family had been soldiers by compulsion long enough and, when the son was 17 years old, sent him to America, where he landed at the Port of New York, June 9, 1858. The name of the mother of Captain Bleuel before marriage was Mary Kuenmel. In 1859 Captain Bleuel went to St. Louis, Mo., where he engaged in business until the disturbances which arose through the hostilities between the two sections of the country destroyed all other considerations than those of war. Captain Bleuel distinctly foresaw the results to the Nation and, as soon as he knew of the existence of actual hostilities being in progress, he proved the quality of which he was made by enlisting April 22, 1861, seven days after the flag went down from the battlements of Sumter. He enrolled in Company A, 2d Missouri Infantry, and was a participant in all the preliminary skirmishes and battles which resulted, through the determined bravery of the soldiery and the strategy of the leaders, in saving Missouri to the Union. He fought at Camp Jackson, Booneville and Wilson's Creek. August 7th he was discharged from service, his three months enlistment having expired. September 7th, he again enlisted at St. Louis in the 1st Missouri Horse Artillery which was afterward consolidated into Company F, 2d Missouri Light Artillery; he enrolled to serve the 2d gun and on the organization of the company was made Sergeant. He received honorable discharge Oct. 13, 1864, on the expiration of his term, on the field at Marietta, Ga.

He was with the battery through all its experiences, fighting at Pea Ridge, March 6-7-8, 1862, and was again in action through the preliminaries to the assault at Vicksburg, Dec. 20, 1862; fought at Arkansas Post Jan. 6, 1863; through the skirmishes and marches and in the trenches in the siege of Vicksburg until

its surrender; in the fights at Raymond and Jackson; at Canton and in the expedition to Tusculumbia, Tenn.; was in the fighting at Look-out Mountain and in the charge at Mission Ridge; at Chattanooga and Ringgold; and through the Atlanta Campaign. In the actions of all varieties succeeding the fall of Atlanta and through Georgia until he received discharge, he was always at his post of action. After being discharged he returned to St. Louis and, engaged as a machinist until March 5, 1865, when he again enlisted in Company F, 4th Veteran Volunteer Infantry and was assigned to the 1st Army Corps. He was made Corporal on the organization of the company and served as such until his discharge, March 27, 1866. He joined the regiment in the valley of the Shenandoah and took part in the closing operations there, fighting at Winchester and going to Washington, and successively to Columbus, Ohio, and to Louisville, Ky., where he continued in the military service until he was finally released after a service of four years, five months and some days.

The war record of Captain Bleuel is one which deserves special comment. He left his native country to shun the necessity of entering an army which had no interest of his or his family at stake. But, that he possesses the true spirit of a patriot is amply proven by the fact of his early enlistment and his repeatedly entering the service after he had acquitted himself like a true soldier and a man worthy of all his adopted country could confer.

He has a roster of 25 battles besides the skirmishes, marches and privations. He went to Milwaukee after his final discharge where he has been occupied as a machinist and engineer ever since. In 1870 he became a member of the National Guard and enrolled in Company C, 4th Battalion, of which he was made Captain in 1886. He has operated as engineer

of the Adams Tobacco Factory for 16 years, since 1875. He was married Sept. 19, 1866, to Mary Strothman, and their children are named Ida, Tillie, Emma, Addie, Amanda and Alice. Captain Bleuel is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the South side Turnverein.



ORRA CARPENTER, New Lisbon, Wis., was born in the town of Prairie Round, Kalamazoo Co., Michigan, April 15, 1840, and is the son of Ira and Sarepta (Buckman) Carpenter. The parents were natives of the eastern portion of the United States and were married in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, afterwards emigrating farther West and located about thirty miles from the site of Chicago. They were on a farm there through the Indian disturbances in Illinois, the senior Carpenter doing his work on his farm with his gun strapped to his back, his family being at Fort Dearborn. Soon after the evacuation of Fort Dearborn, which was the occasion of a treacherous massacre by the Indians, the family went to Michigan, which was chiefly Kalamazoo county in the western portion. When the son was 15 years old they went to Juneau Co., Wisconsin, and located on a farm where the parents passed their remaining years, dying respectively at 78 and 76 years. Their seven children all survive. They are Albert, Harriet, George (a soldier in the 13th Michigan Infantry), Alva (enlisted in the 10th Wisconsin Infantry, was rejected and went to the front afterwards with the 38th Wisconsin Infantry), Orra, Mary and Emmett F.

Mr. Carpenter secured such education as was possible in the several pioneer conditions in which his boyhood was passed and was his father's farm assistant when he enlisted, Sept. 5, 1861, at New Lisbon, in Company H, 10th

Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered and drilled in camp at Milwaukee and went with the regiment to the front at Shepherdsville, Ky., camped a while and went to Bacon Creek, where he was ill with typhoid fever and went back to Louisville. As he was convalescing from that disease it was discovered that he had contracted small-pox. As soon as he felt able, after passing through the scourge safely, he applied for permission to guard city property or to be sent back to his regiment, both being denied. It was not decreed that he was unable to go, so he took French leave of surgeons and hospital and started on his own responsibility for his regiment. Communication being cut off, he was unable to go far and wrote to his captain of the state of affairs and went home, staying a month. As soon as possible he made his way to his regiment, although still very weak, and started with his company to march to Perryville. This was too much for his strength and he was also attacked by chronic diarrhea, soon becoming entirely incapacitated for duty. After the battle of Perryville he went with the regiment to Crab Orchard and on the march was relieved of his accoutrements and kept up with the march to Nashville. On Christmas day, 1862, he was sent to hospital and remained until Feb. 9, 1863, when he received honorable discharge on surgeon's certificate and was sent home. For a long time he was very ill and his recovery was not expected for many months. After growing somewhat better he bought his father's homestead and lived on it until 1883, when he rented his farm and removed to the village. He has established a prosperous grocery, feed and flour business and to it has annexed a lumber yard which he is also conducting successfully. Although he has never been a sound man he is of active temperament and has pressed his business interests in a lively man-

ner. He is a Mason of high degree, belonging to Chapter No. 33. He has been Deputy Sheriff of his county and, previous to removal to New Lisbon, served on the Board of Supervisors. He is a member of the Republican party and receives a pension.

He was married in Vernon Co., Wisconsin, March 10, 1861, to Emmeline G., daughter of Albert and Lola M. (Thomas) Moses, a native of Connecticut. Eva E., Etta A., Winnifred M., Alice M. and Dora Isabel are the five daughters who have been added to the home of Mr. Carpenter.



PHILLIP B. JEWELL, Hudson, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 151, was born Oct. 25, 1816, at Hopkinton, N. H., and is the son of Ezra and Abigail (Bickford) Jewell. His father, the son of Barnes Jewell, a soldier of the war of the Revolution, was born in Amesbury, Mass., and his mother was of English descent, born in Hopkinton. The father was a soldier in 1812 and a millwright by occupation, conducting his business chiefly in New Hampshire. Three of ten children born to himself and wife are living. The parents died respectively in 1854 at Hopkinton and in 1879 at Star Prairie, Wis.

Mr. Jewell was about 30 years of age when he left his father's household to commence an independent career in the world. In 1847 he went to Wisconsin and settled at St. Croix Falls, where he passed five years in lumbering. About 1852 he went to Hudson, and after two years returned to his former home at St. Croix Falls, where he passed two succeeding years. In 1856 he made a permanent location at Hudson and, at the date of the civil war, he was engaged in the duties of lumber inspector of District No. 4. He enlisted Oct. 5, 1861, at Hud-

son, in Company A, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered October 30th following at Madison. On Jan. 11, 1862, the regiment started, under orders for Weston, Mo., and there their first camp was made. February 15th the regiment started for Leavenworth and went thence under orders to Fort Scott, expecting to go on Lane's Southwest expedition, but counter orders sent them to Lawrence, whence they moved to Fort Riley with the expectation of going on another expedition, which also came to naught, and in May the command returned to Leavenworth. At Fort Riley, Mr. Jewell was made wagon master. His command went to St. Louis from Leavenworth and received orders for Columbus, Ky., the intention being to go thence to the investment of Corinth, but events had transpired rendering their assistance unnecessary, and the soldiers were occupied in repairing rebel depredations on the routes of transportation until June, when a conjunction with the command of Halleck was made at Humboldt, Tenn., to remain at that point about two months, engaged in scouting and guard duty. Mr. Jewell was there taken sick but remained with the regiment, which moved to Jackson and LaGrange. At the latter place he was placed in charge of an ambulance and went to Holly Springs about the last of November. Thence the regiment went to Oxford and Yocono Creek, the troops of that department making their changes of base in accord with Grant's plans for securing Vicksburg. The surrender of the supplies for the whole army at Holly Springs by Colonel Murphy, Dec. 20, 1862, rendered the whole movement futile and the regiment of Mr. Jewell went to camp at Lumpkin's Mills, guarded a railroad there, and in January, 1863, went successively to Holly Springs, Moscow, Lafayette, Collierville and Neville Station, guarding the Memphis & Charleston railroad until March and

moved thence to Memphis. In April the regiment was in the expedition to co-operate with General Smith in a movement on the Coldwater River, but it was a failure, and the command returned to Memphis to go in May to Young's Point, crossed the river and went to Grand Gulf, where they saw for the first time the colored men in soldiers' uniforms. A month later the regiment moved to the rear of Vicksburg and took position in the left of the investing force, holding their camp on a plantation known as Magnolia Hall 60 days during the siege. Mr. Jewell operated with the ambulance corps until the surrender July 4th, taking part in the Jackson expedition, returned to Vicksburg, thence to Natchez, and in February, 1864, to the Black River to go on the Meridian expedition. This was for the purpose of destruction of stores and routes, including a railroad bridge. At Canton the regiment was in a sharp skirmish, and on its return to camp had marched 116 miles in 31 days. In March, 1864, the veterans, who had re-enlisted in January, took their furlough, Mr. Jewell reporting at Madison, where he was assigned to duty at Harvey hospital, the officer in command deciding that he was not fit for duty in the field, and he remained in this service until his discharge, May 27, 1865.

He returned to his home in Hudson and then engaged on the river as a pilot. In 1867 he was made Lumber Inspector of District No. 1, and held the position until 1886, when he resigned. He is Senior Vice Commander of his Post and belongs to the Republican party. Like all soldiers, Mr. Jewell remembers gratefully all attentions paid to the soldiers on their return North, especially a reception given his command at Chicago by some of the first ladies of that city.

He was married in Hopkinton in January, 1837, to Betsy Morrison and their only child

died soon after birth: the death of the mother was almost simultaneous, and Oct. 21, 1844. Mr. Jewell was again married at Warner, N. H., to Hannah Jane Fuller, and they have had five children, named Mary Jane, (who died in childhood), Hannah Jane, George S., Mary D. and Ada M. The mother died Oct. 18, 1875. Mr. Jewell was again married at Hopkinton to Mrs. Ellen C. R. Spofford, daughter of William Restieaux, Oct. 13, 1878. Bessie is the name of their only child. The first wife of the father of Mrs. Jewell was the granddaughter of Paul Revere of Revolutionary fame. Her grandfather, Robert Restieaux, was the only member of his family who came to this country from France. Her mother descended from Thomas and Aquila Chase, who landed in America in 1639.

Mrs. Jewell is the President of the Woman's Relief Corps at Hudson and discharges her duties with all the interest of a wife and sister of patriots. She has a son named William A. Spofford, by her first marriage, living at Hudson and engaged as an engineer.



WILLIAM H. MORFORD, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born June 3, 1847, in Mercer Co., Pennsylvania, that county being the birthplace of his father, John T. Morford, Feb. 27, 1818. The latter married Esther Hazen, born near Sharpsville, Pa., Nov. 16, 1819. In the paternal lineage, Mr. Morford is of mixed English and Irish blood and in the maternal line of pure English extraction. The children, of whom he was one, were Mary D., James O. (deceased), Hiram T., Nancy (deceased), William, Isaac C., James B., John J., Lycurgus H. and Martha M. The family went West in 1848, locating on a farm in Mer-

cer county, Illinois, and, when the war broke out, father and sons enlisted. In August, 1862, he and his sons William and Hiram enlisted in Company E, 102d Illinois Infantry. The father went through all the service of the regiment and survived without injury except rheumatic troubles. Hiram was wounded in front of Atlanta by a shell in the left shoulder, was taken to the rear and sent to hospital, rejoining the regiment after the march to the sea. He is a resident of Humiston, Iowa. The father is still living on the old homestead in North Henderson; his wife died in April, 1887.

Mr. Morford was mustered into his regiment Aug. 9, 1862, at Knoxville, Illinois, and, after remaining in camp six weeks, went to Louisville, Ky., and thence after two months to Scottsville, in the same State. Three months after they went to Gallatin, Tenn., and built Fort Gallatin. In the spring of 1863 they moved to Lavergne, Tenn., on the Nashville & Murfreesboro railroad and performed guard and patrol duty, being mounted, and performing cavalry service, assigned to scouting and forage duty, subsisting on the surrounding country. In May, 1864, they were ordered to Chattanooga and there turned over their horses and were assigned to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps. May 2d they moved toward Buzzard's Roost, but the battle was over before they reached the field. They continued on the march until they reached Resaca and Mr. Morford was a participant in that action. His company was placed on the skirmish line and ordered to charge through a slough between them and the enemy. They remained on the slough bottom until night, when they moved to the rear, carrying with them their dead and wounded. In the morning, with four other regiments, they were ordered to make a charge on the celebrated four-gun battery in front of the works. They took the guns and held the

position until night, when the rebels withdrew, leaving the Union troops in possession of everything. They were next in action at Burnt Hickory, relieving the 1st Division, the fight continuing through the afternoon and until after dark, when Company E received orders to relieve the skirmishers in front; they took a position on a ridge in front and about daylight heard a sound of chopping. They were told it was the Union troops building rifle pits and the Captain issued orders to move to the support. They proved to be rebels who opened fire on them and they got back the best they could with seven wounded. They passed the next day on picket, and on the following day the rebels retreated. The command advanced to the Chattahoochie, lay there two weeks and became on familiar terms with the rebels on the other side of the river. They then crossed the river, extended their lines and did considerable skirmishing. They took part in the action at Peach Tree Creek, where they were in line of battle when the firing commenced. The regiment had halted and were cooking their dinner, when the bugle sounded for immediate action and they were placed on a ridge to make an enfilading fire on a rebel line charging down the hill, which slaughtered the rebels in great numbers and compelled the force to fall back. They formed again for another charge, but finally retreated. The 102d moved to Atlanta and engaged in skirmishing and building works until the battle, in which the corps was actively engaged. After the evacuation they went into camp, as was supposed for winter, but in November they were ordered out and moved on the 15th on the march to the sea. After passing Milledgeville, Mr. Morford was detailed with about 30 men from his regiment to forage, with a lieutenant in command. They were mounted on picked horses (picked up on the route) and had an enjoyable time. Af-

ter being out some time they came to a grist mill which was run by negroes where they took possession of a large quantity of meal with which they were about to decamp when a party of rebels came up. They started for the woods about 30 rods distant, unloading their meal as they went, with the rebels close in their rear. They had expected to make a stand on reaching cover but their ranks were demoralized and the lieutenant failed to give the order to halt; private Booth Abbott saved the squad from capture by ordering a halt and with the company charged on the rebels, recapturing their prisoners and killing two of the enemy. After starting to rejoin their command they were again attacked, when they again dismounted and repulsed the rebels, firing from behind a fence, after which they remounted and reached their command in safety. But they had lost everything they had collected. They moved on to Savannah, were there at the surrender and, after two weeks started for the North, marching through the Carolinas, the regiment fighting at Bentonville, and with the 129th Illinois, the 102d was in the fight where the rebels made their last desperate attack under Johnston and they took a large number of prisoners. They went on to Columbia and thence to Raleigh, N. C., where they heard of Johnston's surrender. They moved to Richmond, thence to Alexandria and camped until after the Grand Review. Their next orders were to Chicago for muster out June 6, 1865.

The father and his sons returned home and engaged in farming in Mercer county about two years, when our subject removed to Chipewa Falls, where he engaged in the lumber business. This has been his occupation since and he has been in the employ of the C. L. C. Co., nine years. For a number of years he was engaged in the woods, looking after the camps and general interests of the firm, including the

logging and other relations. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and belongs to the Republican party. He was married at Eau Claire, Wis., July 3, 1873, to Altha F., daughter of Isaiah and Sarah Chipman. The record of their children is as follows:—Arthur, born July 11, 1874; Roy M., born June 3, 1877; Cora E., June 17, 1879; Minnie Grace, Feb. 26, 1886.



LIEUTENANT C. H. EGGLESTON, Fox Lake, member of G. A. R. Post No. 100, was born Aug. 4, 1835, in Chipping Norton, Yorkshire, England. His parents, T. G. and Deborah (Austin) Eggleston, were of English blood and breeding for centuries back in lineage and removed to America with their family within the year of their son's birth. After remaining a time in the State of New York, they went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin and, two years later, 1839, went to Waukesha. About 1855 they located at Fox Lake where they still live. Of six children, Mr. Eggleston is the only son.

He was still a member of his father's household when he decided to enter the army of the United States, which was to him as his native land, never having known any other. Aug. 13, 1862, he enlisted at Fox Lake in Company E, 29th Wisconsin Infantry and was mustered as a private in September following. He left the rendezvous at Madison, November 2d for Cairo and went thence to Helena, Ark., and afterwards to Friar's Point, where things were made entertaining by the antagonism of General Gorman, Commandant of the post and Colonel Gill of the 29th Wisconsin, who took to his service the principles under which he enrolled as a soldier for the Union. The members of the regiment were engaged in military duty of miscellaneous character while in

Arkansas and alternated other experiences with scouting with the guerrillas in the vicinity, who were plenty and, as the population felt themselves abetted by Gorman, there were numerous bands of the fraternity carrying on depredations in the immediate vicinity of the Point. The 29th Wisconsin sustained the opinion of Sherman, who said a Wisconsin regiment was reckoned a brigade in the service and when it was assigned to the brigade of Colonel McGinnis with veterans who had won the highest laurels possible, it was a testimonial of merit which every man in the command appreciated. The assignment was made while the regiment was on an expedition up the White River, on which the command saw some service. After this they passed some time in work on the roads until Grant commenced another Vicksburg campaign and, February 2, 1863, the 29th started to aid in opening a communication to the Mississippi River by way of the Yazoo. After this the command returned to Helena and in April went to the rear of Vicksburg. Mr. Eggleston was in the activities which overtook the regiment in crossing the peninsula below Grand Gulf, which had been attacked in a fruitless effort to obtain possession of the point of landing for the troops. Their transports run the batteries and the troops again went aboard and went to Bruinsburg, the 29th being the first regiment to go ashore. They started for Port Gibson and had a scrimmage at Magnolia Church which was the opening of the battle of Port Gibson. In this the regiment was exposed to great danger in checking a flank movement of the rebel force and Lieutenant Eggleston received his first decoration as a brave soldier and "Charles H. Eggleston" was mentioned in the dispatches. He was shot through the body, the bullet passing entirely through his person and wounding the right lung. He was injured about two

o'clock in the afternoon, and so fierce was the rebel fire that he could not be removed for several hours. He was taken to field hospital and his wounds were not dressed until the next day. After some days he was sent to Grand Gulf and went with his regiment to Memphis. While there Grant issued orders to furlough all disabled soldiers and he went home for 30 days. Before the expiration of his leave he was detailed on recruiting service in which he was occupied until March, 1861, when he rejoined his command. The regiment had been loaned to Banks for the Red River campaign and he was just in time to participate in the fight at Sabine Cross Roads. He renewed acquaintance with the business of skirmishing all the way back on the retreat and after arrival at Alexandria engaged in raiding. He was one of the assistants on Bailey's famous dam, which released the Union gunboats, in which service the 29th again made a record for faithfulness and endurance. June and July were passed in the interior of Louisiana in varied service, including skirmishing, and heavy marching. August was passed at Morganzia and the following months at St. Charles on the White River. After other expeditions the command went in November to another and, later to Memphis. In December they went on another raid to Moscow, returned to Memphis and went next to New Orleans. Preparations were made for participation in the assaults on the works at Mobile and, March 17, 1865, they started for Spanish Fort and on the 27th were in the trenches under fire. They were in an escort of supplies for Blakely and reached Spanish Fort again on the day of surrender. They went back to Blakely to find it had surrendered and afterwards took position in Mobile, being the second regiment to enter that city. The explosion of the magazine killed and wounded several of the regiment.

Leaving Mobile, the 29th went to New Orleans and thence to Shreveport to receive the surrender of Kirby Smith and Mr. Eggleston was there mustered out with his command June 22, 1865. He received final discharge at Madison, July 7th and returned home. His commission as 2d Lieutenant was dated May 3, 1864, and was for bravery at Port Gibson, May 1, 1864. July 2, 1864 he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant and was mustered out as such, having performed his duties as recruiting officer under it. He is Commander of his Post (1890) and was a charter member of the organization. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, has been prominent in municipal affairs and has served seven years on the Board of the village and one year as President. He is actively interested in educational matters and is Trustee and Secretary of Downer College at Fox Lake. He was married Oct. 9, 1866 at Bennington, Wyoming Co., New York, to Susie Blaisdell, who is active in the Woman's Relief Corps.

Since his return to private life Mr. Eggleston has been occupied in the relations of a lumberman of extensive proportions, engaging in operations which include all branches of that business.



SETH D. STEELE, Platteville, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 66, was born at Geneva, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1836 and is the son of Ralph and Elizabeth (Loomis) Steele. His father was a soldier of 1812 in the command of General Jackson and fought at New Orleans in the capacity of a Lieutenant; he was a teacher by profession and taught at Galesburg Academy a number of years. His wife was a sister of Colonel Loomis, commander of Loomis' Battery, which was one of the distinguished commands in the civil war. The

father died Aug. 10, 1840, aged a little more than 49 years; the mother died Jan. 21, 1836, aged 35 years. Six children lived to mature life named Minerva, Samuel, George, Elizabeth, Wilbur and the subject of this sketch, whose life was the price of that of his mother. At this writing, 1889, only George survives of the brothers and sisters of Mr. Steele. He was a soldier in a California regiment, serving four years and two months, and is blind from injury from the explosion of a shell.

The senior Steele removed his family to Galesburg, Ill., when Seth was an infant and died while the boy was still young. The latter was cared for by his eldest sister until he was about nine years old when he became a member of the family of Edward Whipple and he went to Wisconsin and located when about 16 years of age. He was variously employed until he enlisted and enrolled Sep. 5, 1861, in Company I, 10th Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered at Milwaukee in the company of Captain Overton, who was succeeded by Captain Perry. The command was sent to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Shepherdsville, whence Mr. Steele accompanied the regiment through all the service in that locality, going successively to Elizabethtown, Bacon Creek, Bowling Green, Nashville and Murfreesboro and took part in the operations on the military railroad of the rebels. He was in the marching and movements afterward until the affair at Paint Rock Bridge when he was one of the 26 men detailed for that service, in which they held the place against 400 rebels four hours, eight of the number receiving injuries, one man, Sergeant William Nelson, having seven wounds; he was in command, and the names of others recalled by Mr. Steele were C. McManus, John Camp, George Travis, John Travis, William and John Reed. All the men in this service belonged to the 10th Wisconsin and this state-

ment is made here to correct a historical error which has appeared in other works. Mr. Steele was injured to an extent that sent him to the hospital at Larkinsville, Ala., and six weeks later he was detailed for service on the train between Huntsville and Stevenson in charge of the division mail, which position he held until the retreat of Buell. He made connection with the regiment at Stevenson and when the engagement there took place, with other disabled men he was sent to Nashville. He followed the regiment to Louisville where he was again obliged to surrender to his injuries and went to Park Barracks, where he was discharged Oct. 22, 1862. He was so enfeebled that he was supported while signing the necessary papers. At that time he was constantly spitting blood and five physicians decided him unfit for further duty. He returned to Platteville and, on recovery resumed labor, acting as a stone and brickwork contractor, in which he is still engaged. He was married in Paris, Grant Co., Wis., Sept. 27, 1863, to Lou, daughter of Isaac and Jane (Largent) Richards. Her father was born May 7, 1816, and is still living; her mother was born Sept. 25, 1817, was a native of Ohio, and died in March, 1878. She is the oldest of seven children; twins were born Nov. 22, 1813, and named Emmeline and Caroline; Mary was born April 15, 1846; John Henry, Aug. 22, 1848; James (deceased), born Jan. 1, 18—, and Ella, born Aug. 8, 1861. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Steele were James, born Aug. 1, 1864, died Sept. 27, 1864; Willie, born Aug. 6, 1865; Charles, March 22, 1869; Ayla, born Jan. 13, 1873; May, Oct. 4, 1875; George E., Aug. 18, 1878; Daisy, May 8, 1880. Mrs. Steele is an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps.





CAPTAIN YATES V. BEEBE, New Lisbon, Wis., chief engineer of the Goodyear, Neillsville & Northern R. R., member of G. A. R. Post No. 61, was born April 6, 1820, in Washington Co., New York. He is unique on the pages of this work, being a veteran of three wars, including the Seminole war in Florida, the Mexican war and the civil war. He is the son of R. C. and Eliza (Hale) Beebe, both of whom were natives of New York. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools until he was 19 years old, when he entered the military service of his country. The Seminole war in Florida began in 1817 and lasted until the capture or removal of the tribe in 1842. That country being the possession of Spain rendered the war a perplexity to the United States until the purchase the following year, but the Indians kept up their hostilities until the date mentioned. The seven years' war began in December, 1835, and from that date recruits were constantly going there until the war closed. Captain Beebe enlisted in September, 1839, at Whitehall, New York, in Company I, 1st U. S. Artillery, and went to Florida on the ship Albatross, landing at Tampa Bay. He was in all the operations of his command until the close of the war, when he was transferred to service in Maine in the period of anticipated trouble with Canada during the settlement of the boundary question. His military experience there was only nominal and he availed himself of the opportunity offered to go on detached service with a surveying party and obtained the rudiments of his profession in practical experience. His enlistment was for five years and terminated in 1844; he did not receive his discharge, but remained in Maine, lumbering and surveying until the date of the Mexican war, in 1846, when he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, enrolling in August, 1846. The

organization took passage in the brig Potter and landed at Brazos Santiago, where the main army under Scott and Taylor joined them. The command went thence to Vera Cruz and Mr. Beebe was in the fight there March 29, 1847. April 18th he was in the action at Cerro Gordo and went thence to the defenses of Mexico. He fought at Chapultepec September 13th and on the next day was with Scott's army when the triumphal entry into the city was made. After some delay caused by arranging terms of indemnity the command went to New Orleans and to New York, where Captain Beebe was mustered out in 1848. After a stay at his old home he joined his brother in Illinois and bought a farm in Boone county in 1849 and in 1851 sold and located in Juneau county, Wisconsin, on a farm which he still owns. When the civil war came on he began to organize his battery and was mustered into the U. S. service in February, 1862, at Milwaukee. The battery went into camp at Racine and thence to Benton Barracks, March 20th. They were there equipped with horses and guns and went to Pittsburg Landing and Captain Beebe first led the 10th Wisconsin Battery in that action. The command was next in the siege of Corinth, went thence to Iuka and marched the long distance to Nashville. The battery was in the fight at Stone River and returned to Nashville, went thence in the spring to service in guarding forage trains and engaged in duty near Nashville and Murfreesboro until September, when a remove to the Chattahoochee River was made; they engaged in guard duty during the campaign of Chattanooga and remained in that vicinity until the spring of 1864. May 9th the battery reported to General Kilpatrick for duty with the 3d Cavalry Division and went to the campaign of Atlanta in the Army of the Cumberland. They were in the actions of Resaca and Calhoun Ferry

and operated as guard at Adairsville and Cartersville Ferry until Aug. 3, 1861, when they went to Sandtown. They were with Kilpatrick at Red Oak and Jonesboro and performed valiant service at Lovejoy's. The battery was with the cavalry corps of Kilpatrick in all the rapid movements of the closing of the Atlanta campaign, fighting afterwards in September and October and keeping up with the restless Kilpatrick in his raids and fights at Powder Springs and Van Wirt and in the skirmishes between times and went to Marietta after a march in Georgia of 230 miles. With the command of Kilpatrick, Captain Beebe led his men through the campaign of Sherman to the sea and commenced the march by a fight on the 16th of November. On the 27th they fought again and on the 28th, knocking the rebels out for the last time of any importance before reaching Savannah. January 28th they started Northward and fought on the Salkahatchie, on the North Edisto and near Hornsboro. March 10th they had a fight with Wade Hampton and skirmished all the way to Averysboro. At Goldsboro, the battery disbanded, its time having expired and Lee having surrendered. They went to New York where they received intelligence of the assassination of the President and Captain Beebe was mustered out at Madison April 26, 1865.

He went to New Lisbon and resumed his connection with the affairs of civil life. He has followed the profession of a surveyor and civil engineer ever since he has been in civil life and has served two terms as County Surveyor in Boone Co., Illinois, and four terms in the same office in Juneau county. He has been in other official positions in local affairs and is operating actively also in connection with the railroad as stated. His military record includes 63 battles, but he received only slight and insignificant wounds. At Contreras, Mexico, and at Stone

River he suffered slight injury, receiving a bullet in his foot at the former place and in his leg at the latter. He has served ten years as an enlisted man; two years he was a private and eight years a non-commissioned officer, being 1st Sergeant in the Regulars and was Captain three years. He is 70 years old in this current year, is still active physically, and mentally is in his primal vigor. He is a man whose record as a soldier and civilian honors the Badger State and her records will cherish his memory as long as they endure.

He was married in Boone Co., Illinois, Dec. 18, 1849, to Julia, daughter of John and Olive Winkler. She died in 1885 leaving four children. Edwin is a resident of California; Nettie married John J. Hughes, a banker of New Lisbon; Dedie is her father's housekeeper and Willie Grant is a student at Madison University.



WILLIAM M. FOGO, senior editor of the *Republican and Observer*, published at Richland Center, Wis., was born June 18, 1841, in Columbiana county, Ohio, whence he removed with his parents, John and Jane (Dreghorn) Fogo, to Wisconsin in 1853. The son obtained an excellent education in his native State and in Wisconsin and, after coming to the latter State, fulfilled a long cherished desire to become a printer, by entering on an apprenticeship in the office of the *Richland County Democrat*, where he was still occupied when he enlisted, Dec. 12, 1861, in Company F, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry. He accompanied the regiment from Wisconsin March 24, 1862, and performed cavalry service until his health failed a year later, when he was discharged for disability. He remained at home until August, 1864, when he re-enlisted in the 42d Wisconsin Infantry, enrolling for

three years or during the war and on the organization of the command was made Sergeant Major, the date of his appointment being Sept. 15, 1864, and he performed duty in that capacity with the regiment at Cairo and in Southern Illinois. Mr. Fogo returned to Wisconsin and was mustered out in June, 1865, after the close of the war.

As soon as he could resume connection with the affairs of civil life, he became one of the proprietors of the *Richland County Observer*, which relation he continued a year and went thence to Calumet county, where he established the *Calumet Reflector*, a journal which he conducted a year. He went next to Iowa, and purchased an interest in the *Howard County Times*, maintaining his connection therewith until his return to Richland Center in 1873, when he became editor and a proprietor of the paper with which his name is now connected. Under his management it has become one of the leading journals in the State, the abilities of Mr. Fogo placing it among the ablest edited papers in Wisconsin. He is a pungent writer, possessing the capacity of journalizing in the best manner to a remarkable degree. He is sound on all political questions and his editorials have attracted just recognition for clearness, conciseness and directness of argument. His abilities have been utilized as Assistant Clerk of the Assembly of Wisconsin and for a number of years he has been Secretary of the Richland County Agricultural Society; he holds the same position in the Old Settlers' Society of Richland county. He is a Royal Arch Mason and as a citizen commands the highest esteem of his generation, as is manifested by the importance of the positions to which he has been appointed. He is a member of the G. A. R. Post at Richland Center and in the latter part of 1889 received the appointment of Clerk of Committee on War Claims of the House

of Representatives at Washington for which he is peculiarly fitted by experience and ability. He left Wisconsin to assume the duties of the position, Jan. 13, 1890.

He was married in 1866 to Amelia St. John and they have two children named Emma C. and Stephen W. Mr. Fogo is of pure Scotch blood, his parents having been born in that country.



NELSON A. BATCHELLER, Black River Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 92, was born Aug. 20, 1843, in Jefferson Co., Wisconsin. In the paternal line of descent he is of English extraction and the lineage of his mother was of Mohawk Dutch origin. His father, Eben Batcheller, was born in Vermont of a family that moved thither from Massachusetts and, when he was seven years old he became a resident of the State of New York; he married Lucy Comstock and they became the parents of ten children named in order of birth Imogene, William, George, Josephine, Nelson A., Ann, Abbie, Clift, Clara and Andrew, and all are living in 1890 excepting Josephine and Ann. The family removed to Galesville in 1855 where the father was killed by a vicious cow. By a previous removal they went to Michigan in 1836 from New York, settling at Port Huron and going thence to Jefferson Co., Wis., locating at Ixonia, where the senior Batcheller operated as a farmer and conducted a hotel. He also carried on his trade as a millwright in which he excelled and went from Ixonia to Galesville. He built the celebrated mill at Watertown called "Rough and Ready" whose products came to have a wide fame and were sold in all the Eastern States. The mother died in June, 1883, at Galesville, in her 70th year. Mr. Batcheller's maternal grandfather

was a soldier in the Revolution and was the second man after Ethan Allen to enter Ticonderoga.

Mr. Batcheller had the good fortune to be the son of parents who attended to the intellectual demands of their children and he received a careful education, which fitted him for an instructor of no mean caliber. In the winter of 1862-3 he commenced teaching in Jackson county and in the winter following he taught in Caledonia. In the spring of 1864 he was appointed Town Clerk of Caledonia and served in that capacity until he enlisted. When more troops were called for, for service in the preservation of what had been gained he determined that he was as good as any other man to stop a stray rebel bullet and contribute to the protection of what older soldiers had won and he enrolled Feb. 20, 1865 at La Crosse and was mustered at Camp Randall into U. S. service in the latter part of the same month in Company K, 46th Wisconsin Infantry, Col. Fred S. Lovell. March 5th the command left the State for Louisville, Ky., and went to Athens, Ala. Mr. Batcheller contracted disease on exposure to Southern climate, was left in hospital at Nashville, and joined the regiment at Athens. The command was distributed as guard on the Nashville & Decatur railroad and, about June 1st, Mr. Batcheller was promoted to Sergeant and detailed with a squad to guard a trestle on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, between Decatur and Huntsville. After two months service there he rejoined his regiment at Athens, where he remained until ordered home. He was mustered out at Nashville, Sep. 27, 1865 and paid off at Madison, where his relations to military life ceased.

He returned to Caledonia and attended school at Trempealeau the following winter. In the summer of 1866 he taught school at Caledonia and in the winter of 1866-7 he was a

student at Eastman's Commercial College at Chicago, where he completed a full course. He passed the following summer at Melrose and in the fall accepted a position at Black River Falls as bookkeeper for D. J. Spalding, which he held two years. After this he was employed as accountant by a railroad contractor and afterwards returned to his former employer at Black River Falls, engaging in millwright work which he thoroughly understood. Afterwards he was in charge of the saw and grist mill of Mr. Spalding until the spring of 1879, when he became the proprietor of the furniture and undertaking business of A. A. Bartlett, and has since conducted his relations therewith with satisfactory results. Mr. Batcheller has served as Justice of the Peace four years and was a candidate for County Judge, losing his election because of the sympathy of the community for his opponent. He is a member of Albion Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 134, and is also a member of the M. W. A.; he is a Republican of decided stamp.

Mr. Batcheller was married May 11, 1869 to Agnes E., daughter of Steadman and Ellen (Buchanan) Wiltse, and they have had three children—Hugh and Ruth and a babe which died unnamed. Ruth is the only survivor. The father of Mrs. Batcheller was a civil engineer and operated on the Sandwich Islands, as a surveyor.



GEORGE JONES, Burlington, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 201, was born Jan. 16, 1817 in Haverhill, Grafton county, New Hampshire. He is the son of Joseph and Hannah (Blanchard) Jones and is one of a family of four sons and four daughters, named Charles, Horace, George, Joseph, Harriet N., Phebe Ann, Martha and Henrietta. All are living except the two last

named. The father was a farmer and, in the early history of the place where he resided, was prominent in his church connections which he inherited from his Puritan ancestors. Both parents were of English ancestry. The son grew up on his father's farm and received such education as the schools of that day afforded. In 1840 he left the parental roof for the "far West" as Wisconsin was then considered, and went first to Racine and immediately after to Burlington, where he has since resided. He made his journey by the Erie canal to Buffalo and thence by the lake route. He arrived late in the fall and, soon after, obtained work on a farm, his first job being that of threshing buckwheat. Not long after he was taken sick and was unable to do anything all winter. He went to Portage to work in a hotel and remained until the last of 1841, when he returned to Burlington. He engaged in farming in which he was occupied 10 years and then became interested in the meat business which he pursued about the same length of time. After that he was interested in managing a hotel and meanwhile the country became disturbed through the discordant elements in the South. He was inclined to enter the service at the outset and July 3, 1861, he enrolled for three years in Company H, 9th Wisconsin Light Artillery, Captain C. H. Johnson. Oct. 14th he was mustered in and on the 19th of March the command left the State for St. Louis, where partial equipment in the shape of six guns was received, with recruits which increased their number to 155 men. Mr. Jones was made Sergeant, and accompanied the battery to Fort Leavenworth where they received orders to proceed to Denver, a march of more than 500 miles which was accomplished in 32 days. The captain was fearful of the interest of his men in the antics of the game which was abundant, and he forbade any man's leaving the ranks. But

when they saw the antelopes bounding provokingly close the temptation was too great, and, the captain and several others gave chase. Returning they were placed under arrest, but Mr. Jones started a petition which secured their release. From Denver, the left section, to which Mr. Jones belonged, was ordered to go to Fort Lyon to perform frontier duty in keeping the Indians under control, which was an easy matter with the guns. Under Lieutenant Crocker they went to Fort Larned, where Mr. Jones was detailed to take a number of prisoners to Fort Leavenworth for trial. He acted as 2d Lieutenant afterwards, in charge of a force with which he went to Southern Missouri in pursuit of bushwhackers and after two months went to Fort Leavenworth. In March, 1864, in connection with a section of the battery, he went to Council Grove, and thence to Saline. His next move was to Fort Riley and thence the command made a forced march to the Missouri border which Price was invading and was pushing toward Independence. They went next to the Big Blue, under Curtiss, to operate against the forces of Price in his last attempt to get into Missouri. Price had given out that he would capture Kansas City and Leavenworth and would make the latter his headquarters. His flank movement, threatening Kansas City, caused a retreat of the Union troops to prevent disaster, and they chased the wily rebel to Weston, fighting the rear under Marmaduke, whose force was dispersed on a prairie and the guns brought to bear on them. Price was sent towards the Arkansas River and Marmaduke and his staff were taken. The battery pursued to Fort Scott and thence two sections chased Price to Fayetteville, Ark., making heavy marches. They rested in camp while the cavalry pushed on. The 9th Battery returned to Fort Leavenworth and the left section went to Fort Riley, where it remained until or-

dered to Fort Leavenworth to be mustered out Jan. 26, 1865. Mr. Jones returned to Wisconsin, but was not contented to remain at home until definite results were reached in the matter of the war. He proceeded to Washington, where he enlisted April 10, 1865, for one year or the war in Company B, 7th U. S. Infantry, and was stationed for a time in the Capital. He went thence to Philadelphia and was on duty at Camp Cadwallader until April 7, 1866. On his return to Wisconsin, he resumed his connection with agriculture, which he has since continued with success and is the proprietor of a fine farm in a good position, looking over the city of Burlington. He was married in Claremont, N. H., July 3, 1844, to Rosetta M., daughter of Andrew and Lucy (Thomas) Leet, both of whom were natives of New Hampshire and of American parentage and English descent. The family of Mr. Jones included several children, named George F., Mary R., Rosa M., Francis E., Laura A., Alice E., Oliver A., Emma and Ida. Of these, three are deceased. George F., the oldest son, enlisted in the same command with his father and passed through the same experiences, re-enlisting in the same battery when his term of service expired. He is a prominent citizen of Dodge City, Kas., where he is City Clerk and also a magistrate. Mr. Jones was the first man in Burlington to suggest the raising of a company there when the Government established a recruiting office in that place.



JAMES WOODHOUSE, ex-Register of Deeds of Grant county, Wis., and resident at Lancaster, a member of G. A. R. Post No. 132, was born at Pottsville, Pa., July 5, 1834. His parents, John and Ann (Newton) Woodhouse, were natives of England and their children, with the exception of the two young-

est, were born there. The family emigrated to America in 1828, locating at Pottsville, where the father engaged in coal mining. In 1836 a removal to Wisconsin was effected and the senior Woodhouse engaged in lead mining at Potosi. Five years later they went to Beetown and about a dozen years after to Little Grant Township, settling on a farm where the father died in 1860. The family included several children named in order Levison, Jane, John, Samuel, Hannah, Simon, Peter, Mary and James. Levison is deceased; John died some years ago; Samuel was a soldier in Company F, 7th Wisconsin Infantry; Hannah is not living; Simon was a soldier in the same service with Samuel and is deceased.

Mr. Woodhouse was educated in the common schools and afterwards engaged in farming and working as a carpenter. He was managing the home farm when he decided to enter the service and he enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, at Little Grant in Company I, 20th Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered at Madison and left the State with the regiment for St. Louis, where several weeks were passed in preparing for active service, drill, camp and guard duty. The command moved thence about the middle of September to Rolla, where Mr. Woodhouse experienced the same sort of routine until marching orders for Springfield were received, whither the regiment moved, involving a march of 125 miles. (The camp was located on the farm of the rebel General Price.) There Mr. Woodhouse was taken sick and rejoined his regiment about the first of December and his first experience on resuming duty was the forced march to re-inforce General Blunt in Arkansas, preparatory to the battle of Prairie Grove, in which the Union troops were outnumbered about five to one. (See sketch of Major Henry Starr.) In the second charge Mr. Woodhouse was seriously wounded, a bullet


striking his right leg below the knee and shattering the bone and another, almost simultaneously hitting his thigh, breaking the bone. As he fell, the bullets fell like rain around him ploughing through the leaves on the ground and nearly covering his body with them. He tried to roll behind a tree and while doing so another bullet made a flesh wound in the other leg. He was wounded about two o'clock in the afternoon and lay there until about four the next morning. He was taken to a log house in the woods, where he remained two days with other wounded and was removed in an ambulance ten miles to Fayetteville, where the wounded were placed in the public buildings. A few of the most serious cases, among which was Mr. Woodhouse, were taken to private houses and he suffered amputation seven days after receiving his injuries. Ten days later he was taken to a church and remained until Feb. 7, 1863, when he went with an ambulance train of sick and wounded to Springfield, Mo., arriving there about the middle of the month. His condition was serious and he remained there until March 20th, when he left for St. Louis and was discharged March 23, 1863.

As soon as possible after returning home, he resumed the management of the farm, but as he was obliged to depend upon help he sold his interest therein and went to Bloomington where he obtained employment in a plow factory. In the fall of 1869 he was elected Register of Deeds of Grant Co., Wis., and removed to Lancaster to assume the duties of his office. He held the position eight years and in 1879 established himself in the sale of furniture and sold the proprietorship therein later to Mr. Barlow, himself retaining a position as assistant. About 1882 he was elected Town Treasurer and still holds the position.

He is a member of the A. O. U. W. His marriage to Sarah Jane Huey took place in

February, 1858, and they have five children. Laura, Mrs. Burrows, is a widow; Otie, William, Eugene and Nett are the others. The mother is the daughter of Joseph Huey.




 CHARLES W. SMITH, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born Feb. 15, 1847, in Somers, Kenosha Co., Wisconsin, and is the son of Charles and Anna (Reid) Smith, who were natives of Scotland and came to America in early life. Their children are named Anna R., Charles W. and James R. Mr. Smith remained on his father's farm in Somers assisting, after he was sufficiently grown, in the farm labors and obtaining his schooling. He desired to enlist early in the war, but he was too young, and he was only 17 when he enrolled at Kenosha Jan. 8, 1864, and was mustered into Company H, 33d Wisconsin Infantry. He immediately made connection with the regiment at Pittsburg, (17th Corps under A. J. Smith, Division of Crocker), and performed military duty there of varied character until December, and Jan. 31, 1865, went on the Meridian expedition. He returned thence March 14th, after a long march of 370 miles. Orders were received to connect with the Red River expedition and Mr. Smith enjoyed the triumph of a victory in his first engagement at De Russey, after which the command started for Alexandria, and he was detailed as guard on a commissary boat, where he had some severe experiences, the river boats being under incessant rebel fire from the shores. He remained on the boat until the return to Alexandria, and afterwards went to Vicksburg and to Memphis. After other military experiences of varied character he went to St. Charles and to Duvall's Bluff. Prior to this he took part in the fight at Camargo Cross

Roads and went on the Tupelo expedition. From Duvall's Bluff he went to Brownsville, Texas, after Price, who was trying to get into Missouri. He went to Cape Girardeau, and thence to St. Louis, where new equipments were received, after which they went to Jefferson City. (In this movement a brigade of rebels were captured, who were taken to Warrensburg and to St. Louis.) Their next move was to the relief of Thomas at Nashville and two weeks after they were in the chase after Hood. They took large numbers of prisoners and chased the rebels to the Tennessee and went to Eastport, raided for six weeks, took part in the move to Iuka and the reconnoissance to Corinth. Next Mr. Smith went to the assault on the defenses of Mobile. He traveled on the Tennessee and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans and across Mobile Bay to Forts Gaines and Morgan. He was detailed with a command to make a feint on the city itself, going over to the side of the bay where the city was situated, and went to Cedar Point. They went thence to the trenches at Spanish Fort and after ten days the fort surrendered. The assault at Blakely was in operation at the same time, and the troops took possession of Spanish Fort in early morning April 9th. Their next orders took them to Montgomery, Ala., to aid in destroying rebel sinews of war and, while on a foraging expedition, three of them narrowly escaped capture by rebel cavalry. At Montgomery they learned of the surrender of Lee and they went next to Tuskegee and thence to Mobile. The regiment was sent home, but Mr. Smith was transferred to the 11th Wisconsin and detailed as mail messenger, running from Mobile to Columbus. Two months later he returned to Wisconsin and was mustered out. He did not receive any injury and his narrowest escape was at Spanish Fort, where his musket was shot from his hand.

He returned to Racine, obtained a position with a lumber house with whom he remained 19 years and was then made a partner in the concern, under the style of the West Shore Lumber Company, which is one of the reliable and substantial business firms of Racine. He was married in November, 1869 to Mary, daughter of Barnard and Betsey B. Halenbake. Their only child, Fred, was born in 1871.



 CAPTAIN BENJAMIN S. KERR, attorney at Monroe, Wis., member of O. F. Pinney Post, No. 102, was born at Bladensburg, Knox county, Ohio, Feb. 17, 1841. He is the son of Joseph Kerr, Jr., and his grandfather, Joseph Kerr, was born in Ireland, married Elizabeth McCully and emigrated to America, locating on a farm near Pittsburg, Pa. When his son was a child he removed to Knox county, Ohio, on which the grandparents of Mr. Kerr died. They were aged respectively about 100 and 80 years. Following is the record of their six children:—William, deceased; Hannah, deceased; Joseph Jr., was next in order and is deceased; John resides in Ohio; Isaac and Elizabeth are deceased. Joseph Kerr was born near Pittsburg in 1809 and married Rebecca Saunders, a native of Ohio, whither he went with his parents when seven years old. In 1845 he located in Green county, Wisconsin. His wife became the mother of eight children and is still living at the age of 74 years. Her children are all living and are named William, Benjamin S., Villetta C., Sarah (Mrs. O. H. Pratt), Joseph, Isaac, Alvah, Milton and Ellen, wife of L. H. Weirrich. Mr. Kerr of this sketch was reared on a farm and attended through his boyhood the common schools. Later he was a student at Platteville Academy and in 1862 he commenced teaching, which he pursued

through two winter seasons. In the spring of 1863 he commenced to read for his profession with Hon. B. Dinwiddie of Monroe and continued in his office until March 1st, 1864 at which time he commenced recruiting for a company for the 35th Wisconsin Infantry. April 15, 1864, he enlisted and on the organization of Company D, he was made 1st Lieutenant, was mustered at Camp Randall, and, May 3d, started for Washington. May 30th orders were received by the regiment to go to Alexandria where they embarked on the Potomac for White House Landing. Marching followed and the first service consisted of an expedition to Cold Harbor as escort of a train of supplies for the army. There, for the first time Captain Kerr heard the roar of cannon and the patter of musketry during the action and there the regiment lost the first man. On the evening of June 16th, the 35th was in the trenches under fire before Petersburg, where Lieutenant-Colonel Pier, (see sketch) in command of four companies of the regiment with the 1st Battalion of the 1st Minnesota Infantry, made a charge on the next day. This was one of the most brilliant acts of that campaign, the men of the regiment being so exhausted that they slept while marching and while the roar of war was all about them. On the 18th, with his company, he assisted in the capture of the rebel lines along the railroad.

The casualties were so great that at one time only 20 men and six officers reported for duty. The captain having resigned, July 1st Lieutenant Kerr took command and was in active service throughout the remainder of the war with the exception of a week, which he passed in hospital suffering from exhaustion; he was subsequently promoted to Captain of his company and was a witness of the explosion of the mine, July 30th, and was under fire on the terrible day; he fought in the fall on the

Weldon railroad, at Ream's Station, Poplar Grove Church and in the constant activities that filled the time until the opening of the spring campaign of 1865. Captain Kerr was at his post during the movements which preceded the close of hostilities and was at Appomattox when the confederacy became a thing of the past. His regiment was at the head of the Grand Review and he was in command of his men. After a short stay at Tenallytown, the regiment was placed in the Provisional Brigade, for the defense of Washington under General Auger, after the assassination of the President, the 35th being stationed a few blocks east of the Capitol until the return to Madison. Captain Kerr was officer of the day while on guard at Washington and in that capacity visited the various posts, one of them being the residence of Secretary Seward who was suffering from the wounds received on the night of the assassination. Captain Kerr was mustered out at Washington July 26, 1865, and was finally relieved at Madison, August 11th following.

On his return to civil life he resumed the study of law with his former preceptor, Judge Dinwiddie, and was admitted to the Bar of Wisconsin in March, 1866. He remained in his former connection until fall, when he was elected District Attorney of Green county and, opened his office as a practicing attorney in which he has since conducted the business accruing. He ranks among the prominent attorneys in his section and enjoys the repute of a man of cultivation and refinement and possesses acknowledged influence in business and social circles second to none.

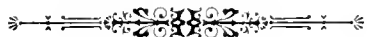
He was married at Monroe, Nov. 14, 1866, to Angeline, daughter of Shavalia and Elizabeth (Doolittle) Fayette. Her father is a descendant of a brother of Marquis De Lafayette and her mother belonged to the branch



1. Hon. John G. Clark.
2. Gen. Richard Carter.

3. Hon. Geo. B. Carter
4. Gen. A. R. Bushnell.

of the Doolittle family from which the Wisconsin Senator descended. Captain and Mrs. Kerr have two children—Maud, born Jan. 29, 1868, and Fayette, born Feb. 12, 1870.



CAPT. ALLEN RALPH BUSHNELL, attorney at Lancaster, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 132, was born July 18, 1833, in Hartford, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and he is the son of Dr. George W. Bushnell, a descendant from sires who fought in the wars of the country in its formative period, his grandfather, Captain Alexander Bushnell, being a soldier of the Revolution and his father, Daniel Bushnell, having fought in 1812. The earliest ancestor in this country was Francis Bushnell, who settled in the New World in its colonial period. Sally, wife of Dr. Bushnell, was the daughter of Deacon Elisha Bates. The families removed to Ohio where the marriage of the parents took place and there the mother died; the father is still living. Five of their eight children survive, named Sarah B., Amoret, Anna, John L. and Allen R. Curtis is deceased; Milo was a soldier in a company of boys who were too young for veteran duty and he died of disease while still in service, aged about 15 years. Edward died when about 19 years old.

Captain Bushnell was reared on a farm and also studied medicine with his father; he obtained his elementary education in the common schools; went to Hartford high school and Oberlin College, and finished his studies at Hiram College with Garfield as instructor. But he had settled on the profession of an attorney and, while taking his literary course taught several terms of school. In 1852 he went to Wisconsin, teaching a term at Block

House Branch, after which he returned to Ohio, going permanently to Wisconsin in 1854. He taught school in Platteville while pursuing his law studies in the office of Hon. S. O. Paine and was admitted to the Bar in 1857. About the first of December of that year he began his practice at Platteville, established a popular business and was elected District Attorney in 1860, receiving 100 more votes than the electoral ticket for Lincoln. He served until the condition of National affairs seemed paramount to all other considerations and he resigned to give his attention to military affairs. He aided in raising the Platteville Guards, which was organized by Captain Nasmith, an old soldier of the Mexican war. Captain Bushnell was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of the company which was mustered into the 7th Wisconsin as Company C, its members having enlisted for three months, but, on the order providing for the enrollment of no more short service men, they re-enlisted for three years. Captain Bushnell's commission was dated in May, 1861, and he was mustered at Madison in August and proceeded to Washington and the front, where his regiment was brigaded with the 2d and 6th Wisconsin and 19th Indiana, which organization became the famous "Iron Brigade." The command drilled, performed camp and guard duty, went to Manassas and was stationed between the rebel army and Washington, going to Fredericksburg and remaining sometime in that position, raiding towards Richmond and skirmishing somewhat, but in no set battle until Gainesville. Captain Bushnell fought at the 2d Bull Run and was afterwards taken sick with typhoid fever, which gave him sick furlough and he passed two months at home in Ohio. He rejoined his regiment on the south slope of the Blue Ridge, and was first again in action at Fredericksburg, passed the winter in quarters on the

Rappahannock and distinguished himself with the rest in the "Mud Campaign." His health becoming impaired, Captain Bushnell resigned under surgeon's certificate of disability. He had been promoted Captain of his company and served as such after the battle of Fredericksburg.

He went to his father's house, where he remained under medical treatment for a year and went back to Wisconsin in 1864. He practiced law a short time in Platteville and went thence to Lancaster where, in 1865 he entered the office of Judge Mills and formed a copartnership with John G. Clark in 1867. In 1880 Mr. Watkins became a member of the firm, which continued to exist until the withdrawal of Mr. Clark in 1882. The present style is Bushnell & Watkins and they are one of the leading law firms in that section of Wisconsin.

Captain Bushnell has been prominently identified with the history of Lancaster since he became one of its citizens; he was the first Mayor of Lancaster and assisted in forming the municipal government. In 1872 he was made a member of the Legislature and served on the Judiciary Committee with some of the most prominent lawyers in the State, that session of the Assembly being particularly strong. He has served a number of years as United States District Attorney, and is still the incumbent of the office.

He was married at Lancaster to Laura E., daughter of Addison and Martha Burr; she was a native of Vermont and died in 1873, leaving a daughter named Mabel. In 1875 he married Mary E., daughter of Cyrus and Fanny (Barber) Sherman; a son born of this union died in infancy. Captain Bushnell is a Mason and belongs to the Chapter at Lancaster.

The quartette of portraits on page 490 of which Captain Bushnell's is one, is presented

with the liveliest satisfaction of the publishers of this work. They represent the service of Wisconsin in the war throughout its course.



COL. JOHN G. CLARK, Lancaster, Wis., senior member of the law firm of Clark & Taylor, was born in Morgan Co., Ill., July 31, 1825. His father, Thomas Pye Clark, was born in Pemberton near Wiggim, Lancashire, England, June 26, 1781, and was only 15 years of age when he came to America with his brother. He went first to Pennsylvania and after passing some time on a farm went to the city of New York, where he reached his majority, spending his time in the employ of a mercantile house. He engaged in trade in his own interest and went thence to Havana, Cuba, where disaster overtook his enterprise and he went to Augusta, Ga., where he again entered into trade and married Isabella Clark. She was born in Augusta, Jan. 4, 1786. The family moved to Illinois in 1822 and settled on a farm in Morgan county, where the two youngest children were born. The next removal was to Missouri, locating near Marion College, Marion county, to obtain educational advantages for the four sons. The father was engaged in fitting an expedition for California in 1850 at New Orleans where he was seized with cholera which terminated his life; the mother died the same season at Macon, Mo. (The original patronymic was Pye, which was changed on the marriage of the father to Isabella Clark, he taking her name by Act of Legislature.) Their children were named in order of birth, William, Thomas, Charles and John. The eldest resides in California. Thomas was a surgeon and it is reported died while serving as such in the rebel army; Charles went to Texas in 1854, was

pressed into rebel service, although holding Union principles, and lost his life in the rebellion.

Colonel Clark was early thrown on his own resources. He went to Wisconsin in 1837 but remained only a few months. He subsequently removed with his father's family to Marion county, Missouri, and entered Marion College, afterwards Masonic College. In September, 1845, he entered Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill., whence he was graduated in 1847.

During these years he partially supported himself by manual labor, by discharging the duties of janitor and by teaching, and in the meantime creating large debts, which, with the accumulated interest, he paid in after years.

After a short stay in Missouri, not liking the prospects when as a laborer he had to come in competition with slaves, and where as a teacher he could get only about \$15 per month, he returned to Wisconsin in 1847 and engaged in teaching and mining, and not succeeding very well he hired out to James E. Freeman, a Government surveyor, as a man of all work, but principally as cook and packer. In a short time he familiarized himself with the solar compass and with the mode and manner of making the surveys and was promoted to the charge of a company. First as employe and subsequently as contractor he followed that business in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri until 1854, encountering all the hardships and exposures of such a career, twice wintering near Lake Superior without tent or other shelter except such as a few pine boughs might offer when occasionally and hastily gathered at nightfall. His men became so accustomed to this exposure that the daily immersion in midwinter in the swamps and streams made no impression on them.

He became expert in the business and prob-

ably surveyed as much territory as any man in Wisconsin. He located a portion of the State line between Missouri and Iowa in 1852 and surveyed the adjacent lands. In 1853 he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Grant county; in 1854 he was elected Clerk of the Court and was made his own successor in 1856, and again in 1858. In 1860 he was elected to the State Legislature, in which position he was serving when the business of the entire country was wholly demoralized by the advent of fraternal war. He was among the first to offer his services to Wisconsin and went into camp with Company C, 2d Wisconsin Infantry, with the intention of going to the seat of war with that command. An extra session of the Legislature demanded his attendance and when that business was over he entered the service in the capacity of Quartermaster of the 5th Wisconsin Infantry, his commission being dated June 14, 1861. (Prior to this he received from the Governor a commission as Assistant Commissary General of Wisconsin, dated May 31, 1861.) Colonel Clark passed through the detailed experiences of the regiment from muster at Madison until May, 1863, engaged through the first months in drill, camp guard and picket duty, together with the other duties of his position, marched in the Peninsula campaign, skirmished at various points and was at Williamsburg, where the regiment won renown. He suffered all the miseries of the Chickahominy and was with his regiment on that celebrated retreat, and in the several battles in which the 5th took a part. He was in the fight at Crampton's Gap, in the subsequent movements prior to Antietam and was on that awful field; waiting for developments, he passed the winter on the Rappahannock and entered into Burnside's operations to meet with the common fate; he was at Fredericksburg and

Marye's Heights, encountering immediately after, the ruin at Chancellorsville. In May, 1863, he was commissioned Captain and Provost Marshal of the 3d District of Wisconsin and officiated in that position until February, 1865, when he was commissioned Colonel of the 50th Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment went to Missouri and was scattered with other troops over a sub-district which included a half-dozen counties, of which he was in command with headquarters at Jefferson City. In July the regiment was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, where Colonel Clark was, for the first time, in command of his entire regiment, which had been sent forward in companies and distributed where needed. At a later date he was sent with his command to the upper Missouri for service on the frontiers, quelling Indians and performing duty for which his men had not enlisted and which they did not anticipate. At the date of the mutiny at Fort Leavenworth, the 50th Wisconsin proved the quality of its members, especially, as its officers and soldiers felt keenly the injustice of the course to which they were subjected and all the more so in view of the fact that the mutinous regiments were mustered out before their terms of enlistment had expired, while the 50th could not by any possibility be relieved until long after its term had expired. It remained on the plains until June, 1866.

He was proud of his regiment and considered it one of the best officered, best disciplined, best behaved if not the best drilled, and one of the most reliable of any in the service; and such was its reputation at Department headquarters; for that reason it was ordered on duty where it would necessarily be retained in the service after its term should expire, notwithstanding the wish of its officers and men to return to their shops, farms and families. He keenly felt that an injustice was done them.

Colonel Clark was fitted for his profession and admitted to the Bar in 1861, and in 1867 opened an office as an attorney and in addition to his business has been continuously in the service of the public. He has been prominent in all matters pertaining to the well-being of his municipality and active in the furtherance of such projects as seemed to hold a promise of permanent good to the community. During the construction of the railroad through that section of Wisconsin he was Chairman of the Town Board and assumed such responsibilities and operated in the interests of all concerned under the prerogatives of his position as would have financially ruined him in case of a failure. He has been Mayor of Lancaster and was instrumental in the construction of one of the best school buildings in the State.

As Mayor of Lancaster and as Chairman of the Committee he secured and superintended the construction and organized one of the first and best county asylums for the insane in the country.

He was a candidate before the Republican conventions in 1874 and 1880 for the nomination for Congress. After many ballots in 1874 a third candidate was nominated. In 1880, because of irregularities, he withdrew his name. He assisted in the creation of the Republican party in 1853 and 1854, and has never swerved from his fealty thereunto. It honored him. He tried to honor it.

He is at present, (1889) Master of the Masonic Lodge at Lancaster which position he has filled eleven years; he has belonged to the State organization and is also an Odd Fellow, being, in 1878, Grand Master of the State Grand Lodge. He was also Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge many years.

He was married Feb. 19th, 1852, to Minerva, daughter of Harvey Pepper of Mineral Point. Their children are named Alice, (Mrs. Tiel of

California) and William Harvey of Lancaster. Colonel Clark is a man of whom Wisconsin records bear the best testimonials in all capacities in which he has served her interests. Necessity for exertion was, through all his early years, his inflexible instigator to effort and she held him with an iron grasp. As a surveyor he passed through hardships which would have sent a less resolute man to insignificant and easier toil; in his military service he sacrificed personal interest and returned to civil life a poor man and in debt, being compelled to sell his real estate to release himself; his arduous work on the plains had cost him his health and thus equipped, after serving his country with a bravery which had received due official recognition, he set out to carve a career in a private capacity. He has carried the same traits into his later career which distinguished him earlier, and is now at the head of one of the leading law firms of the State. He is one of the best samples of self-made men who have been placed on record in Wisconsin, and the State is justly proud of her son. He is an active Grand Army man, belonging to the Post at Lancaster.

He is approaching the allotted term of years assigned to man, but is still a model of mental vigor, energy and public spirit. He has fulfilled to the people of Grant county the promise they saw in him when he made his advent in Lancaster, fresh from his contest for life in the forest, after having waded icy rivers and traversed weary miles of untrodden wilderness, in a buckskin suit, showing traces of service; its owner making such an impression on the people that he was immediately solicited to accept the position of Clerk of the Circuit, in which he served in a manner that reflected the greatest credit on the discernment of his constituents.

Since writing the above Colonel Clark has

been by the present administration appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma Territory and has been confirmed, and is now, June, 1890, there in the discharge of his duties.

The portrait of Colonel Clark may be found on page 490.



HON. GEORGE B. CARTER, Judge of Grant County, Wis., resident at Lancaster, was born near Brighton, in the shire of Sussex, England, April 18, 1838. His immediate ancestry in the paternal line were Thomas and Lydia (Luckings) Carter, and in the maternal line Edward and Ann (Brown) Fox. His forbears on his father's side prove their descent from ancestors dating back more than 400 years as property holders in Sussex. William Carter, son of Thomas Carter and father of "His Honor," was an innkeeper and market gardener in his native country, which he left for political reasons in 1850, coming to America to enjoy his opinions as a Chartist. All his immediate relatives removed to America the same year. The senior Carter and his wife reared ten children, all of whom are living, the Judge being third in order of birth. Following is a brief record of the brothers and sisters: William E. is an attorney at Platteville, Wis.; Richard, an attorney at Dodgeville, Wis., was a soldier in the 2d and 5th Wisconsin Infantry, and was promoted after the battle of the Wilderness; Sarah E., wife of Edward Children, resides at East Dubuque, Iowa; Lydia A. married John Woodward of Platteville; Esther M. married Mr. Woodward of Livingston; Alice E. married W. R. Carter of Lawrence, Kan.; Anna J. lives at Lancaster; Edwin T. is a business man at Annaton, Wis.; Fannie J., is the wife of T. B. Sherman of Stitzer, Wis. The

family came direct to Lancaster, where former friends from the old country resided, bringing with them some means, and, being importuned to remain, settled there to form a leading element in the community. The traits of the sires were perpetuated in the succeeding generations, and the sons secured all the advantages of education and discipline for contact with the world, which the laws and customs of the country permitted. George Carter studied as he could at winter terms of school, and the winter before he was 21 years old taught a term of school, saving \$150, with which he indulged in attendance at Platteville academy, being a student there until the spring of 1860. He fully intended to pursue a liberal course of study, but failing health prevented and he returned to Lancaster, where he was made Under Sheriff of the county. The events of the period awakened all his interest and, according to a premonition that the country would have occasion to demand the best blood of its people before the differences of the North and South were adjusted, held himself ready for the emergency, and, April 18, 1861, as soon as the call for troops was made and it was possible to enroll for the defense of National unity, he enlisted in an organization that was assigned to the 2d Wisconsin Infantry as Company C. His roommate enlisted at the same time, there being an understanding between the two that they should be comrades in everything, neither accepting promotion on this account, although both were offered leading official positions in the company. Judge Carter is the first man now alive who enlisted from his county, and is as proud of that distinction as of his honors which have been accumulating since his return to civil life.

After muster at Madison, the regiment went to the front, camping near Washington, and was brigaded under (then) Colonel W. T. Sher-

man. Judge Carter was first in battle at Bull Run and he afterwards remained with his command, which operated with the Army of Virginia. At home he had been leader of a band and, after Bull Run, yielded to solicitation to organize a band and was afterwards, in September, made Orderly Sergeant of his company. Nov. 23, 1861, he was taken with typhoid fever; he was sent home, receiving honorable discharge as disabled; his weight had been 166 pounds and, on reaching home he weighed 100 pounds. He had read law for a short time in 1861 with I. A. Barber of Lancaster and resumed his studies on recovering his health. In August, 1862, he was commissioned as a recruiting officer, raised about 50 men who were consolidated with part of a company raised by J. C. Moore, the latter being made Captain and himself 1st Lieutenant of the organization, which was assigned to the 33d Wisconsin Infantry as Company A. Lieutenant Carter's previous experience was utilized in drilling his company and it was the best in the regiment, which was mustered at Racine in October, 1862, and sent early in November to Memphis, and incorporated with the 13th Corps in General W. T. Sherman's division. The command went with Grant in the Mississippi campaign and, after the disaster at Holly Springs went into winter quarters at Moscow, Tenn. In February they went to Memphis in the 16th Corps and, while in camp, Company A won the prize for best military drill in the division, Lieutenant Carter receiving from his men a very elegant sword as proof of their appreciation of his interest in them. The regiment was in the action near Hernando in April and a month later started to connect with Grant's army at Vicksburg. At Young's Point they landed, and subsequently went to the Yazoo river, thence they took position in the investing line of Vicksburg after a heavy march. Judge Carter was in the

siege and under rebel fire 42 days and nights, receiving bullets through his clothes; his horse was killed and he was knocked over by a shell; a bullet hit his sword, but he never received a wound while in the service, his exposure to rebel fire aggregating in all 102 days during which he was in 32 heavy engagements. After Vicksburg he was in the chase after Johnston and was in the fight at Jackson. (In the charge of the 1st Brigade, 1,070 men were in line of battle and 250 answered to their names at roll call). His regiment was detailed from the brigade to find the Pearl River Bridge, thus escaping the horrors of that charge. After aiding in the destruction of property at Jackson they returned to the Mississippi and afterwards to Natchez. The regiment was in the Meridian expedition after which they expected to be continued with Sherman, but three divisions were sent to the assistance of Banks on the Red River, including the 33d Wisconsin. It was expected that the divisions mentioned would return to Sherman for the Atlanta campaign but the falling of the river prevented. They were in the action at Fort De Russey, in reconnoissances afterward and retreated after the disaster at Sabine Cross Roads, skirmishing with guerrillas and marching from point to point and fighting the battle of Tupelo. July 14, 1864, Judge Carter sustained a sunstroke but remained with his command. (His temerity in neglecting himself was proved later, as he was obliged in after years to abandon his business and resort to heroic treatment to avert more serious consequences than death). After the fight at Tupelo he returned with the command to Memphis, went to White River after Price, who was pursued to Cape Girardeau, and Jefferson City and, finally into Indian Territory. On the Big and Little Blue Rivers, about 1,000 rebels were captured, who were taken to St. Louis, where the Judge voted for President

Lincoln. They went next to Nashville and were in the fight there, the command being in the skirmish line and capturing 279 prisoners. They were of Merriwether's command and the part taken by Judge Carter in this affair received special mention. He had been promoted to Captain on the death of his superior in front of Vicksburg, and his service in that capacity was such that his management is still the subject of comment on historical pages. After Nashville he was placed on the staff of General Moore with the rank of Captain and after the fight received the promise of a Major's commission. He was in the pursuit of Hood to Corinth and Iuka, returning to Eastport, Miss., to camp there while awaiting transportation to the Gulf, meanwhile foraging for subsistence; they had plenty of meat and small rations but no bread, and corn in the ear was issued for ten days as a substitute. Finally they reached New Orleans and went to the investment of Spanish Fort, being in the trenches there throughout the entire siege of 30 days, and there Judge Carter was commissioned Brevet Major for bravery. After the fall of Blakely his command went to Montgomery, where news of Lincoln's murder was received, which transformed the soldiers into infuriated madmen; only the persistent denials of the rebel prints prevented wholesale murder and destruction. The regiment returned to Vicksburg, where Major Carter was mustered out Aug. 9, 1865.

On resuming connection with civil life once more he prospected for business a short time and, deciding that law practice at Lancaster presented slight advantage he went to Platteville and began operations in trade, in which he was occupied five years. In 1870 he decided to follow his inclinations and again read law with his brother at Platteville, forming a partnership with him in the following

year. In the fall of 1872 he was elected District Attorney and was made his own successor in 1874. In the spring of 1878 his old difficulty overcame him and he was incapacitated for business for four years. Proper medical care completely restored his health and in 1882 he received an appointment in the land office at Madison, where he served four years. March 1, 1886, he was appointed Judge of Grant county and in the spring of 1889 was elected to the position of which he is still the incumbent. He belongs to G. A. R. Post Thomas D. Cox, named in memory of the first soldier killed at Bull Run from the company of which the Judge was a member. He was first Past Commander of the old Post at Platteville in 1867. He is a Chapter Mason, holding his connection with the Masonic bodies at Platteville.

He was married Jan. 25, 1864, while at home on recruiting service to Helen Barber, daughter of Addison and Martha Lois (Barber) Burr. Her grandfather, Aaron Burr, was born in Vermont, and was a relative of Vice President Aaron Burr. T. A. Burr, the brother of Mrs. Carter, is Postmaster at Lancaster. The children born to her and her husband are three in number. Benjamin Farrar, aged 25 years, is a druggist at St. Cloud, Minn.; William Burr, aged 18, is passing a preparatory year in the banking house of Meyer & Co., at the conclusion of which he will take a university course. Laura, aged 13 years, is the youngest and only daughter.

The portrait of Judge Carter may be found on page 490.



RICHARD CARTER, Dodgeville, Wis., District Attorney of Iowa county, member of the law firm of Reese & Carter, was born in Sussex, England, May 31, 1836. His immediate ancestry in his native

country were conspicuous for principles which made it impossible for them to exist under monarchical institutions and the family sacrificed all ties that connected it with the land of its nativity to found anew their house in a country whose civil Government afforded opportunity to enjoy the privileges of untrammelled thought and convictions. The sketch of Hon. Geo. B. Carter, which appears on another page contains the genealogical references which trace the ancestry of Captain Carter.

When he was 14 years old, the latter accompanied his parents, William and Annie (Fox) Carter, to America and was reared on the farm in Lancaster, Wisconsin, to which they went immediately on landing at the port of New York. Home ties were strong and he remained under the parental roof, aiding on the farm and engaged in obtaining an education as he best could. His abilities were marked and he became prominent as an assistant in municipal matters, acting five years before he was 25 years old as Deputy Clerk of the Court under Col. John G. Clark. With the money he earned he paid his expenses at the Platteville academy and was graduated when 24 years of age. He taught six terms of school at home and in 1860 was appointed one of the enrolling clerks of the Assembly of Wisconsin. He was in Madison when the Proclamation of the President calling for troops, dated April 15, 1861, was received and was in the assembly halls of Wisconsin when the matter was discussed on the 16th of April. As soon as the Secretary of War made his first requisition on Alexander W. Randall for a regiment, young Carter hastened to apply for a situation as military defender of the flag which had been humiliated at Sumter, and it is safe to conjecture that he was the first man in Wisconsin to make formal application to the executive for enrollment in a Wisconsin regiment. Before the Governor's office was

open on the morning of the 15th of April he called at his office and by the request of Governor Randall was detailed to go to Grant county on recruiting service, after enrolling in Company C, 2d Wisconsin Infantry. He was asked by the Governor if he could enlist a company in 10 days and he replied "that he could if the Spirit of '76 was not dead." In conjunction with others he raised two companies in five days. Before the muster of the regiment, the enlistment of three months men was discontinued and Company C re-enlisted to a man. Mr. Carter refused a commission on the ground of ignorance of military tactics and was mustered as Orderly Sergeant June 11, 1861. At the request of his colonel he was transferred to the regimental band, as he was a musician. June 20th he left the State; June 30th he first trod Virginia's soil; on the 16th of July he was equipped in full panoply of war and en route for active warfare with McDowell's command, attached to Sherman's brigade and Tyler's division. He was in the reconnoissance at Blackburn's Ford and fought at Bull Run, the first gun of the first battle of the rebellion—a 32-pounder—being fired directly in front of his division. Sergeant Carter was with a squad deployed in front of the brigade hospital when Robert Stevenson, bearing the regimental colors, approached unarmed and alone, pressed by rebel cavalry, sturdily refusing to furl the flag; the color bearer had been wounded and the guard dispersed, when Stevenson rescued the banner; seeing the situation, the hot current in their veins fired to fever heat by the experiences of the day, the two Carters, Richard and George, sprang forward and, joining Stevenson, rallied about 60 men, mostly from the 2d Wisconsin to the support of the flag which they triumphantly conveyed to Fort Corcoran. It was a gallant deed and Wisconsin will forever keep green the

memories of the actors therein. During the retreat to Centerville, Sergeant Carter twice turned over the force to commissioned officers, one of whom disbanded them, but Sergeant Carter again formed them into military array and they reached Centerville in good order. In November the Order abolishing regimental bands was issued and Mr. Carter returned home.

March 21, 1862, he went to Washington to re-enlist and enrolled in the 5th Wisconsin and received the appointment of Quarter-Master's Sergeant, the Quarter Master being his former chief, John G. Clark. He joined the regiment at Flint Hill, Va., and was thereafter a part of all its history until he was appointed Assistant Quarter Master, U. S. V., in May, 1864. He was with his command in the activities prior to going to the Peninsula, fought at Young's Mills and Lee's Mills, chased the rebels to Williamsburg and fought in that most brilliant action. He went next to the Chickahominy and survived the disasters of Golden's Farm, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill and the worse horrors of the malaria which destroyed one of the finest armies on record. August 16th he started to the relief of General Pope, and after several movements went to Maryland to fight at Crampton's Gap September 14th. He was under fire at Antietam, and on the first day of November following, Sergeant Carter was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant to date from October 1st. He was soon after seized with illness so severe that he could neither report nor cause his condition to be reported, and he was tried by military commission, General Torbert, President, for absence without leave, to receive honorable acquittal on stating the facts, the whole misunderstanding growing out of an error in a regimental report. March 10th, 1863, he joined his command, and, April

28th went to the Rappahannock, the regiment having been assigned to the "Light Division" whose style indicates the service for which it was designed. In the charge on Marye's Heights, Lieutenant Carter was one of the first to fall with a musket ball in his hip and was conveyed to hospital whence he returned May 9th to his command, his company being without an officer. May 12th he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of his company and resumed active military duty about the 1st of June. Connected with the 3d Brigade, 1st Division and 6th Corps the 5th started June 9th to cross the Rappahannock and on the 13th the forward movement towards Gettysburg began, the 5th arriving on that historic field on the 2d of July to take immediate position for action. Lieutenant Carter was constantly under fire throughout the remainder of the battle and was afterwards in pursuit of Lee, engaging in several skirmishes with the rear guard of the rebel command. He was in unremitting activities, marching, skirmishing, performing all varieties of duty pertaining to his office and as a soldier until July 28th, when he went to Washington under orders to place himself under medical treatment of which he was sorely in need, his condition being serious because of his neglect and self-enforced remaining with his command through the severities of the campaigns after being wounded. He did not rejoin his regiment until the middle of October, meanwhile receiving leave of absence for 30 days. In November he was in the activities on the Rappahannock and was afterwards in winter quarters until the military movements commenced in the spring, leaving camp May 1th to participate in the Battle of the Wilderness, where the regiment gallantly checked the rebels, holding them until relief came. About the 7th, prior to Spottsylvania, Lieutenant Carter was again obliged to suc-

cumb to illness, hemorrhage of the lungs and intermittent fever, with anasarca having supervened, and he was sent to Emory hospital at Washington. His appointment as Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, was before the U. S. Senate for confirmation, on which action was taken by that Body May 19th and he reported to Quartermaster General M. C. Meigs for assignment on receiving a letter of instructions from the War Department about June 25th. July 5th, Special Order No. 227, directing Captain Richard Carter, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to report by letter, to the Commanding General, and in person to the Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Cumberland, for assignment to duty was issued over the signature of E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General, with which Captain Carter immediately complied, reporting to Major-General Thomas, Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, who issued Special Field Order No. 192 instructing Captain Carter to relieve Captain Whitehead as forage officer at Chattanooga, the order bearing date July 14th. In compliance Captain Carter reported to C. K. Smith, Chief A. Q. M. at Chattanooga and assumed the duties of the position, which he discharged until May, 1865, when he was assigned to duty as Acting Chief Q. M., Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi, on Major General J. H. Wilson's staff at Macon, Ga., where he received orders to return to Wisconsin to await final disposition of his connection with the military affairs of the United States, which occurred Oct. 20, 1865. Meanwhile he was in constant activity on the staffs of General Thomas, General Wilson and General Steadman, his credentials in the shape of Special Orders for the performance of arduous and responsible duties, manifesting the esteem and confidence rested in him by the superior officials of the branch of the army to which he

belonged, and it is matter of regret that the restrictions of a volume of this character preclude the transcription of the mass of official correspondence preserved by Captain Carter as it is, beside being important in its historical relations, most valuable as an exponent of the character of Captain Carter, to which this meager outline is in no sense adequate. His service with the Army of the Potomac is abstracted from the report of the same he was required to make on acceding to his appointment as A. Q. M. of Volunteers, and it may be stated by an impartial biographer that a more modest and unassuming recital of his own heroism was never transmitted to the authorities by a candidate for advancement. But one fact was glaringly patent—he was never withheld from duty by personal considerations, whether of illness or advantage, and at that date—the spring of 1864—the value of every man in a responsible position was thoroughly comprehended and appreciated by the Department, and this is particularly true of the adjuncts of the Army of the West, as it may almost be called from the proportion of Western soldiers.

Nov. 6, 1865, Captain Carter reported from Platteville, Wis., to General Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army at Washington and, on Nov. 27, 1865, his relation with the army terminated.

After returning to Platteville, Captain Carter was seriously ill for three months but, on resuming connection with the affairs of civil life, his efficiency as a municipal officer was again recognized in his appointment as Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue, in June, 1866. About the same date he was admitted to practice at the Bar of Wisconsin and formed a partnership with Colonel J. E. Gurley, the relation being dissolved after two years, after which Captain Carter did not resume active connec-

tion with legal business until 1871, devoting his time to the duties of his office. In the year named he located at Dodgeville and has since been engaged in legal practice associated with S. W. Reese. In the fall of 1888 he was elected District Attorney, running flatteringly in advance of his ticket. He has served several years as Village Attorney and in other local offices.

He was married Jan. 25, 1865, to Lizzie M., daughter of Hon. S. O. Paine, who died Sept. 17, 1874, leaving a daughter, now Mrs. Emma C. Marks of Dodgeville. Captain Carter was again married to Mary, daughter of William and Mary Ford, Oct. 22, 1875. Two children have been born to them; viz.: Mertie, born March 27, 1877 and died Sept. 17, 1877 and William Ford, born Jan. 29, 1879.

Captain Carter is Commander of Post No. 109 in 1889, which position he has held since the organization with the exception of two terms. He is one of the oldest in his connection with the Order of Odd Fellows in this locality, has been A. Q. M. General of the G. A. R. Department of Wisconsin, and served in 1888 as National Aid, G. A. R. He belongs to Chapter No. 2, Royal Arch Masons at Platteville and also to the Blue Lodge at Dodgeville. One of his trophies is the charm of a Chapter Mason made from a silver half dollar taken from the money of Jeff Davis which he obtained by replacing its value. He is Secretary of the 5th Wisconsin Veteran's Association and a member of the S. W. Soldiers' Association; he has been Court Commissioner since 1879.

It might be within the province of a writer placing on record a word picture of a man and his relations to his generation, to add comments drawn from the story of his usefulness and distinguished character but such would be wholly inconsistent with his nature and it is best that those who will keep his remembrance fresh

should form for themselves an estimate of him through a simple statement of his life work.

Captain Carter's portrait appears on page 190.



ADELBERT E. BLEEKMAN, La Crosse, Wis., an attorney and member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born March 26, 1816, in Salisbury, Herkimer Co., New York. In the paternal line he belongs to Holland stock and on the mother's side is of German lineage. His great grandfather, Daniel Bleekman, a Hollander, located in Connecticut, near Stratford and belonged to a community of loyalists. About the time of the Revolution they erected a liberty pole for the stars and stripes and made wrought nails and drove into the pole to prevent the British from cutting it down or climbing it to haul down the flag. He fought all through the Revolutionary war and his son, Ebenezer B., was in the war of 1812 and fought at Sackett's Harbor. Daniel Bleekman was with Ethan Allen when he demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga "in the name of the Great Jehovah and Continental Congress" and averred all his life that Allen added his Maker's name spelled with three letters, to his demand. Warren Bleekman, father of A. E. Bleekman, was born Dec. 14, 1816, at Stratford, Fulton Co., New York, and died Sep. 7, 1865, at La Fayette, Ohio; Amanda, his wife, was born in February, 1826, at Salisbury, N. Y., and died Feb. 7, 1857, at the same place as her husband. The latter was a Democrat until the formation of the Republican party, which he joined. Four children were included in the family, Mr. Bleekman being the oldest; Herbert E., Ernest L. and Mary were the others. In 1850 the family went to Ohio, where the son attended schools

of various grades until he became a soldier. He enlisted Feb. 24, 1864, and was assigned to Company A, 2d Ohio Cavalry at Akron. Soon after he was seized with measles and sent home. The regiment was home on veteran furlough and he went to Annapolis, Md., in April and thence to camp at Washington. May 1st they started for the Rapidan, crossed, and entered at once into the Campaign of the Wilderness, May 5th, having been assigned to Burnside's 9th Army Corps. After fighting on the right from morning till night they went to take the same position at Spottsylvania, after which the 2d Cavalry skirmished and performed cavalry service, occasionally having a brush with the cavalry of Wade Hampton's command. The regiment belonged to the 3d Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac and fought at Hanover C. H., May 31, 1864, going thence to fight at Ashland Station. At the former place the fight was in a valley across a plowed field. The Union troops charged from dead furrow to dead furrow and up the hill where the rebels were posted, routed and followed them to Ashland the next day, where they were met by troops from Richmond and defeated, and they were piloted back to the Union lines in the night time by colored men. (Mr. Bleekman relates of the incident which caused the dispatch of Grant "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer," that Meade advised Grant to retreat after the battle of the Wilderness which cost 10,000 men, "the flower of the Army of the Potomac." The report spreading through the army caused great depression until Grant's reply was made known when the enthusiasm knew no bounds. It shows that the Union soldiers knew every situation as well as the leaders and they knew that war must be pressed to the issue, if the integrity of the Union should be preserved and the sacrifices of the soldiers not be in vain.)

Mr. Bleekman was in the fight at Malvern Hill, fighting dismounted and fell back to Harrison's Landing. June 22d, Wilson and Kautz started on their raid, passed around Petersburg, went below Richmond and engaged in a terrific work of destruction on the Danville and Welton roads. They went into North Carolina and on their return were cut off by rebel cavalry with great loss. (See Statistical History of June 22d, page 105). They lost their equipments of every kind except their small arms and were obliged to abandon several hundred contrabands to the mercy of the rebels, who made a Fort Pillow experience of it to the poor blacks. Mr. Bleekman was injured in the leg during the retreat, was sent to City Point and thence to Washington and received a furlough. At one time amputation was considered by his medical adviser, but he strenuously refused. He was at home 45 days during the second election of Lincoln, and on his return to his regiment was sent to hospital and remained until mustered out, June 30, 1865.

On returning home he went to school until his father's death, when he went to Little Falls, Herkimer county, and attended the Academy and afterwards the Albert college at Belleville, Ontario, returning to New York in the fall of 1868 and in March, 1869, located at Tomah, Wis., where he engaged in teaching two years, meanwhile studying law. In September, 1870, he was admitted to practice, and in July, 1871, opened his business as an attorney at Tomah. In the fall of 1872 he was elected to the Assembly of Wisconsin and in 1873 to the Senate of that Body. At the close of his term as Senator he went to Sparta, where he resided and practiced law until 1876 when he was elected District Attorney of the county, serving one term and then continuing the practice of his profession until August, 1886, the date of his removal to La Crosse. Since his location

there he has founded a popular and lucrative business as an attorney.

He was married in October, 1868, to Eliza, daughter of Timothy and Tirzah Farham of Belleville, Ont. One child named William E. was born to them. The wife died in April, 1875, of consumption at her father's home in Canada. Aug. 24th, 1876, Mr. Bleekman was married to Alice, daughter of Harvey and Maria (Whiton) Bush, and their children were named Katie, (deceased) Adelbert E and Ruth. Mr. Bleekman is a member of the Orders of Odd Fellows and Masonry, and he has served as Commander of his Post at Sparta, and in other responsible positions. Mr. Bleekman is a marked representative of the blood and spirit which founded and preserved the Nation.



JAMES LEE, Racine, Wis., was born April 21, 1836, in Lancashire, England, and is the son of James and Alice (Bridge) Lee. His father was a farmer in his native country and emigrated on the ship Emblem to the United States, arriving in New York May 3, 1842. He located in Paterson, New Jersey, and in June, 1847, removed to Racine. The father took a claim on the school section including 160 acres, which he relinquished in 1851, the land coming into market at that date and he sold it on account of the high price. He removed to Caledonia, in Columbia county, where he bought 80 acres, built his house and other farm buildings and remained there until the fall of 1863. He sold the farm with the intention of going to New Zealand, but, on arrival in old England, he heard reports unfavorable to that locality and returned to the United States, locating a second time in Paterson, N. J., where he was employed in Rogers' Locomotive Works, removing later to Gentry

Co., Mo. Two years after he returned to his former situation in Paterson, whence he came to Wisconsin, and is living with his son Gabriel at Merrimack, Sauk county. The mother died July 17, 1881. The son is the youngest of nine children, and besides himself only Elizabeth, Alice and Gabriel are living. James remained on his father's farm until he was 23 years of age engaged in obtaining his education and assisting on the farm. He accompanied his parents to Caledonia and remained at home until his marriage. He operated after that event as a farmer until he entered the army. Aug. 11, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 23d Wisconsin Infantry and went to Cincinnati September 15th, where the rebel leaders were worrying the inhabitants, and he moved with his command through the remainder of September, October and November to various points in the discharge of military duty, and in trying to look after Bragg and Morgan. About holidays they joined the command of Sherman preparatory to proceeding to Vicksburg. When the troops were organized for the campaign, the 23d was assigned to the 1st Brigade, General Burbridge, 10th Division, General A. J. Smith, 13th Corps, General John A. McClernand. They embarked at Memphis, landed at Milliken's Bend, went west and destroyed rebel property, after which they went to the Yazoo River and Sherman endeavored to make the attack from that point but was compelled to abandon the plan, his troops having fought at Haines' Bluff, which was the first fight in which Mr. Lee was engaged. Pemberton commanded the rebels, who drove the Union troops and forced them to return to Milliken's Bend. About a week later they fought at Arkansas Post, which was one of the most satisfactory actions in which the regiment engaged, the rebels surrendering with the loss of 6,000 prisoners and their entire armament

and stores. Another return was made to Milliken's Bend and they went thence to Greenville and afterward to Cypress Bend in February, 1863, under orders to drive out the rebels, who had taken a position with artillery to intercept the transports on the river. They captured more prisoners and drove the remainder into the interior, crossing the river by wading up to their necks in water, the bridge having been burned. They remained at Milliken's Bend, which was headquarters for several expeditions in which Mr. Lee assisted until March, when the malaria and exposure to the miasma of the Mississippi swamps did their work and he went to the hospital sick with fever. He was sent to Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, where he remained until August. While he was convalescing he received a dispatch that his wife was dangerously ill and that he must hasten home to see her. He obtained a furlough and reached home to find his wife in her grave, a child of 18 months motherless and seven of his wife's brothers and sisters ill; within five weeks they were all dead. His parents were disheartened over the condition of things and determined to fulfil a former purpose and go to New Zealand. The situation in which he found himself was most distressing. He was without means, and his mother, his sole dependence and that of his child, was to leave him in a strange land and about to put thousands of miles and two thirds of the earth between him and his last friend. All urged his departure with them, and, broken in health, despairing and widowed, he consented. He accompanied his parents to England, where their purpose was changed by the evil reports of the country where they proposed to go, and after two years they returned to Paterson, New Jersey. He remained in that city until his return to Wisconsin in 1867, and he went for a time to Union Grove, Racine county, and

worked as a carpenter. In 1874 he removed to Racine and has been employed at his trade with the Pease Manufacturing Company. He was married Oct. 4, 1859, to Sarah Jane, daughter of William and Susan (Cochrane) Sample and they had one child—Susan Lillie, who died in Philadelphia when two years old. The mother died in 1863, and Mr. Lee contracted a second marriage, Sept. 19, 1875, with Lucy Ann Potter. Mr. Lee is a member of the Baptist Church.

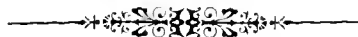


JOHN J. VALENTINE, Waukesha, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 19, was born Aug. 9, 1822, in North Carolina and is the son of Shadrach and Margaret Valentine. He removed with his parents to Ohio when he was 10 years old and grew to manhood in the Buckeye State, engaged in various callings to earn an honest livelihood. He came to Wisconsin in 1846. He understood the cause of the civil war and watched its progress from the beginning with all the interest of a man whose race was involved, but who was excluded from the ranks on account of his color. When the call was issued for colored troops he enlisted in the 49th Wisconsin Infantry and went to Nashville, where he was transferred to the 17th U. S. C. Infantry, and assigned to Company I, which was mustered into service at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 12, 1863. There Mr. Valentine enlisted in February, 1864 and was in his first battle at Nashville where the regiment acquitted itself with distinguished bravery in the brigade of General Steadman.

Afterwards, he was at Nashville until final muster out, Feb. 15, 1866, and performed military duty until discharged. At the close of the war he returned to Jamesville, Wis., where he resided until 1872, when he removed to Waukesha and established a restaurant. He

has since conducted a well regulated and popular establishment.

He was married in November, 1845, to Louisa J. Manly of Columbus, Ohio, and their surviving children are named Arthur, Reese and Nellie C. Two children are not living.



FRANK KELLEY, Menomonie, Wis., Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 58, in 1889, was born in 1845, in Albany, New York, whither his parents, John and Mary (Smith) Kelley, emigrated from Ireland in 1838; they were natives of County Down and were married on the "Green Isle." Their family included six children, named Arthur (deceased), Mary, James, Frank, John (County Judge of Dunn county), and Thomas. Within ten years after their arrival in America, they went to Milwaukee and afterwards to Waukesha county, and after some years moved to Illinois. In 1859 the father fixed his residence at Menomonie, where he purchased a farm, on which he still lives. His wife died in Milwaukee county.

The first important event in the life of the son was his enlistment April 23, 1861, in Company K, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, Captain William Evans, for three years. After a month at Camp Randall he accompanied his regiment to Washington to Camp Kalorama, crossed the Chain Bridge September 3d, was transferred from King's Wisconsin Brigade to Hancock's with the 43d New York, 49th Pennsylvania and 6th Maine, and engaged in military duty until spring, when the brigade went on the Manassas campaign to march back to Alexandria and thence to the siege of Yorktown; followed the fleeing enemy and skirmished until the battle of Williamsburg; distinguished themselves in that action and went next to the

Chickabominy campaign and fought in the battle of Golden's Farm, June 28th. On the 29th began McClellan's "change of base," and the 5th was under fire at Savage Station, at White Oak Swamp and Malvern Hill, going to Harrison's Landing July 4th and started for Alexandria August 16th. The regiment was ordered to Bull Run, but arrived after the battle, and went next to check the progress of Lee into Maryland, participating in the actions at Crampton's Gap and was under fire at Antietam. The next movement of the regiment was to the Rappahannock campaign and it was in support of batteries during the action at Fredericksburg. After withdrawal, the regiment, with others, was organized in the spring into the "Light Division," and in April went again to the Rappahannock campaign, engaging in skirmishing until the assault on Marye's Heights, May 3d, which was one of the marked movements of the war. (See sketch of Charles Knutson.) The command was in the fight at Salem Heights, crossed the Rappahannock to Belle Plain, and when Lee commenced his movement into Pennsylvania, in the 6th Corps, (the "Light Division" having been broken up) the 5th commenced a march which terminated on the field of Gettysburg, the regiment taking position on the left, and the next morning moving to and holding Little Round Top; and it was in the pursuit on the 4th, going to Warrenton after capturing the wounded rebels left on the field. From camp at Warrenton the 5th went to New York to aid in suppressing the draft riots, Company K being stationed on Governor's Island and in the city, and afterwards going to Albany, and thence, after several weeks, to Goshen, Orange county, returning to Governor's Island and to the Army of the Potomac to again go into a campaign on the Rappahannock, making a charge on the forts at Rappahannock Station, November 7th, the assault

being a triumph under General Russell's management. They moved on the double quick, but on the way it was discovered that their guns were not loaded nor bayonets fixed, as the order forward was an entire surprise, and they stopped under a tremendous fire from the rebels to prepare for action. But the works were taken with nine guns and 2,000 prisoners. It is Mr. Kelley's opinion that if the charge had been made immediately, without the conference of Sedgwick and Russell, they would have taken Lee and his whole staff, so unexpected was the movement by the rebels. The rebel chief had just inspected the works and was plainly seen by the men on his white horse, but his identity was not known until afterwards. The engineers pronouncing the forts impregnable, the chief waited to see what the "Yanks" would do, and he found out. The regiment went next to Brandy Station after the rebels and was in the vain fight known as Mine Run, in November. The first activities in the spring in which the regiment participated are known as the campaign of the Wilderness and Mr. Kelley fought on the 5th, 6th and 7th of May, went thence to fight at Spottsylvania on the 8th, 9th and 10th, the regiment on the last day being on the skirmish line and charging Lee's center about nightfall. The charge was not supported and they fell back after accomplishing a practical victory, the rebels running and many being captured, together with guns. If this movement had been sustained it is probable Lee's army would have been divided and the action on the 12th wholly prevented. The division fought all day in what is known as the "Bloody Angle," where the noted tree was cut down and which Mr. Kelley saw on the left of the column. The regiment skirmished constantly until the action at Cold Harbor, June 1st, and Mr. Kelley was wounded, a bullet passing through his

right jaw and another lodging in his shoulder. He went from field hospital to West Philadelphia hospital and thence to Harvey hospital at Madison. About the middle of September he joined his command at Winchester and was in charge of the picket line on the morning of the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; the evening before Sheridan and staff passed them, receiving a salute from the pickets. About daylight Mr. Kelley heard the first shot of the action about 15 miles away and located it according to his best belief; soon after the cannonading commenced and he detailed a picket to go to Winchester, a mile distant, to notify the Post Commander, who paid no attention to the message, but a second message received attention and Mr. Kelley received orders not to allow a straggler or train to pass his lines. Four weeks later the regiment went to the trenches at Petersburg, remaining until the spring of 1865, fighting February 5th at Hatcher's Run and skirmishing March 25th. The corps made the assault April 2d, passed through the abandoned lines to South Side railroad, fought at "Little Sailors' Creek" after the pursuit and on the 7th, and lost 79 men in the charge. The 5th followed to Appomattox, went thence to Danville to proceed to Sherman's aid and thence to Richmond, Washington and Madison, the war being ended, and the 6th Corps having had a single review. Mr. Kelley was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of his company June 9, 1865. When the command was reorganized in the spring of 1864, the decimated 10 companies were organized into three and received seven new ones from Wisconsin, Mr. Kelley being placed in Company A, composed of H, K and A companies.

He has since been a resident of Menomonie and passed a few years in various employments including his present occupation as a manufacturer of brick, and he is now acting as the

Superintendent of the Menomonie Pressed Brick Co. He was married at Menomonie in 1880, to Mary, daughter of Jacob and Clara (Knoops) Springwood. A child born to them who was named James Sedgwick died young; Frank W. and Florence May, born April 25, 1890, still survive. Mr. Kelley is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the A. O. U. W. His brother James enlisted in April, 1861, in the Prescott Guards, (assigned to the 6th Wisconsin as Company B), and fought with the Iron Brigade at Gettysburg, where he received a fatal wound and died July 21st at Gettysburg; he was about 20 years old and is buried in the National Cemetery.

Mr. Kelley is a Republican and in 1890 is a member of the City Council at Menomonie.



JAMES H. JOHNSON, Lake Geneva, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 27, was born Feb. 9, 1845. In 1847, his parents, Charles A. and Charlotte (Hacker) Johnson, who were reared and married in the town of Bude in Cornwall, England, emigrated to America with two children—James H. and John. The latter is now living in the State of New York. Four children of thirteen born to them now survive: Charles is a clothier in Port Hope, Ontario, Canada; Mrs. Celestia Hollis is a resident of Mt. Holyoke, Mass. The family landed at Quebec and located at Port Hope, removing thence to Buffalo, N. Y., where the parents passed the remainder of their lives. The father was a sailor and was employed on the schooner Iowa, when he lost his life by drowning in November, 1855. The mother died at Buffalo in September, 1862.

Mr. Johnson obtained his education in Buffalo and in the very first days of the war, when he was sixteen years old, enlisted, but the

authority of his mother prevented his being mustered; but before he was seventeen he enrolled in Company A, 31st New York Infantry in January, 1862, with Captain Daniels. From the camp of rendezvous the regiment went to Alexandria and was stationed near the Independent (Lincoln) Cavalry, and in the spring was in the onward movement from Manassas. After that campaign they went to Yorktown and West Point and thence to fight in the battles of the Chickahominy, and Mr. Johnson was in the fight at Mechanicsville, June 26th, Cold Harbor on the 27th, Savage Station on the 29th, White Oak Swamp on the 30th, and Malvern Hill, July 1st. After the retreat to Harrison's Landing, Mr. Johnson was taken sick and passed six weeks in hospital in Philadelphia, rejoining his regiment at Alexandria, and in September was again in the advance after Lee into Maryland, making a forced march to fight at South Mountain, September 14th and at Antietam or Sharpsburg on the 17th. After McClellan was superseded by Burnside, Mr. Johnson was with the latter commander at Fredericksburg and stayed in winter quarters until summoned to the attempt on the Rappahannock known as the "Mud Campaign"; his first action in the spring was in the second battle of Fredericksburg, May 31, 1863, he was mustered out and returned home. June 20, 1863, he re-enlisted in his old command and was in rendezvous at Staten Island when the draft riots in the city of New York called for all the troops within reach of the authorities. Between the 13th and 15th of July, more than a thousand rioters were killed in the city and among the wounded Union soldiers was Mr. Johnson. He was in one of the city hospitals 19 days, and on recovery found the 31st New York had consolidated with the 5th New York, its identity being merged in that of the latter regiment,

and he went to Washington as a member of the 5th New York. He performed guard and picket duty in Alexandria and as train escort during the winter of 1863-4. In the spring he went with Grant from Culpeper C. H., and fought May 5th, 6th and 7th in the battles of the Wilderness. On the 8th he was in action at Spottsylvania and towards the last of the month on the North and South Anna Rivers. From the 1st to the 12th of June he was in the fights at Cold Harbor and went to Petersburg where he was in the siege until he was in the three days' fight on the Weldon railroad. He was captured August 19th and taken to an island in the Appomattox River and, after three days without food, went to Libby. He went thence to Belle Isle and afterwards was transferred to Salisbury where he passed the winter of 1864-5. So often has the story of prison life been told that it hardly requires elaboration on these pages, but let it be remembered that Belle Isle prison was a space of six acres inhabited by more than 10,000 human beings in every possible stage of distress; they had no shade in summer and no protection in winter, except such as is not worth naming. Whatever a man possessed of value or comfort was taken from him in the most brutal manner. While the English language endures, the testimony of Albert D. Richardson and J. D. Browne, who were prisoners at Salisbury, will stand against the horrible conditions and usage of the Northern Patriots by Southern rebels, at Salisbury. And it is safe to predict that such another throng of human creatures will never again pass in procession as marched to Wilmington in the spring of 1865. Not one stood upright; not one had a hat or shoes; not one but was in rags that scarcely deserved even the poor dignity of even that poor name; not one but represented starvation, freezing and

suffering such as none but men who suffered in so righteous a cause could have survived. After recruiting at Wilmington until able to endure the trip, Mr. Johnson went to Parole Camp at Annapolis and he was well enough to take place with his regiment in the Review, after which the 5th New York went to Hart's Island in New York Harbor, where he was discharged Aug. 5, 1865, under General Order 77; and he was mustered out as Sergeant of Company C.

He returned to Buffalo and soon after engaged in his father's vocation which was for many years his profession on the large lakes. About 1877 he removed to Lake Geneva, on which he has since been occupied and he is the owner of a boat which plies on the waters of that famed lake. He has been for seven years the captain of a boat on the same lake, from which he derives his title, being known far and wide as "Captain Johnson." His step-father, John L. Tift, was an enlisted man in the 43d New York Infantry and was wounded at the first Fredericksburg, dying in a hospital at Washington from his injuries. Captain Johnson was married Oct. 14, 1868, to Rebecca M., daughter of Leonard and Mary (Thompson) Hudson. Mrs. Johnson is a native of England and came to America while a young girl. She is the mother of two children, named George H. and Leona May.



DAVID E. MILES, Chippewa Falls, Wis., enlisted Nov. 7, 1861, at Galesburg, Ill., in Company E, 57th Illinois Infantry, and went into active service soon after. He drilled in rendezvous and camp, went to Cairo and Donelson, and soon after served with the regiment in Northern Kentucky and Tennessee; engaged in the siege of Corinth and the battle of Corinth, October 3d

and 4th. On the last day he received a severe wound and went from the field hospital to regimental hospital and was discharged, after spending five weary months under medical care in hospital, March, 1863, under surgeon's certificate of disability for further military service.

He returned to Mercer county, Illinois, where he recuperated his health, and in 1863 moved to Chippewa Falls and engaged in the lumber business, which he has since conducted.



LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, Madison, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 11. The underlying principle of all success is effort; and it is a noble comment on human character in the abstract, that its best samples possess the modesty and humility of spirit to make frank declaration of the value of the necessity which awakens energy and arouses to action. The inherent nobility of labor is proven by the fact that work develops a love for effort of which the career of him whose name honors this page affords an evidence whose worth to the generations of the future cannot be estimated. In every sphere of life General Fairchild has recognized his relations to the work of the world. His uplifted head; his serene face, whose lines are marked by the disciplined spirit; his calm eyes, reflecting an inner light which tells of prescience and almost unerring judgment; his figure, bearing the "similitude" of a man; his empty sleeve with its message of sacrifice—all bear witness to the singleness of spirit with which he has served in his place. What he has accomplished testifies to the quality of his abilities. He is an inseparable part of the history of Wisconsin, which he helped to make in its most important phases, and, better than all, he is the object of unequal-

ified love and devotion from the sons of the Badger State.

Lucius Fairchild is the third son of Jairus Cassius and Sally (Blair) Fairchild, the former a native of the State of New York, and the latter a daughter of New England, representing one of the best strains in our composite Nationality—the Scotch-Irish. She transmitted to her sons the traits she inherited from her sturdy, upright, conscientious and brainy forebears, and, when fratricidal conflict threatened the Union, three of them hastened to support its standard. Lucius was born on the 30th anniversary of the birth of his father—Dec. 27, 1831, in Kent, Portage Co., Ohio, in which State his parents were married. They removed in 1833 to Cleveland and later to Wisconsin, and arrived at Madison June 8, 1846. Their son obtained his elementary education in Cleveland and afterwards attended an academy at Twinsburg, Ohio, becoming a student at Carroll College, Waukesha, after coming to Wisconsin.

When the gold excitement in California aroused the budding energies of the ambitious youth of that period, Lucius Fairchild solicited his parents' consent to accompany a party across the plains in 1849 and in March, equipped with a reliable ox team and horse and necessities, he started for the Pacific slope. He experienced all the rigors of such a trip and passed hours in reflection and in scanning such plans as crossed the imagination of a hopeful, fearless youth, braving untried paths in more than one sense. He worked five years in the mines and for a time in other avenues of labor which circumstances opened to him and considers this the formative period of his life. He reaped the benefit of unflagging effort and in six years returned East with substantial results, among which was his share of the proceeds from the sale of 700 bushels of wheat raised on

a claim held by him and his associates in the Scott valley, and which he sold for seven dollars a bushel, the location being 160 miles from a wagon road, southward.

The public life of General Fairchild had its beginning in California. His abilities and understanding of public questions had been prominent in that locality and suggested him as a delegate to a gubernatorial convention in 1853 and, although the distance from his location in Siskiyou county was something appalling, he only saw a duty to be discharged and placed his "store clothes" and other valuables on a mule and set forth. The beast lost his foothold, tumbled down a bluff and the belongings of young Fairchild disappeared with him. At Shasta City he took the stage for his destination and took his seat in the convention in the dignity of shirt sleeves and with almost empty pockets.

He returned to Madison in 1855 and resumed his interest in the affairs of the State. In 1858 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court of Dane county and when his term of office expired he was fitted for the profession of an attorney and was admitted to the Bar of Wisconsin in 1860. When the "Governor's Guards" were organized at Madison he entered the ranks as a private and when the emergencies of April, 1861, summoned the military companies of the State to the front, the organization was one of the first which was authorized by Governor Randall to fill its ranks and was assigned to the 1st Wisconsin Infantry as Company K. He was offered the lieutenant-colonelcy but declined and was elected Captain of Company K and went to the scenes of activity in that capacity. He fought at Falling Waters, the first action in which Wisconsin troops were engaged—July 2d—and in August following received from President Lincoln an appointment as Captain in the 16th U. S. Regulars.

About the same time Governor Randall commissioned him a Major in the 2d Wisconsin Infantry, both of which he accepted and received leave of absence from the regular army to serve with the Wisconsin regiment, this being the first instance in the war in which such an incident occurred. He was tendered the colonelcy of another Wisconsin regiment, which he declined and, not long after, was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d. He was acting Colonel much of the time, Colonel O'Connor being in precarious health and his regiment, which acquired a high degree of discipline and drill, was brigaded with the 6th and 7th Wisconsin and the 19th Indiana, forming an organization which became famous for its exploits. It became a part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps and participated in the heaviest service of the Army of the Potomac. Lieutenant-Colonel Fairchild was in the activities of the Manassas campaign and in those along the Rappahannock in 1862 and after the failure to cut off the retreat of Stonewall Jackson from the valley of the Shenandoah, the command went in July to a reconnaissance, marching nearly 100 miles. The 2d was engaged in a cavalry skirmish August 5th, in which they aided in the repulse of the cavalry of Stewart. Almost without rest they marched in the retreat of Pope after Cedar Mountain and skirmished at Beverly Ford on the Rappahannock and, eight days later, at Sulphur Springs. August 28th, between Gainesville and Centerville, the brigade had a fight of more than an hour in single handed conflict with Jackson's forces, contending with superior numbers, the 2d losing its colonel. Col. Fairchild's horse was killed under him and the regiment lost 297 men. This was the christening of "The Iron Brigade." The 2d Wisconsin and the 7th Wisconsin regiments were consolidated under Fairchild, all other

field officers being dead or injured, and fought together as one regiment during the second day at Bull Run. The 2d Wisconsin covered the retreat from the battle field. Fairchild was the last man of the last regiment to leave the field. His commission as Colonel of the 2d, dated August 30th. He was with his command at South Mountain, September 14th, but was ill subsequently and unable to go to the field of Antietam until nearly at the close of the contest on the 17th. December 12th, and for several days afterward, Colonel Fairchild led his men in the fruitless action at Fredericksburg and in January, his regiment acted such part as the situation permitted in the "Mud Campaign." He conducted two expeditions, respectively in February and March, into the domains of the rebels in pursuit of whatever might constitute or be applied as "sinews of war" and was successful in both trips down the Potomac. He was in the charge at Fitzhugh's Crossing and after the pontoon bridges were laid, pressed on to Chancellorsville, where he was made a staff officer of General Wadsworth, Division Commander. The 2d regiment participated in the subsequent movements of the brigade, making the heavy marches in the effort to keep abreast of Lee in his invasion of the North. Colonel Fairchild was with his men in the first day's fight at Gettysburg. Early in the action, while fighting in MePherson's woods near Willoughby Run, the Lieutenant Colonel received a mortal wound and Colonel Fairchild was hit by a bullet in his left arm, which shattered it and made amputation necessary. As he rode back he encountered some of his men, and serious as his own injury was, he paused to inquire concerning theirs. He went to the Seminary and afterwards to the residence of Rev. Dr. Schaffer, where he was tenderly and effectively cared for. As soon as sufficiently recovered, he re-

turned to Madison, cherishing the intention of resuming his connection with the active work of the war as soon as he should be sufficiently recruited. He had been appointed Brigadier General and his whole interest and desire was to remain in the army. But his friends urged his acceptance of the nomination to the place of Secretary of State of Wisconsin which had been made by the Union convention and he reluctantly yielded, succeeding to the post in 1864. In 1865, after a service which justified the opinions of his constituency, he was nominated unanimously for Governor by the Republican convention, and elected by a majority of nearly 10,000. In 1867 and in 1869 he was re-elected, being, at that date the first who had been called to the position of chief executive of the Badger State three successive terms. In December, 1872, he was made consul to Liverpool and in the discharge of the duties of one of the most important of foreign missions he signalized himself as a citizen of the United States. He remained there until 1878 when he was made Consul General to Paris and, in 1880 succeeded James Russell Lowell as Minister to Spain. While at Madrid he represented his Government in International Congress which arranged the international relations with Morocco. In March, 1881, he resigned his ministry for reasons which were as commendatory as any act of his official career—his family's claims and the interest of his children. But the Government detained him at Madrid until December and he did not reach Madison until March, 1882, where he was cordially received by his friends and neighbors.

A meager outline of his service as a soldier has been given. It would be wholly inadequate, if these pages did not contain so many records from which he, in his connection with the 2d Wisconsin and the Iron Brigade, is wholly inseparable. All the annals of that

famed organization, from Manassas to Gettysburg, testify of him.

As a statesman his record is what a representative citizen of a Republic would desire. Patriotic, public-spirited, and single-hearted, he brought the best attributes of the best quality of manhood to the emergencies of his position and faithfully fulfilled every obligation devolving on him. The best interests of the State were always the object of his thoughtful solicitude and he conducted affairs with a judgment and prescience adequate to the situation. No mistaken course, leaving irreparable consequences to handicap a successor in office marked his way; no stain rests on his official career to becloud his memory when he shall have become only a memory and, when the generations of the coming days ask of history who achieved the glorious record of Wisconsin and who carved her name high on the roll of patriotism and fidelity to the Nation, in that day the name of Brigadier-General Lucius Fairchild will be a peon on the lips of young men and old.

He was a charter member of the first G. A. R. Post organized in Wisconsin in 1865. Since then he has been prominent in connection therewith, and such was his influence and manifest usefulness to the Order that he was, in January, 1886, made Commander of the Department of Wisconsin and, at the 20th National Encampment at San Francisco, in August of the same year, he was constituted Commander-in-Chief. In all the Encampments of the Grand Army he has been a prominent figure, bringing to them the best abilities of which he is possessed and manifesting in every manner his interest in the welfare of the ex-soldier.

An admiring biographer would gladly add a suitable tribute to his character. But nothing remains to be said in the light of what he

has done as a laborer in the several fields of effort to which his energies, his patriotism, his philanthropy, his singleness of heart, his devotion to the higher interests of his generation have called him. He has honored his State and she will bear him on her records as a well-beloved son.

He was married in 1864 to Frances Bull of Washington, D. C., a native of Detroit, Mich., and their three children—Mary, Sarah and Caryl—are still under parental care.



ROBERT P. SNOWDON, Black River Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 92 and Commander in 1890 (current year), was born March 24, 1845, in Cornwall, Orange Co., New York. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Potts) Snowdon, were natives of England and the State of New York respectively, and the mother was born in the same house as her son in Cornwall. Her father, Robert Potts, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and of German lineage. Mr. Snowdon's only sister, Sarah E., married James T. Marsh, a resident of Solomon's Island, Md. The father died in 1845, and the mother married Charles Chamberlain, a ship-builder, at Babylon, L. I. When the son was 16 years old, he determined to link his fate with the army in preparation for the repression of the rebellion, and he enlisted in the 12th New York State militia and was assigned to service as a drummer. He did all this without the knowledge of his family, and in two weeks his aspirations were brought to grief by the appearance of his step-father who took him home. With the intent of curing his army fever, he was sent West in the spring of 1862, but instead of quelling his ambition to join the ranks of the defenders of his country's flag, he found him-

self under influences of a character which fostered all his desires in that direction. He settled at Black River Falls where he remained until he enlisted, engaged in a sawmill. He enlisted Aug. 22, 1864, with the expectation of mustering in the 48th Wisconsin Infantry, and went to rendezvous at Madison, where he was mustered as a recruit for Company G, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, in September following. He joined the regiment at Fairfax C. H., remaining there about two weeks, meanwhile distinguishing himself as a forager. Once he and several comrades brought in a remarkable pig, and it was cooked for the mess. Scarcely were the bones picked before the widow who had owned it appeared and with tears told her story. Her baby had died, and she had brought up the pig at her breast. Her grief was assuaged by substantial means but the mess rejoiced in the soubriquet of "cannibal eaters" through their service. With the 1st Division, 3d Brigade and 6th Corps the regiment left camp for the Shenandoah Valley, arriving just after the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864. The command was there busy with the bushwhackers until Sheridan changed base and connected with Grant's army in January, 1865. The regiment moved to the trenches at Petersburg, afterwards taking position at the right of the old Yellow House on the Weldon railroad and was in its first engagement at Hatcher's Run, February 5th and 6th. The extreme cold and sleety weather caused the soldiers terrible suffering. The command was next in active warfare April 2d (March 25th they were in the general skirmish and drove the rebel outpost; in the afternoon they were ordered to attack the rebel line opposite Fort Fisher and were repulsed). They were in the charge, April 2d, under Colonel Allen and which was a success, giving Petersburg to the Union army. The

command planted the colors of the 5th on the parapet and the skirmishing continued throughout the day, and afterwards the regiment acted as reserve, guarding trains, etc., until ordered into position for the fight at Little Sailor's Creek and defeated Lee's rear guard, who were called Simm's Pirates, Sheridan requesting that they be sent to that service. Prior to going into action they had marched two miles on the double quick. On the 9th they were with Sheridan when his command made ready for action, when Lee called a halt until he could confer with Grant, and Mr. Snowdon had the satisfaction of being at the finish of the grand conflict and of seeing his side victorious. The regiment was with the force assigned to go to the aid of Sherman and marched to Danville only to return, as Johnston had surrendered and the war was at an end. Returning to Burke's Station and thence to Richmond, they went to Washington over the old battlefields of the earlier stages of the war, Fredericksburg, Bull Run and others, having learned of the assassination of Lincoln at Burke's. They went into camp at Hall's Hill and Mr. Snowdon was a part of the Grand Review. He was mustered out at his camp and returned to Madison for final severance of his military obligations. He served through as Sergeant, being mustered out as 1st Sergeant.

He again located at Black River Falls and engaged in lumbering until the spring of 1866 when he went to New York city and engaged in butchering in the Atlantic market at Brooklyn. Having contracted fever and ague he went to the south side of Long Island in 1871 and engaged in the same business until 1874, when he went to his sister's home at Solomon's Island. In the fall of the next year he returned to Long Island and was occupied in butchering until the spring of 1882 when he

removed to Galesville, Wis. In the fall he made his permanent location at Black River Falls. For some months he engaged in his former occupation and in the spring of 1884 was elected Marshal. On returning to private life he engaged in the furniture business with N. A. Batcheller, which is his present occupation.

He was married Oct. 11, 1868, to Frances, daughter of Samuel and Jeannette Wines of Bellport, L. I. Four children named Hattie E., Mary H., Edward Forrest and Frank have been born to them, of whom the two former are deceased. Mr. Snowdon is a member of the Masonic Order, Black River Lodge No. 74, having been admitted to the Order at Islip, L. I., joining Meridian Lodge, No. 691. He is a Republican in political connection and active and influential in the local interests of his party.



ALONZO E. HOWARD, Sparta, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 30, was born in Massena, St. Lawrence Co., New York, Dec. 29, 1837. He is a representative of a father and a grandfather who fought respectively in the war of the Revolution and in 1812. The latter was named John D. and the former, Elisha. His father was born Dec. 21, 1790, in Vermont, and married Emily Moody, both being of American parentage and English descent. His father was a farmer and descended from a line of farmers. Both parents died in Massena and had nine children named Phebe, Adeline, Lorenzo P., Daniel P., Rufus W., Susan A., Lucius A., Alonzo E. and Lyman C. Mr. Howard passed his early life under the direction of his parents, receiving his primary education in the common schools, supplementing that with a course at St. Lawrence Academy, and passed his vacations in teaching.

When the war broke out his educational plans took flight before the storm of patriotism which swept over the land, and he enlisted in May, 1861, in the 16th New York Infantry, but the surgeons rejected him as consumptive and he went to Middlebury, Vermont, and entered his name for matriculation at the college and he passed a successful examination. But during the interim of vacation his feelings again overcame his devices for a collegiate education and he enlisted Oct. 10, 1861, and was mustered 20 days later into Company A, 92d New York Infantry, at Potsdam. On the organization he was made Sergeant, and the regiment went from rendezvous in February, 1862, to Washington. While engaged in target practice, Mr. Howard was hit by a bullet which glanced from a tree at which they were shooting and received an injury in the hip which kept him in the capital six weeks. When convalescent, he conducted a squad of his regiment to join the command, which had been assigned to the 3d Brigade, Casey's Division, 4th Corps, General Keyes, and went to take part in the Peninsula campaign. On the day of his arrival the command went to the fight at Williamsburg to support the artillery, which was the principal portion of the army engaged. The movement "On to Richmond" was then inaugurated and the troops crossed the Chickahominy and in the action at Fair Oaks, the division was the first to be attacked. Company A went into action with 52 men; and when Sergeant Howard called the roll on June 1st, 27 responses were received. They went next to the fight at White Oak Swamp, where they constructed bridges until the beginning of the seven days fight, June 26th, the regiment being actively engaged throughout and retreating to Harrison's Landing after Malvern Hill. When McClellan joined Pope, the 92d was ordered to Fortress Monroe and went from Norfolk to Suf-

folk, made several expeditions up the Blackwater in November, going afterwards to Newbern, N. C., arriving December 5th and on the 12th, under Foster, made the expedition to Kingston, in which the company lost two killed in the fight of December 24th, but the division captured 400 prisoners. They went next to Whitehall and fought there and at Goldsboro. Dec. 21, 1862, Mr. Howard was promoted to 2d Lieutenant to rank from May 28th. The command returned to Newbern early in January, 1863, crossed the Neuse River, and commenced the building of Fort Anderson, during which the garrison was attacked, March 14th, by a rebel brigade and two batteries, destroying the tents and wounding a man of Company A. June 10, 1863, Mr. Howard was mustered out and returned home. He re-enlisted Jan. 1, 1864, in the same company and regiment and joined the command at City Point, May 7th. His first engagement was at Chester Station on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, and May 12th he fought at Fort Darling and Drury's Bluff, his company losing several men. Until the close of May he was under almost constant fire at Bermuda Hundred and embarked on the 30th at City Point on the James River for White House Landing, going to Cold Harbor, where they joined Grant's army, and was in the first and second fight there, June 1st and 3d; also was in the skirmish line and under constant fire until departure on the 12th for City Point, whence they went to Petersburg and was in the beginning of hostilities there on the 15th. Mr. Howard was in the action known as the explosion of the mine, July 30th, and afterwards skirmished on the lines between that point and Bermuda Hundred. They went to the north of James River, which placed them in front of Richmond and Mr. Howard fought at Laurel Hill and Newmarket, and was on skirmish and picket duty until October 27th, when the non-

veterans were mustered out and those whose enlistments had been renewed were transferred to Companies D and G of the 96th New York, Mr. Howard belonging to the latter. He was in action at Fair Oaks where most of the two companies named were killed, wounded or captured. Those who escaped returned to the lines, the organization of the regiment being nearly destroyed by its decimation. Mr. Howard was with the army until the capture of Richmond. After Fair Oaks, he was detailed as Clerk at the Adjutant General's headquarters on the field and, Feb. 18, 1865, he was made 2d Lieutenant; he reported to his company March 2d and on the 20th was made 1st Lieutenant and assigned to Company K, same regiment. He was in command of his company until April 3d, and went into Richmond with the skirmish line, having been on picket through the preceding night. He was detailed to go up the river to Dover Coal mines, returning to Richmond, May 1st and stayed until June 1st, going to City Point to be detailed as Ordnance Officer. About the middle of the month he went to Culpeper C. H., to sustain the reorganization of the municipal government. Warrenton was his next destination and in July, five companies returned there and Mr. Howard was appointed Assistant Adjutant General. About August 1st, he was made Inspector of the troops in Northern Virginia and in November went to Lynchburg. About the first of November, posts were established at Bristol, Tenn., and Goodson, Va., and Mr. Howard officiated in his former capacity until February, 1866, when he returned to City Point for final muster out, which he received on the 6th as 1st Lieutenant of Company K, 96th New York Infantry, after a service of nearly four years. He returned to Potsdam, where he engaged a year in mercantile pursuits, sold out and came to Wisconsin, locating at Sparta,

May 31, 1867. In September he purchased a farm which he conducted six years under most unfavorable conditions, his health being shattered by his army experiences. He acted as a teacher and was made Superintendent of schools of Monroe county. In 1876, he accepted a position as bookkeeper in an agricultural warehouse, and in 1886 engaged with Tyler & Hill as secretary and corresponding clerk in their real estate and loan office. He was married at Sparta, Nov. 9, 1873, to Susie R., daughter of J. A. and Armina Clark. Their only child, Earl Clark, was born June 18, 1880.

Lorenzo P. Howard enlisted in the 112th Illinois Infantry, went to the Army of the Cumberland and fought in the Atlanta campaign. He died at Kenesaw Mountain, and this is all the record of his service in the possession of the family.

Lucius A. Howard enlisted with his brother Oct. 10, 1861, accompanied him in all the service until May 31, 1862, when he was wounded and captured at Fair Oaks, taken to Libby and afterwards to Salisbury, N. C., where he was exchanged and went to Annapolis, reduced in weight to 70 pounds. He returned home, recovered and rejoined his regiment in January, 1863, reporting for duty. He veteranized in January, 1864, took his furlough and was with the command until Oct. 27, 1864 when he was again wounded and captured in the second battle of Fair Oaks and taken to Richmond, where he died in the hospital about November, 1864.

Lyman C. Howard enlisted in May, 1861, in the 16th New York for two years and served with his regiment until the battle of Bull Run. On the return to Washington he was taken with typhoid fever and after recovery was detailed on account of his feeble condition as hospital nurse and he acted in that capacity until the expiration of

his term of enlistment. He is now a resident of Massena, N. Y., engaged in farming, on the old homestead. Mr. Howard of this sketch is a prohibitionist: he is in receipt of a pension from the U. S. Government.



REV. J. S. DINSMORE, formerly a Baptist clergyman of Monticello, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 113, was born at Conway, Carroll Co., New Hampshire, Dec. 29, 1829, and is the son of William F. and Ruth B. (Smith) Dinsmore. (The patronymic was originally Denbow, the earliest ancestor, Joseph Denbow, coming to America about 1622, on the second vessel which followed the Mayflower, and was one of the colonial settlers of Massachusetts. The next generation changed the name to its present form.) Joseph Dinsmore and his son Samuel, aged eight years, were captured by the Indians; were held 17 years, and, after escaping, took part in the fight known to history as Captain John Lovewell's battle with the band of Paugus near what is now Fryeburg, Maine, which took place May 8, 1725. Samuel Dinsmore was born near Portsmouth, N. H., then in the possession of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and was a frontiersman all his life, having a career of adventure for which his early experiences fitted him. Only one child of his is known to posterity, who was named Stephen and who became prominent in the history of that locality. He was for many years a Colonel of New Hampshire militia, was an extensive landholder and lumberman, was prominent in public life and in the employ of the State. He married Mehitable Frye, who belonged to an aristocratic English family still prominent in the East, and from whom Fryeburg was named. Their children were John,

Joseph, William, Stephen, Sallie, Mary P. and Nancy. William was born Sept. 18, 1802, in the same house in which his son was born. He was a farmer and was married March 13, 1829, to the daughter of Jeremiah and Dolly (Ethridge) Smith. The father died in New Hampshire, Sept. 18, 1879, and the mother, who was born March 13, 1807, died in January, 1890, in Massachusetts, where all her surviving children reside with the exception of the son who is named in this sketch. The latter being the oldest, was apprenticed when 11 years old to his uncle to be a shoemaker and he followed that business until he was 23 years old, when he became a carpenter and worked in New England (with his home in his native State) until 1859. He joined the church at Sandwich, N. H., in 1857, and, soon after commenced evangelistic preaching. In March, 1859, he entered the academy at North Parsonfield, Maine, and pursued a course of study for two years, when he went to New Hampton, N. H., there studying one year. His course included both theological and literary studies and his next move was to lay aside his personal considerations and enlist. He had watched the progress of the war until he determined that, if he had a country his duty was to help save it to himself and succeeding generations. Aug. 8, 1862, he enrolled in Company E, 12th New Hampshire Infantry, was mustered at Concord and went with the regiment to make connection with the Army of the Potomac under McClellan, going successively to Arlington Heights, Harper's Ferry, after Lee to Fredericksburg and, after the useless fighting there, to Falmouth. He was in the movements of the spring campaign, in the fighting at the fords on the Rappahannock and in the battle at Chancellorsville was wounded. He remained in hospital at Aquia Creek only a few weeks and persuaded his comrades to

carry him to his command, being one of 16 men who reported for duty two weeks later, all that were left of a company of 87 men after Chancellorsville. The command was next in pursuit of Lee into Pennsylvania and at Bristow Station Mr. Dinsmore received a sunstroke, which he resisted for the time and was in the fight at Gettysburg. From that field he was sent to the hospital at Frederick, Md., and was transferred to Jarvis hospital, established in the house formerly belonging to Robert E. Lee. He went next to Lovell hospital on Long Island and was mustered out on certificate of disability April 18, 1864.

After being mustered he was made Orderly Sergeant of his Company and after the battle of Gettysburg was commissioned 1st Lieutenant but his injuries precluded his being mustered under it.

On his return to New Hampshire he resumed study and also taught school, being thus occupied until March, 1865, when he removed to Carroll County, Ill., settling at Lanark, where he was in charge of the schools for a year and teaching. In 1866 he went to Monticello, having been called to the charge of the church at York Prairie in addition to that of the Free Communion Church at Monticello. Three years later he was called to Henry county, Ill., and preached four years. He went thence to Adams county where he officiated nine years as a clergyman and also engaged in the mercantile business at Paloma, Adams county. In 1882 he went to La Salle county in the Sucker State, to take charge of a church whose management he conducted until 1886. In that year he returned to Monticello, where he officiated until 1890 in charge of two churches. His shortest pastorate since entering the ministry was two years.

He was married at Sandwich, N. H., May 16, 1852, to Sarah J., daughter of Parker and

Sarah (Roach) Paine, both natives of the Old Granite State. She was born May 24, 1836 and in the paternal line is of English extraction and Irish in the line of her mother. She is one of 12 children, three of whom survive. Her father was born Oct. 24, 1805 and died in 1876. Her mother was born April 1, 1810 and died in February, 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore have one child, named Frank L., a law student in the State University at Madison.

Besides his ministerial labors, Mr. Dinsmore is identified with all active reformatory projects which come within his jurisdiction, prominent among them being temperance work. He is a member of the Order of Masonry, Monticello Union, No. 105.



PETER W. HILTON, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born in Hamilton, Canada, June 23, 1814, and his father, Peter W. Hilton, was born in 1812 in Bolton, England. He was a cabinet-maker and emigrated to Canada in 1843, going after a few months to East Troy, Walworth Co., Wis. In 1845 he went to Racine and established his business in company with a man named Waite. In 1864 he bought the entire interest which he conducted until his death in 1871. The mother, Elizabeth Mather before marriage, was born in Lancashire, England, and died Aug. 23, 1865. Mr. Hilton had three sisters, named Augusta, Catherine and Ann. The latter is deceased. Mr. Hilton became the apprentice of his father and was with him in business until he entered the army. He enlisted at Racine, Aug. 7, 1862, in Company A, 22d Wisconsin Infantry, and went to the front at Cincinnati under Colonel William Utley and Captain G. R. Williamson. He left the State September 16th and after arrival

at Cincinnati went to Covington and successively to Lexington, Nicholasville, Danville, Louisville and Nashville. The regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Army of Kentucky, and went in February to Brentwood Station, thence to Franklin, was next in a reconnoissance to Spring Hill, March 3d, and fought in the disastrous action at Thompson's Station, escaping capture with 1,100 soldiers to be taken prisoner by Forrest with Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood 21 days later. They were attacked about daybreak, Mr. Hilton receiving a call and a "good morning" from a rebel before he was dressed. They were taken to Columbia, Chickamauga, Knoxville and Lynchburg en route to Richmond, where they were in Libby two days and went thence to Fortress Monroe and to Annapolis. The regiment was at St. Louis and Mr. Hilton remained about six weeks in Benton Barracks before exchange. They were sent to Nashville, where they remained until the spring of 1864, and went to Chattanooga, Tenn., to join the 3d Division, 2d Brigade and 20th Army Corps in the Atlanta campaign under Sherman. In the first action at Resaca, May 15th, Mr. Hilton was wounded in the shoulder by a shell, which killed or wounded about 15 of his comrades and he went to the hospital at Nashville, rejoined his regiment at Chattahoochee River and was in the skirmish line when Hood attacked, September 2d, and moved with the head of the line when the mayor and city officials came out to surrender the city, after which they were in Atlanta, engaged in building breastworks and fortifications, mixed with skirmishing until they went to join Sherman on the march to the sea, leaving Atlanta November 15th. Mr. Hilton went to Savannah, engaged in forage and other duty on the way and was in a detail up the Savannah River to prevent trouble from the rebel gunboats; they were fired on,

but captured the transport *Resolute*. Returning to Savannah, they took possession after its surrender and went North with Sherman through the Carolinas, Mr. Hilton fighting at Averysboro and going to Raleigh and thence after the surrender of Johnston to Richmond and Washington to the Grand Review. He received honorable discharge June 12, 1865, and was finally fully released from military obligations at Milwaukee on the 25th. He returned to Racine and engaged in business with his father and a year later went to work with the Geyser Threshing Machine Company. He engaged later with Blake & Elliott, with whom he remained 18 years and is now (1889) in the employ of the Racine Wagon & Carriage Company.

He was married March 11, 1875, to Mary, daughter of William and Maria (Whiting) Dibble and their children were named Charles, Henry D., Frank E., Cora, Elizabeth M. and William G. Henry, William and Elizabeth are the only survivors.



HENRY K. VINCENT, La Crosse, Wis., member of Wilson Colwell Post No. 38, was born Feb. 1, 1839, at Half Moon, Saratoga Co., New York. He is of Yankee birth and traces his ancestry in the paternal line to stock that was identified with the early history of the country, his grandfather, Jeremiah Vincent, having been a soldier of 1812. His mother descended from English ancestry. Stephen Vincent, his father, was born on the Hudson, January 28, 1800, and married Anna Godfrey, who was born April 4, 1800. The father removed his family and interests to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1855 and was occupied with his business as a carpenter there until his death in 1872. The

mother died July 27, 1865. Their six children were named Caroline, James, Antoinette, Jeremiah, Martha and Henry.

The latter passed his youth at home assisting his father in his business until he decided to become a soldier, which he did when 22 years old. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted at La Crosse and was mustered into Company D, 14th Wisconsin Infantry at Fond du Lac. The command passed the winter there drilling and performing camp and other duty in barracks. Muster took place in January, 1862, and the regiment started for the front, March 8th, to connect with the command of Grant. Orders were received at St. Louis for Savannah, Tenn., where they went into camp and prepared for the work of war which was thickening in the West, prior to the battle of Pittsburg Landing, for which field they started on the evening of April 6th, orders being received to reach what threatened to be a field of disaster, with all possible dispatch. They arrived just before midnight and lay on their arms through the night in a heavy rain. In the morning they went into action in an advanced position and the command suffered heavily in losses. But their work was effective and the regiment acquitted itself in a manner which won for it the best commendations. Afterwards the 14th acted as provost guard in the vicinity until July when a movement to Hamburg was made where the regiment acted as guard until August, and there Mr. Vincent was discharged for disability. The exposure at Shiloh to constant rain for days without shelter and almost without food, told heavily on the regiment and the command suffered more from sickness and death from those causes than from the casualties of the battle field; all the field officers were disabled and several died.

Mr. Vincent returned to Wisconsin and as soon as able he embarked in business with his

brother, of the firm of Vincent & Edwards. They have a popular and prosperous lumber business, which has been in continuous existence for more than 27 years. Mr. Vincent is a member of the A. O. U. W. and has held official position in the Order many years. He is a Republican in political relations.

Dec. 7, 1865, he was married at St. Louis to Mary E. Hanley and their only child, Herbert M., was born May 3, 1867.



AUGUST KRECH, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 2, Robert Chivas, in which he is a prominent man, was born in 1810, in Saxony, Germany, and is the son of George and Margaretta (Glasser) Krech. He landed at the port of New York in 1857, when 16 years old, and where he remained until the advent of the civil war, and was one of the first to resolve to enlist. He enrolled April 29, 1861, in Company G, 20th New York Infantry, and, after leaving their quarters in New York, the regiment went to Fortress Monroe, then in command of a Division under General Wolsely. Shortly after Butler succeeded to the command of that locality. He was afterwards connected with the command of McClellan in the Peninsula campaign, through whose dangers and exposures he passed. He was in the seven days' fight at Richmond, on the retreat to Harrison's Landing, and went next to the defense of Washington after the defeat of Pope.

He fought in the action known as the second Bull Run. Among his experiences, which were many and varied, and would be full of interest in a work of more extended scope, he saw the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862. He was detailed from his regiment for six months as

an artilleryman, and one of the actions in which he was engaged was that of Antietam, where he saw the battle under the best circumstances, his battery crossing the field twice during the fight. After the action he went with the command to Harper's Ferry to prevent an anticipated flank movement by the rebels. His regiment suffered heavily in killed and wounded at Antietam and was terribly decimated when he rejoined its ranks. Later he fought at Fredericksburg and was a participant in the terrific charge at Marye's Heights, previous to Chancellorsville under Hooker, and afterwards crossed the Rappahannock. His term of two years soon after expiring, he received honorable discharge.

He re-enlisted in Company C, 15th New York Heavy Artillery, for three years. The command was composed of 2,500 assorted men and was in all the actions of any importance in the Army of the Potomac after its assignment to the 1st Brigade, 2d Division and 5th Army Corps. His Captain was named Edward Kaising. Among the fights on his roll of honor were Mine Run, Wilderness, Pine Grove, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Yellow House, Poplar Grove Church, Hatcher's Run, the siege of Petersburg and Five Forks, and he witnessed the capture of Lee at Appomattox. Afterwards he went through the closing scenes, including the Grand Review at Washington, and received his final discharge in June, 1865. He received slight wounds at Five Forks and by a piece of shell in the Wilderness. At Five Forks his wound was caused by a bullet which left traces which have never been effaced. After the fight at Five Forks, he passed a short time at City Point in the hospital. He was in a detail during his connection with the 20th New York to capture Fort Hatteras. After it was accomplished he remained there two weeks and returned to

Fortress Monroe on the Vanderbilt. He assisted in the capture of Norfolk and Portsmouth while at Fortress Monroe, going to the several points by transport. In his connection with the battery he performed a vast amount of heavy labor, the drill required being that of infantry and light and heavy artillery. With the exception of the detail mentioned to the hospital, and a veteran's furlough of two weeks when he enlisted a second time, he was never out of the service until after he was discharged. His record includes 23 battles. Mr. Krech belongs to the class of German-American citizenship who have earned all the privileges afforded under the protection of our flag and of our laws. He has a splendid record as a soldier, which he has honored in his career as a citizen. After the war, he returned to New York, where he remained until 1867, when he determined to test the promises of the West to men of enterprise. After examining the claims of Chicago and other cities he located in Milwaukee, settling there in April, 1867. He has since conducted his business interests with success. He was married in 1868, to Margaret Bechler, and their children are named Ida, George, Edward, Hattie, Emma, Flora, August and Charles. Mr. Krech is a member of the United Order of Workmen, belongs to the Druids and to the Harugari Society.



CAPTAIN PERRY R. BRIGGS, president of the Juneau County Bank, a lawyer of Mauston, Wisconsin, and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 59, was born Nov. 21, 1825, at Auburn, New York, and is the son of Jacob and Nancy (Havens) Briggs, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. He is the youngest of six children born to them and only a sister, Mrs. Susan Conger, is living.

His father died when he was about eight years old and he has never since known a parent's care. His mother died about 1855. He went at 12 years of age to Buffalo, New York, to live with relatives and went to the Academy at Fredonia, obtaining a fair degree of advanced education. About 1855 he went to Wisconsin and after a few days' stay at Ripon went to Mauston, which has since been his place of abode. He purchased a farm and, while earning his livelihood, never lost sight of his plans for advanced training in intellectual matters and for acquiring a knowledge of law. He studied with John A. Kellogg and was admitted to the Bar in 1860. They conducted their business relation jointly until the following spring when Mr. Kellogg, then District Attorney, went to the front with the 6th Wisconsin Infantry. Mr. Briggs conducted his partner's business until the expiration of Mr. Kellogg's term, when he was elected to succeed him and he served until his own enlistment in one of the State regiments. He enrolled and was mustered as 1st Lieutenant of Company E, 11st Wisconsin Infantry, in May, 1861, and served until September following. From Milwaukee the command went to Memphis and in his capacity of Lieutenant he had charge of the picket line on the night of Forrest's attack. He had just been relieved when the firing commenced and he, with the others, left his bunk to aid in repelling the rascally rebel chief. During the remainder of the time he was on guard and drill duty and was discharged after his term expired, at Milwaukee. He returned to Mauston and began to recruit for the 47th Wisconsin Infantry and on the organization of the command was made Captain of Company C, and mustered as such Feb. 4, 1865, at Madison. The regiment received orders to proceed to Louisville, went thence to Nashville and to Tullahoma, where the com-

mand received excellent drill and instruction on military affairs. About two weeks after arrival there Captain Briggs was detailed as Judge Advocate of a Court Martial at Tullahoma and acted as such about four weeks, when he was appointed Judge Advocate of the Military Commission with headquarters at the same place. After two weeks he was removed to Shelbyville, Tenn., and a month later went to Murfreesboro, there trying a noted case. This duty over, Captain Briggs was assigned to the staff of General Van Cleve as Judge Advocate of the District to prepare cases for future trial and was a member of this commission until September, 1865. His health had been failing all the time he was in the service and at the date mentioned he was ordered home by the surgeon, his discharge to follow him. He went to Madison and was released with his regiment Sept. 8, 1865. On regaining a fair degree of health he resumed his professional duties and in May, 1866, he was appointed Postmaster and served until his election to the State Legislature in the fall of 1871 as a Republican. His wife was made his successor by appointment in the postoffice and, together they held the office 19 years and 11 months. After serving his term as a legislator, Mr. Briggs returned to Mauston and established the Bank of Mauston, which he conducted until he sold his interest therein, in March, 1887. At that date he established the Juneau County Bank, whose affairs he still manages. He has been President since its organization and the establishment is engaged in all varieties of business pertinent to banking institutions. He also transacts a large amount of law business, his clientage being extensive and, connected therewith, he operates as pension claim agent with success. He was married in Versailles, Cattaraugus Co., New York, to Mary Wood, in 1851, and their only child is a son, named B.

W. Briggs, residing at Birmingham, Ala. He is United States Marshal of the 1st District. Alta, a deceased daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, was the wife of A. C. Carter of Mauston and died in October, 1888, leaving three children.

Captain Briggs has held every office in the municipality to which he belongs and is now Justice of the Peace. He is a Mason of advanced degree and belongs to the Commandery at Portage; he has been an active worker in the Blue Lodge and Chapter, having held all the official positions. In his Post he is an enthusiastic and effective worker, having been a charter member and has held all the offices.



HENRY SNYDER, Waukesha, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 19, was born at "Bingen on the Rhine", Germany, Sep. 9, 1844, and is the son of Martin and Elizabeth (Wifinback) Snyder. They remained in their native country until their son was eight years old and emigrated to America, locating on a farm in Waukesha, Sep. 8, 1852. He was early apprenticed to learn the boot and shoe trade and when the war broke out in 1861, he greatly desired to enlist but was prevented by his bonds as an apprentice, although he ran away and enrolled twice, his father each time interposing his parental authority. But he still adhered to his determination and enlisted Feb. 14, 1865 in Company E, 42d Wisconsin Infantry, being mustered in at Madison, February 28th and joining the regiment at Cairo. There he performed such duty as was demanded by the position, which required constant activity in some direction, from obvious causes. There were always rebels to guard, expeditions in both directions on the river and often march-

ing long distances into the interior on detached duty. Mr. Snyder was a witness of the explosion of the Sultana with the returning soldiers from Andersonville, whose true story in connection with the rebel villain who blew her up has only lately been told. Mr. Snyder relates his endeavors with others to rescue the wrecks of humanity to whom the rebels had not yet administered punishment sufficient. On another occasion he was one of a detail sent to Columbus to aid in the capture of Forrest who obstinately persisted in getting out of everybody's way. But he did not object to severe marching in his pursuit. While at Cairo, where the camp was in a low swampy place, Mr. Snyder contracted rheumatism and when the salutes were fired on receiving the news of Lee's surrender, he was made deaf in his left ear by the concussion. He reached Madison June 20th and was discharged in July following.

He returned to Waukesha and engaged in manufacturing in which he has made a success. He belongs to several prominent organizations among which are the Knights of Honor, Patriarchal Circle, Modern Woodmen of America and the Waukesha Fire Department of which he is foreman. He was married Nov. 25, 1865 to Mary E. Eiler and their children are named Lizzie, Amelia, Henry, Alvin and Mabel.



JOSEPH K. CORTHELL, Hudson, Wis., Commander of Post No. 151 in 1890, was born April 24, 1847, in Cattaraugus county, New York. In the paternal line he is of Scotch lineage, his father, Daniel Cortbell, having been born in the vicinity of Glasgow, Scotland. His mother, Matilda Benham before marriage, was born in Vermont. The demise

of the senior Corthell took place in Hinsdale, New York, and the wife and mother is living in McKean county, Pa. Their children were Lucinda, William H., Joseph K. and Ann. Mr. Corthell was educated in the common schools and enlisted at 16 years of age; April 10, 1863, he was made a member of the Harris Guards, which went as Company 1, 16th New York Cavalry, from rendezvous at Elmira to Washington, having enlisted as a body. They were stationed at Stoneman for three weeks and in the latter part of May went on transports to City Point and marched thence to Belle Plain, where they were first in action. There Mr. Corthell captured a rebel. After the fight the company joined the regiment and later, was in the "On to Richmond" movement under Kilpatrick and with Custer. At one time they were within the lines of Richmond and operated about that country until Lee started through Maryland. The command was in his wake in his northward movements and went to the battle of Gettysburg, in Hancock's command. The regiment was in the opening of the action on the Emmettsburg road with Buford, being on the picket line, and after Reynolds came to the scene was in service on various portions of the field, fighting mounted. In the afternoon of the second day they fought dismounted in the vicinity of the Seminary and also near the Cemetery. At night they found themselves near Little Round Top and rested there. On the morning of the 3d they were sent to make a charge, were driven back and remained until Pickett's charge, when they advanced into the woods after the enemy. The regiment did not leave the field at nightfall but followed the rebels some hours after dark. With Meade's army the command crossed the Rapidan and was, soon after, in a sharp action at Rappahannock Station. They operated as cavalry in that vicinity and moved when winter

approached to Culpeper C. H., to winter quarters. In the spring they joined Grant and participated in the campaign of the Wilderness and in the battles leading up to Petersburg. They fought on the Weldon railroad, skirmishing and performing unremitting duty as cavalry until the action at Trevillian Station, where they defeated Stewart's cavalry, tearing up the road and cutting off rebel supplies. They were in the fight at Port Republic and afterwards chased Early in his Washington raid, fighting at Monocacy. Their next campaign was in the Valley of the Shenandoah, where they fought at Smithfield and Martinsburg with the cavalry of Fitzhugh Lee and skirmished in every direction between times. While there Mr. Corthell was taken prisoner by Mosby's men and taken to the mountains; after three days he succeeded in getting away during the night and made his way to his command. They fought at Winchester under Custer, Mr. Corthell personally taking several rebels prisoners in a hand-to-hand fight, whom he sent back to the rear. He remembers that Custer was at least 100 yards in advance of his men in the charges. The command followed the rebels to Fisher's Hill; there they made a stand and were driven beyond Staunton. They fell back to Cedar Creek, and were there until the battle Oct. 19, 1864, in the action where Sheridan came back, with the rallying cry "We'll lick them out of their boots." Mr. Corthell was in battle from three in the morning until midnight following. The rebels were followed up the valley and Mr. Corthell was in another fight at Mount Crawford and Piedmont, also fighting at Mt. Jackson, passing through Snicker's Gap and driving back Longstreet's corps. They returned over the mountains and through the valley, destroying property and arrived at Winchester to relieve the 17th Pennsylvania, remaining there until New Year's

when they moved to Loudon Valley to winter quarters and remained until March, and meanwhile, were attacked in the night by Mosby's guerrillas, whom they defeated, driving them back and capturing several. (During the stay there the regiment went on a raid to Gordonsville, capturing supplies, cattle and sheep and burning a large amount of stores.) In January, Sheridan joined Grant at Petersburg and the regiment went to the rear of that city and fought at Savage Station, defeating the rebel cavalry. After this the command was constantly in the saddle and fighting under Sheridan until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. They swung around Richmond, going after the surrender to Cloyd's Mills and into camp a few days when they moved to Washington to participate in the Grand Review. A week later they went back to Virginia and were consolidated with the New York 15th Cavalry. They were ordered to Louisville and performed provost duty until after election, much against the general feeling of the command and went thence to Elmira, having been mustered out Aug. 9, 1865, and received final discharge September 14th. After his long service Mr. Corthell returned home free from injury, although his uniform had been cut to pieces by bullets.

After passing a year in recuperating his strength he engaged as a carpenter at Jamestown, N. Y., and afterward passed a few months in the Pennsylvania oil regions. In 1867 he went to Michigan and was occupied in lumbering about two years, when he went to Wisconsin and located at La Crosse. He engaged in building railroad bridges and two years later he located at Hudson, entering the employ of the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R., and has been connected therewith in some capacity ever since, being foreman of the coach department at one time. He is a member of Colfax Lodge of Odd Fellows No. 85, and is Noble Grand in 1890. He

is also a member of Sylvia Camp No. 84, and strongly Republican in political predilections.

Mr. Corthell was married Dec. 19, 1873 at Hudson, to Margaret, daughter of William and Letitia (McNichol) Craig, and their children were born as follows:—Melvin B., April 18, 1875 and Georgia E., Dec. 20, 1876. William H. Corthell, the brother of Mr. Corthell, enlisted in the same company and regiment. He was with him through all the service, was wounded at Brandy Station and mustered out as Sergeant.



FRANK COOPER, Black River Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 92, was born March 27, 1825, in Derbyshire, England, where he was reared to the age of four years by his parents, Joseph and Grace Cooper. His father was born in 1797, emigrated to America in 1829, and purchased and managed a farm in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, on which he died in 1881. The widowed mother of Mr. Cooper still resides on the homestead, (1890.) The children were born in the order named: John, Frank, Joseph, George, Martha, William, Samuel and Charles, all of whom are living but Charles, George and William. When he was 18 years old, Mr. Cooper began an apprenticeship to learn the business of a printer on the *Ashtabula Sentinel*, served there three years, and in 1847 went to Wisconsin, locating at Milwaukee. Until his removal to Black River Falls in 1857 he was occupied on various newspapers in Wisconsin and, on locating in that place, he obtained a position on the *Jackson County Banner* as foreman. This employ was interrupted by his entering the army. March 27, 1864, on his birthday, he enrolled and was mustered into service at Madison, April 26, 1864, as "Francis Cooper" in Company C, 37th Wisconsin Infantry. Six

companies of the regiment went to Washington, arriving the 1st of May, but Mr. Cooper was detailed on recruiting service and reached his company in front of Petersburg about the beginning of the siege. The regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division and 9th Army Corps, and occupied a position in the "horseshoe" during the entire siege. Mr. Cooper was at the explosion of the mine July 30th and in the desperate charge into the crater. The action of the regiment has been recorded in all its distinguishing particulars, the command earning richly all the encomiums passed on its brilliant and daring service. Mr. Cooper received a severe wound in his back and suffered an injury to one finger. He found himself after six hours of unconsciousness, in the crater, lying across his gun. He crawled out on hands and knees, dragging his gun with his teeth, and finally reached the Union lines. He passed a few days in the field hospital and was sent thence to Portsmouth Grove hospital in Rhode Island, which he left after two months, before he was able to walk, his spine being injured and locomotion affected. But the surgeon was determined to treat him for lung disease, and he had a decided objection to taking medicine for a disease he knew he was not suffering from, and he remained with his company until March, 1865, undergoing excruciating pain from his wound. At the date mentioned he obtained a furlough, went home and rejoined the command in April after the surrender of Lee. He had improved so much that he was able to walk fairly well and remained with the regiment until muster out near Chain Bridge, July 28, 1865, after assisting in reviewing the army being unable to march therein. After the close of the war he received from Governor Fairchild a brevet commission as First Lieutenant.

After his return to civil life he started the

publication of a paper at Neillsville, which he conducted one year. In 1866 he returned to Black River Falls and purchased a half interest in the *Banner*, of J. A. Watrous, now a proprietor of the *Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph*. He renewed his old interest in newspaper life and pursued his vocation as a dispenser of intelligence from all portions of the earth in company with Mr. Watrous until the latter sold out to W. T. Price. In 1871 Mr. Cooper bought the moiety of his partner and became sole proprietor. Prior to Mr. Watrous' withdrawal the name of the journal was changed to the *Badger State Banner*. In 1873, Mr. Cooper sold a half interest to his son, George Cooper who, in 1888, bought the entire interest. It goes without saying, that a man who has passed his life in the craft never loses his taste for the details of the office, and Mr. Cooper passes much time in attendance upon his old haunts, acting sometimes in the wonted capacities and in a sense sustaining his old character of manager and adding the role of work to his daily walk in life. Though on the sunset side of life, he retains his active interest in the affairs of the world, and his happy character, buoyant spirits and vigorous mind testify to the value of a well-spent, industrious life. He is a Republican, and all his journalistic enterprises have been guided under that regime. The paper in the hands of his son sustains its prestige and is a factor of improvement of no mean caliber. Under the capable and sagacious conduct of Geo. F. Cooper it is steadily growing in circulation and popularity.

Mr. Cooper was married at Racine, Dec. 24, 1848, to Catherine, daughter of Francis and Cynthia Fox, and their children are named Charles J., George F. and Arthur S. The mother died in December, 1880, and Mr. Cooper was married Oct. 16, 1886, to Mrs. Nellie Darrow.



GEORGE HENRY HEAFFORD, Milwaukee, Wis., member of the Commandery of the Military Order, Loyal Legion, Department of Wisconsin, was born Oct. 29, 1845, in Essex, Conn., and is the son of William H. and Sarah A. (Andrews) Heafford. His father was born April 8, 1825, in London, England, and his mother, Dec. 31, 1827, in Essex, Conn., a descendant of a family whose early history in this country began with that of the nation. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and her grandfather fought in the Revolution. William Heafford was a contractor and builder, and removed from Connecticut to Chicago in 1856 which was his home until 1880. He was an enlisted man in Company A, 72d Illinois Infantry, Chicago Board of Trade (1st Regiment), and was raised from the ranks to Commissary Sergeant, serving as such until illness sent him to hospital and finally to Marine hospital at Chicago, whence he received honorable discharge in 1864. With his wife he is living in Clay Co., Florida. Their family included two sons, George and William Wallace, the latter a resident of Buffalo, New York.

Mr. Heafford grew to manhood in Chicago, and he obtained his elementary education in the public schools. Later he attended a school of higher grade and was pursuing his educational course when the war interested his attention. When the attack was made in Charleston harbor, George Heafford was a boy of 16; when the second year had rolled its dismal length around he was 17, with the understanding of a man, so deeply had he become imbued with the spirit that ruled the period in Chicago and which sent some of the finest Bodies of men to the war in the whole history of that terrible internecine conflict. Young Heafford enlisted July 23, 1862, in Company A, 72d Illinois Infantry, in which his father was enrolled, and was mustered just a month later.

The regiment was in rendezvous at Camp Hancock and he remained there one day, orders being received to proceed to Cairo. This regiment was one of the most noted in the service for many reasons. Its complement of 930 men was raised and organized in one month, and on the next day reached Cairo in readiness for assignment to field duty. It was composed of men, most of whom were prominent in business circles in Chicago, to whom their present business, while it had all the elements of loyalty to the flag, was also, so to speak, a matter of enterprise necessary to their future careers, which in American citizenship is a synonym for fealty to the Government. September 6th they went to Paducah, Ky., and on the 17th to Columbus, where they performed guard duty and drill and made two raids, one to Clarkson, Mo., and the other to New Madrid. November 21st they joined Quimby's command connected with Grant's army, who was moving southward with Vicksburg as objective point, when the surrender of Holly Springs, the base of supplies of the Union troops, defeated the purpose of the Great Commander. The wagon train was guarded by the 72d to Memphis, which remained headquarters until March 1st, the command being engaged meanwhile in guard duty and making a raid to Horn Lake Creek after guerrillas. They started for the Yazoo Pass, returned, and in April went to Milliken's Bend, moving thence with Grant's army to Vicksburg. They arrived on the field of Champion's Hill, May 16th, at a critical moment and delivered victory to the Union army. On the 19th the regiment opened the siege of Vicksburg and in the action of the 22d the regiment began the achievements which covered the command with a glory which has never tarnished. The regiment was thenceforward foremost in the siege and in the experiences of the war, fighting through the

siege until the capitulation, going thence to Natchez, skirmishing at St. Catherine's Creek and at Cross Bayou, La. The next year was one of comparative inactivity with the exception of two expeditions, the one to Benton, where sharp fighting occurred and to Grand Gulf, reporting Oct. 30, 1864, to the Department of the Tennessee under Howard with Sherman, and moved towards Nashville, leaving that place to join Schofield at Columbia. Leaving there November 29th, the regiment was in action at Spring Hill and reached Franklin, where they hastily prepared for the attack of Hood, which took place in the afternoon of the same day, the regiment losing 9 officers out of 16, and 152 men. The same night the regiment started for Nashville where they were in the decisive battle of the 15th and 16th of December. They chased Hood to the Tennessee and went thence to Eastport, which they left in February for New Orleans, preparatory to engaging in the operations against the strongholds of Mobile. They crossed the Gulf of Mexico, landed on Dauphin Island, crossed over to the main land and took part in the movement whose ultimatum was the inveiglement of the rebels into a belief that Mobile was the objective point of the brigade. This accomplished, the 72d went to Fish River and thence to the trenches before Spanish Fort and actively engaged in besieging operations until the last night, when the brigade, which included the 72d, made the charge which crowned the long siege with success on the morning of the same day on which the head and front of the rebellion bit the dust at Appomattox. The command moved to Blakely to find that victory was with the Union banner there and their next move was on the long march of 200 miles to Montgomery which was accomplished in 11 days. At that place and at Union Springs the regiment performed military

duty until July 19th, when they started for Vicksburg to be mustered out August 6th, returning to Chicago. The experiences of the regiment were those of Mr. Heafford, who started for the war in the ranks, was promoted to Corporal, Commissary Sergeant, Sergeant Major and Adjutant, officiating in all these capacities in a manner which recommended him to the authorities, who in view of all the Union army had accomplished, tried to express the gratitude of the Nation by brevetting its conspicuously brave men and officers. Mr. Heafford received the acknowledgment of the Government in the shape of Brevet Major after the war.

He returned to Chicago and entered the service of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. corporation in September following in a prominent and confidential position and acted successively as ticket clerk, chief statistical clerk, accountant, traveling auditor of accounting department and chief clerk of the general passenger department; from July, 1872 to October, 1876, he operated as assistant general passenger agent on the Missouri & Pacific R. R., and from the last mentioned date to May, 1879, in the chief capacity as general passenger agent on the same route. From 1880, to August, 1882, he officiated as general Eastern agent of the "Bee Line" and from that time to July, 1890, as Assistant General Passenger Agent on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. At the latter date he was constituted General Passenger Agent in the interests of the same corporation. Mr. Heafford is one of the most capable railroad officials in the country; no man is his superior in the conducting of the affairs of the various departments of the corporations with which he has been connected, and in private character he is, like Bayard, *sans peur et sans reproche*. He exemplifies all that is embodied in the term "gentleman" and among his compeers and those in whose service he has won distinction he is thor-

oughly appreciated, which is a full tribute to his merits and the quality of his friends. He belongs to Masonic Lodge Oriental, No. 33 at Chicago and Milwaukee Council No. 46, National Union.

He was married Sep. 13, 1865 at Chicago to M. Louise, daughter of Captain C. P. and Martha A. (Hodgson) Bradley. Mrs. Bradley is living with her daughter; the father died March 18, 1865. To Mr. and Mrs. Heatford two children have been born; Frank George died when six years old; M. Louise is the single child who brightens the roof-tree.



CAPTAIN CHARLES C. DOW, Portage, Wis., Clerk of Columbia County and member of G. A. R. Post No. 14, was born at Piermont, New Hampshire, June 2, 1836. He is the representative of two families who belonged to the stock which settled New England and were identified with the early history of the country. His father, Rufus Dow, was a clothier and married Maria L. Bedel; he died in 1852, leaving a young family, and his wife survived him until 1885. The death of his father threw Captain Dow early on his own resources and he remained in his native State until he was approaching his majority, when he determined to test the promise of the West and, in 1856, he went to Wisconsin to endeavor to carve out a career which should be worth while to a New England boy who had inherited the spirit and ambition of ancestors who held that manhood and its obligations should be the first consideration of every son of the Republic who deserved its privileges. He first located at Portage where he obtained employ as a clerk. He was so occupied until the war came on, in every detail of which he was interested, feeling that a message was borne to him in every report of outrage and insult to the flag which he had been taught to reverence.

He was among the first to enlist, enrolling April 19, 1861, in the Portage company which reported to the Governor as ready for service when the requisition for troops was made. It was assigned to the 2d Wisconsin as Company G, and young Dow was a part of its history until his discharge at the close of his term of enlistment. He was made Sergeant prior to leaving the State, June 20th following his enlistment. He passed the time before the battle of Bull Run chiefly in the common way of soldiers who have come from habits and lives of peace to fight a fratricidal war, because necessity forced it—drilling, learning all possible things of war and anticipating—they hardly knew what.

Capt. Dow's first taste of the business in which he had engaged was at Blackburn's Ford, July 18th, and he was under arms until the disaster at Bull Run. In that action a rebel bullet passed through his neck and lengthwise through his tongue, knocking out a tooth as it left his mouth. The wound was exasperating and made him long to find an opportunity to repay his debt with interest, and, while he was in hospital at Georgetown (about a month) he had ample time to nurse his wrath, while he pondered on the conduct of the field officers of the 2d Wisconsin, who had in charge one of the finest regiments on the field. He went to New Hampshire on a short furlough, rejoining his regiment at Chain Bridge, where the command was made the nucleus of the "Iron Brigade." Returning to Fort Tillinghast, the regiment passed the winter in the defenses of Washington, and, in the spring, moved to the Manassas campaign, afterwards taking part in the movements in May. He was in the terrific march to Frederiek's Hall Station, in the skirmishes on the Rappahannock, in the fight at Sulphur Springs and at Gainesville. In this action, quoted as "one of the bloodiest of the war," Captain Dow was severely wounded, a

buckshot and musket ball passing through his body. (His company lost 43 killed and wounded out of 54 men, 17 being killed; the bodies were unburied for a year, and Captain Dow saw them at that date lying where they had fallen.) He was captured and held a prisoner five days, himself and a comrade picking up about a cup full of beans, scattered from the stable rations, which sustained life for the time being. A half of a sheep was supplied for 25 men and Captain Dow gave his portion of the soup made from it to a comrade, who was wounded in the mouth; he afterwards gave his portion of the meat to another and foraged for himself. He discovered the negro servant of an officer who was the possessor of a few very small biscuit and gave him a gold dollar for a dozen of them. On his way back to the rebel hospital his hunger overcame him and he ate two of them, but when he faced the beseeching eyes of his wounded comrades he surrendered the remaining ten to supply their needs. Greater than the daring of the Union soldiers was their humanity to their comrades!

Captain Dow was sent a paroled prisoner to the Union field hospital where he received medical attention for the first time, although he had attended to his wounds as best he could himself. He was in hospital about half a mile from where he was injured and went thence to Washington and remained until Dec. 2, 1862, when he rejoined his regiment at Brook's Station on Aquia Creek, his wound still suppurating. His bravery had been so conspicuous that he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant by Colonel Fairchild and he assumed the duties of that position on making connection with his company. Ten days later he was in the fight at Fredericksburg, was under fire at the fords several days and, on the 20th, went into winter quarters at Belle Plain, where he was made 1st Lieutenant, March 1, 1863, and whence he went to help cover the command of

Burnside with glory in the "Mud Campaign." He was in the raiding in March and in the action at Fitzhugh's Crossing, preparatory to the battle of Chancellorsville. The 2d Wisconsin was the first regiment of the brigade under fire at Gettysburg and for his conduct on the field, he was promoted to Captain of his company, his commission being dated Aug. 13, 1863. He was next in action at Mine Run, and in the Wilderness and thenceforward was in all the movements of his regiment until mustered out, June 30, 1864, his last connection with the fighting for the Union being in the battles of the Wilderness—Spottsylvania, North Anna and Cold Harbor, after which his command performed provost duty in behalf of the division until permanently relieved.

Captain Dow returned to Portage where he again engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1875, when he obtained a position in the U. S. postal service in which he was occupied five years. In 1880 he was commissioned Postmaster of Portage and served in the position until relieved by President Cleveland. In the fall he was elected County Clerk on the Republican ticket, of which office he is still the incumbent, (1890.) He has served two terms as Commander of his Post and has always taken an active part in its affairs. He has taken the higher degrees in Masonry, is a Knight Templar and, in accordance with his character, performs active service in his society relations. He belongs to the A. O. U. W., and has served as Alderman of the city; he is also prominent in local political matters.

He was married Dec. 16, 1867, at Portage, to Anna E., daughter of David N. Jones, a native of Maryland, and they have three children. William C. is a bookkeeper for the *Register* Printing Company; Carrie L., and Charles H. are still students at school.



ROCKWELL J. FLINT, Menomonie, Wis., a charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 58, was its first Commander. He was born at Williamstown, Vt., March 23, 1842, and is the only son of Joseph Flint, Jr., and Lora A. (Fuller) Flint, both of whom were born at Braintree, Orange Co., Vt. The earliest known ancestor of this branch of the family is Thomas Flint who, with his brother William, came from Wales about 1640 and settled at Salem, now South Danvers, Mass., where he died in 1663. Some of his descendants settled in Hampton, Conn., where Jonathan Flint, a soldier in the Revolution and great-grandfather of Mr. Flint of this sketch, was born Nov. 17, 1755. At the close of the Revolutionary war the family moved to Braintree, Vt. The name of Flint is familiar in the annals of the Colonial and Revolutionary wars. It is found in the list of "Embattled Farmers" who fell at Lexington, and it is recorded that Capt. Samuel Flint was killed at the battle of Stillwater, while gallantly leading his men in action. On the maternal side the lineage of Mr. Flint shows a mixture of Scotch, Irish and English, and among his mother's ancestors were the Putnams and McClellans of Connecticut.

In 1845 the family moved to New Haven, Vt., where the father engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages with his brother, Samuel B. Flint. The discovery of gold in California came soon after, and in the spring of 1850 he went to the new Eldorado and worked a year in the mines on Feather River. But, failing in health, he returned home in the fall of 1851, and died June 12, 1852. In 1854 the widowed mother married Samuel B. Flint and the family moving to Wisconsin the following year, settled on a farm in Buffalo, Marquette Co. Here they lived five years—the son doing the ordinary work of a farmer boy in summer and attending the

district school in the winter. By the exercise of close economy he was enabled to attend school a short time at Fox Lake and Portage, working out of school hours to pay for his board. During the winter of 1857 he found employment in the office of "The *Independent*," a paper published in Portage by J. C. Chandler, (better known perhaps as "Shanghai") and there received his first lesson in the "art preservative." In the spring of 1860 his parents removed to River Falls, Wis., and Mr. Flint entered the office of "The *Wisconsin State Register*," at Portage, to serve an apprenticeship of three years at the printer's trade. But the rebellion came on, and when President Lincoln's call for "three hundred thousand more" was issued, he obeyed the summons and enlisted Aug. 6, 1862, in Company C, 23d Wisconsin Infantry, "for three years or during the war." The regiment left Camp Randall, at Madison, Sept. 15th and two days later went into camp near Covington, Ky. It formed a part of Gen. Burbridge's brigade in Gen. A. J. Smith's division. In October the division marched to Nicholasville, and after a brief rest moved to Louisville, where the troops were put on board transports and taken to Memphis to join General Sherman's expedition against Vicksburg. They left Memphis Dec. 22d, a magnificent flotilla of steamers and gunboats. Arriving at Milliken's Bend, Burbridge's brigade landed and made a forced march of about thirty miles, on Christmas day to Dallas, La., to cut the Vicksburg & Shreveport railroad at that station. This was effectively done by burning the railroad bridge and depot, and destroying the track for some distance. Returning to the boats the next day, the brigade passed up the Yazoo river and rejoined the main body there operating against the rebel lines on the Chickasaw Bayou. This attempt to take Vicksburg was unsuccessful, and the

troops proceeded to Arkansas Post and captured that stronghold Jan. 11, 1863, with 5,000 prisoners. The remainder of the winter they were camped at Young's Point, nearly opposite Vicksburg, where many of the regiment died from exposure and malaria.

On the 10th of April Mr. Flint was detailed for duty in the U. S. Signal Corps and sent to the camp of instruction at Memphis. About the middle of July he was ordered to report at Vicksburg, and there appearing before an examining board, he successfully passed the examination, was promoted to a sergeantey in the Signal Corps and mustered into the regular army. He was assigned to the squad of Lieut. Sizer and in October went to New Orleans in Capt. Ludwig's detachment. He participated in the campaign on the Bayou Teche in the fall of 1863, and afterward accompanied the expedition to Matagorda, Texas, remaining there and at Indianola on signal duty during the winter. In August, 1864, he went with the troops under Gen. Granger to Dauphin Island and from his signal station near Fort Gaines, saw Farragu's fleet pass Fort Morgan in a shower of shot and shell, and witnessed the desperate fight that followed in Mobile Bay with the rebel gunboats, that resulted in the capture of the rebel ram Tennessee. He was present at the formal surrender of Fort Gaines the next day, and the subsequent bombardment and capture of Fort Morgan. Returning to New Orleans Mr. Flint was assigned to Lieut. Milton Benner, A. Q. M. of the Signal Corps, Dept. of the Gulf, and appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. In that capacity he served until mustered out July 4, 1865, by order of War Department.

At the close of his service Mr. Flint returned to "The State Register" office and finished his trade. In November, 1868, he formed a co-partnership with Edwin H. Weber, and the firm bought the Prescott (Wis.) Journal, then pub-

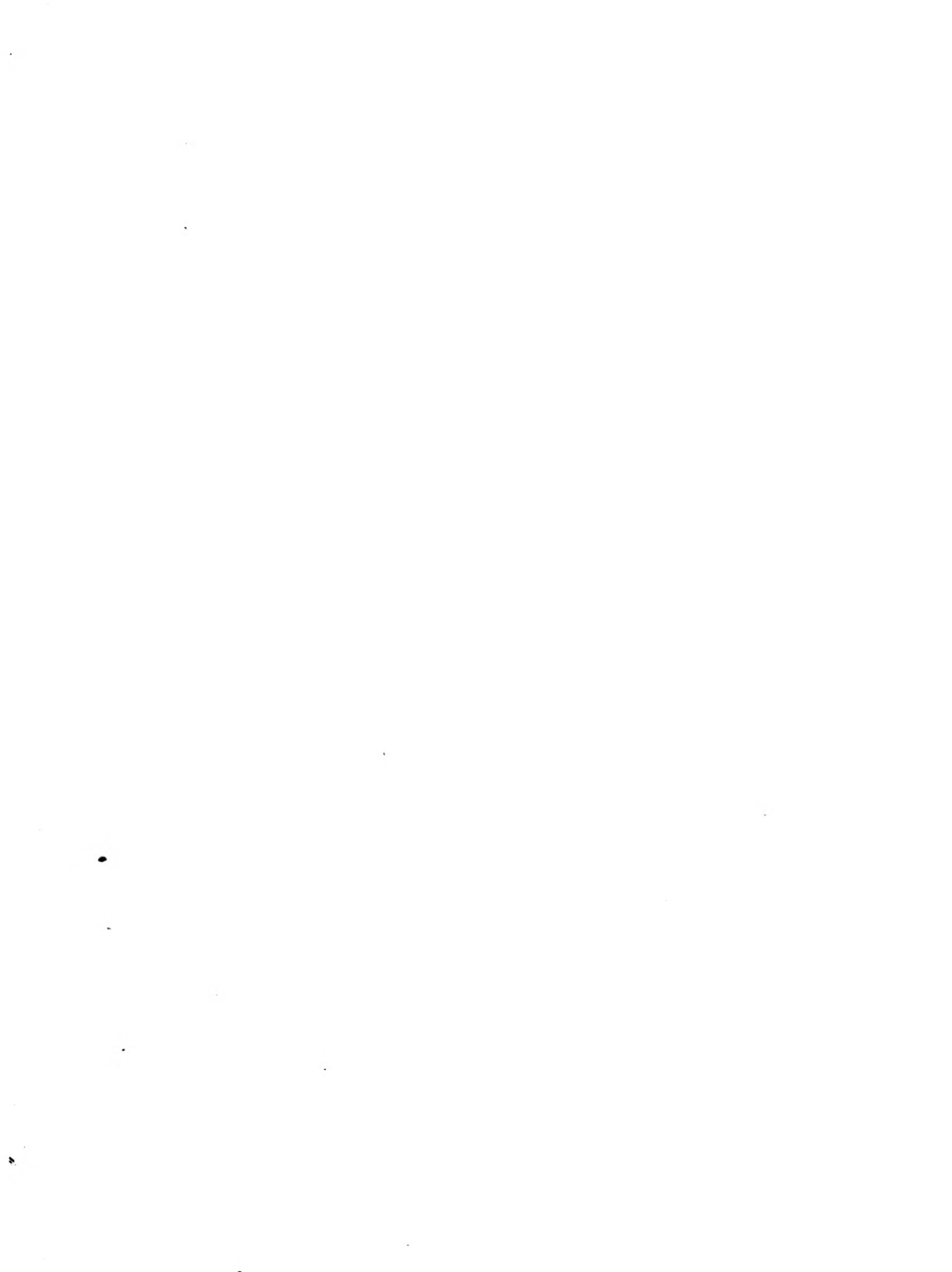
lished by the late Lute A. Taylor. The office was destroyed by fire in June, 1871, and not receiving sufficient encouragement to continue the paper, they closed the business, and in August purchased "The Dunn County News" at Menomonie, Wis., which they have published continuously since that time. The *News* has prospered under their management and is considered one of the most influential county journals in Northwestern Wisconsin.

Mr. Flint was married Nov. 9, 1871, to Alice, daughter of the late Dr. James Prentice, a practicing physician at Portage, Wis., for more than a third of a century and formerly surgeon of the 23d Wisconsin Infantry. Mrs. Flint was born in the surgeon's quarters at old Fort Winnebago, Dec. 7, 1851. They have four children—Anna Kate, James Prentice, Fred Rockwell and Joseph Turner.

In politics Mr. Flint has always been a staunch Republican and zealously labored for the success of his party in every campaign. He was elected Member of Assembly in 1875; and served a term in the State Senate in 1876-'77 and again in 1881-'83. During his last term in the Senate he was Chairman of the Committee on State Affairs, and a member of the Committee on Judiciary. He is now Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Dunn county—a position he has held for nine years.

He has been identified with fraternal and benevolent organizations for many years. He is a member of Menomonie Lodge, No. 164, A. F. & A. M.; a charter member and the first High Priest of Menomonie Chapter, No. 53, R. A. M., and a member of Fort Winnebago Commandery, No. 4, K. T., at Portage, Wis. He served as Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin in 1888-'89, and at the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter in February, 1890, was elected to the office of Grand High Priest. He is a charter member of Excelsior Lodge No. 29, Ancient Order of United Workmen; was Grand Master Workman of the order in Wisconsin in 1886, and has served as Representative to the Supreme Lodge for three successive years. He is a member of the Unitarian Society of Menomonie, also one of the Directors of the Mabel Tainter Library, Literary and Educational Society, and a zealous co-worker in all the activities of these organizations.







1. Robert Bell.
2. Charles F. Ball.
3. S. Spencer Carr.
4. A. P. R. Dahl.
5. Otta Leifeldt.

6. E. J. Clark
7. Samuel H. Moody.
8. Dr. C. W. Radcker.
9. H. M. Hess.
10. John Derman.

ROBERT BELL, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born in Moreland, Westmoreland county, England, where his father and mother, Jonah and Margaret (Hall) Bell were also born. The ancestors and relatives of Mr. Bell were, in many instances, identified with the wars of England, and one was killed at Sevastopol. Sir John Hall, brother of his mother, was an eminent surgeon in the British service and was on the field of Waterloo after the fight; during the Crimean war he was in charge of the English hospital under Lord Raglan at Sevastopol and, for distinguished services in the Crimea, was knighted by Queen Victoria. Jonah Bell died in England in 1845, and in 1854 the mother came to America with her children and settled in Moravia, Cayuga Co., New York.

The son received a common school education and lived on the home farm until he was 16 years old, when he engaged in an apprenticeship with C. Perigo & Co., machinists of Groton, Tompkins Co., New York. After serving his time, he entered the employ of C. C. Bradley & Son, machinists at Syracuse, N. Y., remaining until February, 1861, when he engaged with Beard Bros., at Fayetteville, New York, until the war absorbed his interest and, April 18, 1861, under the first call of President Lincoln for troops he enlisted in the State service and U. S. service, being mustered for two years in the former and three months in the latter. He was among the first to enroll at the recruiting office in the town of Manlius, New York. He became a member of Company A, 12th New York Infantry and went to rendezvous at Elmira, leaving the State in May for Washington, together with the 13th New York Infantry, marching through Baltimore with loaded guns, but reached the Capital unmolested and camped about half a mile east of the Capitol, remaining until July, moving

then to Chain Bridge and thence to the Manassas campaign with Richardson's brigade and Tyler's division. The regiment was in the advance in the reconnoissance at Blackburn's Ford, July 18th, in which the regiment sustained some loss in killed, wounded and missing—about 42 men. In the battle of Bull Run, Tyler's command was on the extreme left and held the position until the enemy tried to turn the left, when the falling back commenced; the 12th fell back to Centerville where they remained until 12 o'clock, reaching camp at Arlington Heights. After the battle the regiment engaged in cutting timber between Fort Albany and Alexandria. In September, Mr. Bell was appointed Acting Ordnance Sergeant at Fort Gregg, his regiment going to Upton's Hill to build fortifications. Jan. 20, 1862, Acting Sergeant Bell received orders to report to the commandant's office at Fort Tillinghast as Acting Ordnance Sergeant, in addition to his former appointment. (By order of General Doubleday.) The regiment started on the Peninsula campaign in March and Sergeant Bell asked to be relieved in order to join his command and was referred to General Wadsworth, who finally gave permission and he started April 4th; he reached Fortress Monroe in time for the serimmage at Great Bethel. He was in the siege of Yorktown, and fought at Hanover C. H. (Union loss 53 killed, 344 wounded and 730 prisoners.) After return to camp at Gaines Mills, Mr. Bell was detailed in charge of the nurses in hospital and to see that rebel surgeons took proper care of wounded men. He was detailed next to go to Savage Station to lay out a hospital camp and was in the actions of that eventful week, fighting at Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Gaines Mills and Malvern Hill. After Savage Station he volunteered to care for the wounded and went with the prisoners to Richmond, was de-

tailed to Prison No. 1 at first and then to Libby, where he took care of Major Barnum and Captain Truesdell. Sergeant Baham, who had charge of the wounded at Gaines Mills, was in charge of all hospitals in Richmond and immediately recognized his former inspector. It was the request of his charges that he be allowed to go with them to Aiken after parole and it was promised but when the time came the privilege was denied; he was a prisoner of war and was treated as such and sent successively to Castle Thunder, Libby and Belle Isle, always on hospital duty; he was finally exchanged with the prisoners taken at Fort Donelson, being sick with scurvy. He went to Belleville hospital, New York and thence to Washington in time to join his regiment for the battle of Antietam. He started on that campaign, attired in an old alpaca coat and broad brimmed straw hat and was in the action September 17th and again September 21st. He was in the fighting at Fredericksburg in the winter and, in the spring, April 17, 1863, was mustered out at Elmira. (When the three-month's enrolment had expired the State Legislature of New York instructed the Governor to dispose of the regiments for the remainder of the two years as he thought best and he retained them in the U. S. service). Oct. 20, 1863, Mr. Bell, on the organization of Company G, 85th New York State National Guards, was commissioned 1st Sergeant and served therein until February, 1864, when he enlisted in Battery G, 3d New York Light Artillery, which was then in North Carolina and he joined the command at Newbern. March 28, 1864, he was made Quartermaster's Sergeant. He contracted yellow fever in September, 1864, and was sent North in February and after recovery rejoined the command at Raleigh in April, 1865. In June he started from Raleigh for Newbern, going thence

to New York on a transport and was mustered out at Syracuse, N. Y., July 7, 1865.

He returned to his former employ and went thence to Syracuse, where he engaged as a roof tinner and otherwise, going West in 1866 and locating at Jamesville, Wis., where he engaged as machinist until Sept. 18, 1867, the date of his removal to Rockton, whence he went to Racine in May, 1868, to enter the employ of J. I. Case & Co., with whom he has since operated. May 10, 1871, he was commissioned Captain of the Belle City Rifles, National Guards. Oct. 27, 1869 he was made an Odd Fellow and is Past Grand No. 137; Past High Priest; Past Patriarch of Encampment; he is also Past Councilor of the Patriarchal Circle and Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Regiment of the Circle; Past Archon of Beta Council No. 2, Royal League; Past President of Sons of St. George; Past Commander of Post No. 17; he is also a member of Pittacus Conclave No. 1; of Heptasophis or Seven Wise Men; he belongs to St. Andrews Brotherhood and is a member of Racine County Committee for the Relief of Indigent Soldiers and Sailors. He was elected March 20, 1890, as Delegate to the 24th National Encampment G. A. R. Nov. 30, 1877, he assumed charge of St. Luke's hospital, officiating as Superintendent, which position he still holds in 1890.

He was married July 11, 1867, to Hannah Gilmore, a native of Fayetteville, New York. The family are prominent members of St. Luke's church at Racine, of which Mr. Bell is vestryman.

The portrait of Mr. Bell appears on page 532.



S SPENCER CARR, Racine, Wis., was born Sept. 4, 1838, in Clark Co., Ohio, and is the son of Thurston and Nancy (Lackey) Carr, his father being of

pure American extraction and his mother of Irish descent. Their family included also seven children named Alonzo E., Patrick L., Jane, George, Maria, Byron L. and Robert E. Six are living; Patrick was a soldier for the Union and died at Murfreesboro. The father was a farmer and carpenter and brought up his son to those trades. He went to Illinois in 1832 and located a claim in DeKalb county, but his family could not join him on account of the Blackhawk war and they came West in 1848, locating at Racine, where they remained until the next year, when they removed to the farm in DeKalb county. The father was born Nov. 5, 1808, and died March 15, 1878. The mother was born Nov. 17, 1812, and died in June, 1884. The son remained with his father until he was 21, when he went to Sycamore to work at his trade and went thence to St. Charles to enlist Sept. 7, 1861, in Company B, 8th Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel J. F. Farnsworth. He went from the rendezvous at St. Charles to the front at Washington, leaving the State on the 25th and he spent the winter at Alexandria. The command joined the Army of Virginia in the Manassas campaign and went to Centerville. They were in all the movements in the Peninsula campaign in Sumner's reserve under Stoneman, who commenced the movement after the rebels had abandoned Yorktown and fled to Williamsburg. After the victory there they went in pursuit of the receding rebels and followed on until within about five miles of Richmond. Mr. Carr fought at Mechanicsville; on the next day fought at Gaines Mills; on the 29th he was in the action at Savage Station and fought on the 30th at White Oak Swamp and July 1st was in the action at Malvern Hill where the seven days' fight before Richmond came to an end. The Union army lost about 18 miles and retreated in good order to Harrison's Landing.

There, in July, Farnsworth's regiment with several others, was consolidated into a cavalry corps which formed the rear guard of McClellan's army. The movement to Fortress Monroe followed and the return to Alexandria. September 1, 1862, Mr. Carr was in the fight at Chantilly where Kearney was killed and on his return to Alexandria he went to hospital, ill with typhoid fever. While there, September 20th, he was made 2d Lieutenant of his company. He went home to recruit and joined his command at Falmouth, Va., in February and prepared for the operations which led to Chancellorsville. The regiment had been assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division and 1st Cavalry Corps, the organization remaining always the same. Mr. Carr was in the fight at Chancellorsville and at Beverly Ford June 9th, where a severe cavalry fight took place and where his company lost about 20 men. The brigade lost about 150 men and 1,500 horses and the Captain of Company B was killed. The action commenced before daylight and continued until after dark. Gen. J. L. Beveridge of Illinois, was wounded early in the day; Lieutenant-Colonel Clendenin was in command of the brigade and Mr. Carr acted as Adjutant. After that fight, Mr. Carr was absent on private business and received orders to take command of a body of troops while his regiment moved after Lee, prior to the battle of Gettysburg. It is the regret of his life to have lost this battle. He joined his regiment at Boonesboro, Md., where he was in a fight. July 30th he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant to date from the 11th. In December he re-enlisted and returned home on veteran's furlough. (Two hundred of the command went with him and they were recruited to a complement of 1,200.) After passing a short time at Camp Stoneman he went on duty at Washington and was detailed as post Quartermaster at

Bloody Run where he made headquarters until his final discharge, Dec. 5, 1864.

He returned home, went to work at his trade in Sycamore and in September, 1865, moved to Iowa where he manufactured mill machinery and remained nine years; went thence to Chicago and in August, 1888, to Racine to take charge of the wood department in the establishment of the Pease Manufacturing Company.

May 8, 1860, he was married to Elvira, daughter of John and Amy (Southwick) Welling, at Genoa, DeKalb Co., Ills. They have four children named Ora Maul, Grace, Audrey and Fern. Grace is the wife of A. R. Zimmermann. Mr. Carr belongs to the Order of Masons. His portrait appears in a group on page 532.



CHARLES F. BALL, Racine Wis., was born at Colchester, Vt., Aug. 29, 1844 and is the son of Charles W. and Betsy (Bradshaw) Ball, who were the parents of Charles, George W. and Emma J., now Mrs. W. J. Goff. The father was a farmer and followed that business for a long period of years. In 1846 he emigrated with his family to the West and located in Racine county, subsequently removing to Burlington, where he established himself as a freight and express agent in which he remained until he retired from active life. The parents are still living in Burlington, Wis.

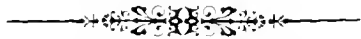
Mr. Ball obtained his education in the public schools. When the first call for troops was made in 1861 he was determined to "follow the flag" and connected himself with the 9th Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery. He was too young to be regularly enlisted but he was so full of patriotism that his mother consented, on the strength of his promise not to enlist and on


the guarantee of the officers to send him home if he became discontented, that he should accompany the command. His is probably one of the most isolated cases in the history of the war, in which a man followed the fortunes of a regiment throughout, without enlisting or being mustered. He went from the rendezvous at Camp Utley under the charge of Captain Cyrus H. Johnson, to St. Louis and left Benton Barracks for Fort Leavenworth where the battery received equipments and he accompanied the command on the long march to Denver, Colorado, taking the old Platte route. They operated sometime in that vicinity, protecting the United States mails and endeavoring to keep the Indians within bounds. When Captain Johnson was relieved Mr. Ball was at liberty to return home but he elected to remain with the battery and, soon after was detailed to assist in the quartermaster's department and afterwards he took charge of a quartermaster's corral of horses. While discharging those duties he was asked to become a scout, to which he consented providing he could have a certain horse to which he had become attached and he remained in that service two years. On one of his expeditions he went from Fort Lyon to Fort Larned, a distance of 280 miles on special service with dispatches, and made the trip in three days with Indians all about him. For a time he had a companion named Joe, a half-breed, whom he retained until he was satisfied of his treachery. On one occasion, in his reckless love of adventure he rode into the heart of an Indian camp. The redskins mounted their ponies and only the fact that his horse was thoroughbred and swift as the wind, saved him from destruction. Once, on his way to Wynkoop, Joe stole out at midnight from their camp, rolling himself along the ground Indian fashion and giving two war-whoops as a signal for the Indians in the vi-

city. Mr. Ball rose, took his gun and drew a bead on Joe, who shouted "No shoot; me good Indian." But the Indians were upon them and Mr. Ball only escaped by swift riding as before. When he returned to Fort Lyon Joe was discharged. Once a report came to the fort that the Indians were skirmishing near Sand Creek and Mr. Ball went to verify it, to find himself in the midst of a band of Cheyenne Indians. He started in an opposite direction to find himself surrounded by another band, when he started his horse at full speed, emptied his gun at random among them and killed two. He rode into Fort Lyon with his pursuers only a mile behind him. He received an arrow wound and his horse was hit several times. The injury to his foot gave him a deal of trouble and was finally healed by a remedy given him by an old Indian. Once he had a fight with an Indian near Sand Creek, both having bowie knives. Each held the knife hand of the other and matters were growing desperate, when a comrade struck the Indian on the head with the butt of his rifle and both rolled down the embankment. The Indian was dead and Mr. Ball uninjured, beyond a few scratches. Once he was sent with dispatches to Haines' Ranch—75 miles—starting in the night and on the next night he stopped, staked his horse and was falling asleep, when his horse snorted "danger." He jumped up, caught his blanket and, mounting, rode into the timber for safety. Soon after he discovered a fire which he knew must be a burning ranch. He rode towards it as soon as it would do and just before reaching there he found the body of a white man—scalped. He proceeded, to find near the smoldering ruins the bodies of three murdered women—the wife and daughters of the man. Mr. Ball rode back to the fort and an expedition was fitted out which reached there the following morn-

ing to find the bodies unmolested. On looking for tracks, Mr. Ball found those of a barefooted boy whom he followed and soon came upon a lad of 15 years who was flying from him in terror. He took him on his horse and rode back. The boy stated that he and his father were out after dark, to corral their cattle, when they were assaulted by Indians. He hid in the tall grass and saw his father murdered and scalped. Afterwards he stole to the house to find his mother and sisters dead and the ranch on fire. He started for the Haines Ranch and was overtaken by Mr. Ball. Afterwards Mr. Ball went to Wyandotte and thence to Fort Leavenworth, where a thief tried to cut his pockets. He knocked the fellow down and delivered him to the officers. While at Leavenworth he was sent with important dispatches to Lawrence and soon after went into the ranks under the general order to place every man capable of bearing arms in a position to aid in the general good. An assault was made on a barn in which a body of Price's troops were entrenched and for a time it seemed as if they could not be dislodged, but artillery was brought into operation and the inmates were captured. A spent ball hit Mr. Ball in the leg which he afterwards cut out with his jackknife. He went to Lawrence and thence to Leavenworth and remained there three months, returning to Wisconsin in the fall of 1865. He went to Racine and entered the employ of Fish Bros., and afterwards that of J. I. Case. In the fall of 1877 he was elected Constable and later, was appointed Deputy Sheriff under George Bremner and was his successor until 1888, when he was made Sheriff of Racine county by election on the Republican ticket. Prior to this he was Marshal of Burlington and also was Superintendent of the western portion of Racine county. Since his last election he has resided at Racine.

He was married Oct. 7, 1869, to Flora, daughter of James and Mary Campbell of Burlington. Their children are Mabel Howard, Arthur, Herbert and Edward. Mr. Ball's portrait is presented on page 532.



 OTTO LEHFELDT, Milwaukee, Wis., member of Robert Chivas Post No. 2, and a member of the Farragut Association of Philadelphia, was born in Germany, Aug. 7, 1830, and is the son of Ferdinand John and Mary (Westfeldt) Lehfeldt. He remained in his parental home until he was 17 years old when he determined to take his career into his own hands, knowing that he was destined for the conscription, and ran away and became a sailor. He came to America, landing at Boston and for years was connected with the coast trade. In 1849 he found his way to New York and made several cruises from that port, going in 1852 to San Francisco. After his arrival there he interested himself in mining for about a year. In 1853 he shipped as a sailor on a Chilian brig and made a cruise to Hayti and the Phillipine Islands. He went from there on a trading expedition to the Southern Archipelago, where he passed nearly a year in the immediate vicinity of the cannibals. He went thence to Sydney, Australia, and was at Melbourne when the riot against the British Government occurred. He went next to New Zealand and again to Sydney, thence to the Dutch East Indies, and home to Boston. His calling took him, in the early years of his life, into all the principal waters and to all the chief ports of the different governments. The story of his experiences would make an interesting book. In 1858 he suffered shipwreck on the coast of New Brunswick, Bay of Fundy, and he endured the hardships of an eight-day storm. In the same year he sailed

his first vessel as Captain, when he commanded the Eglantine of Bath, Maine. He went to New York and ascertained that the Caledonia was about sailing for the scenes of activity where the United States fleet was engaged in the survey of the La Plata (Paraguay) to take action in the matter of the firing by Lopez on the Water Witch, one of the vessels thus engaged. Lopez satisfied the United States Government of his desire to make recompense. He served as quartermaster and having a promise of promotion he enrolled as Quartermaster of the San Jacinto, one of the historic vessels of the war. He went with her to the African coast where two slavers were captured named the Storm King and Bonito, having on board 1,690 blacks who were sent to Liberia. The vessels were sent to the United States and made the harbor of Charleston, where the rebels took possession of them and they were afterwards in the rebel service. The fact of the war was unknown to her crews until they found themselves in difficulties. One of the prominent affairs on the San Jacinto which Mr. Lehfeldt witnessed, was the removal of the rebel ambassadors, Mason and Slidell, from the Trent to the San Jacinto. He relates that they were taken into the port of New York, but it was deemed expedient to take them to Boston and they were sent to Fort Warren as prisoners of war. Mr. Lehfeldt was honorably discharged Nov. 30, 1861. The officers gave him a hearty recommend for fidelity to duty and capacity as a seaman, and the papers were signed by 1st Lieutenant Fairfax of the San Jacinto. "U. S. S. San Jacinto, Nov. 30, 1861, Boston Yard. Otto Lehfeldt, who receives an honorable discharge from this ship, is a first-rate man entitled to advancement; is fitted for a Master's Mate appointment; is steady in his habits, intelligent, has been a Mate in the Merchant Service. I cheerfully recommend him

to the Naval Service in the capacity of Petty Officer or Master's Mate. D. M. Fairfax, 1st Lieut. U. S. S. San Jacinto." In the following year he again enlisted and was assigned to the steamer Octorara and served until Feb. 27, 1865. He enrolled as Quartermaster and took position as Gunner's Mate, and when discharged was serving as Captain of the forecastle. The Octorara first joined the "Flying Squadron" and during her service she captured, or assisted to do so, a number of vessels. They were Tubal Cain, July 24, 1862; S. E. Reed, Nov. 5, 1862; a boat prize, Dec. 20, 1862; Rising Dawn, Jan. 10, 1863; Sloop Brave, Jan. 15, 1863; Florence Nightingale, March 13, 1863; the Five Brothers and the sloop Rosa, March 16, 1863; John Williams, March 19, 1863; Schooner W. J. Leach, April 21, 1863; Schooner Hardy, April 22, 1863; the steamer Eagle, May 18, 1863; June 24, 1863, 52 bales of cotton were picked up; the schooner Winona was captured Nov. 29, 1863; the ram Tennessee and the steamers Gaines and Selma, August 5th of the same year. The Octorara was the flagship and the headquarters of Admiral Porter; and during the bombardment of Fort Powell the rebels made an effort to destroy her with a torpedo. The torpedo was placed at 10 feet below the surface under the starboard quarter of the boat, but there being but nine feet of water when the trying line was drawn in, the explosion took place in the mud and was harmless. Mr. Lehfelddt and the quartermaster were on deck when she approached and, while trying to ascertain whether or not it was the patrol boat, Mr. Lehfelddt made ready a howitzer to be used in case of necessity. When he found her real character he cried out "torpedo boat." The sleeping men awoke and with the quartermaster ran forward, leaving him alone. She came very near and he cut away the boarding netting to get a look at her and reaching out

caught his hand in the chain guys of her smokestack. He called for help to secure her but was not heard and she withdrew, a prize being lost. During the actions at Forts Morgan and Gaines, Mr. Lehfelddt, in the capacity of gunner's mate was in charge of the powder magazine which was placed in the bow, the barrels containing the powder being ranged on shelves. He caused its removal to the keelson of the boat and, afterwards while lying on a vacant shelf, resting, he heard a crash and concussion. He found a shot had struck immediately over the shelves on the port bow and on examination found a large aperture had been made into which he thrust his head and called out to attract the attention of the seamen. They came at once, crying out "man overboard," when he called their attention to the break which was at once repaired.

On receiving his final discharge, Mr. Lehfelddt went to Milwaukee where he engaged in the lake service while able. On one occasion he took his vessel through the Illinois canal from Chicago to the Mississippi River to New Orleans. Since leaving the lakes he has been occupied in varied business.

He was married in February, 1864, to Adelaide Liebtren and they have had seven children of whom four are deceased. Those surviving are named Emil, Henry and Martha. Mr. Lehfelddt is a member of the Turnverein and is a gentleman of the old school in manners. He received a good education in his native country and manifests the refinement and cultivation of good family and breeding. Mrs. Lehfelddt offered her services to the Christian Commission during the war and served as nurse as long as her health permitted. She still retains her credentials for efficiency and usefulness which are signed by Alexander McGlasher.

Mr. Lehfelddt's portrait appears on page 532.



CW. RODECKER, M. D., Wonewoc, Wis., Department Commander of the Union Veterans' Union, was born Aug. 23, 1845, at Peoria, Ill., and is the son of Dr. G. W. and Catherine L. (Slough) Rodecker. The father belongs to the third generation in direct lineage from the founder of the family in this country, George Rodecker having emigrated to the New World prior to the Revolution, from Germany. He was a soldier in that war and his son, the grandfather of Dr. Rodecker, married a woman named La Brunt, a native of Alsace, France. In the maternal line of descent Dr. Rodecker is of mixed Scotch and German extraction, and his grandfather, Jacob Slough, was a soldier in the war of 1812; he married a German. Dr. Rodecker's parents are deceased and five children survive them: Joseph H., a resident of California, was a soldier in the 107th Illinois Infantry; the doctor is second in order of birth; Samuel J. served in the 143d Illinois Infantry and is now deceased; Addis Emmet is a local editor in Shelbyville, Ind.; George W. resides in St. Louis, Mo.; Mary A. married Peter E. Rupert of Nokomis, Ill. Several children died in infancy. The senior Rodecker removed his family to Keithsburg, Ill., in 1850, and, after practicing there about eight years returned to Peoria and in 1859 went to Nokomis, remaining until 1875, when he went to Springfield and died there in May, 1882, aged 63 years, his wife dying the following year, aged about 60 years.

Dr. Rodecker was educated under his father's supervision and received a careful training in schools of the best character. He was interested in medicine from his earliest boyhood and passed much time in his father's office, becoming proficient in understanding many things pertaining to the profession while little more than a lad. He was scarcely 16 years

old when the war came on and he left school to enlist, going to visit an uncle at Vandalia, Ill., and enrolling in Company D, 49th Illinois Infantry, in August, 1861. He was rejected on account of youth and slightness of physique and re-enlisted twice afterwards to be rejected. But he finally succeeded in being accepted in the same company and regiment and was mustered at Butler Barracks, Springfield. As soon as the command was organized under Colonel William R. Morrison, it went to Cairo and thence to Fort Holt, Ky., embarking about two weeks later for service on the Tennessee River at Forts Henry and Donelson, the boy being in both actions and receiving a scalp wound. After Donelson they stayed there about two weeks, sick from using polluted water, and afterwards marched to Metal Landing, whence they took passage for Savannah, Tenn., and two weeks after went to Pittsburg Landing, connecting with Hurlburt's Division of the 16th Corps, and Dr. Rodecker was in the fight at Shiloh, an ounce ball passing through his leg. He was sent to hospital at St. Louis and thence home, rejoining his regiment in four months at Big Bethel Springs. He accompanied the command to Germantown, did garrison duty five months and fought guerrillas, going to Memphis, where the regiment acted as provost guard until after the fall of Vicksburg. (While in garrison at Bethel Springs the regiment participated in the battle of Corinth.) On New Year's day, 1864, Dr. Rodecker veteranized for three years and went on the Meridian expedition in February and immediately after joined Bank's Red River expedition under A. J. Smith and was in the capture of Fort De Russey, which was taken before the main column reached the field. He also fought at Cane Hill, Mount Pleasant Hill and Sabine-Cross Roads and at Mansfield. The command was in 52 days continuous fighting night and day, on

the rivers and bayous and in the most perilous situations, covering the retreat of Banks after Sabine Cross Roads. (All the actions in chronological order are to found in the history in the beginning of this volume. Their names are legion.) Smith's command went to Memphis, where the 49th drew new clothing and took veteran's furlough home for 30 days. Dr. Rodecker rejoined his regiment at Memphis and was in the campaign in the pursuit of Forrest, fighting at Tupelo and on the Tallahatchie and all actions in that campaign, returning again to Memphis and went thence to Jefferson Barracks, resting a couple of weeks before going into the chase after Price, when that rebel rascal made his last effort to take possession of Missouri. After driving him into Kansas, the regiment returned to Camp Jackson and went thence to Nashville, then in a state of siege by Hood, and, after taking part in the fight, chased him to the Cumberland River, where he was deprived of his command and never again led rebels or anybody else. After this, the 49th went to Paducah, Ky., where the command was detailed at various points, Dr. Rodecker being placed on the staff of General Foster as Aid. The regiment consolidated again at Paducah, and, Aug. 19, 1865, was mustered out, embarked for Cairo and went to Springfield for discharge from State service, Sept. 21, 1865.

He went home to his father's at Nakomis, Ill., entering immediately on the study of medicine in his office, and in the fall of 1868 he matriculated at the Medical College of Chicago, studying there also in the winter and spring of 1868-9 and until May, 1872, taking winter and spring terms and practicing at home in the interims. At the latter date he took his degree and opened an office at 458 South Clark street, Chicago. He was taken sick and returned home, after recovery going on a lecturing tour

through Illinois and Indiana, delivering a course of eight lectures in most large cities of those States, in which he was occupied until February, 1873, when he located in Wayne Co., Ill. After five years of practice he went to Springfield and formed a partnership with his father, and in the following year, on account of sunstroke, went to St. Joseph county, Mich., remaining there until 1887. He went next to Wonewoc, Wis., where he has practiced his profession since.

He was one of the first members of the G. A. R. at Nakomis, Ill., belonging to Post No. 63, organized in September, 1867, and in 1882 joined the renewed Order at Constantine, Mich., and after removal to Wisconsin severed his connection with the Order to join the Union Veterans' Union, a National organization, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. General Dillon of Washington is the originator of the Order and the author of the *Per Diem* Pension Bill, the official organ being the *Union Veteran*, published at Corunna, Mich. The object of the Order is to organize veterans who have been at least six months in the service at the front, this being the qualification of membership, another object being the proper legislation for soldiers. Among the leading spirits are Congressman Boothman of Ohio, Allen, Brown, Whiting of Michigan, General McNulta of Illinois, Aiton of Washington, General Clifford and Wollaston Rogers of Washington and multitudes of others. Dr. Rodecker organized the Command at Wonewoc and Elroy, and he has been chief official of the Department of Wisconsin since the organization. The U. V. U. has held four National Encampments, the last occurring at Detroit in August, 1889, when more than 1,500 delegates were present. In the place of the Sons of Veterans the Loyal Guards have been organized, and the Woman's Veteran Relief Union takes the place of the

W. R. C. The several organizations are rapidly increasing and the doctor is their strong adherent and advocate. He is a prominent Republican. He also belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows.

He was married Oct. 10, 1872, at Fairfield, Ill., to Matilda A., daughter of Dr. Moses and Avarilla (Baker) Winnings, the latter a native of Kentucky and the former of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Rodecker is a native of Mount Vernon, Ind., born Dec. 29, 1852. Their only surviving child is named Royal Charles, born Nov. 12, 1875; three children died in infancy.

A portrait of Dr. Rodecker appears on page 532.



ANTHONY P. R. DAHL, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born March 8, 1819, in Trondhjem, Norway, and his parents, Ole R. and Pauline (Leid) Dahl were natives of Norway and descendants of Norwegian ancestors from the earliest history of the family. The father of the mother of Mr. Dahl, Frederick Christian Leid, was a Colonel in the Norwegian army. Mr. Dahl, senior, removed his family to the United States in 1857, bringing them to the home in Chippewa Co., Wis., whither he had come three years previous. He had received the education of an officer in the National Military Academy of Norway and served eight years in the army in the Engineer Corps. When he left his native land the king of Sweden presented him a set of drafting instruments and a revolver which King Sinclair used at the time of his invasion of Norway. He died on his farm in the town of Lafayette, Dec. 30, 1882; his wife died in October, 1860, in Bloomer, Chippewa county. The children were named Olaf, Anthony P. R., Frederick, Christian M. L., Hannah P., and Thomas E.; Anthony and Hannah are the

only survivors. He was married a second time to Ellen Olson, who died in April, 1884.

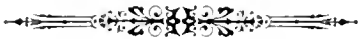
After the death of his mother the son resided with Dr. Day, and when the war came on his father engaged in the business of recruiting for the 15th Wisconsin Infantry and enrolled him in Company I, both entering that company, the father losing the captaincy by one vote and going into the ranks. But his abilities were soon recognized, and he was placed in a staff position in the topographical engineer's service, Army of the Cumberland, under General Carlin. Subsequently he was assigned to the staff of General Schofield and was taken prisoner while reconnoitering, by rebel scouts. During his captivity he was in 32 prisons, including all those principally known for atrocities. When taken he had \$100 in his possession which he secreted and which availed to save his own life and the lives of many others, as he purchased food and necessaries for them. In the spring of 1865 he was exchanged and returned to Wisconsin. The son went into rendezvous at Madison with the "Scandinavian" regiment and left the State March 2d for service in Kentucky, going to Cairo, Bird's Point, New Madrid and Island No. 10. Here Mr. Dahl was in his first action, taking his musket there and fighting as a soldier, although not mustered. (He was 13 years old). In the fall of 1862 he returned home and enlisted Feb. 28, 1864 in Company K, 36th Wisconsin Infantry, as he was then old enough to muster, although not quite 15 years of age. He enrolled at Chippewa Falls, went from Madison to the front and joined the regiment May 10th, in time to connect with the Army of the Potomac in the Wilderness, with the 1st Brigade, 2d Division and 2d Corps. The command was in the reserve at Spottsylvania and went to the North Anna River, fighting at Cold Harbor June 3d,

where Colonel Haskell was killed. June 16th the command took possession of the first line of rebel works at Petersburg which had been taken by the Union troops and made a charge unsupported on the 18th, losing its Colonel and many officers, in vain, as they could only withdraw after protecting themselves as best they could until nightfall. June 22d the regiment fought at Jerusalem Plank Road and in July at Strawberry Plains. (On the 28th). Aug. 14th it was in action at Deep Bottom, (Colonel Warren losing his arm), and, Aug. 25th, fought at Ream's Station, after which action, only 44 soldiers of the regiment responded to roll call. Twenty-one came into the ranks from the hospital next day making the number 65. Of the large number taken prisoners, less than half a dozen ever returned and most of them died in rebel prisons. While fighting at Ream's Station the gun was shot from the hand of Mr. Dahl and he fell down beside a log, lying as dead while the rebels were driving his command. They passed him with a kick, remarked that he was dead and passed on. When he could he crawled backwards to the railroad track and, as he was crawling up the opposite side he was seen and fired on, the balls passing through his clothing without bodily harm to him. He fell as if dead, watched his opportunity and made another start for the Union lines which he reached in the midst of a shower of bullets, but unharmed. The following morning he was placed in charge of Company K, held the position a few weeks, and manuevred in front of Petersburg. At the first General Inspection he was recommended for 1st Lieutenant by Gen. John Egan but was thought too young and consequently lost what he had honorably won and what justly belonged to him. October 28th he fought again at Hatcher's Run where the regiment took more rebels than

it had men in its command and February 5th they were in another action at Hatcher's Run, after which they went to the trenches at Petersburg. (After the first Hatcher's Run, the regiment was permitted to withdraw from the lines to an old fort, where there was a spring brook and where they had a rest and enjoyment of two weeks' duration.) They moved in December to the Pamunkey River and returned to Petersburg, their first action being February 5th, as stated. While advancing to the field, Mr. Dahl was selected and detailed to take charge of the skirmish line and after passing some time in quarters at Yellow Tavern was next in line of battle when Fort Steadman was taken. They held the left until the rebels reached Fort Calkins, lying on their arms through the night and making a successful charge in the morning, April 1st. They followed the rebels to fight at Five Forks on the right of Sheridan and chased the flying foe to the collapse of the rebellion at Appomattox C. H., the 36th witnessing the closing scenes. When the conquering host marched through Richmond young ladies and boys distributed water to the soldiers. Thence to camp at Arlington Heights and to the Grand Review tells the story of subsequent movements and Mr. Dahl was mustered out July 12, 1865, at Jeffersonville, Ind.

He returned to Chippewa Falls, having sustained himself as a soldier although still a youth, receiving a slight injury while in the 15th Wisconsin and a saber wound in his knee at Hatcher's Run. He also contracted bowel disease which troubled him several years. He obtained work in a sawmill and in 1866 moved to Tomah, where he lived eight years, engaged in locating pine lands and in the business of a lumberman. In 1871 he attended the Commercial School at La Crosse (being then 22 years old) and afterwards went to the Gales-

ville University, subsequently entering the First National Bank at La Crosse. A year later he returned to Chippewa Falls to take charge of the office of Register of Deeds which was held by his brother, who, on account of sickness, was unable to discharge its duties, but subsequently he surrendered the charge to W. W. Crandall and went to surveying, which he followed until 1880, when he entered upon a commercial enterprise in Monroe county. In February, 1884, his health failed and he did no business for a year. For five years he has been interested in surveying, in real estate and pension business, mainly in the latter, and has been eminently successful. He was married April 28, 1880, to Johanna, daughter of John Lee. She died Jan. 23, 1881. Mr. Dahl is a member of the Order of Masons and is independent in politics. The portrait of Mr. Dahl is presented on page 532.



SAMUEL H. MOODY, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born in Logan Co., Ohio, Oct. 19, 1839, and is the son of Robert and Maria (Stothoff) Moody. His father was born in America of Scotch parentage and married a lady of American birth and of Holland descent; he was a carpenter and millwright and died in Shelby Co., Ohio, and his wife died at the same place. Their family included 12 children and eight of them survive, born in the order named: John, Sarah A., Peter M., Samuel, Jane, Christine, Maria and Robert A. Mary, Clarissa, Helen and Ellie are dead.

Mr. Moody passed his early years with his parents and after their deaths lived with his grandfather and went to school and assisted him in a sawmill. He obtained a situation as clerk, which he filled about 18 months and, in

1860, came to Wisconsin, locating at La Crosse, where he began to learn the trade of blacksmith and was in that business when he decided to enter the army. He enlisted Oct. 14, 1861, at La Crosse, and was mustered at Fond du Lac in Company D, 14th Wisconsin Infantry, in 1862. March 8th he left the State for St. Louis and Savannah on the Tennessee to join Grant, and, April 6th, started for the field of Shiloh. About midnight he landed, with the regiment, and stood on the levee until morning under arms. In the morning the regiment was assigned to Crittenden's division and took position to the left of Shiloh church to support a battery. An artillery action commenced and the rebels were driven and drove the Union troops alternately until dark, when support arrived, and the rebel battery, which had been repeatedly taken and retaken, became the property of the 14th Wisconsin. Mr. Moody was wounded at Shiloh, but did not leave his company. (One of the guns is at Madison as trophy of war.) While retiring, the regiment checked a stampede by forming across a line that was becoming disorganized and compelling it to re-form in good order. After Shiloh the regiment remained on that field until ordered to Corinth after the evacuation, moving first to Hamburg, scouting picketing, performing provost and other duty until the movement to fight at Iuka. (Mr. Moody believes that if Rosecrans had carried out the full orders of Grant to cover both roads forming communication for the rebels, Price's army would have been captured, but the Jacinto road only was closed, and the Fulton road, by which Price escaped, left open.) Mr. Moody was next in action Oct. 3-4, 1862, at Corinth, the regiment being in the 6th Division under General McArthur, Colonel Oliver of the 15th Michigan commanding the brigade. The 24th Wisconsin was in the opening of the fight, skirmish-

ing two days from Chewalla with Van Dorn and fought their way back to the Halleck line—the old works. They were reinforced and the battle came on, the main column of the rebels attacking, followed by flanking, and at night, Colonel Oliver with his command was safe in the town. They moved out in the morning and held the position on the left throughout the 4th of October, joined in the pursuit and returned to Corinth. The next movement of the regiment was to connect with Grant in his plans on Vicksburg moving to Grand Junction and on to Holly Springs and Oxford. After the disaster at Holly Springs they returned through Holly Springs and Oxford *via* Moscow, to Memphis, and thence to the siege of Vicksburg, where he was promoted April 2nd to Sergeant. In February Mr. Moody went to Lake Providence and worked on the canal until April when he went to Milliken's Bend to capture rebel supplies, capturing also 3,000 bales of cotton. In May they went to Grand Gulf to join the 17th Corps and moved to Big Black River, helped build two bridges and took position in the siege of Vicksburg. Mr. Moody was in the attack of the 19th day of May in the 6th Division and 2d Brigade and was wounded in the left leg and sent to the hospital at Milliken's Bend. He joined his regiment at Natchez about August 1st. He was home on sick furlough a month, connected with the regiment at Vicksburg and veteranized December 11th and received veteran's furlough. The greater part of the regiment had started on the Red River expedition, with the Colonel, before Mr. Moody reached the command and he was afterwards assigned "in Worden's Battalion." In June the battalion joined Sherman at Ackworth and Mr. Moody fought at Kenesaw (several actions), Bald Hill and others, and went to the siege of Atlanta under McPherson; went

thence to the rear of the main army and was in the attack at Ezra Church, July 28th. On the evening of that day Mr. Moody was appointed 2d Lieutenant of Company H, 18th U. S. Colored Infantry, and ordered to report to Vicksburg (his commission was dated May 26, 1864 and he was mustered under it August 30th); he performed garrison duty until the Canby Campaign against Mobile, when they moved to New Orleans, camped at Algiers, went thence to Pensacola and thence in the column of Steele to fight at Blakely under General Hawkins. Mr. Moody was with the command in the march up the Alabama river to Montgomery and returned on transports to Mobile, went thence by Lake Ponchartrain to New Orleans and afterwards moved to Alexandria and Shreveport, La., performing guard duty until ordered to Baton Rouge for muster out, Mr. Moody receiving his discharge Jan. 4, 1866.

After his return home he was a farmer about five years in Illinois and Wisconsin; was a teamster four years in the employ of C. L. Colman. In 1887, he went to California, returned in nine months and entered again the employ of Mr. Colman as a lumber grader and still holds the position. He was married Jan. 28, 1866, to Clara M., daughter of L. J. and Cordelia (Baxter) Newton. Edwin W. was born Dec. 31, 1868. The mother died April 15, 1886. Mr. Moody is an Odd Fellow and a Republican; his portrait appears on page 532.



EZRA T. CLARKE, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born in Bradford Co., Pa., April 6, 1844, and is of German lineage in the paternal line, his father, John Clarke, being a descendant of that nationality; the latter was born Oct. 14, 1797, and married Louisa Sliter;

was a carpenter and farmer, and died in Dunn Co., Wis., Sept. 5, 1885. The mother was born May 3, 1809, and they had seven children, recorded as follows: Sarah Ann, born Aug. 30, 1827; Amanda, Oct. 6, 1829; Caroline J., Nov. 7, 1831; Israel S., Nov. 12, 1834; John M., Feb. 27, 1838; Maria L., Oct. 25, 1841; Ezra is the youngest.

The first important event of his life was his enlistment, before he was 18, Feb. 13, 1862, in Potter Co., Pa., and he was mustered at Harrisburg April 19, 1862, in Company E, 77th Pennsylvania Infantry, going into rendezvous at Camp Curtin and joined the regiment May 30th near Corinth. Mr. Clarke was in the siege of that place and engaged chiefly in skirmishing and fatigue duty. He went next to Tusculumbia, skirmishing on the way, going from there to Florence to participate in a slight engagement. Thence to Athens following Bragg, and to Huntsville, Stevenson and Battle Creek outlines the movements of the regiment for some time. The command was in the 5th Brigade, 2d Division and 20th Army Corps, and was ordered back across the mountains through Kentucky to Louisville. The regiment went to fight at Perrysville, but was only in line without participating. Returning to Louisville, the regiment went to Nashville, was there reorganized and assigned to the 5th Brigade, 2d Division and 4th Corps under McCook. (October, 1862.) At Murfreesboro the regiment was on the extreme right wing where the first attack was made, the rebels being massed in overwhelming force and the Union troops driven back. (Lieutenant Colonel Housan was killed.) The regiment received special commendation for conspicuous bravery in this action and after the battle went into camp until Jan. 24, 1863, when the command went to Chattanooga and encountered the rebels at Liberty Gap in a slight engagement,

and the next day defeated the rebels, moving on to Manchester, Tenn., and thence to Tullahoma to camp. Rome, Ga., was their next point of destination, but they were cut off and turned back, following the ridge down to the battle field of Chickamauga, where Mr. Clarke fought September 19th and 20th, the regiment being in position in the center of the line. The action ended Sunday night and the regiment was so badly cut up that there were not enough left to draw rations. About the close of the fight Mr. Clarke took a big rebel prisoner, taking his gun and telling him to fall in line in the rear. He remarked that there was a whole brigade of his forces in the rear. His Major coming up then, told him that they were Union troops. When Clarke found out to the contrary he made quick time to the rear, lest the man he had taken prisoner should find out how he had been fooled. The regiment was in camp at Chattanooga some time and went to Whiteside, Tenn., to guard a railroad bridge, remaining until spring, a part of the regiment veteranizing. While the vets were absent on furlough the remainder were placed in the 84th Illinois Infantry, and before their return Mr. Clarke was ill with intermittent fever, was sent to hospital at Chattanooga and two weeks later to Nashville. In a month he started for his regiment, but was sent by the Examining Board of Surgeons to convalescent hospital. Soon after he was again ill with chronic bowel complaint and went to Nashville, thence to Chattanooga and was placed on detached service in charge of a drove of cattle. While driving the same towards Atlanta, he met his regiment and went into the ranks near Marietta and marched to Chattanooga, went to Huntsville and Pulaski, Tenn. From camp there he went to Columbus and was in a slight skirmish, moving afterwards to Franklin to fight Nov. 30, 1864. Mr. Clarke received a shot in his

ankle (right) and, after lying on the field all night, was taken prisoner. In a negro hut in the vicinity two rebel surgeons, named White and Hannott, cut off his foot and a part of the lower leg, against his remonstrances as only one small bone was fractured. The act was in keeping with rebel character and was performed in a manner to mutilate and disable him from further service and in a way that should preclude his wearing a cork leg without another amputation. It is a matter of regret that the scamps cannot be traced and properly advertised. They afterwards boasted of their *noble* deed toward a helpless foe. Humanity would be noble in a rebel but the quality was seldom found in war annals. After 18 days the battle of Nashville changed the features of his case and the field and prisoners were abandoned. Mr. Clarke, on regaining the Union lines, was sent to hospital at Nashville and remained until Feb. 6, 1865, receiving a furlough and going to hospital at Pittsburg where he had a brother. He was discharged April 19, 1865, after intense suffering from his wounds which had not received proper treatment in the beginning. His illnesses were severe and once his life was despaired of.

As soon as able after the war he went West, locating near Eau Claire and going thence to Dunn county, to take up a homestead claim, which he improved. About 1878 he went to Chippewa Falls and learned the business of cabinet maker in which he has since been engaged. He was married June 24, 1868 at Grant, Dunn county, Wis., to Kittie E., daughter of James and Sarah Ann (Lee) Warren, the step-daughter of J. H. Duncan. Their son, James Alfred, was born Nov. 9, 1869. Mr. Clarke is a Republican in politics and receives a pension. His portrait appears on page 532.

N M. HESS, Police Justice of New Lisbon, Wis., insurance agent, member of G. A. R. Post No. 61, was born June 18, 1832, in Rensselaerville, Albany Co., New York. Mr. Hess traces his ancestry to some of the most prominent personages of the war of the Revolution, a relative in the paternal line being John Williams, who was one of the three captors of John Andre and who married into the Hess family. His grandfather, Peter Hess, was a Colonel and commanded a regiment in 1812 and the family is in possession of many relics of both wars that have been referred to. David and Hannah (Chapman) Hess, parents of Mr. Hess of this sketch, were both born in the State of New York. The former died about 1836 when his son was 4 years old. The mother is still living at the age of 87. When the son was 20 years old he made a trip to Illinois, returning to his former home where he engaged in saw-mill business and went to Wisconsin in 1854. He located in New Lisbon which has since been his home. He is one of four children; his brother Albert resides at Binghamton, New York, and is Freight Agent of the Lackawanna & Great Western railroad. Catherine is Mrs. D. Davidson of Allegany county, New York; David, the youngest, lives at Newark Valley, Tioga Co., New York. D. W. Schoolcraft, a half brother, resides near Parkersburg, Iowa. Mr. Hess is third in order of birth. On coming to Wisconsin he engaged in real estate and in other business relations until he entered the army. Sept. 1, 1861, he enrolled in Company E, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and was mustered at Madison. The regiment was sent as mustered by companies to respective stations, Company E going to Fort Lyon on the heights of Alexandria and in the redoubts. This position was in defense of the Capital and the work of the battery, besides standing in



readiness for that service, included drill in heavy and light artillery practice and in infantry tactics as well, as they were quite as liable to be called on to fight as such as in artillery, as heavy siege guns are practical only in forts. Besides these several drills the artillerymen were laborers in every sense, having their forts to build and keep in repair and to perform all the work necessary to a local command. During the period of his service, from September, 1864, to June, 1865, Mr. Hess was in all the defenses which the several raiders caused in the vicinity of the city and aided in the repulse of Mosby and his guerrillas. When changes were made to different forts, practice changed and the whole service of Mr. Hess was one round with siege guns, mortars and small arms in the varieties of drill. Artillerymen, who are stationed as defenders of a position with heavy guns are the hardest worked men in the service so far as labor is concerned, as their drill includes that of three branches of the profession of a soldier. June 26, 1865, orders were received to report to Milwaukee for muster out, which took place July 13, 1865. After his release Mr. Hess had a narrow escape from a hand grenade.

He returned to New Lisbon and for a year was occupied in the restaurant business and he operated as a commission merchant in fruit until 1868. In that year he established a fruit and grocery business which he conducted until 1875 and was obliged to change his occupation on account of impaired health. He began to act in the capacity of an insurance agent and in 1869 was made Justice of the Police Court of New Lisbon, in which he has since conducted his duties. He is also a farmer and is considerably interested in raising cranberries. He also acts as pension claim agent in which he has met with success. He was married Jan. 10, 1860, at Mauston, Juneau Co., Wisconsin,

to Janave, daughter of James Ferlando, a native of Plymouth, England. She died Dec. 16, 1887, leaving two daughters named Florence and Mary, the former born Nov. 2, 1860 and the latter April 12, 1868.

Mr. Hess is a charter member of his Post and has been actively engaged in its interests since its organization. In December, 1889, he was made Commander during his absence, having positively declined to accept the position on previous occasions. He is a member of the Masonic Order, Lodge No. 103, and has served as its secretary for successive years. In 1859 he was Coroner of the county and has served several terms as Deputy Sheriff and in other local municipal offices. He is a substantial business citizen of his town and county and is respected as such.

The portrait of Mr. Hess appears on page 532.



JOHNSON DESMOND, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, Wilson Colwell, was born Nov. 7, 1844, in Geneva, New York. His parents, Timothy and Julia (Haley) Desmond, were natives of Ireland; the father emigrated to the United States in 1840, and returned for his bride to Ireland in 1842. They located in America, settling at Waterloo, Seneca county, New York, and opening a grocery, removing thence in 1867 to Dubuque, Iowa, to engage in farming, where the senior Desmond died in January, 1871; his widow is still his survivor and resides on the homestead. Their children were named John, Mary, Abbie, Margaret, Julia, Lawrence, Ellen, Honora and Timothy. Mr. Desmond was reared as a farmer's son, obtaining a fair degree of schooling at the common schools and enlisted in the second year of the war. He enrolled at Lodi, New York, Dec. 19, 1863, and

was mustered into service at Auburn in Company M, 16th New York Heavy Artillery. December 26th, he went into camp at Elmira and went two weeks later, to the front at Yorktown, in a state of siege by the Union troops. The battery arrived there in January, 1864, when it went into winter quarters and remained until spring. It was then stationed at Fort Magruder at Williamsburg and drilled and acquired practice in light and heavy artillery tactics and also as infantry, as an artillery command is never certain what exigencies will overtake it. The battery remained there about a year, performing meanwhile detached duty, and moved in the spring of 1865 to the campaign which ended in the fall of Richmond, the battery not arriving on the scene of action until Lee had surrendered but was in readiness to be placed in position on siege duty if need should be. (At Yorktown, a part of the duty of the artillerymen was to patrol the river on special police duty in shifts). After going to Richmond they returned to City Point and witnessed the surrender of the rebel arms at that place. After three weeks the command went to the Roanoke River on detached duty and remained there a month, going thence to Washington and to Hart's Island. Mr. Desmond was mustered out Aug. 21, 1865 and went home to Waterloo, New York. He afterwards went to Pennsylvania and obtained employ in the oil regions about four months. His next remove was to Auburn, New York, where he served an apprenticeship as a blacksmith, remaining there about two years and completing his indentures. He went to Dubuque, whither his parents had removed and operated there as a blacksmith nine years for A. A. Cooper in a wagon factory. In October, 1886, he went to La Crosse and opened his present business.

He was married May 12, 1870, at Auburn,

N. Y., to Catherine, daughter of Daniel and Mary Murphy, natives of Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Desmond three children, named Timothy, Frances and Mary have been born. Mr. Desmond is a member of the Republican party.

His portrait appears on page 532.



TOM LINDLEY, Editor and Publisher of the *Juneau County Sun*, resident at Mauston, Wis., formerly a soldier from the Badger State in the civil war, was born August 17, 1837, in the town of Munson, Geauga county, Ohio. "Tom" is an individual with traits and characteristics which make him a conspicuous figure in his generation, from his generous temperament and genial disposition which endow him with some of the best qualities for popularity among his contemporaries. From one side of his lineage he inherits the happy-go-lucky traits which keep his good spirits and hopefulness always to the fore, and from his Scotch forefathers have descended to him the perseverance and go-ahead-iveness which have earned for him the respect and esteem of all who know him. His parents, Thomas Lusk and Melinda (Sowls) Lindley, were of New England origin and, respectively of Scotch and Irish stock.

About 1842 young Lindley went with the family to northern Illinois and, a little later to Green county, Wisconsin. He obtained all the education possible under the circumstances of several changes of location and in a pioneer period, but always possessed a wholesome idea of doing something in his own behalf to get on in the world. He was 11 years old when he commenced the preliminaries to his vocation of printer, and first made acquaintance with the "case" with Grattan & McFadden, of Freeport, Ill. When 13 he was apprenticed to Israel

Sanderson for five years and remained in Monroe, attending school three months in each year. A change of proprietors threw him out before the expiration of his indentures, and he went to Janesville, where he graduated as a journeyman printer. Meanwhile, he had become imbued with the spirit of the times, which aroused in him the consciousness of possessing inherent principles to which, as a man and prospective American citizen, he owed a faithful allegiance and in 1856 he went to Middleport, Illinois, where he engaged in the publication of the *Iroquois Republican*, and did good service in the interests of the Republican party, during the Fremont campaign, although but 19 years old. He established on a permanent basis the paper on which he made his debut in the editorial profession while still a boy and which is still in substantial existence. He sold his interest therein and returned to Wisconsin. With the exception of his army experience he has since been continually connected with the press of the Badger State.

In the earliest period of the war he entered the ranks of the 6th Wisconsin Infantry as a musician and served from June, 1861, to February, 1862, accompanying the Iron Brigade through all its movements meanwhile until discharged for disability. As a memento of the war it should be recorded, imperishably, that the musical organization of which he was a member was acknowledged to be the *worst band in the world, and had a National reputation as such*, of which fact its members were justly proud. After recovery, Mr. Lindley re-enlisted in Company D, 11th Wisconsin Infantry, and served in the ranks until the end of the war. He was with his command in its lively movements in Tennessee and Mississippi and also in Louisiana; raided, scouted, destroyed rebel communications; performed military duty of every character except actual fighting in set

battle and, probably succeeded in making one individual believe that he was a specially obnoxious object to the confederacy as he meant to be, and sincerely trusts that he fulfilled his mission in the war. He went to the assault on the defenses of Mobile, marched to Blakely, where he was in the skirmish line under heavy fire from the rebel works, took part in the charge April 9th, and went with the regiment to plant the colors of the 11th Wisconsin on the parapet, the first Union colors above the works. Mr. Lindley was mustered out Sept. 5, 1865, at Mobile, and returned to Wisconsin, arriving on the 18th of the same month at Madison.

He was married August 22, 1858, to Mary L. Chapin, a native of Bradford county, Pa., who is three years her husband's junior. Six children have been added to their household, of whom two—George C. and Sadie M., are dead. Those living in 1890 are Josephine A., Jennie I., Florence C. and Bert E. Mr. Lindley was, formerly, an active worker in the G. A. R., but failing health compelled him to fall out several years ago, and, although affiliating therewith in spirit, he has never resumed actual connection with the Order.



JOHN C. BATY, La Crosse, Wis., was born Jan. 20, 1842, in Jefferson Co., New York, and he is the son of John and Arvilla (Churchill) Baty. His father was born in Ireland in County Monaghan and emigrated to Canada, where he was married in Darlington, Province of Ontario. He was a farmer by vocation and removed soon after marriage to New York State, where he passed his remaining years in that occupation. He died in 1888 and the demise of his wife occurred in 1884. The son was reared on the farm until 14 when he left home and shipped as a sailor on Lake

Ontario, serving as such two years. He again engaged in that calling on Lake Erie, being employed on the transportation line of the Chicago & Ogdensburg Grain Company. In 1864 he entered the Government employ at St. Louis, Mo., as a teamster and after a month's trial he decided that he did not understand the language needed by a mule driver and concluded to try a field where the dialect, if not so exacting, was within his scope and he enlisted Dec. 11, 1864, as a sailor in the Union service, and was assigned to the Avenger, a river boat, operating between Vicksburg and Natchez in keeping the river clear, and Mr. Baty saw some lively service in the expeditions to Bruinsburg, where the rebels had acquired a habit of assaulting the boats at every possible opportunity. In July, 1865, he was transferred to the Argosy, a transport employed in transferring ordnance from Mound City to the arsenal at Carondelet. Later he was again transferred to the receiving ship Great Western at Mound City, where he served until he was discharged, Aug. 16, 1865.

He went afterwards to Chicago and, later to Berlin, Wis. He engaged for some time in farming and went to Waupaca county where he was occupied on the Wolf River three years. Later he went to New London, Wis., and engaged in sawmill work until 1872 when he went to Merrillan, Jackson Co., and operated as a repairer of saws until 1879. In that year he settled at La Crosse, and during the first year of his residence there worked for Holway & Co. He passed a year on the river and next entered his present employ with McDonald Bros., and is in charge of the saw fitting department.

He was married in Berlin, Wis., to Margaret, daughter of Patrick and Mary Crimmings, and their children were named William, Emma, Guy, Frank, John, George and Leo; all are

living but John. Mr. Baty is a Democrat in political belief and connection and belongs to the Order of A. O. U. W.



J. SAAC R. BRYAN, Sparta, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 30, was born in Callaway county, Mo., March 9, 1810, and his father, James T. Bryan, had been long a resident of that State, operating as engineer in a woolen mill. He married Sarah E. Hackney and died in 1845. The mother was born Nov. 13, 1813; both parents were of American birth and descended from old ancestral stock of many years standing. The mother is still living in Sparta. The family left Missouri soon after the father's death and after passing four years in Ohio, went to Petosi, Grant county, and four years later removed to Wabasha county, Minn., where the son attained to man's estate and entered the army in the first year of his legal freedom. He enlisted Dec. 24, 1861 at Fort Snelling in Company H, 5th Minnesota Infantry, remaining at the fort until spring, when the regiment was sent to Hamburg Landing on the Tennessee, thence to Farmington and in May their introduction to rebel malice occurred. May 8th Mr. Bryan was in the action near Corinth and also fought on the 9th. Thence the command belonging to the 2d Division, General Stanley, and 2d Brigade, General Plummer, Pope's "Army of the Mississippi," marched under Colonel Murphy on the Tusculumbia road, August 18th. In the latter part of September, he was in the movement to Corinth and fought on the 3d and 4th of October at Corinth, where the company lost heavily. Sherman was endeavoring to complete his plans for the reduction of Vicksburg and the brigade moved to reinforce him, but the business was interrupted by the loss of the


stores at Holly Springs and the regiment went to LaGrange, following Forrest about Tennessee for a time and going to Jackson, remaining thereabout through the winter of 1862-3. In the spring they moved to Memphis and Vicksburg on transports having passed a week at the mouth of the Yazoo on a small island and landing at Milliken's Bend. They operated in that vicinity for some time, building bridges, making canals and in other service. About the first of May a movement was made against Vicksburg on the Louisiana side, and the command crossed to Grand Gulf and went thence to the fight at Jackson, skirmishing and active all along the route. The regiment was continually on the skirmish line for two days and on the 14th the rebels were driven out of Jackson. The next move was towards Vicksburg in pursuit of Pemberton, driving him into the city and they were in the siege there until the 22d of May and took part in the grand assault on that date. Their next move was to Sartaia on the Yazoo River and they returned to Haines Bluff. The command then went across the river to the Louisiana side to Richmond to drive Taylor back and they had a sharp fight. They returned to Louisiana and went into camp about three miles above Vicksburg to guard the lines there and remained until the fall of Vicksburg, July 4th, when they went over to celebrate the victory and the National holiday. They passed some time in camp on the Blackwater and operated until spring in camp and other military duty until they were ordered to the Red River expedition and embarked on transports at Vicksburg and joined Banks near the mouth of the Red River, remaining with his command until the defeat at Pleasant Hill, not participating in that fight. Afterwards, they were occupied in miscellaneous military duty until they went to Memphis. Mr. Bryan had re-enlisted and in August took

his veteran furlough, rejoining the command at Memphis. He engaged in the pursuit of Forrest, returned to Memphis, went next to the White River to Duvall's Bluff, marched towards Little Rock and north towards Missouri, and reached Cape Girardeau after a march of 350 miles. He was next in the chase after Price to Jefferson City and to Independence, but the rebel chief escaped into Kansas and they returned to Jefferson without him, but with satisfaction in the capture of Marmaduke. The next remove was to St. Louis and in the last of November, 1861, they went to Nashville and occupied the bluffs above the city, taking part in the action of December 15th and 16th. Mr. Bryan was wounded in the left arm near the shoulder by a minie ball. He was acting during the charge as color bearer and he remained in hospital until June, 1865, when he joined his regiment on the Tombigbee River at McIntosh's Bluff and remained on duty in Alabama until September, when he returned to Fort Snelling and was mustered out on the 26th.

He attended Hamlin University at Red Wing two years, when he went to Sparta and has there been engaged in miscellaneous varieties of business with the exception of three years, when he conducted a drug store at Arcadia. In 1886 he was elected Circuit Clerk on the people's ticket, and in 1888 was re-elected on the Republican ticket, to which party he belongs. He is a member of the Odd Fellows Order, Lodge 91.

He was married Aug. 26, 1868, to Emma, daughter of Christian Johnson, at Sparta. Their children were named Isaac R., Mary Ella, Lilly M., Howard T., Thad T. and Henry M. Isaac and Henry are not living.



OLONEL W. W. ROBINSON, Chipewewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born in Fairhaven, Vermont, Dec. 14, 1819. John Robinson, who accompanied the Pilgrims to Holland and thence to America, was his earliest ancestor in this country and in the maternal line he is of French Huguenot descent. His father and mother, John W. and Rebecca (Merritt) Robinson, were natives of Connecticut and had two sons, the only brother of Colonel Robinson being Andrew N. The father was a lieutenant in the war of 1812 and fought at Sackett's Harbor, Plattsburg and Stone Mill, being severely wounded in the last. He removed to Wisconsin in 1860 and died in Rock county while the civil war was in progress, his wife's demise occurring a few weeks later.

The son was carefully educated at Rutland and Castleton Academies in Vermont and he was sent afterwards to Norwich Military Academy in that State on the banks of the Connecticut River, where he was a classmate of other officers who reached distinction in the volunteer service and in the Mexican war. Colonel Robinson taught school in his native State and at Jeffersonville Academy, N. J., and in 1840 he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and taught two years. He prospected in the West and visited Wisconsin but returned to Cleveland and afterwards enlisted in the Mexican war, and was made Lieutenant in Company G, 3d Ohio Infantry under Colonel Curtiss of Pea Ridge fame in the civil war. He was promoted to Captain for distinguished services in Mexico and after continuing through the war, principally occupied in cavalry skirmishing near the San Juan River, he returned to Ohio. In 1852 he went to California across the plains, operating there in contracting and gold digging and in establishing the interests of the Minnesota Water Co., among the placer

miners. He went to Minnesota and engaged extensively in farming and took prominent part in the development of the locality where he settled, founding Wilton, the (then) county seat of Waseca county. In 1858 he came to Wisconsin, locating at Sparta. During his residence in Minnesota he was made Colonel of the State Militia and performed much service in perfecting the organizations in drill. When the rush to fill the quotas required of Wisconsin was made the Governor appointed him Lieutenant Colonel of the 7th Wisconsin and he went to the front in September, 1861, joining the Wisconsin Brigade of Rufus King. (See sketch.) He performed duty with his command, made the fruitless march in the spring of 1862 under McClellan towards Manassas, went to the first campaign of the Rappahannock, and engaged in small affairs at Thornburg near Fredericksburg. He was in the movement to Frederick's Hall Station and went to Cedar Mountain in time to retreat with Pope and to skirmish at Beverly Ford. He participated in the move to Warrenton after the skirmish at Sulphur Springs, and fought in the first terrific action in which Wisconsin troops were engaged at Gainesville, August 28th. Four regiments, the "Iron Brigade," held the ground against 33 regiments of rebels. The Lieutenant Colonel had been made Colonel of the 7th Wisconsin in the fall of 1861 and in this action his horse was shot under him and he received a bullet in his leg. He was sent to Washington and home, rejoining his command a few days previous to the fight at Fredericksburg in December, 1862. During the action his regiment was on the extreme left and after it was over the command fell back to Belle Plain and went into winter quarters. In January, Colonel Robinson helped pull Burnside out of the mud, and in the spring went to encounter the disasters whose

story is told on countless pages of this work. In the 1st Corps under Wadsworth, Colonel Robinson fought at Fitzhugh's Crossing, April 29th, the transit being hotly contested by the rebels, and he received orders to cross with his regiment on pontoons which was done. They were ordered back and the scrimmage across the river continued until the battle of Chancellorsville and the brigade reached the field as support, Sunday morning, May 3d. The regiment took its former position afterwards below Fredericksburg and remained until General Wadsworth ordered General Reynolds to detail Colonel Robinson with a command of troops, (which was composed of his own regiment, two companies of the 2d Wisconsin and the 56th Pennsylvania Infantry) to report to General Russell. Accordingly, he crossed the Rappahannock with his command at Kelley's Ford, found General Russell at Brandy Station and supported a cavalry force in a reconnaissance towards Culpeper C. H., June 9th. They were needed, for the rebel cavalry made an attack and the troops fell back after "licking" a greatly superior force. Hooker, with the main army, was in the pursuit after Lee, and the 7th Wisconsin marched 160 miles to the vicinity of Gettysburg, Lee taking a circular route thither. The rebels reached York in advance and created consternation, but Gettysburg wiped out their offenses in that locality.

The Iron Brigade distinguished itself on the first day of that fight in a manner that needs no feeble elaboration on these pages, but General Meredith, commanding, was wounded and the brigade continued its masterly work commanded by Colonel Robinson of the 7th Wisconsin. He conducted its career during the remainder of the fight and was at the head of the brigade through his connection with the command, except for a short period while home

on a furlough, and until the second day's battle of the Wilderness, when he was again placed in command. June 30th, the brigade bivouacked between Emmettsville and Gettysburg and when the firing commenced on the morning of July 1st, was ordered to move by quick marches to the field, moving 25 minutes and halting 5 minutes until near Gettysburg, when they turned off from the main road and advanced at a double-quick to meet the enemy's infantry, who were advancing to attack our cavalry, engaged at the time with the rebel cavalry. They were the first Union infantry on the field, "double-quickened into the wheat-field," and received a storm of shot from the "Devil's Den," when they charged and drove the rebels out, taking a large number of prisoners. An order was received by Colonel Robinson to fall back toward the town, which movement was executed by alternating battalions, with firing, until he reached Seminary Ridge, when a stand was made and where Lieutenant Colonel Callis (see sketch) was severely wounded. Just before sundown orders were received by Colonel Robinson to fall back to Cemetery Hill and the brigade fell back, passing through the town. (The brigade had lost fully one-half its members in killed, wounded and missing.) July 2d, Colonel Robinson, with his command, occupied a position in the front line of the right of the center of the main army and held it during the two day's fighting, occasionally moving to support a weak point. Lee retreated during the night of the 3d and the brigade remained on the field on the 4th. On the morning of the 5th the command started on the retrograde march in the same route it had come, keeping on east of the Blue Ridge, the enemy being on the west until the pass at South Mountain leading to Hagerstown was reached. At the latter place the rebel rear was overtaken and an action was immi-

ment, but none occurred as Lee got out of the way. Colonel Robinson moved with his brigade to Warrenton and thence to the Rappahannock, and remained at various camps at or near Rappahannock Station until the movement at Mine Run, and the 7th was in the action at Buckland Mills. November 26th Colonel Robinson was in the fight with his command at Mine Run. At Kelley's Ford veteranizing took place and Colonel Robinson went to Wisconsin with his regiment on furlough, returning to Culpeper C. H. In the spring the brigade went to the Wilderness campaign, the 1st and 5th Corps uniting as the 5th under Warren. The command crossed the Rapidan, bivouacking at the "quartz mills" and, on hearing the firing the next morning, advanced to the rebel breastworks with the enemy on the left and right, the Union troops falling back with great loss. They rested on their arms through the night without light or food. On the morning of the 6th the firing commenced again, the rebels being driven back to their batteries on a line, crossing the Plank Road, the right falling back and leaving the 7th alone in front. Colonel Robinson issued orders to his men to lie down, which they did, but they afterwards fell back. He met General Wadsworth and they had some conversation, which was the last interview of the gallant commander with any human being before he was shot. That night Colonel Robinson resumed command of the brigade. On the 8th the battle of Laurel Hill was fought. On the 12th the brigade was again in action at Spottsylvania. The fighting had been incessant for many days and everybody was worn out, and on a march to another position on the Bowling Green Road it was thought they might obtain rest, but soon after an order came for Colonel Robinson to take a position with the brigade at a point in advance of the army to hold a bridge. Thence

the command went to the North Anna River, where they had a vigorous fight. They then moved to the crossing of the Pamunkey, threw up breastworks on the hills and kept in almost constant motion to some point; going to Cold Harbor and the Chickahominy, having moved June 1st to Bethesda Church. The 7th went to the James River and to Petersburg, erecting breastworks and preparing for participation in the work in the trenches there. For more than 30 days Colonel Robinson had not been able to remove his sword or his clothing and, harrassed by slight wounds and worn out, there being a full line of officers, he resigned.

He went to Sparta, Wis., and engaged in farming until 1873, when he removed to Chippewa Falls, where his son-in-law resided. In 1875 he was appointed U. S. Consul to Madagascar and continued in that incumbency 12 years. He discharged his duties with distinguished honor and made himself a favorite at Court and with the people. When the Madagascan ambassadors were about to visit the United States and Europe in 1882, the Queen made a special request of the President that Colonel Robinson be allowed to accompany them which he did and everywhere received the most distinguished attention. He returned to America in December, 1886, and, not liking the idea of a life of inactivity, he embarked in the coal trade, associated with his son under the style of H. F. Robinson & Co., buying the ownership of the partner of his son.

Colonel Robinson was married in 1843 at Cleveland, Ohio, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Jane (Bowen) Fisk. Their first-born child—Edward L.—died when eight years old; Leonora married General Hollon Richardson, of whom a sketch appears on other pages. Two children, named Herbert Fisk and Inez were born to Colonel Robinson and the youngest daughter died in 1864. The second

in order of birth, William W., was sent to West Point whence he was graduated and he is now (1890) a Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Cavalry at Fort Reilly. During the course of the distinguished service of Colonel Robinson the alternative of a commission as Brigadier was offered him or a scholarship for his son at West Point and he unhesitatingly chose his son's advantage, the appointment being made in 1863. His thorough military education has always kept Colonel Robinson's interest in military organizations alive and he has always been active in the drill of local organizations. The companies whose instruction he has superintended have proved the value of his teachings by taking prizes on many occasions. He is a thoroughbred in soldiers' life and carries himself in accordance with the principles instilled by his training and experiences. Andrew N. Robinson, his brother, was Quartermaster of the 7th Wisconsin; was injured during the first year of the war and was discharged for disability; he lives in Tennessee.

Colonel Robinson is passing his sunset of life, surrounded by his children and grandchildren. He is at the verge of man's allotment of years and can look back over his career, devoted to his country, with the content he deserves as a true son of the Republic, a patriot in descent and fact and a citizen whom all delight to honor. The highest terms of praise could not be heard in the echo of his splendid service for the flag whose stars he helped to burnish anew amidst the clouds of fratricidal war.



JOHN F. MOORHOUSE, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post John L. Stewart, No. 134, at Oneida, New York, was born May 31, 1815 at Coldbrook, Herkimer Co., New York. His father, Charles A. Moorhouse,

was born Nov. 1, 1805, of German parentage and died Feb. 2, 1861, in the State of New York. The mother, Elizabeth Gray before marriage, was born June 20, 1812, in New York of American parentage and died July 30, 1875 in Ohio. Their children were born in the order named as follows:—Catherine, Romania, Eugenia S., John F. and Martha J. The father was a blacksmith and followed that business until five years before his death when he bought a farm. John was the only son and remained with his parents until he succeeded in entering the army. He had all a boy's enthusiasm and tried at various times to enlist but was too young and when he did enroll he stretched one year until it counted two, to accomplish his purpose. Finally, he recorded as a defender of the flag Jan. 27, 1864 in Company D, 10th New York Cavalry at Morrisville, N. Y. He was mustered and joined the command at Warrentown, Va., where the regiment was in quarters preparing for the spring campaign, which opened in May, and Mr. Moorhouse was in the 2d Division under Gregg and attached to Sheridan's cavalry corps. He was first in action May 5th and four successive days fought in the Wilderness. May 8th he was in the fight at Todd's Tavern and pressed on to Richmond when Sheridan moved his forces May 9th to co-operate with the plans of Grant, who had taken position at Spottsylvania. He was in the movements in which the work of destruction was pushed, on the Virginia Central railroad, including the rolling stock, 1,500,000 rations and other property. On the route they released 400 Union prisoners on their way to Libby. He was in the actions at Beaver Dam Station, South Anna, Ashland and Yellow Tavern. Prior to this he was in a close action at White Grove Church near Port Royal, which was nearly a hand-to-hand encounter. He was in the fights on the North Anna River and on



1. Thomas Little.
2. Geo. L. Hall

3. Herbert Cooley.
4. E. Sinclair.

the 27th of May fought in the passage of the Pamunkey River. May 30th he was in the fight at Hanover C. H., and went, not long after to Washington, where he was seized with typhoid fever and after a long time in hospital obtained a furlough of 60 days, rejoining his regiment at City Point and went into winter quarters. Preparations were made for the activities of the spring campaign, which were opened by the reconnoissance at Hatcher's Run, in which the Union troops suffered heavily, Colonel Gregg being among the wounded. Mr. Moorhouse was in the subsequent movements prior to April 1st, when he was in the fight at Five Forks, after which the command was in position on the left of Petersburg until its surrender, the cavalry remaining there until after the surrender of Lee. He returned to City Point and went next to Alexandria and to Cloyd's Mills, where the regiment was consolidated with the 24th New York Cavalry, the new organization being called the 1st Division of Cavalry. The authorities wished to send them West, but they demurred and the regiments went to Syracuse where Mr. Moorhouse was mustered out July 19, 1865. He returned to Coldbrook, and learned the blacksmith trade which he followed in his native county and thereabouts until his removal to Racine, where he arrived in January, 1889. He has since worked for the Racine Wagon and Carriage Company.

He was married Jan. 28, 1868 to Elizabeth, daughter of Justus and Ann (Simpson) Kelley at Rome, New York. Her parents were of New York birth, where her father died June 30, 1870. Her mother is still living in Coldbrook, N. Y.



EDWARD SINCLAIR, proprietor of the Pine Tree House at Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born June 18, 1837, in Ogdensburg, New York. His father, George Sinclair, was born in New York of Scotch descent and married Mary Cardence, who was of French extraction. Both are deceased. Mr. Sinclair and a sister named Mary lived to maturity. When he was nine years old he went to the lakes in the capacity of a "royal's" boy on the sailing vessel Quebec on which he remained a season. The following year he passed on Lakes Huron, Michigan and Erie and spent three winters in steamboating on the Mississippi River, employed as a diver on one of the toll boats, and one winter he passed in Mobile in the cotton yards. Afterwards he sailed "before the mast" until he had been a sailor nine years, and meanwhile had made a trip to Glasgow and Greenock, Scotland. For three years prior to leaving the lakes he operated as a diver, and worked once on the steamer Atlantic, wrecked off Cleveland opposite Long Point, sunk by the Ogdensburg. She was in 175 feet of water. He operated as a diver through the following summer on the Northern Indiana which was sunk at the mouth of Detroit River. Subsequently he acted as diver on the propeller Keystone State on Lake Erie and recovered 484 barrels of pork. In 1851 he enlisted as a marine for a year on the man-of-war Michigan and, after being on board of her six months, while she lay at Buffalo, he jumped overboard, swam ashore and shipped on a sailing vessel on the lakes, running from Buffalo in the grain and lumber trade. He then shipped as a second mate on the barque Utica.

In 1857, he left the lakes and went to Jacksonville, Ill., and thence to Beardstown to learn the business of wagon-making. He worked six months and quit, going to Concord Station

to open a shop for himself, hiring his blacksmith, and was carrying on a good business when the war came on. He locked up his shop, tools and wagons, and went to Jacksonville and enlisted April 16, 1861, being one of the first to enroll. He went thence to Springfield and to Cairo, where he was mustered into Company B, 10th Illinois Infantry, April 29th, under Capt. John King and Colonel G. D. Morgan, for three months' service. During the time he was on guard and picket duty, marched to Wilde's Mills through the woods in the night on the double quick after rebel cavalry and arrived to find at break of day that the rebels had been doing the same as they had—running. On the return Mr. Sinclair caught cold, which settled on his liver, and he went to hospital and was discharged July 29, 1861.

He returned to Jacksonville and passed six months under treatment for his health, but growing no better he went to Chatham, Canada, and was sick in bed a year under constant treatment. When he got better he went to Bay City, Michigan, and remained nine years, working as he could at blacksmithing and in the salt works. He went from there to Nebraska, looking for a location but not finding one that seemed satisfactory he went to Chippewa Co., Wisconsin and located a homestead on sections nine and ten, including 160 acres which he improved and lived on 16 years, also managing a blacksmith shop at the same time and a sawmill. While there his oldest son, George, was instantly killed by lightning and himself met with a serious accident, a log falling on his leg and crushing the lower part. Subsequently he exchanged his farm for hotel property in the city and engaged in its management in which he has since been occupied.

He was married Sept. 21, 1861, at Beardstown, Ill., to Melissa, daughter of William and

Eliza (Gilbert) Chester. Their surviving son, William, is with his father in business. In politics Mr. Sinclair is a Republican. His portrait is presented on page 558.



GEORGE LUDWIG PFAFF, Portage, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 14, was born Jan 25, 1841, in Saxony, Germany. His father, Adam Pfaff, was born, reared and educated in his native country after the laws of the land and served five years in the German army. He married Elizabeth Schleiger and they had seven children. The son George was educated according to law, learned a trade and, after serving an apprenticeship, worked as a journeyman until the time approached when he would be conscripted into the German army.

Sunday morning at nine o'clock, May 13, 1860, he started for the New World, determined to find a home in a land where the inherent rights of a man were entitled to respect. He sailed on the ship Anna Attelius and was on the sea 52 days, three of which were passed in a storm among the icebergs, and the passengers as well as crew assisted in saving the vessel from wreck. Mr. Pfaff landed at New York and used his last dollar to pay his fare to Chicago, going thence on foot to Burlington, Racine Co., Wisconsin. He obtained a place to work on a farm four months and went at the expiration of that time to Burr Oak, La Crosse county, and hired to work on a farm ten months for \$10 a month. The community was in a state of ferment from the assault on Fort Sumter and in some manner the raw German boy determined that his services were needed and, although but five months of his time were served, in company with a companion, he went on foot to La Crosse, 25 miles distant, to enlist,

and enrolled in Company F, 9th Wisconsin Infantry, and theirs were the two first names entered from the town of Farmington. (The company was organized at La Crosse with the explicit understanding that it should be made a part of a regiment that should be assigned to the command of Sigel.) The command went to Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, and drilled and recruited there until Jan. 22, 1862, when a start for Fort Leavenworth was made. At Quincy, Illinois, they crossed the river on the ice and went thence by rail to Weston, Mo., en route to Leavenworth, Kansas, and after arrival there, pitched tents and sent a team across the river for some beer. But the ice was treacherous and the load, with team, went under, the driver saving his life with difficulty. The regiment made a long march to Fort Scott, expecting to join an expedition under General Lane, but it did not materialize, and in May the command marched to Baxter's Springs in the Indian Territory, where frequent expeditions against the rebels with their Indian proselytes were made, and Indians were also assigned to the Union force, which marched to Fort Gibson, skirmishing and exterminating rebel camps on the way. The regiment had seen very hard service and their difficulties were increased by the change in commanders until Colonel Salomon again assumed the reins of government and conducted the command back to more desirable quarters. When the command went to Quawpaw Reserve it was on quarter rations and many days they were without water. The horses of the cavalry were lost on account of drouth and want of food, foraging being impossible in that country and no base of supplies accessible. At Quawpaw Mr. Pfaff broke his arm, but remained with his regiment. It was still exposed to predatory attacks from Indians and performed excellent service among the rascally redskins, who had become rebels for whisky considerations chiefly.

The regiment returned to Fort Scott and afterwards did enough marching in Missouri after imaginary foes for a whole campaign. When the Army of the Frontier was organized the regiment went to Sarcoxie, Mo., and on the 30th four companies went to Newtonia and made a charge which nearly annihilated their whole number, many being killed and the rest, including the wounded, being captured. General Salomon, who had been made brigade commander, was on the alert, and as soon as he could secure reinforcements he recovered the wounded men, who had been taken by the rebels, General Herron arriving from Springfield, Mo. The force operated in Arkansas endeavoring to rout the rebels until arrival at Rheas' Mills, and thence the command went to Cane Hill. An action took place at Prairie Grove in which the main force was engaged, but the 9th arrived too late to participate in the battle and returned to Rheas' Mills, its forced march of 45 miles in 32 hours availing nothing. A little later the regiment went on a raid to Van Buren, marching nearly 60 miles in two days, fording Cove Creek 39 times and entering Van Buren in the evening. They returned after four days to Rheas' Mills, arriving Jan. 2, 1863, and for many days after, the command moved constantly to intercept Marmaduke in his retreat from Springfield. The experience was a hard one as the incessant rain left the roads in a terrible state and the streams were almost impassable. Jan. 29th they camped at Crow Creek, south of Springfield, and Feb. 21st, went into winter quarters at Stahl's Creek. March 17th they broke camp of foraging expeditions through Missouri and with headquarters at Forsythe, raids were made for many miles in extent. Foraging proving hardly successful, the artillery and trains were sent to Springfield, the regiment marching thither by way of Hartsville, Salem and Rolla

and moved thence July 8th to St. Louis. The next removal was to Helena, Ark., and thence to Little Rock, the men being constantly annoyed on the way by guerrillas. The winter was passed in military duty pertaining to the demands of the region, working on fortifications, guarding trains, etc., and in January veteranizing took place, Mr. Pfaff re-enlisting for three years. In the 1st Brigade, 3d Division and 7th Army Corps under Steele, the regiment went on the Red River expedition and Mr. Pfaff was in almost constant skirmishing during the month of April. In the repulse of the rebels on the 11th, Company F performed distinguished service and also on the 15th, on which date Marmaduke was repulsed. The basis of supplies being threatened, the regiment fell back to Little Rock and on the way was fought the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, where the 9th made a record second to none in the service. At Little Rock the command was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, the regiment as an organization being mustered out.

After veteran furlough Mr. Pfaff went with his battalion, Jan. 22, 1865 to Mount Elba and returned to Little Rock where he performed provost duty, chiefly, through his period of service. During this time two citizens and one Government employe were executed for murder. The regimental clerk was hung during the stay of the regiment at Little Rock before the close of the war, having been in communication with the rebels, who offered him \$2,000 for information concerning fortifications and other details; he promised to marry a girl on receipt of the money and she reported him at headquarters. The battalion remained in Arkansas until Jan. 30, 1866, when it was mustered out and returned to Wisconsin. During his service Mr. Pfaff had sore eyes and was in the blind ward of the hospital at Little Rock two months; he has never fully recovered.

Since reaching home after the war he has been in the employ of the St. Paul railroad corporation in several capacities and in 1890 is foreman of the freight depot at Portage. While operating as switchman he had several accidents. He was married Dec. 25, 1866, to Mary Weidner and their children are named Ella, Frank, Louis, Emma, Eva, Martha, Albert and Mary.

Mr. Pfaff's portrait appears on page 558.



HERBERT COOLEY, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born March 29, 1839. His father, William Cooley, was of English birth and married Ann Lucas in his native country, where he was in the military service. The son was born in Birmingham, England, and when he was eight years old the family came to America, locating at Janesville, Wis., where the father was occupied for many years as a marble cutter. The family included the following named children all of whom are living but Arthur and Lewis:—Samuel, Herbert, Lewis, Arthur O., William, Ernest and Andrew—all sons. Mr. Cooley obtained his education in his native and adopted country, attending school at Janesville and studying until old enough, when he learned the trade of making sash and blinds. He worked successively at Janesville and Beloit and tried for a job at Chicago, but went to Wheaton and there stopped until he enlisted and was mustered into U. S. service Sept. 18, 1861, in the 8th Illinois Cavalry in Company E. From camp at St. Charles he went to Washington to Camp Illinois, thence to Camp California across the border and remained there and at Alexandria until the spring of 1862. Mr. Cooley was first in a skirmish in April of that year on the Rap-

pahaunock River. May 4th he was in action at Yorktown, following Magruder and fighting him next day at Williamsburg. Mr. Cooley was in the successive engagements May 31st and June 26th at Mechanicsville, was also in the actions at Gaines' Mills and Malvern Hill, August 5th, the colonel (Gamble) being wounded in the charge. In September Mr. Cooley was in a skirmish at Falls Church, fought at Poolesville (7th), Barnestown, South Mountain (14th) and Boonesboro (15th), where Captain Kelley of Company E was mortally wounded. In the same month, after a fight with Stuart's cavalry, Mr. Cooley was promoted to Corporal and also a man named Edward Wayne, the former being at the request of the wounded Captain Kelley. The next action was at Antietam, where the regiment was at the right of the main pike Sept. 17th under General Sumner and at Shepherdstown, Va., led the advance in the skirmish September 20th. The command was in the actions at Martinsville, Upperville and Fredericksburg with the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Cavalry Corps of Stoneman, fighting under Pleasanton. The winter was passed at Aquia Creek and in the spring the regiment went down on the Northern Neck, Va., after negroes and horses and took enough of the latter to remount the entire command, also brought back 800 blacks without much fighting. June 9, 1863, at Beverly Ford, Mr. Cooley was in a hard fight and marched all night in sleet, intelligence being received that Stuart was preparing for a raid into Pennsylvania and Maryland and the rebel picket line was captured at the Ford, the 8th Illinois, 8th New York and 3d Indiana crossing the Ford, forming on the bank and charging the enemy's camp while they were asleep. They were repulsed, but Colonel Davis remained on the field and called for the 8th Illinois (his own regiment having broken and run) who were

supported by the Indiana regiment and the rebels were driven back two miles. The ground was held until night, when an infantry force arrived and they fell back across the ford, Colonel Davis being killed and a large number of the 8th killed and wounded. Mr. Cooley was in the actions at Ashland and Dispatch Station, after which the regiment joined the main army and went to Gettysburg. Company E, attached to Buford's cavalry force of 6,000 led the reconnoissance on the Emmettsburg Road and were the first to make the attack in the most memorable fight of the war, Lieutenant Jones firing the first shot at the picket post, General Reynolds being killed before noon in this part of the fight. The regiment fought again at Williamsport and Falling Water, at Chester Gap, July 23d, Culpeper Aug. 5th, and again at that place, Sept. 13th; on the Rapidan on the 14th and in October at Morton's Ford on the 10th, Brandy Station on the 12th and Culpeper on the 13th and Brandy Run on the 15th. At Culpeper he re-enlisted and went into winter quarters, receiving promotion Dec. 1, 1863, to Sergeant and taking veteran furlough, going home to Dubuque, Iowa. He was called back to the front before his 30 days expired, going into camp, "Scott's 800 Barracks" near Washington, where he performed provost duty until the spring of 1864. About this time the 8th was detached from the main army and held by General Auger for his service, with headquarters at Fairfax Court House, and so remained until they were mustered out. They were in the fight at Monocacy and were driven back in the first charge, but in the second, with 400 against 24, they cut their way through the rebel forces, taking several prisoners, and making their escape. Two days after he, with his comrade, William H. Chadwick, and another man, were sent out, with Mr. Cooley in charge,

on scout duty and were made prisoners. They made their escape soon after and joined their regiment at Muddy Branch. While at that place they were engaged in picket duty, also in raids after Mosby, following him nights and camping days, making frequent captures of his men. They were engaged principally in this kind of warfare until the assassination of Lincoln, when they were sent in search of Booth. They found nothing but his boot at the house of Dr. Mudd, and soon returned to Fairfax Court House. In June the regiment was ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, for muster out, and thence to Chicago to be discharged, July 17, 1865.

After the war, Mr. Cooley passed seven and a half years at Dubuque engaged in a planing mill. From there he went to Clinton, Iowa, to work in a sawmill, whence he went to La Crosse and engaged with Sawyer & Austin as a sawyer, in which capacity he has since remained.

Mr. Cooley was married at La Crosse April 14, 1882, to Agnes, only daughter of John and Sophia Shultz. Her parents are living at South La Crosse. By a former marriage Mr. Cooley had two children: Herbert H., born May 22, 1868, and Minnie, born June 12, 1870.

Mr. Cooley is a Republican of strong connections and is a worthy citizen. His portrait is on page 558.



THOMAS LITTLE, Portage, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 211. Rank and File, Milwaukee, Wis., was born Sept. 29, 1835, in the village of Prosperous, County Kildare, Ireland, and he resided with his parents in his native country until he was 21 years old. His father and mother, John and Sarah (Channey) Little, were born in Ireland,

and his grandfather, James Little, was a soldier in the artillery service of Great Britain and in his later life he came to Canada. An uncle of Mr. Little of this sketch, Wm. Channey, was a soldier in the Crimean war in 1854.

Thomas Little landed at the port of New York on the day of Buchanan's election in 1856, and soon after began railroading in Wisconsin in which he was occupied until his enlistment in the service of his adopted country. Aug. 9, 1862, he enrolled in Company F, 21th Wisconsin Infantry and went into rendezvous at Camp Sigel. He went to the front with the regiment two weeks later in the capacity of Corporal to which he was appointed on the organization, August 20th. The Western troops were centering in Southern Ohio, as Kirby Smith was threatening Northern Kentucky across the river and an invasion of Ohio was dreaded. The 24th Wisconsin went to Cincinnati and Covington, and was assigned to Greusel's Brigade by Lew Wallace in Gordon Granger's Corps. After going to Louisville and to camp at Salt River Pike, the regiment was assigned to the 37th Brigade, 11th Division and 3d Army Corps, Army of the Ohio. Mr. Little was in the Perryville campaign and fought there after Bragg had been driven to cover, October 8th. He was in the pursuit to Crab Orchard, returned to Bowling Green and went thence to Nashville, November 22d. He participated in the movements preparatory to the action at Stone River and left Mill Creek for the scene of approaching activities, December 26th. No braver regiment fought in the several days' battle than the 24th Wisconsin which recorded that command as one of the best on the field. One of General Sill's orders was "to put on your bayonets and give them naked steel." They were his last words as he fell dead from his horse, his words being heard by Mr. Little who was near enough to see him

fall. In the reorganization in January, 1863, the 24th was placed in the 1st Brigade, 3d Division and 20th Army Corps under Lytle, Sheridan and McCook, three of the bravest officers in the service. Mr. Little was in the campaign preparatory to the operations on the Chattahoochie River, known as the Tullahoma campaign. July 1st the movement to Chickamauga Creek commenced, and Mr. Little participated in one of the most remarkable campaigns of the war, although the experiences of the Union soldiers, the atrocities of the rebels and the uncomplaining endurance of the troops have never received a tithe of recognition or sympathy. He was taken sick during the fall, and went to hospital at Stevenson, Ala., and thence to Cowan, Tenn., when the wounded from the battle of Chickamauga required the hospital nearer the field. Mr. Little joined his regiment at Loudon, Tenn., and his command was assigned to the 4th Corps, Army of the Cumberland for the Atlanta campaign under Sherman. Mr. Little fought at Rocky Face Ridge May 9th, 1864, and at Resaca on the 14th, occupying positions in the skirmishing of two subsequent days, when he went with the command to fight at Calhoun on the 17th. His company fought at Adairsville, or Pleasant Hill, on the next day and remained before Dallas exposed to constant rebel fire 11 days. He fought in the actions known as Kenesaw in June and crossed the Chattahoochie River and Peach Tree Creek, moving to the trenches before Atlanta. (At Rossville, a rebel factory was destroyed which was under the protection of a bogus French flag, but General Newton took possession of the flag and ordered the destruction of the mill). Mr. Little left the siege of Atlanta to take part in the destruction of the rebel lines of communication and was in the fight at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's. After the surrender of

Atlanta they went to garrison Chattanooga and moved thence to the Nashville campaign. At Pulaski, November 4th, the soldiers voted for Lincoln and pressed on to prepare for any disposition of himself which Hood might see fit to make. The regiment guarded railroads, built earthworks and forts, went on a reconnoissance, burned a bridge on Duck River and afterwards skirmished all the way to Franklin with the rebels. Mr. Little was in the desperate fighting of the hand-to-hand variety with fixed bayonets at Franklin and went to fight again in front of Nashville. After the pursuit of Hood he was in the after movements, going to Huntsville to winter quarters and thence in March to go if need be to join Grant, but went to Bull Gap to repair communications. On the news of Lee's surrender and the assassination of the President they returned to Nashville and were mustered out June 10th, returning for relief from Wisconsin State service soon after to Milwaukee.

Since his release from military life Mr. Little has been in the employ of the St. Paul railroad as an engineer.

As a testimonial to his character, bravery and manhood it is only necessary to say to the reader that the newspapers of the whole land and other lands as well, heralded his action of the morning of Oct. 28, 1886, when he opened the throttle of his engine hoping to save the passengers of his train, although there was not the ghost of a chance for saving himself, apparently. He saw before the train an open switch and did his duty as he knew it. He closed the brakes "as they were never closed before," said one on the train, and crawled from under his wrecked engine, with his face covered with blood, but still unmindful of self and went to the relief of the passengers in the burning coaches. The story of his heroism at the railroad disaster at Rio, Wis., is better known than

it can be told here, and, suffice it to say, that he was again at his post in a short time, although he was painfully injured. Bishop Whipple of Minnesota was on the train on his way East and went to the branch U. S. Mint at Philadelphia during his absence where he ordered the striking of a gold medal for Engineer Little, by whose side he worked like another hero to rescue women and children. (On the day on which this account was edited, July 16, 1890, the wife of Bishop Whipple died from the result of injuries received in a railroad accident in November, 1889.)

Mr. Little was married Aug. 11, 1855, to Elizabeth Mulvey of Marryborough, Ireland, and their children were named Gideon M., Sarah Jane, Lucy, Fannie. (now Mrs. A. D. Gill) Maria, John James, Mary Ann, Thomas John and Elizabeth M. L. Mary Ann, Thomas J. and Elizabeth M. L. are deceased. Mrs. Little is a prominent member of the Woman's Relief Corps, which she joined July 29, 1884. On the same date she was elected President of Corps No. 9 at Portage and held the office successively three years. In 1885 she was made Senior Vice President of the Wisconsin Department and was re-elected the following year; in 1887 she was made Delegate-at-Large to the National Convention and in 1888 was appointed Aid on the staff of the National President; she was reappointed in 1889 and was also made a member of the Executive Committee of Arrangements for the National Convention of that year. She has also filled the office of Assistant Inspector and been detailed to institute Corps. In 1890 (current year) she is a delegate to the National Convention at Boston; she has attended five successive National Conventions and every Department Convention held in the State; she is a member of the Episcopal Church and in 1889 and 1890 was a member of the Church Society. Mr. Little belongs to the

Masonic fraternity and to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He is a Republican.

The portrait of Mr. Little is presented on page 558.



EDWARD F. LONG, Black River Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 92, was born Sept. 16, 1846, in Aaronsburg, Center Co., Pa., and was sixth in order of birth of seven children born to his parents, Daniel and Mary (Emmert) Long. His father was a native of Berks Co., Pa., born in 1803 and descended from the class known as Pennsylvania Dutch to which the mother also belonged; she was born in the same county and died at Aaronsburg in 1874, the demise of her husband having occurred there in 1864. Eliza, Simon, Melinda, Lewis, Kate, Edward and Anna were the names of their children and Simon, Eliza and Anna are deceased.

Mr. Long was reared on his father's farm and went to the public schools. A month after his 15th birthday he enlisted and was mustered into the State service at Harrisburg in November, in the 14th Pennsylvania Infantry at Camp Curtin. Not long after he was mustered into the U. S. service in Company 1, 56th Pennsylvania Infantry and resorted to strategy to pass the mustering officer, a burly comrade answering to his name and passing for himself. In February, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Washington and Aquia Creek, which was regimental headquarters through the spring and summer, and the command was chiefly occupied in repairing railroads thence to Fredericksburg. In August, 1862, Mr. Long was discharged for disability and went home. In September, 1863, he again enlisted at Aaronsburg and was mustered at Harrisburg into Company C, 184th Pennsylvania Infantry and while there was on de-

tached duty. In February, 1864, the regiment went to the front, taking position at Belle Plain and going thence to White Oak in the spring campaign in the Wilderness. The regiment was in Hancock's Corps (2d) and was in some of the heaviest fighting, beginning May 5th and continuing with little intermission until the 12th and including Spottsylvania and all the actions on the Po River, the movement to the North Anna and the fighting at Jericho Ford, the passage of the Pamunkey, the fight at Mechanicsville, and the successive actions at Cold Harbor June 1st, 2d and 3d. Skirmishing went on while crossing at Deep Bottom and Ream's Station, and June 17th the regiment arrived at Petersburg and went into the hot action of the 18th. During the succeeding days the command was under constant fire in the trenches and on the 22d moved in the charge on the Weldon railroad. The regiment went next to Fort Smith in the rear of Petersburg and thence to the front line of works where they operated in the rifle pits until the 27th of October when the fight at Hatcher's Run occurred and afterwards the 184th went to Fort Smith, going thence to Fort Steadman and Fort Sedgwick (Fort Hell) and in December to the Yellow House on the Weldon railroad in another raid. February 5th Mr. Long was in the action at Hatcher's Run, fought two days and remained in camp there until March 25th, when Lee made a sudden attack on Fort Steadman and took it. When this attack was made his command was on the extreme left and they made a feint assault. They broke the enemy's line on the 1st of April, following it up with more or less fighting until the surrender of Lee. After the close of all the hostilities the 184th went back to Burke's Station and to Richmond, Fredericksburg and to camp at Clover Hill until the Grand Review in which Mr. Long was a par-

ticipant and he was afterwards mustered out at Clover Hill and discharged July 14, 1865 at Harrisburg, Pa.

He returned to Aaronsburg and soon after entered the Commercial School at Binghamton, N. Y., and completed a course of study. He afterwards engaged in the manufacture of lumber at Lock Haven until 1869 when he commenced to fit himself for his profession of dentistry. He completed his preparation for this business after going to Wisconsin in 1870, and located at Black River Falls in 1875. He has conducted his business there since that date and has built up a substantial and remunerative practice. He is President of the Wisconsin State Dental Society, to which position he was elected at the convention of July, 1889. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Grand Lodge and of the Uniform Rank. He is an ardent member of his Post and has been on the alert for the interest of the Order since his first connection therewith. He has served two terms as Deputy Inspector on the staff of Commander Weissert—1888-9; he was one of the alternates to the National Encampment at Boston in 1890.

He was married at Black River Falls, May 23, 1877, to Cora E., daughter of George C. and Nellie (Thorpe) Perry. Mr. Long is a Republican in political affiliation.



J. BURNHAM, Richland Center, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 33, was born at Bristol, Addison Co., Vermont, Oct. 20, 1842, whence his parents, W. H. and Lydia (Johnson) Burnham, removed to Wisconsin in 1855 and located at Bear Creek, Sauk County. About 1876 the father and mother went to California, where the former died and where the latter still lives. The

youngest child, a daughter, died, and the second son, William, a merchant and a member of the South Dakota Legislature in 1889, was an enlisted man in the 6th Wisconsin Battery. Mamie married F. M. Colburn, the pastor of an M. E. Church at San Diego, Cal.

Mr. Burnham is the first born child and passed his youth in school and on the farm, teaching occasionally winters, until he entered the army. He enlisted Sept. 23, 1861, from Sauk county, in the 6th Wisconsin Battery and was mustered at Camp Utley, Racine, whither he went, starting from the State March 15th, to New Madrid, Mo., and was occupied in drilling in light and heavy artillery tactics as best they could, until they helped themselves to equipments through capturing guns, small arms and horses, which were in their possession until 1863, when their outfit was subjected to the disapproval of the inspectors and, when their condemned equipments were surrendered, they drew new ones. The command performed heavy artillery duty, working on fortifications, guarding the Mississippi, preventing the passage of rebel gunboats and engaging in several skirmishes, including serimmages with rebel artillery on the opposite side of the river. In May the battery moved to the siege of Corinth and remained at Rienzi, near Corinth, until October 1st, when the command started to take part in the battle of Corinth, where on the first day of the battle, Oct. 3d, they were under fire which they could not return, owing to the location of the skirmish line. On the second day, October 4th, the battery located on the extreme right of the line; was captured and held a short time by the enemy, but was soon recaptured, losing 5 men killed and 25 wounded. After the battle the battery engaged in outpost duty. November 2d the battle went with Sullivan's brigade under General Hamilton to participate in Grant's Mississippi campaign, going to the

Yocono River and returning after the Holly Springs disaster to Memphis. The winter of 1862-3, was passed there and in the spring the battery went to the Yazoo Pass expedition and was in the successful movement to the mouth of the Tallahatchie River to be recalled for the purpose of going to Milliken's Bend, marched thence and protected a position during the battle of Port Gibson. At the Bend, Mr. Burnham was taken sick and, after leaving the hospital, joined his regiment about May 19th before Vicksburg, where he was in the trenches, constantly under fire and doing siege duty until the fall of Vicksburg. (At Corinth the average fire of each gun was 37 rounds.) After Vicksburg capitulated, their guns were practically used up. September 12th, with the 1st Brigade in the Division of J. E. Smith and the 15th Corps under Sherman, they started for the relief of the starving, besieged troops at Chattanooga, the 6th Battery being the first to take position across the river with Sherman's division above Mission Ridge, before an infantry regiment had crossed, and the battery held an important position November 25th, joining in the pursuit and returning to Chattanooga, where they turned over their two last guns and went to Bridgeport, Larkinsville and Huntsville, where they received four new Napoleon guns and new equipments. They passed the winter of 1863-4 there and performed garrison duty until June, when they went to Georgia and guarded a bridge on the Etowah River, where Mr. Burnham, his term of service having expired, was mustered out Oct. 10, 1864.

After his return to Sauk county he was alternately occupied in farming and teaching until 1871, when he became principal of schools at Lone Rock, where he officiated three years and served two years in the same capacity at Richland Center. In 1876, associated with his brother William, he established the sale of

drugs, and their joint relations continued until his brother went to Dakota in 1881. Mr. Burnham pursued his business singly until 1887, when he closed his traffic in that line and began business in the purchase and sale of farm produce. He has been active in the duties of citizenship and has materially advanced the interests of his political party, though not an office seeker. He is prominent in the Masonic fraternity and is chief of the fire department.

He was married at Richland Center, in 1870, to Mary, daughter of Judge D. and Emma (Brigdon) Strickland, and the niece of Hon. Benjamin F. Wade. She was born in Beaver Dam, Wis., whither her parents removed from Ashtabula Co., Ohio. Mr. Burnham is one of the officers of the 6th Wisconsin Battery Association and delivered the address at the meeting at Lone Rock, Wis., in 1878.



CHARLES VON BAUMBACH, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 1, E. B. Wolcott, and of the Loyal Legion, Wisconsin Commandary, was born in Kireheim, Hessen, Germany, June 18, 1840. His father, Ludwig von Baumbach, belonged to a good family and entered the military service of his country at the age prescribed by law and passed through the training common for officers, as he was made a Captain in a German regiment. Later, he became a member of the Parliament and during the upheaval of affairs through the attempt to establish a constitutional government, became disgusted with the condition of affairs and determined to seek a new home in the New World, whither he came in 1848. He was born in 1799, married Mina von Schenek and they had eight children named Ernst, Moritz, William, Frederick, Charles, Reinhard, Lilli and Clotilde. Frederick enlisted in the 5th Wisconsin and after-

wards went out as Captain of Company B, 35th Wisconsin and was made Major of the regiment Oct. 25, 1865. Reinhard died in Ohio. Lilli married Adolph Rosenthal, (now consul at San Francisco, 1890) and died in Milwaukee in 1869. Clotilde married Rudolph von Kaltenborn of Milwaukee.

The family located at Black River, Ohio, and the father engaged in farming, in which pursuit he was occupied until he removed to Elyria in 1854, settling in Milwaukee in 1857. He received the appointment of Imperial Consul of Germany and held the position until 1878, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law. He died in Milwaukee in 1882; his wife died in the same city in 1871.

Charles passed his youth on the farm, in school including a year at high school in Elyria and was an assistant for a year in a drug store in Cleveland, coming thence to Milwaukee in 1859, where he commenced operations in the same line in which he was occupied until he entered the army. June 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 5th Wisconsin Infantry and went to rendezvous with his command, being made Corporal July 11th on the organization. November 2d he was made Sergeant. The regiment left the State on the 26th of July and was detained at Baltimore some days, after which they proceeded to Washington and camped in the vicinity of the old arsenal, subsequently going into camp at Meridian Hill. Until September 3d he was engaged there in drill and camp duty, and on that date the regiment moved to connect with Hancock's Brigade in Smith's Division and remained in that vicinity until ordered to connect with the command of McClellan on the Peninsula campaign. September 11th, Mr. von Baumbach was in his first action at Lewinsville, and next in a reconnoissance March 27th, after returning from the fruitless movement towards

Manassas. April 4th he was in a skirmish and in line when the scrimmage was in progress at Lee's Mills. He was in the siege of Yorktown, the rebels evacuating their works on the 3d of May, and he followed with the regiment to fight at Williamsburg, May 5th and 6th, and sustained an injury on the last day. His name was first on the dispatches as wounded from Company C, a musket ball having hit his left arm and also a buckshot struck him in the right leg. He was taken to the hospital boat on the York River, thence to Fortress Monroe and was furloughed from the convalescent hospital in Washington, returning to Milwaukee. Aug. 1, 1862, he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant and acted as mustering officer. August 20th following he was commissioned Captain of Company C, 24th Wisconsin Infantry and made connection with his command September 5th. Bragg was making himself lively and entertaining in Northern Kentucky, and the regiment left Wisconsin to connect with the command of Lew Wallace in Greusel's Brigade and Sheridan's Division. In a month, October 8th, the regiment was in action at Perryville, where its splendid record began. The regiment went with the army and followed the rebels four days, going afterwards to Nashville and in the movements later with Murfreesboro as objective point, was transferred to the command of Roscerans. The 24th was in the right wing during the fighting of December 30th, 31st and January 1st and amply sustained its record. The regiment went into winter quarters in the city, where various changes were made in the officering of the regiment and he was promoted Major, to rank from Dec. 24, 1862, as senior Captain. In the spring, the command went to Tullahoma and moved thence to the campaign on the Chattahoochee, skirmishing and performing such

military duty as the situation demanded until the battle of Chickamauga, where General Lytle, Brigade Commander, was killed while standing behind the flag of the 24th Wisconsin. The regiment fought on the right flank in Sheridan's Division near Widow Glenn's House and changed to the left flank, coming into position opposite Longstreet's command. The regimental loss was heavy and the colors were torn in tatters from the standard. Colonel Theodore S. West, (see sketch of General Hobart) was injured and captured and Major von Baumbach assumed command. The situation on the river is too well known to require elaboration, but it is not too much to say that none but those who participated therein can realize the situation, the troops being on short rations, liable to attack at any moment from a foe who would be irresistible from the low water and the general state of affairs, and the 24th remained under assault from the rebel batteries on Lookout and Mission Ridge, enjoying the reverse of affairs (when the success of the charge, whose responsibility Grant and every other high official denied, until it became the most magnificent action of the war, became a fact) especially appreciating the situation when the same guns which had annoyed them were turned against their owners. In the fight above the clouds the 24th Wisconsin started on the double quick up the heights, stimulated by all they had endured and, encouraged by the presence of Hooker with fresh troops from the Eastern army, fought like wild men and crossed the mountains. In this action Robert J. Chivas was killed. Major von Baumbach resigned his commission Nov. 28, 1863, owing to debilitated health, and it was accepted December 7th.

On resuming connection with active business life after his recovery, he engaged in the drug business in Milwaukee, remaining in that

traffic until 1865, when he sold out and went to St. Cloud, Minn., and operated in furs with the Indians, returning to Milwaukee to re-establish his business as a druggist. He afterwards formed a partnership with Theo. Gerhardt, establishing a wholesale house. In 1885 they incorporated under the style of "The Charles von Baumbach Company" with a capital stock of \$100,000. April 14, 1887, their establishment was burned and they opened business soon after on Broadway, removing to their present quarters, April 1, 1888. Their annual transactions reach about \$800,000, and they employ an average of 30 clerks.

Mr. von Baumbach was married at Milwaukee in November, 1867, to Clara, daughter of Dr. F. Rosenthal. Their first born child died in early infancy; Ludwig was accidentally killed at the age of 17 years while hunting; Hedwig died of scarlet fever; Emma, Ada and Frederick are the survivors of six children born of this union. Mr. von Baumbach belongs to the Knights of Pythias, No. 42, and is an ex-Chancellor of his lodge; he is a decided Republican in political connection and action.

He is a representative of the best type of German citizenship and is esteemed and respected as he merits. The duties of his citizenship in his adopted country have always been his highest consideration and his native high breeding and unstained manhood have always made him conspicuous in business and society. He was impetuously brave and enthusiastic in his military career with two of the finest regiments that went from the Badger State, and performed his obligations as an army officer in the most creditable manner. He is a citizen of whom Milwaukee is justly proud and all his relations with the community are such as to reflect credit on him as a man.



GEORGE HINTON, Mauston, Wisconsin, Register of Deeds of Juneau county (1890), was born Aug. 17, 1831, in Licking Co., Ohio. His father, Thomas Hinton, was a native of Harrison Co., Virginia, and married Rebecca Bailey of St. Lawrence Co., New York. In 1839 the senior Hinton removed with his family and interests to Boone Co., Illinois, whence the son went to Juneau county in 1850. His parents followed him in 1854 and located in the town of Orange on a farm. Ten children were born to the parents of Mr. Hinton. They were named in order Isaac, Mary, George, Rebecca, Hannah, Marinda, Thomas J., Almira, Joseph J. and John M. Joseph J. was a soldier in the 42d Wisconsin Infantry and Thomas J. enlisted with George in the same company and regiment and saw exactly the same service, was wounded almost in the same manner on the same day, suffered amputation of the arm as he did in the same hospital, and was discharged with him. This case is probably without a parallel in the history of Wisconsin troops, if not in the war.

On arrival in Wisconsin Mr. Hinton interested himself in lumbering and pushed his business relations in that line three years. He then engaged in farming and in 1860 removed to New Lisbon and opened a mercantile enterprise and, soon after, was appointed Deputy Postmaster. He continued his business in that avenue until he enlisted March 11, 1864, in Company B, 38th Wisconsin Infantry, and went to the front after the organization of his command after he had acted as a recruiting officer with good results. Four companies were mustered for immediate service and went to the front under Colonel Pier, doing camp duty at Arlington Heights and going thence to Alexandria. (See sketch of C. K. Pier.) Thence they moved to White House Landing and con-

solidated with the 1st Minnesota Infantry, one of the bravest commands in the service and which had become decimated in action.

Their first duty was as escort for trains of supplies for Cold Harbor and, after Grant commenced his grand flank movement the companies went to fight at Petersburg. At Cold Harbor Mr. Hinton was ill but did not know what was the matter and was sent back to Alexandria, sick with measles. After he became well he rejoined his regiment, stationed then at Fort Scott in front of Petersburg, and was in his first action at Hatcher's Run. During the time he was at Alexandria, Mosby was raiding and threatening Washington and when the Provisional Battalion was organized of the convalescents for possible service, Mr. Hinton was made Captain of a company, which was first stationed at Fort Lyon, then at Fort Ethan Allen and Fort Woodbury. They disbanded after the guerrilla chief had finished his civilities. Mr. Hinton was in the movement to the Weldon railroad, his command being foremost in the advance. He returned to the trenches at Petersburg, and in the charge on Fort Mahone, April 2d, which gave the key to Richmond to the Federal troops, he and his brother Thomas were wounded. A bullet passed through the elbow of his right arm, and he has the missile now in his possession. He left the field, was picked up by an ambulance and taken to the field hospital, where his arm was amputated, and he was afterwards removed to Fairfax Seminary hospital. Both himself and brother received honorable discharge May 18, 1865, from Seminary hospital, by order of the Secretary of War, which permitted them to be relieved of military duty without waiting to be discharged with the regiment.

In December, 1865, Mr. Hinton received the appointment as Postmaster of New Lisbon, Wis., and he held the office until 1885. In 1886 he

was elected Register of Deeds and re-elected in 1888. He was a charter member of his Post and belongs to the United Order of Workmen. During the troublesome period of the early days of the war, he belonged to the Union League.

He was married at Sharon, Walworth Co., Wis., in 1862, to Cynthia A. Ramsey, a native of Ohio, and they have six children. William W. is employed in the Mauston Bank. Frank H. is a telegraph operator at Postville, Iowa. Jessie V., Howard H., Guy and Georgia are the four youngest. Mr. Hinton is a Republican in politics.



JOHAN F. RUSSELL, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born June 27, 1840, at Oswegatchie, St. Lawrence Co., New York. He comes of good old Revolutionary stock, although he came near being on the other side as a descendant of a patriot of the struggle. His grandfather was a Captain in the English naval service and came to America in that capacity. His sympathies were with the colonists and he tried several times to resign his commission and leave the navy, but was not permitted. Finally, he deserted, offered his services to the American side and fought in the war to the finish. His son, Rev. James Russell, was born in Johnstown, New York, March 29, 1805, was married to Sally Pratt Aug. 21, 1830, and died April 12, 1813, in Oswegatchie, New York. The mother was born in that place May 25, 1811, and is deceased. Their children were Alfred, Catherine E., Margaret R., Cynthia J., Sally D., John F., and Charles. All are dead except Mr. Russell and his sisters Margaret and Catherine. The father was a carpenter and also preached in the interests of the M. E. Church, his services being contributed to struggling churches and he died when his son was three years old. The

latter lived successively with men named Hardy and Young, passing eleven years with them and afterwards spent a summer managing a threshing machine. He had then earned enough money to attend Gouverneur Seminary and was a student there when the war attracted the attention of all classes, students as well as others. He hastened to enlist and was mustered at Albany, New York, May 15, 1861, for two years or during the war. He enrolled in Company G, 16th New York Infantry, under Captain N. M. Curtis and Colonel T. A. Davies. June 25th the command went to Washington to camp for a few days, thence to Alexandria, went into camp July 11th and on the 17th started for the field of Bull Run. The regiment was in Miles' Division and his company was deployed as skirmishers at the opening of the action. After it was over the regiment returned to Fort Ellsworth, and, September 17th, went to Fort Lyon and was assigned to the 2d Brigade under Slocum, in Franklin's Division. In March, 1862, the regiment was assigned to McDowell's Corps in the former brigade and division. Meanwhile, Mr. Russell was taken sick and sent to Fairfax Street hospital, ill with typhoid fever. He was able to accompany the regiment to Fairfax C. H. in the Manassas campaign and returned to Camp Franklin. April 14th another move was made and the regiment went to Warrenton Station, going thence by train to Camp Vernon. April 17th the division started on the campaign of the Peninsula, landing at Yorktown, where the command was held as support, and, May 4th, shipped on the Daniel Webster for West Point, there went on the skirmish line and Mr. Russell there killed his first man. He was serving as Corporal. May 15th the regiment arrived at White House Landing, marched in a reconnoissance to Mechanicsville, skirmished there and fought at Hanover C. H., May 27th.

June 18th the command crossed the Chickahominy and constructed a bridge. June 27th, Mr. Russell fought at Gaines Mills and was in the second day's fighting of the celebrated seven days actions before Richmond, his company losing four killed and 15 wounded. He was wounded in the knee, but did not leave the regiment, using his gun as a crutch during the remainder of that campaign. June 28th he was in the fight at Savage Station and at Charles City Cross Roads on the 30th. In this action the 16th supported the artillery in a front position. The regiment formed the first reserve at Malvern Hill and went to Harrison's Landing. August 16th orders were received for Charles City C. H., and the regiment went thence to Alexandria on transports from Newport News, and the second Bull Run was fought August 30th in consequence of these movements. After fighting there, the 16th fell back to Alexandria, crossed Long Bridge to Georgetown and remained over Sunday. The regiment went after Lee through Maryland and was in the fight at Burkettsville Gap (South Mountain) September 14th, which was a hot battle, went into action again at Antietam where the regiment formed a part of the picket line and made the last charge, being on the field 36 hours. Winter quarters were established at Belle Plain, December 5th, and thence the command went to the Mud Campaign and to Fredericksburg to an engagement. They went into camp at White Oak Church and in April, 1863, Mr. Russell was made 1st Duty Sergeant, fighting at Fredericksburg, April 27th. He went to Salem Church, where the 16th was hotly engaged, the enemy pouring a deadly flank fire on their left. The captain and 1st lieutenant were wounded and Mr. Russell took charge of the company and led it from the field, although he had received three wounds. During the following night he went to the field

and brought off the officers of the company, making a compromise with the rebel pickets. Company G mustered 11 men the next morning. This was the last action in which the 16th engaged, its term having expired. The command returned to Albany and was mustered out May 23d at Albany, New York.

In July, after a short stay at home, Mr. Russell went to Alexandria and was employed by the Government as receiving clerk in the Government bakery, being afterwards night overseer, having charge of all supplies of baked material for the Army of the Potomac. In the spring of 1864 he went into the construction service at City Point, engaging in building docks and storehouses, in which he was occupied until 1865, and was present at the great explosion at City Point when over 200 tons of fixed ammunition was destroyed by the shrewdness of a rebel spy. While in this business he was captured at Harper's Ferry by a gang of Mosby's guerrillas while they were threatening Washington, and with 19 others was taken across the Shenandoah River, wading the river under spur of their captors, who took them to the mountains and stripped them of clothes, money, watches and all portable property and turned them loose. Mr. Russell had \$150 and, not expecting to save it, put it in his mouth as tobacco. The men went to Alexandria and Mr. Russell was employed in the Quartermaster's Department until the close of the war.

After his return home he went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania where he was engaged as a carpenter and builder until the winter of 1865-6. He was then employed on the Reno & Pithole R. R. of which General Burnside was President. In March he went to La Crosse, Wis., where he engaged in the business of a photographer. After a few months he began operating as a carpenter and builder and as a contractor. In July he went to Hokah, Minn.,

in the employ of the Southern Minnesota R. R., working at his trade and returning to La Crosse for the summer. In the fall he went to Hokah again and took charge of the truck department of the car shops, succeeded to the charge of the car works and as superintendent of the car and machine shops, remaining there until 1874, and was also operating as a bridge builder.

In the fall of 1875 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for County Treasurer of Houston Co., Minn., and in February, 1876, went to Caledonia, Minn., to discharge the duties of the position. He was re-elected and served three terms or six years, and in the fall of 1881 was nominated for State Treasurer being defeated by a small vote. In the fall of 1882 he went to Hokah again and in February, 1888, located at La Crosse, where he has since engaged in real estate and insurance, and also has combined with his other business that of a dealer in marble.

He was married May 1, 1877, to Alida A., daughter of Andrew and Caroline Swenson. Their children are named Charles H., John A., William F., Emma A., Hattie A., Bessie E., Archie L., Reuel E. and Elsie Idell.

Mr. Russell is a member of the Order of Masons and A. O. U. W.; he was made a Mason at the old Alexandria Market Lodge, the old Washington organization, in 1861; he also is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge Sarepta, No. 142, Alexandria, Va.



GEORGE L. SHORT, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born in Steuben Co., New York, March 11, 1840, and is descended from Ira, son of Benoni Short of Welsh descent. The latter was born in New York, and his wife was

of Welsh lineage. With three sons named Benoni Jr., John and Asa, he fought in 1812. Ira was a farmer, born Jan. 21, 1808, and is deceased; his wife, Eliza A. Higgins before marriage, was born in Trenton, N. J., Oct. 5, 1813, and died Aug. 12, 1885, at Davenport, Iowa. Their nine children are living—Abigail, Adeline, Jane, George L., Ira H., Allen M., Jerome E., Charles M. and Anna A. The family went to Carroll Co., Ill., in 1842, and later to Albany, Whitesides county, in 1855. The early life of the son was passed on his father's farm until he was 18 years old, and the first important event of his life was his enlistment Aug. 17, 1861, at Morrison, Whitesides Co., Ill. He was mustered in at St. Charles, Ill., in September in Company C, 8th Illinois Cavalry, Colonel John F. Farnsworth. The regiment went successively to Washington to camp Illinois, to Virginia to camp California and to Alexandria, Falls Church and Aquia Creek, passing the winter on picket duty. In April the command moved towards Manassas and to Centerville and Warrenton, and from there to Fredericksburg where they had an engagement. They returned to Alexandria, embarking for Yorktown, where Mr. Short was taken with measles, sent to hospital and home, after being discharged for disability. Jan. 24, 1864, he re-enlisted in the same regiment and company at St. Charles when the command was there on veteran furlough. On being sent to the front at Washington the regiment was assigned to the defense of the city, threatened by Early in the spring. After moving to Gaysboro Point the regiment was sent to Camp Relief on patrol duty in the Capital and went July 1th to Muddy Branch, thence to Point of Rocks and skirmished all day, went to Frederick City and over the Blue Ridge, meeting Early with the command of Lew Wallace at Monocacy July 9th, the rebels being victorious.

In the course of the next day the regiment was cut off from the main column and fought the enemy that day and the next when they were driven into Frederick. During the night they retreated to Monocacy Junction. The next morning they engaged the rebels on the left pike leading to Frederick. Part of the regiment was then detached and sent to the lower bridge on the Monocacy River to keep the rebels from crossing. Subsequently they were driven back as far as Rockville, where a skirmish took place and where they met Major Whitney from Camp Distribution with 1,400 recruits whom the boys called "gilligollies," destined for different commands. He was advised to turn back but he replied that he would go to Monocacy or to hell and paid the price of his temerity, his men being killed, stampeded and taken prisoners. After holding a position on the pike the regiment went to Tanallytown and had another fight with Early July 12th near Fort Stevens. The command went next to Leesburg and fought at Snicker's Gap, and in the Loudon valley were again in a fight with the rebels, driving them back through Snicker's Gap and then retired to Piedmont for rest. The rebels again appeared and another engagement took place. The regiment started for White Plain to guard railroad communications for Sheridan's army in the valley of the Shenandoah after which they were in a skirmish nearly every day until December with Mosby's command, when they moved to White Plain and guarded the Orange & Alexandria railroad, went thence to Fairfax C. H., to winter quarters and were often out on raids and in frequent engagements with Mosby's men. They remained there until after the assassination of Lincoln, when they were sent to Port Tobacco in search of Booth and on the same errand to Newport, Md., scattering through the country along the Potomac River

and Chesapeake Bay: they found Booth's boat in Dr. Mudd's house. The regiment was recalled to Washington and sent to St. Louis via Parkersburg, Va., and Company C was placed on the steamboat *Prima Donna* for St. Louis. Mr. Short was mustered out at Benton Barracks, July 17, 1865, and went home to Albany.

His first employ was on the river as second pilot for two years, and at the end of that time he became master and pilot in which occupation he has since been engaged, running between St. Paul and St. Louis. He is regarded as one of the most reliable boat masters on the Mississippi. He was married at Morrison, Ill., to Ellen, daughter of Orel Mills, their marriage being dated April 19, 1866. He was again married April 28, 1880, at La Crosse to Isabella, the accomplished daughter of Otho and Louisa Barnes. They have one child, Mabel. Mr. Short is a member of the Knights of Pythias and a Republican. Mrs. Short is prominent in her connection with the Woman's Relief Corps, and holds the position of Secretary. In political opinion she is a zealous Democrat. Otho Barnes was born in the State of New York, and his wife in Somersetshire, England. They were married in Canada and settled in Woodstock, where Mrs. Short was born. They had five children—Absalom and Charles (twins), Isabella, Phebe and Esther. The father is living in Washington; the mother died in Monroe county and was buried by her daughter, Mrs. Short, in the cemetery at La Crosse.



ALFRED HOLMES, Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 11, at Portage, Wis., (1890), was born Sep. 18, 1844, at West Point, Orange Co., New York. His parents, Joshua and Jane (Bodham) Holmes,

were both born in England, the former at Halstead, in the shire of Essex, Feb. 21, 1807 and the latter Dec. 4, 1802, at Bridgenorth, Shropshire (Salop). They were married Dec. 18, 1835, at St. Andrews, England, by a "wardrobe" clergyman of London. March 19, 1836, they reached America and went to West Point. The senior Holmes was a miller by trade but did not find employ and enlisted at West Point in the regular service of the United States for five years, enrolling in the spring of 1840. He served through his period of enlistment and in 1855 went to Wisconsin, locating on a farm in Wyocena, Columbia county, where the mother died in 1872, aged 70 years. The father is still living at Columbus, aged 83 years.

Their four children are still living. Jane Ann is Mrs. D. D. Tompkins; James H. served in the 23d Wisconsin Infantry three years; Emma married J. R. Decker. Mr. Holmes is the youngest of them all. He received a common school education and was his father's assistant on the farm when the war came on. He was only 17 years old when he enlisted Sep. 18, 1861, on his birthday, in Company D, 10th Wisconsin Infantry, at Portage. He mustered with the regiment September 18th and went to Shepherdsville, Ky., and thence to Bacon Creek and there passed the winter of 1861-2 and performed camp and guard duty until February 10, 1862, when they moved by way of Bowling Green towards Nashville, skirmishing on the way, taking possession of Bowling Green and reaching Huntsville, Ala., April 14th. On the way they destroyed a railroad bridge on the Memphis & Charleston R. R. and guarded the position, which had cut Beauregard's communications. Mr. Holmes was with a detail to guard a bridge 16 miles from Stevenson, Ala., April 27th and on the 29th fought at Bridgeport; he afterwards was engaged as guard on a railroad and in August

was with his regiment in guarding the trains from Huntsville to Stevenson. He was in the forced marches to Louisville, arriving there September 28th, fighting on the way. About the first of October the regiment started in pursuit of Bragg and was in the fight at Perryville on the 8th, Company D losing more than a dozen men. They made a return by marches of great hardship to Nashville and, Dec. 31, 1863, were again in battle at Stone River. The action lasted four days and after it was over the regiment camped near Murfreesboro until Rosecrans moved to Tullahoma, going to camp at Cowan Station, thence to camp at Anderson and, September 2d, the movement to Georgia commenced. A part of the regiment was in the fight at Dug Gap and went into battle at Chickamauga, on the 19th, the command being 373 strong and coming out with 26 men and three officers, the rest being killed, wounded or prisoners, the latter including 123 officers and men. Mr. Holmes represented two of these classes being wounded and a prisoner. A piece of shell struck his foot and he was afterwards taken prisoner, but he escaped. He was knocked insensible during the fight and on regaining consciousness, found he had been stripped naked by the soldiers of the 5th Arkansas. As he was considering his condition, a shell from a Union battery struck in close proximity to the rebel guarding him and while the latter was recovering from his terror he took occasion to slip out of his reach and run for the woods. He came across seven dead rebels, from whom he collected a wardrobe, and made his way to the Union lines, falling in with a comrade of the 33d Ohio. He went to Chattanooga, where his command was reorganized and remained there in starvation and hardship with Rosecrans' command who awaited reinforcements from Grant in one of the most dangerous positions of the war, as all that had been accomplished

was in danger. Sherman came, and then Hooker, and the fighting which drove Bragg from Lookout and Mission Ridge followed. If the war ever presented a complete picture of uncomplaining want and sacrifice it was at Chattanooga. While on picket at the foot of Lookout Mountain Mr. Holmes had two crackers and some beachnuts and acorns for three days and nights; the men stole part of the scanty allowance of the horses to keep life in their famished bodies, but no complaint has ever been made. When Hooker came and the battle above the clouds was fought with its glorious, unexpected victory, officers watching the movements of the volunteer soldiers with voiceless amazement, the men moved to win and did it. At Ringgold afterwards the 10th received recruits and started November 15th on the march to the sea, preceded by the siege of Atlanta and its attendant battles. Mr. Holmes fought at Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, and all the battles leading up to and including Atlanta. After the fall of Atlanta the regiment was ordered to Marietta. Hood broke his cartel and started North to interfere with Sherman's communications and took position in the trenches before Kenesaw. There the time of the original enlistment expired and Mr. Holmes went home and was discharged at Milwaukee Dec. 21, 1864. His weight when he enlisted was 170 pounds and when he arrived home it was 110 pounds. At Perryville a bullet passed up the right fore arm and lodged near the jugular vein in the neck. During this action 13 balls passed through his coat and one tore away the top of his cap. At Murfreesboro he received a saber cut in his head and was carried from the field. Dr. Marks, now of Milwaukee, dressed his wounds and he was soon in readiness for action. He was in every engagement in which his regiment was concerned and performed as

much scout and picket duty as any man in the command. He was young and of excessively active temperament and much of the time acted as an officer, though persistently refusing a commission. He returned home before the close of the war simply on account of impaired health from hardship and privation. After his discharge he returned to Portage and could not assume connection with active business until 1873, when he commenced operations as a grain and live stock buyer at Westfield, Wis. On his return to Portage in 1876 he continued to operate in the same avenue until 1888, when he sold his business relations on account of his ill health. He is a charter member of his Post and has held most of the official positions therein. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the city and is an active Republican. He was a candidate for the office of City Clerk in the spring of 1890, but was defeated by a small majority; subsequently he received the appointment of census enumerator.

He was married Oct. 21, 1867, by Rev. Thomas Keenan at St. Mary's Church at Portage, to Anna H. Brady, born in Vermont, Dec. 25, 1843. Their children were born as follows:—Mary E., March 26, 1870; Charles E., April 18, 1872; Catherine J., April 24, 1874; Raymond E., Jan. 23, 1879; Alfred, April 11, 1881.



GENERAL HOLLON RICHARDSON. Among the countless personal records in the history of the civil war there is not one which more perfectly illustrates the spirit of the North which accomplished the repression of the rebellion than that of him whose name heads this account of his connection with the story of the Iron Brigade. The volunteer soldiers were thorns in the sides of the officers who had been trained

at West Point and to whom secrecy was the grand desideratum of existence. But every one of them knew what he was fighting for as well and sometimes better than his superiors, for back of him lay his home, all he had struggled and hoped for and above all, the sacred inheritance from his sires of a united country. They had been trained in ways and expectations of peace evermore; the war was a surprise and a painful surprise to most of them; but they knew what was at stake and what they did, they did advisedly of their own convictions and consciences. The delays and mistakes of the officers at the beginning of the war galled them; but they were true patriots and inflexible supporters of authority and knew that Right was their standard bearer and that time would remedy all mistakes. And they fought on to see rebellion in its last throes on many fields, the Iron Brigade seeing the confederacy make its last desperate effort at Appomattox Court House. The historian who transcribes these inadequate records does the work with pride in the volunteer soldiers of the North and especially in the case of General Richardson, knowing that on countless pages is his name inscribed in connections in which it appears in all the luster his magnificent career merits.

He was born at Poland, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1837, and is the oldest of nine children born to Hollon and Clarissa (McKenzie) Richardson. William, George, Lemuel, Mary, Louise, Martha (deceased), Ella and Katie succeeded him in order of birth. His father was born at Rowe, Mass., of American lineage; his mother was born in Pennsylvania and was of Scotch descent. The senior Richardson was a contractor in the East during the period of construction of canals and railroads and operated in connection with many public thoroughfares, one of the most important being the "Incline Plane"

across the Allegheny mountains. He died at Chippewa Falls in 1886, aged 82 years. His wife died in Poland, Ohio, in 1855.

Hollon Richardson was a studious, reflective boy and obtained all the advantages possible in the schools to which he was sent in youth. He studied for the profession of law and in August, 1857, was admitted to the Ohio Bar by Chief Justice Bartley, on the motion of Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior in Grant's first administration. In April, 1858, he selected his field of work at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and in 1860 was elected District Attorney for Chippewa county. He held the office until he entered the military service of the United States.

With the first call to arms he closed his office and was the first man to enlist in his county. At his own expense he entered upon the work of recruiting and enlisted about 30 men, started with them on an open flatboat, improvised for the business, and conducted them to be sworn into service. He returned and recruited as many others, with whom he was mustered into the 7th Wisconsin Infantry. Governor Randall tendered him a Captain's commission which he refused but, at the urgent solicitation of his comrades, he accepted a commission as 1st Lieutenant of Company A, and went to the front in September to enter the organization known afterwards for its sterling character and reliability on the field as the Iron Brigade, which will have as deathless a repute as the band that fought at Thermopylae or the Light Brigade of the Crimea. With McDowell, the 7th went to the campaign of Pope and was afterwards in the campaign of the Rappahannock and Mr. Richardson was with the 1st Corps under Hooker with his regiment, which led the advance at South Mountain, where he was in action, although suffering from chronic bowel disease, contracted in

August, 1862, before Fredericksburg, and from which he has never recovered. (His weight was reduced from 180 to 110 pounds.) He was in the second Rappahannock campaign and fought at Fredericksburg, where he received two flesh wounds. It almost goes without saying that he fought at Gettysburg, so many times is his name mentioned in every account of the action. At the first day's battle he saw a disheartened Pennsylvania regiment trail their colors and flinch; he rushed forward with all his impetuous spirit awake, seized the flag and shouting, tried to rally the faltering command, but in vain. His position was one of great exposure and it is probable that the rebels respected his brave movement, for he was unharmed, and he bore away the flag. He was reconnoitering after the first day's fight and captured a rebel lieutenant and two men, from whom he obtained information regarding the enemy's plans which he regarded of great importance and communicated them to General Wadsworth, his Division Commander, and to whom he also made some suggestions as to the disposition of our forces, which caused that officer to advise immediate communication with Meade. General Richardson gave General Meade the intelligence he had gathered and suggested the advantage of placing guns in position on the right of the hill and the extending of the Union lines on the right. Meade appreciated the advice and ordered rifled guns placed there; General Richardson suggested the advantage of howitzers, when Meade drew up haughtily and said, "Sir, when I want your advice I will call for it." He smarted somewhat under the rebuff but made like suggestions to Wadsworth, who considered them of such moment that he ventured to present them to Meade, who treated him in a similar manner. But General Richardson had the satisfaction of knowing afterwards that every one of

them were put into effect, and that they were of the utmost service. An attack was contemplated on the position where the guns were placed and was prevented by the information which General Richardson imparted to Meade about midnight of July 1st. Of his services that day in action the following letter speaks in terms that deserve record here: "Headquarters, 2d Brigade, 1st Division, A. C., Aug. 13, 1863. To the Governor of Wisconsin. Sir:—I desire to recommend to your especial consideration, Captain Hollon Richardson, of the 7th Wisconsin Volunteers. His faithfulness as an officer generally; his bravery and good judgment in the various battles in which he has been and especially on the bloody field of Gettysburg, where he manifested the utmost coolness and bravery, entitle him to the especial consideration of the Executive of the State he has so much honored. At Gettysburg he virtually commanded the brigade for a portion of the day. It cannot be known how many lives he saved by the manner in which he brought off the troops from that field on the 1st of July, when there seemed to be no one else to give orders, most of the field officers having been killed or wounded. Very respectfully, L. Cutler, Brigadier General." General Wadsworth wrote to Governor Randall of him under date of July 14, 1863:—"In the battle of Gettysburg, as the senior staff officer of the Brigade, a large and unusual amount of responsibility devolved upon him, amounting at times to the command of the brigade. His conduct on this, as on other occasions of severe trial, was in the highest degree meritorious."

He was in the attack on the 18th of June at Petersburg and was one of two officers who, with about 400 men, advanced to within a stone-throw of the enemy's works, moving forward in great danger from the shells from the Union batteries which, in trying to protect the

movement, were fired so low that their missiles fell close to the assaulting column which held its position, gained in the face of a pitiless rain from musketry and artillery and commenced with bayonets and tin plates to throw up breastworks. Richardson appreciated the situation, saw that nothing but a general assault would save them and ran the gauntlet of hell-fire to brigade headquarters. The whole command shared with him the glory of the movement in which the force was compelled to fall back after fighting to the last moment. Major Richardson (then) ran a half mile and received a wound in his hand.

The following correspondence speaks for itself: Headquarters, 7th Wisconsin Vet. Vols., February 18, 1865. Major General G. H. Warren, Com'dg 5th Army Corps. General: Ever since the 18th day of June before Petersburg, I have been thinking of the proposition I made you in July last. I feel that it is of so much importance as to justify a second consideration. I am satisfied in my own mind as then that the works of the enemy in front of Petersburg, or at almost any point on the line can be carried by assault, and I think with a loss of less men than in open field, fighting with the present extended lines; judging from our own it is fair to presume that the enemy can have but a light line of men in their works. If that line of men can be attacked in force without giving the enemy previous notice, if Fort Fisher manned as it was could be carried, I can see no good reason why we may not have equal success. I think two corps sufficient for the work. I would, a week or ten days in advance of the movement, by order require, that every night each and every man should actually have in his possession sixty (60) rounds of cartridges and four (4) days rations. I would equip each file closer with a spade. The artillery and wagons should not be moved from

place, until the order "charge" should be given. I can but believe that their movements is a most treacherous tell-tale and would be liable to put the enemy on his guard.

I would move the troops by night from their cabins in light marching order on a short hour's notice. I can see no reason why two corps cannot be thus put in position ready for the charge with such secrecy as to preclude suspicion, and without the knowledge of our pickets or the pickets of the enemy. My plan for the assault is the same I suggested last summer. If you will permit me to select 1,000 picked men from the troops of your corps, permit me to officer them from the officers of the corps, allow me to drill them at least two days each week until the time of assault, I will carry the works of the enemy at any point on the line that may be selected. The breach once made, the two corps can take positions without opposition, and with the Pioneer force on the field can so entrench, before the enemy can make his dispositions, as to make every obtained position perfectly secure. I would make the assault at early daylight in two lines of battle. I believe I can reach the works of the enemy before he can get out of his blankets. Respectfully, H. Richardson, Lt. Col. Com'dg Regiment."

"Confidential. Headquarters, 5th Army Corps, Feb. 28, 1865. Col. Richardson, Dear Sir:—I have read your communication of the 18th and showed it to General Meade. The main objection to keeping your plan a secret is that you request to select your men and drill them before hand, and that will certainly arouse discussion and put the enemy on his guard; if the preparation of the assaulting column could be made up with necessary secrecy the time may come when it will be desirable to make the effort. Respectfully, G. H. Warren, Maj. Gen."

"Headquarters, 7th Wisconsin Vet. Vols., March 2, 1865. Major General G. H. Warren, Com'dg 5th Army Corps. General:—Your favor of the 28th, in answer to mine of the 18th ult., received. You state that the main objection to keeping my plan a secret is "that you (I) require to select your (my) men and drill them beforehand," stating "that that will certainly arouse discussion, and put the enemy on his guard." Permit me to suggest that your objection might be obviated if it could be made to appear, that at your headquarters, or at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, it was necessary to have a body guard or skirmish command of 1,000 picked men, say one Captain, one Lieutenant, three Sergeants, four Corporals and thirty privates, from regiments who have especially distinguished themselves in battle, to be selected with great care by the commanding officers of the respective regiments.

Should the above be thought objectionable, might not the command selected as above for "special service" be sent beyond the lines of the department, then drilled and secretly returned when needed? Should my suggestions or former proposition meet with favor, I would be pleased to have the command armed with the Spencer rifle. Respectfully, H. Richardson, Lt. Col. Com'dg Regiment."

His proposition was finally accepted and he selected his own regiment as the nucleus of the assault and with picked officers he began operations. He had drilled 14 days when the rebels anticipated his movement by doing what he was preparing to do and, although the splendid courage of the Union troops prevented the rupture of the Union lines, they took Fort Steadman. But they paid the cost at Fort Mahone.

Major General Warren in his official report of the 5th Army Corps, at the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, says: "During this last

charge my horse was fatally shot within a few paces of the line where the enemy made his last stand; an Orderly by my side was killed and Colonel Richardson of the 7th Wisconsin, seeing my danger, sprang between me and the enemy, saving my life and receiving a severe wound."

He was six times wounded in action and was breveted three times for distinguished services in the field. These occurred on the dates that are catalogued with them, as follows: Dec. 2, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel; March 13, 1865, Colonel, and March 13, 1865, Brigadier General of Volunteers. The first was conferred for bravery in action at Gravelly Run, Oct. 27, 1864, when, with 155 muskets he captured 226 rebels and re-took about 50 Union prisoners. In his memoirs General Sheridan mentions him for conspicuous action at Five Forks, Va. Swinton's history gives him conspicuous mention for the acts referred to herein, as do the Wisconsin historians, Quiner and Love. He was mustered out July 3, 1865, after the close of the war and refused a field position in the regular army to which he was recommended by Warren. Since the war, at the suggestion of General Sherman he reported to the War Department the fact that soldiers who wore the high black hat, as did his command, never suffered sunstroke, although the article of head-gear was the subject of much derision during the war. (It must not be forgotten that the command was designated the "Big Hat Brigade.")

After the war he went to Baltimore and resumed the practice of law. During the first campaign in which Grant was a candidate he pushed his claims with all his vigor and impetuosity and served as a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago in 1867 which put General Grant in nomination. He returned to Chippewa Falls in 1870 and has since been a resident of that place.

He was married in Washington, D. C., May 9, 1862, to Leonora, daughter of Colonel W. W. and Sarah (Fiske) Robinson. Their children are Leonora and Mannie. Leonora is the wife of E. H. Victor of Chippewa Falls.



LUCIAN TOOLS MALLORY, Waukesha, Wis., member of W. B. Cushing Post No. 19, was born Dec. 13, 1835, in Barkhamstead, Litchfield Co., Connecticut. His father's name was Amasa, and he had the misfortune to lose his mother when three days old. In descent he represents Amasa Mallory, a Revolutionary patriot who fought at New Haven as a minute man and assisted in the expulsion of the British from that vicinity. His father came to Wisconsin and when he was 16 years old he joined him, going thence to Kansas during the troubled period there and on his return stayed a twelve-month at Beloit. He went next to Rockford and thence after two years to Pike's Peak, returning subsequent to the excitement there to Rockford. He went next to Janesville, where he enlisted as a soldier Dec. 27, 1863, in the 12th Wisconsin Light Artillery, and joined the command as a recruit at Huntsville, Ala., the battery being under the command of Captain William Zickerick (see first volume Wisconsin series). He remained there until June following, when he went to Stevenson and in July to Allatoona, Ga., where he performed guard and garrison duty until the memorable action there October 5th, when he was engaged in the fighting. The battery made a most honorable record, and, November 12th, went to Atlanta, made connection with the forces of Sherman and marched to the sea, and Mr. Mallory endured all the vicissitudes of the long march, fighting at Hickory Hill, Bentonville and Columbia, S. C.

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1. Dr. L. C. Armstrong.
2. Dr. Geo. E. Catlin.

3. Dr. S. S. Riddell.
4. Albert Wallner.

Small justice can be done within the limits of a sketch to the experiences of an artilleryman. He must become acquainted with the military tactics pertaining to other branches of the service to which he is liable to be summoned under all conditions. He must perform hard labor on a march, and operate always from standpoints which specially advertise him as an enemy to his foes, his position being always apparent and his identity unmistakable.

After the surrender of Johnston Mr. Mallory went to Richmond and Washington, where his battery passed in the Grand Review. He returned to Wisconsin to be mustered out June 26, 1865.

He entered the employ of the C. & N. W. railroad corporation and, two years later, that of the St. Paul. For a number of years he has operated as an expressman, and in various callings. He was married to Sarah Jane Toothaker and they have two children. They are twins and are named Frank and Fred. Clarence died while the father was in the army. Mr. Mallory is a charter member of the Order known as the Royal Arcanum.



LEROY G. ARMSTRONG, M. D., Mayor of Boscobel, Wis., (1889) was born in Cortland, N. Y., March 7, 1834. His father, Robert Armstrong, was a North of Ireland man by descent, Scotch-Irish in lineage and represented an ancestor named Francis Armstrong, who emigrated to America in 1728, a little more than 100 years after his forbears had gone to Ireland from Scotland to escape from one rigorous condition to encounter another equally distressing, but which served as a stimulus to preserve the Scotch blood in purity; the cognomen Scotch-Irish being distinctive and applying only to the class referred to.

Francis Armstrong located in Goshen, Orange Co., New York, and from him descended several generations now represented in New York (Owego) by Francis 4th and 5th. The early generations in America preserved their character for dignity and prominence and became what was termed in the old country "gentlemen" on account of their land holdings, on which their descendants still dwell. The mother of Dr. Armstrong, Huldah Grant before marriage, was descended from stock that came from Scotland to America and located in Litchfield Co., Conn.; she is the daughter of Levi and Rhoda (Andrus) Grant and lives with her daughter in Janesville, Wis. The father died in 1875.

In 1845 the family removed to Whitewater, Wis., where the son grew up and completed his elementary education, also entering upon the study of medicine there and at Fort Atkinson and Wisconsin State University. In 1856 he went to Chicago and matriculated at Rush Medical College, where he finished his course and was graduated in 1859. His first year of practice was passed at Palmyra, Wis., whence he went to Fennimore, Wis., and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry, Aug. 11, 1862, entering on the duties of the position while that command was stationed at Corinth, Miss. But he was first made acquainted with the whole horror of a surgeon's life after the battle of Corinth, where he amputated 39 legs and arms of rebels. While on this service he contracted camp dysentery and, finding the disease uncontrollable in that climate, he returned home and in August, 1864, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the 6th Wisconsin Infantry, acting as first assistant of that command through the siege of Petersburg. He was commissioned Chief Surgeon of the 48th Wisconsin Infantry, with which he was mustered into service in the

spring of 1865 and left Milwaukee March 22d for St. Louis; he left that place for Paoli, Kansas, and went thence to Fort Scott, where he was in charge of the hospitals. He superintended the transfer of 50 wagon loads of sick and wounded to Fort Leavenworth and he proceeded with the command westward, two companies going to Fort Zarah, two companies being stationed at Fort Larned, two companies at Fort Dodge, two companies at Fort Aubrey and two companies at Fort Lyon, these posts being established for the protection of mail and Government trains in Kansas and Colorado Territory, the Indians being hostile. In the course of his service in Colorado, Dr. Armstrong became familiar with famous characters on the frontier among whom was Kit Carson. (Kit Carson died at Fort Lyon May 23, 1868). Dr. Armstrong made his headquarters at Fort Larned (regimental headquarters) and was actively engaged in the duties of his profession and in the work of saving his own and the scalps of the men in his charge from the Indians, who made matters lively for the 18th Wisconsin Infantry in Kansas and Colorado. The regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth and reached Madison in January, 1866, Dr. Armstrong receiving an appointment as Surgeon of the U. S. Post at Fort Larned, where two companies each of cavalry and infantry, regulars, were stationed, and in February, 1866, he severed his connection with military service.

On his return to Wisconsin he located at Boscobel, where he has continued to reside in the same house of which he first took possession. He has established a successful and popular practice at Boscobel and politically and socially, as well as in every sense pertaining to his citizenship, is one of the most popular men of his city. He was the first Commander of John McDermott Post No. 101, and has been active

in his interest in Grand Army matters. He is a member of the Order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Wisconsin, his rank as Major in the U. S. service entitling him to membership in that body. He is advanced in Masonry and is a Knight Templar; he is present Prelate and Past E. C. of De Molai Commandery No. 15, K. T. He is an Odd Fellow and belongs to the A. O. U. W. He was an attendant at the Conclave of the K. T. at Washington in 1889. Although he is Mayor of Boscobel, he is not an aspirant for political advancement, but has accepted the position because of the strenuous desire of a multitude of friends who believe him the best man for the place. Dr. Armstrong is the possessor of merited popularity through his honorable character and upright, stainless life.

He was married at Milton, Rock Co., Wis., in 1861, to Sarah D., daughter of Jonathan and Mary Bond. Charles Allen, their oldest son, is a practicing physician and the business associate of his father, the firm style being L. G. & C. A. Armstrong. George G., youngest son, is a student in the Law Department of the University at Madison, Wis. Dr. Armstrong is a member of the various medical associations of Wisconsin and was President of the State Medical Society in 1887-8.

Dr. Armstrong's portrait appears on page 581.



SANFORD SCHRAGER RIDDELL, M. D., Chippewa Falls, Wis., is a historical character such as seldom receives historical perpetuity in a volume like this. His name takes the historian to the days when New Orleans became Federal property under the auspices of Farragut and Butler and of this period Dr. Riddell can say "of all this I was part." Dr. Riddell represents a lineage which is

unique, even in this land of unique nationalities, his earliest forefathers having belonged to Normandy 200 years before William invaded England, his first known ancestor being recorded in that country in 885. He was of knightly blood and married a daughter of the royal house of France. As was the custom, he was known by his given name only, which was Walgrinus, Earl of Angoulesme and Arragon. Seven generations from him was Galfridus, founder of the earldom of Angoulesme, which branch closed with Isabella of Angoulesme (Duchess) daughter and heiress of Count and Countess Aymer Talliafer of Angoulesme, who bore the patronymic Riddell. She became the consort of John of England of Magna Charta fame and the ancestress of the entire line of English royalty, though with her died Oct. 19, 1216, the dukedom and prestige of the house of Angoulesme, the estates passing to the crown. It would be interesting history to trace the succession of these estates which have probably been conferred several times. The later ancestral stock of Mr. Riddell branched into Scotland, went to Ireland in 1609 to secure immunity from the persecutions of James, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, where the Scotch-Irish race preserved itself intact 100 years during a series of persecutions in no wise less than those they had fled from, and in 1709 their emigrations to other portions of the earth commenced. In 1718 three brothers, Robert, Hugh and Gavin Riddell, came to Massachusetts and from the first of these Dr. Riddell claims descent. John L., his father, was the son of Gavin, the son of Robert. John L. was born in Leyden, Mass., Feb. 20, 1807, was educated in Oxford Academy and at the Rensselaer School in Troy, New York, receiving from the latter his degree of A. B. and later post graduate degree of A. M. He was a devotee of science and became eminent for acquirements in chemistry, botany

and geology. He acquired fame in the lecture field at a period when lectures on natural science were among the novelties of the platform, and he became prominent as a scholar and student in many States and the Dominion. In 1835 he became Professor of Chemistry and Botany in the Cincinnati Medical College from which he received his degree as M. D. In 1836 he was made Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of New Orleans and in 1852 he held the chair in that institution under State patronage. Prior to this, in 1838, he had conducted an exploring expedition into Texas, whence had come rumors of mines of gold and silver of exceeding richness, which aroused all his interest, but the Indians presented obstacles too formidable for students to contend with, as the redskins were not amenable to argument nor could they be impressed with the importance of geological researches and the senior Riddell abandoned his expedition and returned to New Orleans. He was appointed afterwards by the President as Melter and Refiner at the U. S. Mint at New Orleans and held the position until 1849. During this period he made numerous contributions to the scientific literature of the day, which have since been fully recognized for value and he published among other things "A Monogram of the Dollar," including fac simile impressions of about 600 varieties of American and Mexican dollars and half dollars, both genuine and counterfeit, with assays of each and the mode of detection of the spurious. He also promulgated a Thesis on Miasm and Contagion, which has since been generally adopted on the theory that "organized and living corpuscles of various kinds" were the agents of communication in contagious disease. In 1860 he was appointed Postmaster at New Orleans and held the position until the Federal Army took possession of the Crescent City. He married Mary E. Knoeke of New

Orleans and they had two sons, John S. dying young. Dr. Riddell was born at New Orleans, Aug. 22, 1838, and in December, 1839, lost his mother by death. He was sent to his grandmother in New York and in 1848 returned to his father at New Orleans and became a student in the Louisiana College, going thence to the Academic Department of the University of Louisiana. Subsequently he entered the Medical Department of the University whence he was graduated in March, 1860, having made a special study of uterine diseases. After his return to his father his boyhood days ceased and he became a constant assistant to the labors in the laboratory, beginning at an early age to prepare and perform the experiments before the classes as his father's assistant and acquiring a knowledge of chemistry which seemed to become his by natural selection. He assisted him in analyses and microscopical researches and aided in completing and perfecting the binocular microscope, which instrument was invented by the senior Riddell. His own attention was early drawn to the field of discovery, and he discovered, described and named the *Polygonum Nova au reliensis*. In 1860 he was selected as assistant of the State Geologist of Texas and he rendered valuable assistance to science there. When he returned to New Orleans he entered upon the regular practice of medicine and became Assistant Postmaster under his father. In 1861 he was called to the Chair of Chemistry and Mineralogy in the New Orleans Dental College and held the position nominally until 1865, though, through the war the College was inoperative. When it was reopened in 1866 he was solicited to resume his former connection therewith, but sent instead his formal resignation.

Rebellion was rife around the Riddells for many months but they hoped to receive immunity from its evils, as they had been so absorbed

in scientific connections and business as to be practically outside of the question. But it was a vain hope. The senior Riddell was a thorough Union man but was early brought into contact with rebel plans, being designated to prepare the light for the forts at the mouth of the harbor. In order to save his father this humiliation, his son assumed the duty and arranged the system of lights at Forts Jackson and St. Phillip. Prior to this he had been notified by the rebel authorities that he must unite with the confederates or be treated as their enemy and he was conscripted into Mullin's Battalion of Scouts and Sharpshooters, designed for home service. The Mullin Battalion was distributed along the river near Fort Jackson for the purpose of picking off pilots and officers that came up on the Union gunboats. The officers of the command were a dissipated set and their habits were easily communicated to the rank and file, the disorder being at such a pitch that some of the time Dr. Riddell was in command and exercised such discipline as he could. Finally the presence of the battalion became so obnoxious to other troops in the vicinity that they were ordered up the river. Dr. Riddell was stationed at Algiers and went aboard an old launch which was armed with an old field piece—a brass six-pounder. The rebels in the vicinity wanted a demonstration made of the sentiments of the company and thought something should be done as expressive of loyalty to the South and possibly intimidate the North at the same time, so the old launch was taken out into the stream to be ready for the Union fleet when it came along and when it did, two shots from the six-pounder notified the flag-ship that she had better surrender to the confederacy then and there represented. But she just brushed the fly off with a whisking shot on the bows which gave the crew a free and probably much needed

bath. Disgusted with such levity the launch turned her back and went her way.

Dr. Riddell was satisfied with his demonstration, pulled down his confederate rag, put it in his pocket and started for New Orleans. Farragut had just landed about a score of marines and the city was in a tumult of excitement. People were fleeing; the desperate classes formed into mobs; the officers brought up the marines and took possession of the U. S. Mint and Postoffice. The mob thickened and Farragut gave notice that if any of his men were murdered he should lay the city in ashes. Captain Ramsey was in command of the little squad of men and he was informed by Gen. Duncan that it would be impossible to restrain the populace after dark and Captain Ramsey stated that the Custom House should be defended. The Richmond lay in the river and the signaling had failed. Dr. Riddell went to Captain Ramsey, placed his life at his service and undertook to deliver a dispatch to the Richmond although he felt all the risk he incurred. The papers were given him and he rolled them in tinfoil and placed them in his mouth. He left the postoffice and marched boldly to the wharf followed by a howling mob who were curiously watching his movements. While he watched his opportunity to give a signal for a boat to the Richmond, the desperadoes discussed the expediency of hanging him. But this took all their abilities, individual and collective, and the doctor succeeded in giving the signal and when the boat arrived it was in the nick of time to save his neck. He went aboard and surrendered his message; the Richmond signaled the flag-ship, which signaled to Captain Ramsey to come on board with the marines. Soon after Dr. Riddell left the postoffice the mob broke in its doors and commenced depredations. He remained on the Richmond all night and went

to the city in the morning, the marines again landing and holding the city days, going aboard the gunboats at night, until Butler arrived. That officer requested Dr. Riddell to reopen the postoffice but, as his health was poor he asked to be relieved, gave up the keys, with the combinations to his son, Dr. Riddell of this sketch, and on Butler's ordering the vaults opened Dr. Riddell consented on condition that a receipt should be rendered for the contents, which was done and Dr. Riddell turned over the property to Butler. Subsequently, after he had taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States he took charge of the postoffice under Jno. M. G. Parker. He reorganized the business and remained on duty there until June, 1862, when he resigned and went North by sea and remained until fall, when he returned South. He was in New York during the draft riots and when orders were issued to allow no one to leave the city, with 19 others, he made one of an association of merchant marines, bought a steamboat and sailed out of New York harbor for New Orleans, stopping at intermediate seaports and having a good time generally until quarantined at New Orleans. He tried to sell the craft to Butler but he did not want it, and he sold it to other parties for \$28,000. After his return to New Orleans he enlisted in the summer of 1863 in the 5th Louisiana (White) Infantry, U. S. A., and was made Captain of Company E. The command was for home duty and in about three months Dr. Riddell commenced to recruit for a cavalry command, but his father's health was failing and he gave up military connection and resumed his practice. In the summer of 1865 he was summoned to go to Brazos Santiago at the mouth of the Rio Grande in the construction of a lighthouse and while there General Weitzel requested his assistance in the management of the army postoffice. While stationed there he

received the appointment of Physician to the Household of Carlotta, wife of Maximilian, which he accepted and was about leaving to report in the city of Mexico, when the death of his father, Oct. 7, 1865, recalled him to New Orleans. In 1866 Dr. Riddell went to New York State and opened his business as a medical practitioner. In 1874 he located at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, where he has established a splendid and popular practice as a physician. He is a member of the New Orleans Academy of Science to which he was elected when he was 21 years old, in 1859; he belongs to the Chenango Co., New York, Medical Society. He is a member of the Chippewa Co., Wisconsin, Medical Society into which the Chippewa Falls Society was merged, and which he helped to organize and served as its President, Secretary and Treasurer; he also belongs to the American Medical Association. The literary work performed by Dr. Riddell for his profession is enormous and he is justly regarded as a man whose scientific attainments entitle him to eminence, irrespective of his acknowledged skill as a physician.

He was married at Cincinnati, New York, in December, 1866, to Josephine, daughter of Roswell K. Bourne, and following is the record of their children:—Mary B., born Dec. 13, 1867; Josephine L., born June 13, 1869; Sanford L., born June 27, 1870; George W., born Sept. 18, 1871; Louisiana, born June 24, 1873. Josephine L. was married June 12, 1889, to Richard Sleight, an attorney at Hurley, Wis., and they have a son, Richard Riddell Sleight, born May 6, 1890.

Sanford L. and George W. are members of the camp of Sons of Veterans at Chippewa Falls, Wis. Sept. 17, 1887, Dr. Riddell was married at Chippewa Falls to Isabella Brown.

Dr. Riddell's portrait appears on page 584.



GEORGE E. CATLIN, M. D., a practicing physician at Lake Geneva, Wis., a former soldier of the civil war and one of the first to enlist under the first call of the President for troops on the fall of the flag at Fort Sumter, was born March 19, 1840, near Wellsboro, Tioga Co., Pennsylvania. He is the representative of four generations of Catlins who descended from the founder of this branch of the family in America. The latter is now known only as "General" Catlin, all data concerning his antecedents being unavailable at this writing. He came to America during the course of the French and Indian war in command of a body of French troops and after the conflict was over settled in Boston where he died. He had three sons, one of whom remained in Boston; another went to Vermont and the third settled in Connecticut where he founded the branch of the family from which Dr. Catlin is descended. Few items of his history are known now except those relating to his descendants in Connecticut and that his youngest son was his namesake, Joel. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and his grandson remembers vividly the enthusiasm with which he was accustomed to speak of that struggle and of matters pertaining to the country. He went to Rome, New York, and late in life he went to Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he died when several years past fourscore.

Joel Catlin, father of Dr. Catlin, was still young when his father located in Tioga county, where he remained on the homestead after 1822 until his death in 1884.

The youth of Dr. Catlin was passed in school and, after attending the academy at Wellsboro he entered a seminary at Mansfield and was graduated from the Normal department. He was afterwards a student at a select school in Wellsboro, where he was pursuing his studies

when the intelligence of the assault on Sumter was quickly followed by the call for troops and he hastened to respond. April 19, 1861, as soon as the requisition for Pennsylvania was issued, he enlisted in the "Sherwood Company," a local organization which was assigned to the 6th Pennsylvania Infantry Reserve and the entire period of three months' enlistment was passed in drill at Camp Curtin, where the regiment was held in readiness for any service.

After return home, young Catlin again became a student until Oct. 19, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, 101st Pennsylvania Infantry. He was mustered at Harrisburg, went thence to Washington and in the spring went with McClellan to the campaign of the Peninsula. He was in the siege of Yorktown and after that action carried the colors, participating in the battle of Williamsburg and at Fair Oaks. He was taken sick at the close of the latter engagement and was transferred from the field hospital to a hospital in Philadelphia whence he was discharged for disability Sept. 24, 1862. He again became a student at Mansfield and taught school through the succeeding winter.

Aug. 10, 1863, he enlisted in Battery E, 5th U. S. Artillery from Wellsboro and joined the battery at Chambersburg. He was instructed in light and heavy artillery drill and in infantry tactics and in addition to the heavy labor always connected with artillery service was in all the actions of the 6th Corps to which his battery was assigned throughout the campaigns of Grant which led to the close of the war. Beginning with the Wilderness in the spring of 1864, he fought with his battery at Spottsylvania, Ny River, Laurel Hill, on the North Anna, at Cold Harbor, at Petersburg on the terrible 17th and 18th of June, and was in all the exposures and skirmishes which followed, including Fort Sedgwick (Fort Hell), at

that place until its fall April 2, 1865, and he was in his last fight at Sailor's Creek five days later. Reference to the pages of detailed history will show what this meager outline involved. Dr. Catlin was discharged as Sergeant Jan. 17, 1866, at Key West, Fla., whither the command had been sent on detached duty after the close of the war.

He reached his home in February, and in March went to Janesville, Wis. He traveled through Minnesota and in June returned to Janesville and began the study of medicine with Dr. Burden of Milton, working through that summer also in the office of the City Treasurer. In September he entered college at Beloit where he studied three years, and in the fall of 1869 went to Ann Arbor, Mich., and entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan; in March, 1870 he matriculated at Detroit Medical College, receiving his degree of M. D. from that institution. He located his business as a physician at Genoa Junction and two years later settled permanently at Lake Geneva, where he has advanced to popularity and prominence in his profession and socially. He has been for some years a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is a Royal Arch Mason, belonging to the Chapter at Lake Geneva.

In May, 1871, Dr. Catlin was married to Lucretia D., a daughter of Major Benjamin Van Campen, who descended from stock which was famous in the Indian conflicts in which the early settlers of the country were engaged. On the mother's side, Mrs. Catlin belongs to the family made conspicuous through Saunderson's spelling-book. Elmira (Hill) Catlin, the mother of Dr. Catlin, was the daughter of Major and Polly (Hopkins) Hill, her mother having been of the family of Stephen Hopkins, the signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The portrait of Dr. Catlin which appears on page 584 is presented in this volume as a representative of a family whose generations have been prominent in all the history of the country. True to the blood and principles he inherited, from boyhood he never separated his personal interests from those of the country whose honor he defended by three enlistments.



ALBERT WALLBER, Vice President of the Weisel & Vilter Manufacturing Co., Milwaukee, Wis., and member of Robert Chivas Post No. 2, G. A. R., was born April 13, 1842, in Berlin, Prussia. His parents, Julius and Henrietta (Krohn) Wallber, came to America in 1850, landing at the port of New York and residing in that city until 1855, when they removed to Milwaukee. The father died Dec. 8, 1879, and the mother is yet living. (1890.) Their family included five children, whose record is as follows: Emil, Judge of the Municipal Court at Milwaukee; Albert Charles, bookkeeper for Schlitz Bottling Works; Emma, wife of Oberforstmeister Heinrich von Kujawa, of Liegnitz, Prussia; Marie, wife of C. C. Schmidt, cashier of the 2d Ward Savings Bank of Milwaukee.

Albert Wallber received a careful education in New York, and when Governor Salomon became chief executive of Wisconsin, he obtained a clerical position in his office, where he was occupied when he determined to enter the army. He enlisted in July, 1862, and on the organization of the regiment was commissioned 2d Lieutenant of Company F, 26th Wisconsin Infantry, August 20th following, and received in the course of his service the following promotions: 1st Lieutenant of Company I, acting as Ordnance Officer of the brigade, Feb. 1, 1863, and also as Adjutant of the 26th. He left Wis-

consin with his command and participated in all the operations of the 2d Brigade, 3d Division and 11th Corps, under Sigel, marched to Gainesville, went to the useless campaign of Fredericksburg, to the still more vain "Mud Campaign," and was in the position with his regiment at Chancellorsville. Mr. Wallber passed through that disaster unhurt, to encounter casualties of war at Gettysburg in the first day's fighting, being knocked down by a shell and taken prisoner on the field. With his squad of unfortunate comrades he was marched to Stanton, Va., jammed into a car and taken direct to Libby prison at Richmond. He remained there until he made his escape Feb. 9, 1864. He encountered all the miseries of prison life, which have been so often told and which mark the Southern people as capable of the most infamous atrocities which darken the pages of any history of any war since civilization has held sway. But he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was in excellent company and many acquaintances from Milwaukee shared the rigors of confinement, starvation and hardship with him. When the famous tunnel was finished by which Libby lost 109 men and the North regained 57 good and true soldiers, (52 being re-taken) he was among the number who made their escape to the Northern lines although enfeebled by privation and incarceration in a place without cleanliness or comfort of any description. He froze his feet, the weather being bitterly cold and increasing in that respect as they wandered towards the polar star and, when he reached Washington he was sent to Douglas hospital for treatment. When able he was transferred to Milwaukee, but a long time elapsed before he was sufficiently recovered to transact business. His physical system was so badly shattered that he was forced to resign his commission. As soon as he was well enough he

engaged as bookkeeper and in that capacity officiated for several leading business firms of Milwaukee and also as business manager. In October, 1888, he was elected Vice-President of the house already mentioned, of which he is a member. Together with Mr. Domschke, he has prepared a most entertaining account of his experiences in prison and escape, which has become popular with the German people of the State. It is called "Erinnerungen; 20 Monate in Gefangenschaft," and no book in the library at Milwaukee is in greater demand, as the experiences of soldiers in the civil war are taking their just prominence. The sketch of Gen. H. C. Hobart on another page gives a graphic account of some facts in connection with the most remarkable escape of any prisoners of war held by the South and some items not before published.

Mr. Wallber is prominent among his countrymen and is President of the German and English Academy, a member of the Turnverein "Milwaukee" and Deutsche Gesellschaft. He was in high station in the Masonic Order, having served as High Priest of Milwaukee Chapter.

He was married in Milwaukee in 1867 to Marie Lasche, a native of Saxony, Germany, and daughter of Ernst and Marie Lasche. Mr. and Mrs. Wallber have two children:—Ralph is Order Clerk in the Hanford Oil Company; the other is a daughter named Hermance.

Mr. Wallber's portrait appears on page 584.



JAMES DAVIDSON, Sparta, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 30, Department Commander of Wisconsin in 1888, was born Jan. 27, 1825 in Alleghany county, New York. His parents, James and Jane (Davidson) Davidson, were born in Aeworth, New

Hampshire, respectively Jan. 15, 1781 and Dec. 26, 1785. They were descended from William and Mary Davidson who were born in the North of Ireland of Scotch-Irish parentage, their ancestors having emigrated in 1619 from Scotland under the persecutions of the Scottish "kirk" in order to secure religious freedom, which scheme failed, their sufferings under the Irish of that section being of no less degree. In 1719 the immigration to America began and they afford one of the best strains in the nationality known as American. Mr. Davidson of this account is of the sixth generation from the couple named above. His father was a farmer and lumberman, rafting his lumber down the Alleghany River to Pittsburg. He died in February, 1843, and his son assumed charge of his business. The mother died Sep. 18, 1868. They had ten children born as follows:—Sumner, Nov. 30, 1808; Mary Jane, July 14, 1810; Harvey, Aug. 5, 1811; Joshua L., Dec. 6, 1812; Stephen L., Feb. 28, 1814; Zoe, Feb. 18, 1817; Rebecca, July 25, 1819; Clarissa, Feb. 18, 1822; James, Jan. 27, 1825; John S., Nov. 20, 1828; only Stephen, James and Rebecca are living and the latter, Mrs. Bell, resides in New York. Stephen lives in Kansas.

Mr. Davidson assumed the management of his father's business on his death when he was 18 years old and, after three years he began the manufacture of buckskin mittens. He sold out in two years, engaging in the sale of that merchandise three years, meanwhile acquiring a wide acquaintance. He thought this would be of service as a recommend in some other line of business, but found it difficult to win confidence in that method of transacting business until he encountered for the hundredth time a member of a boot and shoe house, who asked him if he had secured a place. He answered that he proposed to take the road in his interest and at such remuneration as they

were willing to give him. The first year they paid him \$800, and he remained with them until he received \$5,000 annually. Subsequently he engaged with another firm until 1861, and when the war became a fact, he determined to enter the army and recruited for the 5th and 6th New York Cavalry. On the organization of the regiments he was offered the colonelcy of the latter, but accepted the position of Major of the 5th, many of his personal friends being therein. They broke camp on Staten Island in the fall and went to Baltimore to be equipped. Their horses were unshod and that work was accomplished under difficulties by Major Davidson, the officers whose duty it was refusing to attend to it and the Major took possession of the blacksmith shops in Baltimore, detailed expert men from his own regiment and had the work performed. The excitement of this action was immense the Baltimore press discussing it with earnestness and the Union papers stating that "Major Davidson was not raised among the owls of the Alleghany mountains to be scared by Baltimore rebels." The next move was to Annapolis and the management of the colonel of the regiment giving Major Davidson much annoyance, he made use of some stringent language in relation to his superior officer, for which he is proud to say he was placed under arrest, but for an exceedingly short time. They went into a school of instruction at Annapolis, erected quarters and made arrangements generally for the winter which was passed there. In the spring they went to Harper's Ferry to join Banks in the movement up the Shenandoah, involving a march of 200 miles. They were in all the movements in May and after the retreat to Strasburg, two companies from the 5th Cavalry were at Front Royal in the Federal rearguard under Major Voigt. In the middle of the night of May 24th, a courier came in

announcing the movement of the rebels and stated that if a point six miles in advance was gained, they would be wholly cut off. They remained until the middle of the following day in full readiness to move, hearing the thunder of the battle going on at Winchester but were not called into action. Finally they decided to protect their stores at Strasburg by burial and then they moved up the hill and descried a force of cavalry and a large infantry force. They changed their route to the left with Major Davidson in command, in deference to the request of the officers who had become disgusted with the colonel. They arrived at Winchester at three in the morning, found the situation dangerous and retreated, crossing the river and going into camp. Major Davidson had become so dissatisfied with the want of courage, military ability and general character of his brother officers that he determined to resign and rode to headquarters for that purpose. He stated his reasons to General Banks who promised to remedy the troubles if he would return to his regiment, but he did not deem it wise and persisted in resigning, which was accepted and he returned to New York and resumed charge of his business. He met Senator Harris who urged his return to the army with promises that the difficulties should be removed and that he should receive promotion, even to a Brigadier-Generalship if he desired, and he decided to reconsider the proposition.

He went to St. Louis to attend to business and from there went to Black River Falls in Wisconsin, and later his own affairs engrossed his attention and he gave up all idea of returning to the service. In 1867 he located at Sparta, which has since been his headquarters in the management of his extensive landed interests in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas.

He was married in New York to Mrs. Delia Heller. Their residence is one of the finest in

Sparta, where they propose to pass their remaining years. Mr. Davidson is a Republican of no uncertain stripe, and is active in every avenue where he can be of use. He has acted as delegate to the National, State and local conventions, but has persistently refused political official positions. He was the first Commander of the Post to which he belongs and is widely known as an enthusiastic G. A. R. man. In 1886 he was Delegate-at-Large to the National Encampment at San Francisco and in 1887 he was one of the Council of Administration for Wisconsin. In 1888 he was made Department Commander of Wisconsin by acclamation. Mr. Davidson possesses the traits of the race which he represents. His sense of manhood, courage and uprightness is worthy his sires' record in defense of those characteristics, and in his private as in his public career he has honored his convictions.



GENERAL FRED C. WINKLER, Milwaukee, Wis., a member of a leading law firm of the Cream City, a member of G. A. R. Post No. 1, and also belonging to the Order of the Loyal Legion, Wisconsin Commandery, was born March 15, 1838 in Bremen, Germany. His parents were natives of and descendants from a family of long standing in Germany and the father came to America in 1842, fixing a home for his family in Milwaukee prior to the admission of the Territory of Wisconsin as a State and the son, who accompanied his mother to Milwaukee in 1844, when six years old, may be claimed as a citizen of the State "to the manor born." He was educated under the tutelage of Professor Engelmann, obtained an available knowledge of branches taught in the common schools in this country and utilized it before he was 18 years of age.

He had a decided predilection for the profession of law and commenced his studies to that end under the instructions of H. L. Palmer of Milwaukee. In the fall of 1858 he went to Madison to accept a position with the law firm of Abbott, Gregory & Pinney and acted as clerk with that firm, meanwhile passing examination for admission to the Bar of Dane county and was admitted April 19, 1859, to practice in the State courts of Wisconsin. He returned to Milwaukee to establish himself in the prosecution of his business as an attorney, in which he was engaged until the condition of the country became the paramount interest of himself, as of every reflective man who saw the impending peril to his relations in every avenue, and, when the call for German troops was issued under the influence and authority of Sigel, young Winkler then at the threshold of a promising career, left his private affairs with his other connections and devoted himself to the accomplishment of the purpose of the call referred to. He had formed a partnership with G. von Deutsch, who had entered the cavalry service previously and after that event Mr. Winkler had conducted the business of the office singly until he decided to enter the service himself. He used his influence and every other resource in his power to raise men, and recruited for a company which was assigned to the 26th Wisconsin Infantry as Company B, of which he was made Captain on its organization. October 6, 1862, the regiment left the State for the front, going to Washington and thence to Fairfax C. H. to be assigned to the 11th Army Corps under Sigel. It can be truly said of the 26th Wisconsin that, prior to going to actual warfare, it was one of the hardest worked organizations in the service. Its enlisted men were in earnest, and drilled and fitted for duty in the most thorough manner and, when assigned to duty, no other regiment in the ser-

vice exceeded its military discipline. Multitudes of its members were men who had left their native land to escape compulsory military service and they had entered upon the obligations of soldiers of their adopted country in dead earnest and for a purpose, in which no man who was ever enrolled under the laws of conscription ever was concerned personally. During the fall a change of base was made to Gainesville and the regiment went in December to Falmouth to aid in the consummation of the plans of Burnside. The abilities of General Winkler were utilized in the capacity of Judge Advocate in successive courts-martial through the winter and spring. He went into the spring campaign, crossing the Rappahannock and Rapidan and took part in the fight at Chancellorsville, being attached to the staff of General Schurz, Division Commander. At Gettysburg the 26th Wisconsin was again hotly engaged, especially on the first day when Lieutenant-Colonel Boebel (see sketch) and Major Baetz being wounded, Captain Winkler was for a time the ranking and commanding officer of the regiment. Captain Winkler was made Major October 8, 1863. He was practically in command of the 26th thereafter to the close of the war, the Colonel resigning without resuming charge and the Lieutenant-Colonel being disabled and mustered out on account of his wounds. He accompanied his command under Hooker to the relief of the Army of the Cumberland and was in the fighting at Wauhatchie, October 27th. He fought at the head of his men three days—November 23-4-5—at Mission Ridge, chased rebels on the 26th and 27th, marched back to Parker's Gap and started the same day—the 29th—to join the expedition for the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. This was a hard march and when its object had been accomplished the regiment returned to the base of Lookout Mountain for

winter quarters. In the Atlanta campaign the roster of General Winkler shows the battles and skirmishes of Buzzard's Roost, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas Woods, and the several actions known as Kenesaw Mountain. He was in the battle at Peach Tree Creek and went to the trenches at Atlanta. August 17th the Commander of the 26th was made Colonel, having been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in May. On numberless pages of this work the experiences of the volunteer soldiers of the 26th are recounted and Colonel Winkler was a part of it all. His regiment went with Sherman on the march to the sea, and was water bound in Savannah from December 21st to January 13th, when it moved Northward engaged in the work of crippling the resources of the rebels, who were met at Averysboro, where a stiff fight was had on March 16, 1865. The regiment fought its last battle at Bentonville March 19, 1865, and went to Goldsboro, Raleigh, Richmond, Washington and home. Colonel Winkler, at the head of his men, marched in the final parade at Washington and returned to well-deserved honorary recognition of service at Milwaukee, which still regards him as one of her most creditable sons. In the adjustment of honors after the close of the war he was breveted Brigadier-General of Volunteers by the War Department.

On resuming connection with the affairs of private life, he re-opened his business as an attorney and in 1867 became associated with A. R. R. Butler. Later, he became a member of the firm of Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler, one of the ablest law firms in the city at that date and at this writing—1890—is one of the members of the most prominent combination of attorneys in the Northwest, Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas.

In character General Winkler is a marked man of his generation. An able jurist, culti-

vated and refined in the best senses of those terms, he is modest and retiring in proclivity and sustains the dignity which his career from the beginning of his connection with the work the world has had for him to do has conferred on him. For it has always been of the worthiest. Rising through merit to the head of his command in the army, he has always placed himself in the category of a volunteer soldier. He fought with his men from start to finish; his interest and energy in the war never flagged and he was never in one instance absent from his post of duty. Of such a man as General Winkler, needing no elaborate and detailed statements of a war record which his country preserves on a thousand pages, it can justly be said and in it a man no more honored can be by inscriptions on tablets of brass—He recognized and did his duty.



CONRAD KREZ, Milwaukee, Wis., member of Sheboygan Falls G. A. R. Post, was born April 27, 1828, in Landau in the Palatinate to Bavaria, a province on the Rhine in Germany. His father, Jean Baptiste Krez, served his prescribed term in the Bavarian army, and later in life entered the Grecian service under King Otto in the same conflict in which Lord Byron engaged, and died in Greece in 1839; he married Louise Henrietta Naas, who bore him two children. Paul died in Germany.

Mr. Krez received the best educational training his country affords, studied at the universities at Munich and Heidelberg, and prepared for the profession of law. He belonged to the progressive class in his own country, and at the age of enthusiasms became involved in the political issues that shook Germany in 1848, when an attempt was made to establish a constitutional Empire, including Austro-Germany

of the then German Confederacy, and he threw all his hopes as a true son of Germany into the balance. When the Hungarians were overthrown, when the last hope for the unification of Germany had perished, he determined to sever his connection with the land of his birth and started for the United States, arriving in January, 1851. He studied law in the city of New York and in 1854 went to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and was admitted to the Bar; he established his practice there and continued his business with success until the advent of war. He was serving a term as District Attorney when he enlisted, Aug. 18, 1862, in Company E, 27th Wisconsin Infantry.

When the regiment was organized, Mr. Krez was made Colonel. He completed the organization and went to camp at Milwaukee, the regiment leaving there March 16, 1863, for service in Northern Kentucky. An encounter with the rebels of slight moment took place at Sartatia on the move to Vicksburg, where the regiment was assigned to the Provisional Division under Gen. Nathan Kimball in the 16th Corps. It took position at Snyder's Bluff, a situation designed to protect the besieging forces, and operated there in miscellaneous duty incident to the situation, until the surrender of the city. A removal to Helena was effected, where the 27th was assigned to the command of Steele and went thence to the capture of Little Rock. Colonel Krez had 150 men in line when he started on the march, the rest of his command being sick at Helena. Several skirmishes took place en route to Little Rock, which town was taken by General Steele as if he were playing a game of chess, checkmating the confederate forces by moving a column on each side of the river, by which the confederate army, superior in numbers to General Steele's command, was compelled to evacuate the place with small loss to the

Union force. The next general movement in which the regiment took part was in General Steele's Red River expedition, the 27th being one of the regiments of Colonel Engleman's brigade, General Salomon's division. But while endeavoring to effect a junction with General Banks, the army was harassed by Shelby and Marmaduke's commands, who endeavored to retard their march, but without great success. General Steele left Camden when disaster had overtaken Banks. A train sent out for supplies had been captured by the confederates, and the escort defeated and taken prisoners, and General Steele was cut off from all communications; Colonel Krez was sent out with infantry and cavalry to reconnoiter. He discovered the footprints of a column of infantry and ascertained that the enemy was attempting to intercept General Steele by getting between him and Little Rock. At night Steele broke camp and stole across the Washita River, followed closely by Kirby Smith who came up with him at Saline Bottom. The first blow fell on the 27th in the battle which followed. The main attack was made when General Rice had taken their place in the rear of the column in the resumption of the march, and by him the enemy was decidedly repulsed. Without further molestation General Salomon's division crossed the Saline, being compelled to leave the dead and wounded on the field in charge of surgeons and assistants. A forced and unincumbered march was rendered necessary by the state of the roads and the troops had nothing to eat for three days except corn on the cob and coffee. Afterwards the regiment was ordered to report to General Canby and formed with the 28th Wisconsin, 33d Iowa and the 77th Ohio, part of the 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 13th Army Corps, with Colonel Krez as Brigade Commander, and in that capacity he was with his command in the

siege of Spanish Fort 14 days under an incessant storm of shot and shell from the rebel fortifications. On the morning of the 9th of April, Spanish Fort was occupied by the Union force, the 27th proceeding to Fort Blakely to witness its capture. Colonel Krez, at the head of his command, marched to McIntosh's Bluff under orders to take possession of the confederate navy yard, which order he executed, waging war until the confederate admiral surrendered the naval vessels and transports to his superior officer. He returned with his brigade on the fleet of transports to Mobile whence the regiment started with General Steele's old troops of the 7th Army Corps across the Gulf to Brazos Santiago, Texas, to form part of General Steele's command. Thence the regiment went to Clarksville and from there in August to Brownsville where they were mustered out and sent to Wisconsin. During all the service imperfectly outlined in this sketch, Colonel Krez was always with his command and performed service of the most meritorious character which was properly recognized by the Government in the form of a commission as Brevet-Brigadier General.

On the day following his return to Sheboygan, he opened his office and followed his profession as an attorney until he was appointed by President Cleveland Collector of Customs of the port of Milwaukee and he received his commission July 27, 1885. In his capacity as a representative of the President, under the law empowering him to suspend officers during the recess of Congress, he operated until May 17, 1886, when he was appointed, confirmed and commissioned for four years as Collector of the port; Nov. 27, 1889, he was removed by President Harrison and turned over his office to his successor. He soon thereafter commenced the practice of law in Milwaukee. In political affiliation he is a Democrat.

He was married in New York City in 1852, to Addie, daughter of Judge John A. Stemmler and he has seven children:—Josephine, Louise, Cornelia, Paul, Albert, Alfred and Gertrude. Cornelia is married to W. M. Jennings of Brookville, Kansas.



JOHAN G. TEALL, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born June 15, 1845, in Elgin County, Ontario, the son of John B. and Permelia Ann Teall. Their children were named John G., Ann M. and Sarah A. The latter died in Michigan and the elder daughter at Racine. The father was born and reared in New York but died at Vienna, Elgin Co., Ont., March 27, 1851. He was a millwright. The mother was a native of Canada and died in Vienna, Elgin Co., Ont., in 1849. Both parents were of English descent. Mr. Teall went to Racine when 14 years of age. Besides attending school he served an apprenticeship of two years in the carpenter trade and then followed the occupation of running wood-working machinery, with which he was occupied until he entered the army. He enlisted in 1862, but, being so young, his stepmother asserted her authority and his name was removed from the rolls.

Jan. 4, 1864, he enrolled in Company A, 22d Wisconsin Infantry, and joined the regiment at Murfreesboro within the breastworks. (The command belonged to the 2d brigade, 3d Division and 20th Army Corps, under General Hooker.) He was first in action at Resaca, made the movements with the command to Dallas and was in the activities in that vicinity, fighting later in the several actions at Kenesaw Mountain, known as Pine Knob, Lost Mountain, Golgatha Church and Nose Creek, and in the intrenchments before Atlanta until Sher-

man moved to Jonesboro. He went with the Great Captain to the sea, and after the operations about Savannah, moved to Goldsboro and Raleigh, thence to Richmond and Washington. He was taken sick prior to the Review, which he witnessed from an ambulance. June 10th, he was transferred to the 3d Wisconsin Infantry and was mustered out at Washington, Aug. 15, 1865. He returned to Racine, where he at once secured employment running wood-working machinery until the fall of 1886, when he was elected Register of Deeds for Racine Co., Wis., and in 1888 he was re-elected to the same position, on the Republican ticket. Mr. Teall is a substantial and honored citizen of Racine County. In his official duties he sustains his record as a soldier and enjoys the satisfaction of those who strive to respond to the demands of duty. He is Senior Vice Commander of his Post, a member of the A. O. U. W., of the Modern Woodmen and the Knights of Pythias.

He was married Oct. 16, 1873, to Sarah M., daughter of William M. and Margaret M. Shepherd. The parents of Mrs. Teall removed from Washington Co., New York, to Racine in 1843. The mother survives and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Teall, the only survivor of five children. The father died in 1889.



ROBERT GILLER, Portage, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 14, was born in Scotland May 12, 1822, and is the son of William and Mary (Nutt) Giller. He was reared in his native country and came to America during the progress of the Crimean war in 1854. Colonel Morrison of England was married to his sister and was a resident of the city of New York, where he made a stop and proceeded thence to Dexter, Michigan, where a sister resided and with her husband

she accompanied her brother to Portage where all have since resided. Mr. Giller obtained a position as currier in a tannery, in which he was occupied until he entered the army of the United States. Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, 23d Wisconsin Infantry and, after muster at Camp Randall, went under Colonel J. J. Guppy to the front at Cincinnati and operated in military duty in Northern Kentucky until late in November when the regiment went to Memphis. The regiment moved in the plans of Grant on Vicksburg in the command of Sherman, and destroyed rebel buildings, railroads and stores of every description, going to Chickasaw Bayou and, later to the capture of Arkansas Post. The next movement was to Young's Point, and in the spring the men went to almost incessant duty performing excellent service in scouting, skirmishing, capturing rebels, horses, mules and supplies and also engaging in foraging. Mr. Giller was among those who volunteered to run the blockade and returned safely to his regiment after the service was performed. The recruiting of the regiment, which had lost many men through sickness, took place at Milliken's Bend and Mr. Giller was in the fighting at Port Gibson, Champion's Hill and Black River Bridge, on the way to the rear of Vicksburg. At Port Gibson the regiment was the first to take possession and the regimental colors were placed on a church. They went to search for rebels, moving on the double-quick to Raymond, and went thence to the action last named, Black River Bridge, where the shots fell thick and fast. General A. J. Smith issued peremptory orders and the place was taken by assault with several thousand prisoners. The 23d was in the siege of Vicksburg afterwards until the surrender and followed Johnston to Jackson.

In August the regiment went to New Orleans.

At Two Rivers, Carrollton, La., Mr. Giller was color bearer while the troops were reviewed by General Banks and he was in the expedition with his command through Southwestern Louisiana, skirmishing as did no other regiment only those in the same service, the rebels being stationed in squads at every turn, fighting in ambuscade and every other despicable variety of manner known to rebel malice. At Carrion Crow Bayou, Mr. Giller received a bullet in his right thigh but did not leave his company, and joined in the chase to Opelousas, La. He went back to Carrion Crow Bayou and with his regiment to the Red River expedition and repeated his former experiences, saving the regimental flag in the action at Carrion Crow Bayou. He was captured at Sabine Cross Roads and taken to the stockade prison in Texas where he was held until spring. He was taken sick with intermittent fever and sent to St. Louis hospital, where he remained until his brother was killed in front of Richmond, Va. Obtaining leave of absence, he went to New York and returned to Madison, where he was mustered out May 31, 1865, after three years and a month in the service.

He went to Marquette county to visit a sister and thence to Portage where he has a situation as janitor of the High School building and Presbyterian church.

He was married in his native country to Elizabeth Currey, a native of Scotland, and their only child is named Mary Ann. The wife died in 1861 and Mr. Giller was again married in 1866, to Mrs. Margaret Robinson, a native of Scotland. Their children are Elizabeth and Theodore. The parents belong to the Presbyterian church. Mr. Giller is a Republican in politics and is drawing a pension.



JOHAN W. ALLISON, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born Aug. 28, 1828, in Crawford Co., Illinois. He represents stock which was early identified with the history of this country, his great grandfather Allison having emigrated to America from Scotland and settled in Virginia, where his son Samuel was born. He was married there and there Richard S., father of Mr. Allison of this sketch, was born. The latter married Lavina Lamasters and they had 12 children, of whom six are living in 1890. Richard Allison was born Nov. 6, 1798, at Warm Springs, the birthplace of his father and grandfather, and was a cabinet maker by trade and also donated his services as a Baptist clergyman to the church. His parents went in his youth to Kentucky and thence to what is now Lawrence county, Illinois. That portion of the State was infested with Indians and they returned to Kentucky and again went back to the same location in Illinois. (About the same time the first Harrison went to Marshal county, Indiana, and built Fort Harrison at Tiptecanoe.) Oct. 15, 1815, the father went to the Territory of Wisconsin, where he located in Green county and went back afterward to Council Hill, Ill., where he died March 1, 1854; his wife survived him until March 6, 1881.

The son was reared on a farm and learned the vocation of a mason, which he pursued until he became a soldier. When the first sounds of coming war echoed through the Badger State he enlisted in a local company in April, 1861, for three months, but was never mustered. He reported at Washington and was assigned to the quartermaster's department and detailed for a teamster. He returned to Wisconsin July 1, 1861, and re-enlisted Sept. 6, 1861, in Company F, 8th Wisconsin Infantry. October 12th, following, he left the State for St. Louis and was sent thence with a por-

tion of his regiment to the iron district, with camp at Pilot Knob. On the 20th he was in the action with the forces of Jeff Thompson, guarding the baggage, and returned to Pilot Knob after the pursuit of the flying rebels. Not many days later the command started after Thompson again, following him with the expectation of a fight until Indian Ford was reached, when Hardee came up with a force and the troops fell back. They went next to Sulphur Springs and remained from the latter part of December until January, 1862. He went thence to Cairo to provost duty and early in March went to Point Pleasant, Mo., and operated on the river against the gunboats and in April went to the scenes of activity after the evacuation of Island No. 10. A start was made for Memphis, but they were unable to land near Fort Pillow, returned up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Columbia River, went to Paducah and Farmington, fighting under Halleck. They went to Corinth and after the siege to Memphis. There he was assigned to duty as division teamster and joined his regiment at Huntsville, Ala. He went to Memphis and was placed in charge of post teams and went thence on detached duty to Vicksburg with horses in the spring of 1863. He there succeeded in making connection with his regiment and remained in the work of the siege until he was hurt by a horse, which accident disabled him for a time. After the surrender he received a furlough of 20 days and on its expiration was ordered to report for transportation to Madison. He was there examined, reported unfit for duty and was discharged July 28, 1863. He returned to Lafayette county and re-enlisted Oct. 5, 1863, going to Camp Washburn and was mustered into Battery D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery Nov. 20, 1863, as a veteran. The command was ordered to New Orleans, but Mr. Allison was placed on detached duty

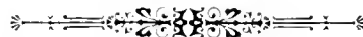
to go to Madison in charge of recruits and discharged that duty until April, 1864, when he started for the front with the recruits and joined his battery at Fort Jackson, La. He was again placed on detached duty, buying cattle, looking after docks and in other miscellaneous duty.

During the time he also took a lot of horses down the river and around the Gulf to Pensacola. He returned to his quarters in July and was ordered to Berwick Bay and assisted in the destruction of the fort there. There he was also assigned to the care of the army mail to New Orleans and in November was taken sick and sent to Marine hospital at New Orleans, where he remained until Jan. 25, 1865, and received a furlough of 60 days. He went to Wisconsin and reported at the hospital at Madison on the expiration of his furlough. He was there during an examination of disabled soldiers and was transferred to the Invalid Corps. He went in person to General Pope and protested against the assignment and was told that it would be arranged. He was, soon after, placed on detached duty to accompany a squad of the Invalid Corps to Detroit and turned them over at headquarters. He went to Milwaukee and was placed in the mail service. Soon after, General Pope sent for him to take charge of some men to be conducted to Camp McClellan, New York, to their respective regiments. Pope wrote him to return to his headquarters and he was discharged July 1, 1865, at Camp Reno, Wis.

He resided in La Fayette county until 1869, when he removed to Sparta and in 1881 he located at La Crosse, since his home, and where he has engaged as a teamster. Jan. 19, 1852, he was married at White Oak Springs in La Fayette county to Jane, daughter of Joseph and Ann Alderson. Their children are named Anna, Matilda, Della, Lina, Ida, Josephine and

Lulu. Della and Josephine are deceased. Mrs. Allison was born in Richmond, Yorkshire, England. She came to the United States with her parents in 1849 and settled at Council Hill, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., where her father engaged in farming during the remainder of his life; his wife is also deceased.

Mr. Allison is a member of the Republican party, and draws a pension.



EUGENE L. ANDERSON, Mauston, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 59, was born Nov. 18, 1843, at Elgin, Illinois. His parents, L. C. and Emily (Pratt) Anderson, were born and married in the State of New York and removed thence to Illinois in the fall of 1842, where the father was a farmer, and from there the family went to Wisconsin in 1853, residing successively at Mauston and near Kilbourn City, the parents dying in Mauston. But three of their eight children are living in 1890. Until he was 17 years old the son was an inmate of his father's house and obtained a fair degree of education. At the age mentioned he enlisted in Company K, 6th Wisconsin Infantry, enrolling June 20, 1861 and was mustered at Madison. With his regiment he left the State to go to Washington and thence to active service. The regiment went by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore, and at Washington was stationed at several points performing military duty and drilling until March 10, 1862, when a start was made under McDowell for Manassas. The movement ended with little results, and the regiment returned to Washington and operated on the outposts of the Capital. The brigade passed the intervening time until McClellan's return from the Peninsula, in operations between Manassas and Fredericksburg in an endeavor to keep

Jackson in check and afterwards McDowell's command was sent to reinforce Pope and camped on the battle field of Cedar Mountain. They were forced to retreat and on the way encountered the rebels in several skirmishes, returning to the battle field of Bull Run. Mr. Anderson was in all the activities of his regiment in the Virginia campaign, fought at Gainesville and in the 2d Bull Run, going afterwards to Washington and thence to the fighting in Maryland which seemed constant, as the Union troops followed the rebels from point to point. In the fight at South Mountain he was a participant, and at Antietam his military career ended. During the first half of the day's fighting he received a musket ball in his knee, the missile passing through the joint. He lay on the field two days before his wound was dressed and was finally removed to Keedysville to a school building used for hospital purposes, remaining there more than a week, when he was sent to Frederick, Md., to Seminary hospital and remained there until his discharge, Jan. 25, 1863, the surgeons having declared that he could never recover the use of his leg and he has always been disabled. Much use of his other leg has caused varicose veins, so that he is considerably crippled by his injury. He went to Mauston after discharge and engaged in mercantile business in 1861 with his father, who was advancing in years. He afterwards assumed entire control of the management, purchasing the entire interest before his father's death. He is one of the leading merchants in that place and carries a full stock of goods suited to his patronage. He was married, in 1865 at Mauston, to Mary F. Parker, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one son named Verne.

Mr. Anderson is a member of Northern Light Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Socially and in business circles he has a high standing and is

considered as one of the leading citizens of his locality. He was a good soldier and has sustained his civil career in the same manner in which he served his country in the rebellion. He is a Republican in politics.



CHRISTOPHER V. CLARK, Eau Claire, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 52 (Eagle), was born Feb. 14, 1848, in the city of New York, whither his parents, Dennis and Catherine (Murray) Clark, removed from Ireland sometime in the "thirties." After some years they went thence to Manistee, Mich., and, after four years, went to Chippewa Falls, Wis. They reached that place in July, 1859, and there the mother died in the fall of 1864, the father surviving until 1884. He was a farmer throughout his life.

The son obtained a fair schooling and worked as a farm assistant and in a mill until he enlisted when he was 14 years old as a drummer at Chippewa Falls, Aug. 15, 1862, and was mustered into Company K, 30th Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment remained in camp at Madison until the spring of 1863, when intelligence reaching the authorities of trouble with the Indians on the frontiers, the command went up the Missouri River to Sioux City and thence to Fort Leavenworth. The next removal took them to Fort Lincoln whence, with five others, Company K was ordered to Milwaukee. There they performed provost duty and service in looking after substitutes and drafted men. The command engaged in this sort of service until the spring of 1864, when orders were received for Fort Snelling and, after a few days, the regiment went to Fort Ridgely. About the first of July they went to Fort Wadsworth and built a new fortification, returning in September to receive orders for

the South to join Sherman. On the way they stopped at Fort Snelling and were ordered to report at St. Louis. They went from there to Paducah, Ky., and passed about six weeks taking care of rebel movements that might otherwise interfere with Sherman's plans and anticipated an attack by Forrest which was not made. Their next removal was to Louisville, Ky., and thence to Nashville in November, but they did not arrive at the latter place, being switched off at Bowling Green and remained there about six weeks doing guard duty. Thence the command went to Louisville and performed duty until mustered out Sept. 22, 1865, returning to Chippewa Falls.

He engaged in lumbering for D. E. Miles for a time, remained at Chippewa Falls until 1870 and employed nearly the entire time in the same business. He went thence to Stillwater, Minn., where he worked in the woods and as a lumberman. After two years he went back to Chippewa Falls and removed to Eau Claire in 1881, and has since been similarly occupied. He was married Aug. 17, 1869, at Chippewa Falls, Wis., to Julia, daughter of Michael and Nora O'Neil. Her father is deceased and her mother is still living. Honora, Willie (died at 7), Catherine (died at 11 years of age), Julia, Mary, Loretta, George and John are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark. While in the army Mr. Clark contracted lung fever and before he had sufficiently recovered orders for transfer were received and in the attendant exposure he took another cold which brought on a relapse, ending in typhoid fever, which left his blood in a diseased condition from which he has since suffered. Large and troublesome sores appear on his limbs and he is nearly disabled by them. In politics he is a Democrat.

HOSEA WHITFORD ROOD, principal of schools at Palmyra, Wisconsin, and a member of A. D. Hamilton Post No. 4, of Milton, was born May 30, 1845, in the town of Persia, Cattaraugus county, New York. He reckons it good fortune to have come into existence in a log house. It was located on a stony little farm and was the home of his maternal grandfather, George Thorngate.

This grandfather was born in Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, in 1798. When 15 years old he enlisted for life in the British army. In the early part of the war of 1812 his regiment was in Scotland guarding French prisoners, but later it was sent to Canada to fight the Yankees. While in camp near the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence the breezes from the free side of the river seemed to inspire him with the spirit of liberty, and one dark night he, with two or three comrades secured a skiff, turned their backs upon King George and his dominions, as well as his service, and took the initiatory step toward American citizenship. They were successful, but the young soldier had adventure enough in that escape to furnish abundant material for highly entertaining stories for his grandchildren.

He found a home in Jefferson county, New York, where some years later he married Matilda Thorngate, a maiden of sturdy Yankee stock, of Concord, New Hampshire. A few years after marriage he removed with his little family to the aforesaid stony farm in western New York. There he struggled with the problem of rearing six children with remarkable appetites, and at the same time clearing up a farm in a heavily timbered, as well as stony, country. Though he accumulated little of this world's goods, he did, with the aid of his good wife, succeed in maintaining them all in tolerable comfort. His children were named, in



order of birth, Marianne, David, Hannah, Henry, Charles and George.

About 1842, David made the acquaintance at Clarence, in the same county, of a young man named Charles P. Rood, and one day invited him to his home. This young man was born at Highgate, Franklin Co., Vermont, May 31, 1823, and was one of a large family, the children of Burrell and Mary Rood. The death of the mother was the cause of the breaking up of the home, and the children were more or less scattered, Charles going to Clarence, where he was quite alone in the world.

Being made welcome at the home of the Thorngates, he often visited them, and afterward lived with them. And it was quite natural that he should fall in love with the eldest daughter, Marianne, she being a very amiable and lovable maiden. The result of this was that in July, 1844, the young couple were married, both being then 21 years of age.

Another result was a very lucky event in the life of the subject of this sketch—he was born; and he had the rare good fortune to bring into the world with him a tolerable degree of vitality, rejoicing both his parents and grandparents.

This enlargement of the family and the fact that five young men, or big boys, of the household wanted new farms to develop, led Mr. Thorngate to talk about "moving out West." As Wisconsin Territory seemed, at that time, the land of particular promise, they all decided to go there. Accordingly, in September, 1845, the two families landed in Milwaukee, then a small village by the side of Lake Michigan. They settled in the town of Lake, where they remained two years, when they removed to Johnstown, Rock County. Finding all the desirable land in that region already claimed, they moved, in 1850, to Waushara County, in what was then known as the "Indian Land."

The grandfather took a "claim" in the town of Dakota, but Mr. Rood located three miles farther west, in the town of Richford. Two more sons, George B. and William Herman, had in the meantime made their appearance in the family; and on the 4th of July, 1851, the advent of another son, Charles J., was duly celebrated in the log-house in which they had settled on the 13th of the previous May.

This was a typical pioneer home in the woods, and there five more children were born, making in all five boys and four girls. They were a sturdy lot of youngsters, affording very little revenue to the one physician in that part of the country, whose single visit on a momentous occasion when catnip and "boneset" seemed inadequate to the immediate needs of one of them who was ill, was at once so impressive and repressive that the children went about the house all that day on tiptoe and with bated breath.

The farm proved to be of a sandy soil, and it can be seen that with five hungry boys and four girls having excellent appetites the pantry was sometimes nearly empty; and when the tired, self-sacrificing mother finished for this one or that a pair of blue-drilling trousers, a jeans coat or a calico frock, nine young souls rejoiced either in individual ownership or in warm sympathy and hearty gladness for another's good fortune. Their sore toes testified to the location of every grub in the new roads and every stub in the late clearings. Yet all grew up together happy, and really fortunate in their entire ignorance of many vices that come in the train of our intense civilization.

At first, the nearest school was two and a half miles distant, and the boys could go only in the summers. When, a few years later, a school was established near their own home, they could go only in the winter, their work being necessary on the farm in summer.

The home school was peculiarly fortunate in having for some time the work and influence of two teachers of more than ordinary ability. These teachers were Miss Esther Maine, and J. L. Pope; the former taught five terms and the latter two. Both had not only teaching ability, but what is far better—the power to awaken such an interest in the minds of children as always makes them desire knowledge.

No such spelling matches have been known since the war as those which took place in that little country school house. Fine buildings we have, and costly apparatus, but no more hearty interest in the arithmetic and the spelling book than we had in that little log school house.

But there were educational influences in the Rood household besides those pertaining to the school. Patriotism was instilled in the minds of the children by the weekly visits of that sterling newspaper and public educator, *The New York Tribune*, with Horace Greeley for its editor. The substantial principles of religion came to them through the benignant influence and example of praying parents; and the sweet daily life of grandfather Thorngate, who seemed to the boys and girls a veritable white-haired saint.

The father of the young Roods was an inveterate and comprehensive reader, and, having a memory that clung fast to every fact, he came to be, in spite of his lack of early school training, a thoroughly well informed man. His constant study of the Bible made him very familiar with its contents, and it was therefore very natural that he should become a lay-preacher; and in this capacity he served many years in various communities, always holding the peculiar notion that the Gospel should be preached without money and without price. He was also a radical temperance man, and often lectured in the interest of total abstinence.

Hosea, the subject of this sketch, from the first desired a liberal education; hence, when he got so that he could parse a little, knew the lessons in his geography, had ciphered to the "Rule of Three," could spell the school down once in a while, and had grown so bold as once or twice to "see home" the prettiest girl in the neighborhood, he thought it high time for him to strike out into the world, earn some money, and then seek a further culture in some higher institution of learning. Accordingly in the spring of '61, a little before he was sixteen years old, he obtained permission of his father to go "the prairie" to hire out for the summer season. The 20th day of April he left home on foot, with a scanty stock of cheap clothing and a few little home treasures in a bundle on his back, for a seventy-mile walk to Dane county to "look for a job." He engaged to work for Dwight Brown, of the town of Vienna, six months at ten dollars a month. He does not forget to this day that he was exceedingly fortunate in his choice of a place to work, for Mr. and Mrs. Brown took him into their home and treated him, not as a hired man, but as a son.

That summer of '61 has come to be a historic one. The fall of Fort Sumter—call for troops—enlistments—good byes—battles—sad news—Ball Run—call for more troops—more enlistments—a settled conviction that a long and bloody war was to be fought in which the very life of our Nation was at stake.

The farm-boy was only sixteen, but through all the racket and din of war he could hear every day the more plainly a voice within him that told him his country had need of him. The constant uneasiness caused by that voice could be relieved only by enlistment. On the 6th of October he was enrolled as a member of a company being raised at Delton, Sauk County, by Captain Abraham Vanderpoel and

Lieutenant John Gillispie, the latter having just returned from three months of service in Company K, 1st Wisconsin Infantry.

At Delton he began the life of a soldier. On going to Camp Randall, Madison, Captain Vanderpoel's command was assigned, as Company E, to the 12th Wisconsin Infantry, Colonel George E. Bryant commanding. (See sketch.) The regiment left the state Jan. 11, 1862, going into camp for a month at Weston, Mo.; then two weeks at Leavenworth, Kansas; then a march to Fort Scott; after another two weeks, a march to Lawrence; three weeks later, a march to Fort Riley; in the last of May, a march back to Leavenworth with orders to report to General Grant, at Corinth, Miss. During three months the marching of the regiment had aggregated over five hundred miles. Arriving at Leavenworth, the regiment took a steamer for Columbus, Kentucky. The circumstances demanding reinforcements at Corinth having ceased to exist, the Twelfth was employed in bridge building and guard duty along the line of the railroad leading from Columbus to Corinth. The greater part of the summer—from July 8th till October 1st, the regiment was in camp at Humboldt, Tenn.

In October, the Twelfth joined Gen. Grant's army at the battle on the Hatchie, when the rebel generals, Price and Van Dorn, attempted to regain possession of Western Tennessee. The regiment was with Gen. Grant in his attempt to reach Vicksburg by marching down through Mississippi, which movement was frustrated by the surrender of Holly Springs to the rebels and thus breaking the connection with the base of supplies.

After this, the Twelfth was engaged till the spring of 1863 in guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad. In May it went down the river to join the main army in the siege of Vicksburg, taking position in the investing

line of works June 9th. After the surrender of the stronghold, it became a part of General Sherman's expedition to Jackson in pursuit of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. Johnston escaped after some heavy fighting, and Sherman returned to Vicksburg. In August, the Twelfth was sent to Natchez to garrison the place and make various raids into the surrounding country, the principal of which was in Louisiana as far as to Harrisonburg. While at Natchez in January, 1863, the most of the regiment re-enlisted, among them Private Rood. Returning to Vicksburg the first of February, the Twelfth joined General Sherman's great "Meridian Expedition," marching in one month a distance of 416 miles. After this was accomplished, the regiment started, March 13th, on its "Veteran Furlough" of thirty days, after which it joined the 17th Army Corps under Gen. Frank P. Blair at Cairo, Ill., going from there by way of Clifton, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala., to join Sherman's army at Kenesaw Mountain. After this the regiment took part in all the active operations around Atlanta in the summer of '64,—Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Bald Hill, Ezra's Church, Jonesboro, the chase after Hood, and afterward the "March to the Sea." Throughout that memorable summer of '64, the Twelfth was nearly every day where the enemy's bullets made life interesting and lively, but mighty uncertain. The regiment lost heavily, the subject of this sketch being fortunate enough to escape with only a slight wound, July 21, at Bald Hill. He remained on duty with his company a week afterward when, worn out with fatigue and the pain of his wounded arm, he was sent to the hospital where he remained until just before the march to the sea was begun. He had the common experiences of all the boys in that march and the succeeding one through the Carolinas, and,

after the surrender of Johnston's army, the march to Washington to participate, May 25th, in the Grand Review in that city. After this the Twelfth went with the most of the Western troops to Louisville to be mustered out of service, their turn coming July 16, 1865. He arrived at his home at the same time with his father and brother Herman, both of whom had served in Company G of the 37th Wisconsin. A month later, George, another brother, was discharged from three years of service in the 30th Wisconsin. These younger brothers both enlisted before they were 16 years old.

Just here a paragraph must be given to the devoted little mother who gave eight of her dear ones to the service of their country.—her husband, three sons and her four brothers. Her brother David, of the 7th Wisconsin, died; Henry, of the same regiment, was severely wounded, as also was George, of the 5th Wisconsin; Charles, of the 4th Iowa, came home unhurt. In the meantime, the white-haired old grandfather declared that, if more men were needed, he'd go himself. While all these loved ones were in the service, the brave little mother, maintaining the spirit of matrons who live on classic pages, wrote cheerful, motherly, encouraging letters to her soldiers, and daily sent many prayers up to the God of Battles to deal gently with them in the terrible storms of war. If the world were filled with books, the stories of the heroic patriotism of those who suffered at home could never be fully told; and no attempt has ever been made or ever will be made to compass that which was the strength and gave triumph to the Union arms,—the all-powerful influence of the soldiers' homes. That mother still lives (1890), in North Loup, Nebraska, where she is the idol of her nine boys and girls, all of whom are yet living. Her husband died at North Loup, March 17, 1878, where her father also died in 1883.

On the 13th of October, 1866, H. W. Rood was married to Miss Ann E. Munroe, of Richford, Waushara County, Wisconsin; and now after nearly a quarter of a century of married life, he knows that either out of pure luck or a remarkably good judgment he made a rare choice of a wife. They have three children, Louis P. Harvey, a carpenter, born in 1867; Ida Lillian, a student in Milton College, born in 1870; Lola Grace, born in 1885. In 1869, a daughter, Minnie May, died in infancy.

Immediately after the war, the young soldier went to teaching in the common schools of Waushara County; and, although he felt not very well qualified, he liked the work so well that he determined to devote his life to the profession. He was obliged to make up for the lack of early advantages by close application to books during every leisure hour. In 1886 he passed the required examination and obtained an Unlimited State Teachers' Certificate. In 1878 he graduated from the Teachers' Course in Milton College. Besides teaching in the common schools of Waushara and Marquette counties, he taught several terms of select school and assisted the County Superintendent through several terms of Institute work. He has been principal of high schools one year in each of the following named places: Sun Prairie, Pewaukee and Cadott; six years at Omro; and is now serving his fourth year as principal at Palmyra. January 2, 1891 will be his twenty-fifth anniversary of continuous school work. He is a member of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, at Milton, and is independent in political opinion.





Courteously Yours.
W. Frank Powell.
("White Beans.") 1885.

D FRANK POWELL, M. D., La Crosse, Wis., more widely known perhaps as White Beaver, is, *par excellence* a representative citizen whose claims to recognition as such are fitting to be placed on permanent record in every biographical work published in his section, which preserves the stories of the frontiersman, the pioneers of citizens of any grade, because he typifies the people of the North and South and in his veins courses the blood of the tribe of Seneca Indians, who deserve permanent recognition in the personal histories of the West.

He was born among the mountains near the Kentucky River, not far from the Tennessee line, and is the son of Dr. C. H. Powell, a native of Kentucky of Scotch lineage and Fannie Tompkins, the daughter of an Indian medicine chief and a lady who was born in Tompkins Co., New York, near the lake most noted for beauty of all the famous internal lakes which form the finest summer resorts in the world in central New York. The father of Dr. Powell was born of the chivalry of the Kentucky blue-grass region and was a high-toned, cultivated, polished gentleman and a physician of wide repute. He came North on a surveying trip and met the lady who became his wife and her father while on a hunting excursion. She was a beautiful and gifted girl and attracted the attention of the Southern gentleman, who took her with him to Kentucky as his wife. She was, in a sense, a cultivated woman as she had inherited the skill of her father in the understanding and knowledge of botanical remedies, and she possessed the indomitable courage, endurance, firmness and nobility of character which have sent the types of her people to the pages of history in honor and renown. Her grandfather was a brave of the Beaver clan, was a soldier under Sullivan of Revolutionary fame, dying of a wound which he received in a

battle near Niagara Falls in 1779, in an expedition against the Indians formed for retaliation against the tribes in Western New York for the Wyoming and Cherry Valley massacres. The senior Powell died in 1855, when his widow with her sons, Frank, George and William, returned to New York and she engaged in farming, removing later to the West. Reaching Chicago, a short stop was made and, later, the mother proceeded to Omaha and, again yielding to the roving instinct, the family settled on the Platte River, in Nebraska, near Lone Tree. There the mother died in 1879 and her sons buried her in a grave dug by their own filial hands.

Dr. Powell was born May 25, 1847, and received his elementary educational training in the home of his parents, there being no school advantages among his native mountains and he learned as it were, intuitively, the science of medicine, acquiring a knowledge of the healing virtues of plants. When he arrived at Chicago as mentioned, he entered the drug store of F. A. Bryan and studied pharmacy two years; he accompanied his mother to Omaha, where he obtained a position as chief clerk in the drug establishment of James J. Ish, M. D. He became so valuable an adjunct to his establishment that Dr. Ish admitted him to a full partnership and the firm of Ish & Powell acquired a wide fame as dispensers of remedies in nearly all the far West. It became the custom of Frank Powell to visit yearly the ranch of his family and there he met the Sioux Indians, with whom he could hardly avoid affiliation and he became the friend of Buffalo Bill (William F. Cody) and multitudes of other sons of the wild life of the plains. They found him the son of his mother and the wide contrast of his life in civilization with that of the border awoke in him a new taste which interested him in more than one sense. He became for the

once a brave of their quality and their delight in him awoke a corresponding sentiment in his heart and, partly from inclination and partly from business motives, also with a commingling of a zest for excitement, he joined in their hunts, their scouts and their fights. He became White Beaver from his descent from that branch of the Seneca Indians and his white skin. Once, on the Sweetwater, he saved his party by his bravado daring and he endeared himself beyond words by the skill with which he treated the wounded after the melee was over. He repeated his feats until his name was well known among the tribes of the Western plains.

As White Beaver he entered upon a career of recklessness in border life which would fill a volume. He had abandoned a good business for a life of adventure, and gradually he drifted away from all civilized associations. Many times, however his character asserted itself and he was never known to commit a deed of dastardly character or one which impugned his moral purity; daring, reckless of human life as an Indian, revenging tribal wrongs with all avidity and affiliating with the people to whom his blood allied him, he led a life characteristic of a brave of the frontier. But ties still held him to civilization, and at intervals he renewed communication with his former life. He had entered the Masonic Order at an early age, and in 1869, being then a 32d-degree Mason, he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master for Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado, and conferred the degree of Master on Buffalo Bill at Platte Valley Lodge, Cottonwood Springs, in the same year. In the latter part of 1869 he applied for an opportunity to enter a competitive examination for a scholarship in Louisville University and carried off the privilege, his examination with thirteen others being conducted by General Estabrook. He paid his current expenses by acting as janitor

in the college, was made demonstrator of anatomy and was graduated in 1871, and, true to his instincts, he accepted a proffer of the position of Post Surgeon from General Jos. B. Brown, of the Department of the Platte, although offered a chair in the University. He operated at Fort McPherson and Fort Laramie and other garrisons, and he went with the soldiers on their expeditions against the redskins, where he was noted for being in the front if there was anything exciting or dangerous in the balance. In 1876 his career on the plains came nearly to an end in a fight with the Arapahoes, always his foes and who knew him well as such. He was prostrate and fainting from loss of blood when he was rescued by an Indian who owed him a favor and he was carried on a litter to the home of his mother in the vicinity. On his recovery he resumed the duties of Post Surgeon at Camp Stambaugh and was in a fight with the Cheyennes which was his last. He had promised his mother to return to his practice and in 1877 he located at Lanesboro, Minn., and he operated as a physician and surgeon with the greatest success and acquired a wide popularity. While there he had an encounter with a Norwegian in which his hand became disfigured, but as long as he remained on the border he was called to encounters with the Indians.

In 1878 Dr. Powell was married at Minneapolis to Bertie, daughter of Edward S. and Mary K. Brockway, whose influence has withdrawn him from his wild life wholly. In 1881 he made a short trip as a showman with Buffalo Bill, which wholly terminated his career as an ally of Indian life. In 1882 he located at La Crosse and at once entered upon an extensive practice and his proprietary remedies, White Beaver's Cough Cream and Wonder Worker have acquired a world-wide reputation; he is extensively engaged in their manufacture,

which represents a business of \$50,000 annually, and his associate is his former friend and compeer of the plains, William F. Cody. The name of Dr. Powell is associated with the most conscientious skill in his profession and he is summoned to cases at long distances, requiring the best medical knowledge. He has secured the confidence of his fellow townsmen and his influence and the esteem of his generation is well attested by his election on the People's ticket in 1886 as Mayor of La Crosse and his re-election in 1887. In 1888 he was nominated on the Union Labor ticket for Governor of Wisconsin and received the largest vote of the ticket. He is a believer in the principles of the Republican party as the palladium of the interest of the working men and in that party he expects to see their best interests served. He is devoted to his profession in a remarkable degree and his quarters are fitted for the reception and treatment of large numbers of patients who throng his rooms and receive the attention of himself and his corps of assistants. His establishment includes a wonderful collection of curiosities, such as a man of his experiences would preserve as mementoes of his life in the wild West.

His administration of the municipal affairs of La Crosse while Mayor secured for him the trust of all classes.

His character is noble and generous; he is a splendid specimen of physical manhood and his ripe and successful years are passed in an elegant home, surrounded with all the appurtenances of quiet home life of the best type.

Dr. Powell's portrait appears on page 610.



IVER TORKELSON, Postmaster at Black River Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 92, was born Nov. 14, 1839, in Bergenstift, Norway, where he was brought up to

the age of 14 years by his parents, Torkel and Kjerstine Haldorson. In May, 1854, he came to the United States with his father's family, consisting of father, mother and a brother named Haldor. Their first location was on a farm in Dane county, Wisconsin, and in 1857 they went to Columbia county and thence in 1859 to Jackson county, settling on a farm which the father purchased from the Government and improved; he died thereon June 1, 1886, and his widow still survives in 1890. The son went to school in his native country and after arrival in America. In 1859 he became the possessor of 80 acres of unimproved land on which he was occupied until he entered the army of his adopted country. Dec. 4, 1861, he enlisted at La Crosse and was mustered into the U. S. service as Sergeant in Company H, 15th Wisconsin Infantry, going into Camp Randall to rendezvous until March 2, 1862, when the regiment started for the front, passing through Chicago where the "Scandinavian" regiment was honored by the presentation of a beautiful flag from the Chicago ladies. The command proceeded to Bird's Point, Mo., and a few days later embarked on transports for Island No. 10. After the evacuation there, April 7th, the regiment took possession of the rebel works on the Kentucky shore opposite. The situation was very unwholesome and he was taken sick with typhoid fever. (Prior to going to Island No. 10, the regiment was in the action near Union City, east of Hickman, Ky., which was the first meeting of Mr. Torkelson with the rebels. The rebel camp was surprised while eating breakfast and everything captured the rebels being routed.) In June the regiment went to Union City and thence to Humboldt, removing thence to the south of Corinth and from camp there to Iuka. There Mr. Torkelson was again ill and went to hospital at Farmington near Iuka. He was sent thence to Camp

Dennison, Ohio, and remained there two months, rejoining his regiment near Perryville just after the battle. He was with McKee's expedition after guerrillas and on return to camp at Franklin with about 50 prisoners. Mr. Torkelson was detailed to take charge of the squad from his company which was assigned to the Pioneer Corps in the 2d Battalion. The next move was to Gallatin and back to Franklin Pike, moving out the latter part of December preparatory to the battle of Stone River, December 31st and January 1st, in which he was engaged, his company losing two men, going after it to camp for winter. In January, Mr. Torkelson was detailed with a squad to run a sawmill near Murfreesboro, where he was engaged until about the 1st of May. He was again sick, and when the regiment moved south in June, 1863, he was sent to the hospital near Murfreesboro, and about August 1st he went to Nashville to hospital No. 4. On examination he was declared an invalid and sent to Jeffersonville hospital to the Invalid Corps and thence to Camp Dennison and Camp Chase in Ohio and placed on guard duty at the military prisons. After two months he was sent, in December, 1863, to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and assigned to the 15th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps. Dec. 19, 1864, he received his discharge. During the last six months of service he was in charge of the guard house and had surveillance over Marmaduke after his capture with Cabell, October 25th; during his time also the conspiracy to release the rebel prisoners was discovered.

Mr. Torkelson returned to his home and, after a short rest, went to the High School at Galesville, returning afterwards to his farm. He was married at La Crosse, Dec. 18, 1865, and went to work on his farm in true pioneer style, and has made a complete success of agriculture, adding by degrees to his land until he is the owner of 240 acres, all under improve-

ment, which forms his home farm. He also owns tracts of land in other localities and is justly considered one of the substantial men of his county. While in his township, he officiated as Chairman of the Town Board several terms, and in the fall of 1881 was elected Register of Deeds, which necessitated his removal to Black River Falls. He was re-elected twice and held the position seven years. In 1888-9 he held the position of Commissioner of the Poor, and Oct. 16, 1889, was appointed Postmaster, to which he was commissioned Dec. 20, 1889. He is one of the citizens of the West who thoroughly sympathize with institutions of the country which he has made his own and to whose interests he is a staunch adherent. He is decidedly a supporter of American ideas, progress and Government and sustains his record as a defender of the National flag.

Mrs. Torkelson, Martha Anderson before marriage, is the daughter of Iver and Guria Anderson of Vernon county. The children born to herself and husband are Amelia K., Ida G., Julia C., Theodore B., Martin W. and Francis A. The oldest daughter is the wife of A. B. Peterson of Blair, Wis.



WILLIAM FLETCHER GOODHUE is a descendant from a well-known family of eastern Massachusetts. His paternal ancestor in America was William Goodhue, who came from Kent Co., England, and settled in Ipswich, Mass., in 1636, being one of the first settlers of the town. From him was descended Benjamin Goodhue, the first United States Senator from Eastern Massachusetts. He was Chairman of Committee on Revenues and the present revenue laws are very much as they were originally framed by this committee. Another descendant was

Jonathan Goodhue, an old-time merchant of New York whose bust is in the secretary's office of the New York Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Goodhue has the written orders of another ancestor who was an officer in the war of 1812, belonging to the Massachusetts Contingent.

The subject of this sketch is the son of William Perley and Sarah Elizabeth Goodhue; was born in Boston in 1844; when ten years of age his parents removed to Wisconsin and first resided in Janesville, but finally settled at Brodhead, Green Co., from which place he enlisted May 4, 1861, in the Green County Volunteers, which became Company C, 3d Wisconsin Infantry. This regiment was mustered into service June 29, 1861, at Fond du Lac, and was commanded successively by Colonels Hamilton, Ruger, Hawley and Stevenson, and belonged to the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 12th Corps, Army of the Potomac and the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 20th Corps, Army of Georgia. He served with the regiment in its Virginia campaigns and in its campaigns under Sherman in Georgia, South and North Carolina. Dec. 22, 1863, he re-enlisted with the regiment at Wartrace, Tenn. During the last year of the war he was Assistant Topographical Engineer and attached to the 1st Division, 20th Army Corps; when Sherman's army reached Fayetteville, N. C., he descended the Cape Fear river to Wilmington, N. C., making a complete survey of the river to ascertain its value as a "cracker line" in case of protracted military operations on its upper waters in North Carolina, rejoining the army again at Goldsboro. He also assisted in surveys and on detail maps of the route of the 20th Corps for nearly the entire distance from Savannah to Washington, D. C. At Louisville, Ky., July 18, 1865, he was mustered out of service and returned home, and on the 15th day of September of that year entered Milton (Wis.) Academy, where he

studied for one year, and in September, 1866, was again living "beneath the canvas," being engaged in railway surveys and construction in Kansas. In 1866-7 he was Assistant Engineer to Colonel J. B. Vliet (of Milwaukee) on the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston R. R.; assistant engineer on the Union Pacific railroad (east Division) in 1868-9-70-71, under General A. Anderson, Chief Engineer, formerly Sherman's Military Superintendent of Railways and the man who so ably operated the "cracker line" during the Atlanta campaign, the same engineer who built the Northern Pacific railroad. In 1872 Mr. Goodhue was U. S. surveyor in the Indian Territory, where he surveyed over 200,000 acres of tribal lands for the Ottawas, Shawnees and Seminoles. In 1873 he returned to Chicago and became engineer editor on the *Chicago Railway Review*, writing upon and investigating the narrow gauge railway system during the famous "battle of the gauges," which certain enthusiasts claimed to be "the railway of the future." In 1875 he returned again to the more arduous life of a constructing engineer and became the chief engineer of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes railroad, rebuilding the line in 1877 under the reorganization of the company, now known as the Chicago & Eastern Illinois corporation, and the "Nashville Route." Under the same management he built the Chicago & Western Indiana railroad, 17 miles long, terminating at the Polk Street depot, and now used by five important railway lines. The construction of the road involved the removal of about 400 houses in the city of Chicago, a turn bridge across the Calumet, forty grade railway crossings, two large switch yards, two large round houses and two large freight warehouses, all of first class construction, costing all together about \$2,000,000, completing the work in sixteen months. In 1881 he was en-

gaged in railway construction on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad in Northwest Missouri, between Bethany and St. Joseph; in 1882 he located a railway line from the Delaware Mine to Lac la Belle, Keweenaw Point, Lake Superior. In 1883 he was appointed, with four other engineers, on the committee on structural material and tests at the great Railway Exposition held in Chicago during the month of June. In July of the same year he made a topographical survey to determine the practicability of a ship canal from Bay de Noquet to Lake Superior, across the Michigan peninsula, and was largely instrumental in bringing the plan, with the aid of maps, reports, etc., before the legislatures of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the scheme was endorsed by these several legislatures. A bill is now before Congress for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the survey of the canal route; its construction will effect a saving of 271 miles between Lake Michigan and Superior ports. In August, 1883, Mr. Goodhue went to Baltimore and took charge of the construction of three large bridges on the Gunpowder River (Md.) on the New York extension of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. In 1884 he became a United States engineer and was engaged in a hydrographic survey of Norfolk Harbor, Va., and later on surveys of the Tar and Pamlico Rivers in North Carolina, also building a large steam derrick for removing obstructions from those rivers; just 20 years previous to this work done in North Carolina he made the survey to the Cape Fear river, a stream flowing parallel to the Tar river and in the same State. While engaged on Government work in North Carolina he was elected city engineer of Racine, Wisconsin, and returned to Wisconsin and entered upon the duties of city engineer of Racine, August 18, 1885. While holding this office he planned

the water works system for the city, which is conceded by experts to be one of the finest systems in the west; supplying the city, as it does, from Lake Michigan, through a 24-inch cast iron main, 7,192 feet in length, laid in a trench ten feet below the lake bottom, terminating in 50 feet of water. The pipe is leaded and calked in the usual manner and is the first cast iron pipe ever laid under a large body of water. He also established the street grades for Racine, and planned a complete sewerage system, both of which were adopted and are now used.

In 1887 Mr. Goodhue became broken down in health and suffered a severe (internal) surgical operation, and is unable to follow the more laborious part of the work devolving upon the constructing engineer which he has followed so long and successfully. In 1888 he opened an office in Milwaukee for general practice as consulting engineer; from that date to the present date he has engaged in the land drainage work of the Muskego and Wind Lake Valleys in Waukesha and Racine counties; sewerage plans and construction of sewers for Waukesha; water works for Manitowoc, Ripon and Burlington; sewerage for Marinette, Wis., and Escanaba, Michigan, besides other engineer work of minor importance.

Mr. Goodhue is a member of fifteen years standing of the Western Society of Engineers; he has been a member of Grant Post 28 of Chicago, Ill., Gov. Harvey Post No. 17 of Racine and is now a member of E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, of Milwaukee, and is Secretary of the Association of the 3d Wisconsin Infantry. In 1877 he married Elizabeth Freeman Snell of Augusta, Maine, and resides in Milwaukee.



DAVID BYARD, Racine, Wis., formerly a member of the Order of the Grand Army, was born Aug. 7, 1840, near Rahway, Union Co., New Jersey, and he is the son of David and Maria Byard, who were the parents of Thomas, John, Mary, Lucy, Cornelius, Anthony and David. Until the latter was of suitable age to learn a trade he was occupied on his father's farm and attended school. He learned the business of a blacksmith at Rahway and before he had completed his apprenticeship he went West and arrived at Racine, Wis., Dec. 21, 1861. He obtained employ in the blacksmith department of the Mitchell Wagon Company, where he remained until the spring of 1862, when he engaged with the Racine & Mississippi railroad corporation, with whom he operated a few months.

Aug. 7, 1862, he enlisted at Racine for three years and was mustered into the service of the United States at the same place August 12th following, in Company A, 22d Wisconsin Infantry, by Captain J. M. Trowbridge, and was mustered out near Washington, June 12, 1865, with his company. In September he left the State with the regiment for Cincinnati to protect that city from a threatened rebel attack. October 7th they were sent to Louisville and there performed guard and scouting duty until February, 1863, when orders were received for a change of base to Danville, whence they went to Louisville, shipped on transports for Nashville and marched thence to Franklin. March 5th, in the fight at Thompson's Station or Spring Hill, Colonel Utley and about 200 men from the command were captured and the remainder, numbering about 500, under Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood, marched to Brentwood to protect the railroad trestle work. March 25th following, Forrest captured Bloodgood's entire force with greatly superior numbers and the Union prisoners were marched to Colum-

bia C. H., Tenn., where they were paroled. They went next to Shelbyville and Tullahoma, having been deprived of everything in the way of clothing except a light dress suit. The next movement was to Libby at Richmond and thence to City Point on the James River, where the steamer State of Maine, loaded with rebels, awaited their arrival. Thence to Fortress Monroe and Annapolis the released prisoners proceeded, where their worn clothing was replaced and they went to St. Louis and Nashville, reaching the latter place in June, 1863. April 19, 1864, the regiment joined Sherman's forces for the Atlanta campaign. A few miles from Marietta Mr. Byard was ordered by the quartermaster and colonel to take horses and escort Lewis Dickinson to Marietta Station, whence he was to go to Chattanooga to get the regimental books for the purpose of making up the pay roll, and, after performing the duty, he returned in safety to his regiment. The next move was to Atlanta, where an armistice was agreed on by Hood and Sherman which stipulated that all rebel families should leave the city and two acres of neutral ground were set apart for them. Mr. Byard was detailed to go to East Point, leaving Atlanta about 11 o'clock in the evening and arrived at his destination about sunrise the next morning. He left the family and furniture he had escorted thither and returned safely to Atlanta. He was next in the march to the sea and arrived at Savannah about the middle of December. Savannah surrendered December 21st and the command crossed from the city to South Carolina on the Planter, a rebel steamer which was captured by Robert Small, a colored man, in the harbor at Charleston. Mr. Byard was in the march through South Carolina to Raleigh, having traversed more than two thousand miles. After the surrender of Johnston the regiment went to Washington, participated in

the Grand Review and returned to Wisconsin as stated. Mr. Byard was discharged at Milwaukee, June 27, 1865, and returned to private life at Racine.

He entered the employ of the railroad again and after some time engaged with J. I. Case & Co. Later he entered the employ of the railroad again in the shops, where he is now occupied. (1890.)

He was married Oct. 29, 1868, to Josephine, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Vallicott Dickmson. Her father was born in 1817 in Yorkshire, England, and came to America in 1844, locating in Racine county. His wife was a native of England and their children were named Josephine and Esther (twins) and Roselia. The latter is Mrs. James Spence of Racine. Mr. and Mrs. Byard are the parents of two children—Georgia M., born Aug. 19, 1869, and Thomas Dickinson, born March 8, 1876. Mr. Byard is a member of Lodge No. 18, Orion Chapter, and Commandery No. 7, Masonic Order at Racine.



JAMES JOHN B. WRIGHT, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 240, Rank and File, was born May 24, 1839, in Liverpool, England, and is the son of Joseph and Ann Nieb Wright. His father was a carpenter and came to the United States in 1847, locating in Philadelphia. Three children were included in the family, the son mentioned herein being the eldest. His parents died in the Quaker City, and he worked with his father there until the age of 15 as a builder. In 1851, when at that age, he enlisted in the Crimean service and went to Liverpool to ship on H. B. M.'s ship Esk (21 guns), enrolling for 10 years. He served on her about nine months and was in two engagements—Bomar-

sund and Abo, between the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Bothnia. He was then assigned to the Wasp and operated in the vicinity of Sevastopol one season; he also served on the Duke of Wellington, the Pearl and the Majestic. He was twice wounded while engaged on shore with Russian naval batteries. He was in hospital about three months and soon after left the Crimea. Near Malta, he took French leave of the Majestic, jumping overboard and swimming one and a fourth miles ashore to Valletta on the island. He was seen from the ship, hailed and fired at; a boat was lowered and in the pursuit he escaped, reached shore, deceived the guard and was admitted within the gate. He was cold and sought a place where he could obtain brandy and coffee; he was taken into custody, treated to a free ride on a goat to the station, which saved him from being taken by the ship's crew, and, as he could not be detained without charges, he soon obtained release, sailed on the Hibernia to Cork, thence to London and Liverpool and from there to Australia on the U. S. ship Invincible, and mined nine months, went thence on an American ship to Callao, Peru, going after five months to London on the North America, loaded with guano. After passing a few weeks in British ports he went to New Orleans on the Portland and went next to Havre, returning to New Orleans and again to Liverpool. The expected rebellion was becoming the prominent topic in all ports, and he determined to have a hand in it; returning to the United States and landing at Boston in December, 1860. He shipped on the Macedonia as a common seaman and was in the coast service, connected with the United States vessels preparing for war, going meanwhile to Vera Cruz. He returned to New York and was transferred to the Miami, a new boat built at Philadelphia, and left that city Jan. 24, 1862, to connect with Burnside's

expedition to Roanoke Island, encountered the terrific storm, drifted disabled and was towed back to Fortress Monroe by the *Cassandra*. After being refitted in dry dock at Baltimore, she started for the Gulf squadron and Farragut took possession of her as flag-ship at midnight after her arrival at Ship Island. She went to Pilottown as such until the fleet crossed the bar, when the admiral's flag was transferred to the *Hartford*. The boat was in the action at Fort Jackson, April 17th, engaged afterwards in bombarding there and at St. Phillip six nights and seven days; there were more than a thousand guns in the forts within 1,200 yards of the flotilla, and the *Miami* suffered extensive injuries above her waterline. Mr. Wright was knocked down once. After this action the boat went to Black Bay and towed the *Great Republic*, with the 4th Wisconsin aboard, and landed the troops at Algiers. The boat went next to Fort Jackson and transferred the prisoners to New Orleans, going to Ship Island afterwards to refit. Orders were received for Mobile Bay but they were countermanded, and the vessel started for Vicksburg on the Mississippi. They were "fired" on at Grand Gulf, and on returning "fired" that town. Mr. Wright was in two engagements at Vicksburg, and the *Miami* returned to New Orleans for repairs and went to Fortress Monroe with the body of Captain Wainwright. The boat was next sent to Newport News and to take position at the mouth of the James River and on being replaced by the *Ironsides*, went to Albemarle Sound, N. C., and remained there until the spring of 1864, having a fight at Plymouth with the ram *Albemarle*, April 17th. The ram sunk the *United States* and only two of her crew escaped—Captain French and the gunner's mate. Lieutenant Commander Flusser was killed with several of his men. Flusser was succeeded by French and after the

boat had proceeded to the mouth of the Roanoke to picket the location, Mr. Wright was detailed with assistants to examine her; she was very little injured and, May 5th, she was in another conflict with the ram and three consorts. The fighting began about four in the afternoon and ended about nine in the evening, the ram escaping and one of her consorts being captured. At Plymouth Mr. Wright was detailed on special duty to obtain information regarding rebel movements and came near being captured. The *Miami* went next to the James River, near "Dutch Gap" and remained until the close of the war. A portion of the time Mr. Wright was in charge of torpedo boat No. 4. June 24, 1865, he was discharged at Philadelphia and remained in that city until 1866.

In that year he went to Wisconsin and located at Milwaukee. He engaged as a contractor and builder and has made a success of the enterprise. Jan. 9, 1867, he was married in Philadelphia to Mary C., daughter of Adam B. and Anna L. (Louder) Wright, and their children were named David Farragut, Thomas A., John F., Frank L., Eva and Anna; all are deceased but Thomas. The parents of Mrs. Wright were respectively of English and American birth and both are deceased. Mr. Wright is a Republican in political affiliation.



GILBERT W. COOK, Black River Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 92, was born June 7, 1828, in Colchester, Delaware Co., New York, and is the son of Jonas and Mary Reynolds Cook. His father was born in Colchester on a farm of 40 acres on which he passed his whole life and on which he died at 76 years of age. Robert, the father of Jonas, was a native of Massachusetts of English lineage, whence he went to the State of New York, locating on the little farm re-

ferred to. His wife was born in New York and was of Dutch extraction. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Cook was a soldier in the Revolution. Until the age of 23, Mr. Cook remained at home, obtaining his education and was one of 11 children, named in order James, Gilbert, Harriet, Allen, William, Sarah Ann, Anna, Walter, Jane, Cynthia, Lafayette, Adelbert and a pair of twins who died in early infancy. Seven are living. In 1851 Mr. Cook engaged in lumbering in Michigan about 18 months and in 1853 settled at Green Lake, Wisconsin, removing thence two years later to Jackson county, where he was occupied in farming, and he managed his farm at Alma Center until the spring of the civil war. June 8, 1861, he enlisted at Sparta in the State service and was mustered into the service of the United States in July following. He became a member of Company I, 1th Wisconsin Infantry and went to rendezvous at Camp Utley, leaving Racine for Washington, July 15th. The disaster at Bull Run aroused the military spirit of Colonel Paine which had already been stirred at Corning and where he took an engineer from his ranks to take the train to Elmira, and arms were obtained for the command at Harrisburg for safety in passing through Baltimore. The command went into camp at the Relay House and thence to the eastern shore of Virginia after guarding railroads near Baltimore until November. They were in the command of Gen. John A. Dix and returned to Baltimore to winter quarters, building the Wisconsin hospital. In February orders were received to report at Fortress Monroe, preparatory to a movement to Newport News and thence, after two weeks, the regiment embarked for Ship Island. They ran the gauntlet of rebel fire at Sewall's point at the mouth of the James River and proceeded on the Constitution under General Williams, the steamer containing also the

6th Michigan and 21st Indiana regiments. The first rebel shot from the rebel battery went over amidship; the second fell short and the third fell within 15 feet of the bows, but they were under full head of steam and made their way out in safety. After a month at Ship Island the three regiments started on the Great Republic for New Orleans and remained at the mouth of the Mississippi River, detained by low water. The vessel was finally towed within hearing of the guns in the bombardment of the forts which defended the entrance and the next removal was to Black Bay, opposite Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, landing two companies and sending them to Quarantine to cut off the possible retreat of the rebels. There Mr. Cook witnessed the running of Farragut's fleet past the forts, and Major Boardman and his two companies having succeeded in convincing the rebels that they had best surrender, the Great Republic returned to the S. E. Pass and started for New Orleans, running aground. The 4th Wisconsin was taken off by the steamer Laurel Hill and landed at the foot of Canal Street, April 30th. They went into quarters at the Custom House with Butler and Company I was detailed as his body guard. Two weeks later the command went toward Vicksburg, returned down the river and, while passing Grand Gulf, was fired on. Mr. Cook was taken sick and was obliged to go to hospital on arrival at Baton Rouge. Two weeks later he went to convalescent hospital and remained until the regiment returned from the second expedition to Vicksburg, in the latter part of July. Aug. 5th, under General Williams, who had had Colonel Paine arrested because he would not surrender fugitive slaves, the regiment fought at Baton Rouge and Williams was killed while leading the 21st Indiana against Breckenridge, the rebels being defeated. The 4th went to Carrollton and remained

until December, went to Baton Rouge and remained in winter quarters; in March, 1863, a reconnoissance in force was made to Port Hudson and the 4th lay all night on their arms three miles from the works, listening to the guns from Farragut's fleet, that dauntless commander having passed the Port. Returning to Baton Rouge, the regiment went to New Orleans to camp at Algiers, and thence to Berwick Bay, the command numbering about 18,000 men. April 10th, at night, the soldiers lay on their arms and in the morning the skirmishers were driven in and the battle of Bisland began, the rebels being commanded by Dick Taylor. The Union arms triumphed after two days' fighting and pursued the rebels to Alexandria. At Opelousas the regiment was ordered to obtain horses in whatever manner was possible, and returned to Alexandria after chasing a battalion of Texas cavalry. The next move took the regiment down the river to Bayou Sara and thence to the siege of Port Hudson, acting as mounted infantry and the brigade made an assault May 27th on foot and remained close to the fortifications six days, being relieved in the night. The company made the raid the next morning on Clinton in which Captain Levi Blake was killed. June 14th the regiment was again in an assault on Port Hudson after performing garrison and picket duty and on the date mentioned went to the front ready for attack in the morning. The regiment lost half its men, and Colonel Paine lost a leg, being wounded while gallantly urging the supports forward to the relief of his men. The regiment remained in the siege until the surrender, July 8th, and went thence to Baton Rouge to be equipped as cavalry. In the fall they veteranized and, until the spring of 1864, were on constant scouting duty. During the spring Mr. Cook took his furlough and joined his regiment at Baton Rouge. In the summer he was

ill with typhoid fever and in hospital several weeks. In November he was with the regiment in a feint on Mobile to attract the rebels from Sherman's movements, went through the pine forests to the coast and returned to Baton Rouge. March 1, 1865, they were ordered to Mobile to the attack on the defenses there and after the fall of the forts and the capitulation of Mobile, they went through Alabama into Georgia and returned after crossing the Chattahoochie to Alabama, camping during an armistice at Eufala, where Sherman and Johnston were engaged in trying to make a treaty. They also took a position at a bridge opposite Macon to intercept Jeff Davis, whose whereabouts were then unknown. They went to Vicksburg, arriving June 5th, went to the Red River to Alexandria and Shreveport, going later to San Antonio, Texas, with the 4th and 6th Michigan and 14th New York on the terrible march. August 26th Mr. Cook was discharged on account of the consolidation of companies and was mustered out as Corporal at New Orleans and returned to his home after a long service without a wound.

He located on a farm at Alma Center and in 1884 retired to a home at Black River Falls. He was married October 3, 1861, at Alma Center to Mrs. Martha J. Court, daughter of Millet J., and Melitabel (Baker) Smith and the widow of John H. Court, a soldier of the 10th Wisconsin Infantry, who enlisted in 1861 and was wounded at Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, dying eight days later and leaving three sons, one of whom is deceased—Edward W.; Melville A. and John W., the two younger are living. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Cook is Effie M., born Sept. 4, 1869. Mr. Cook is a Republican and draws a pension. Mrs. Cook's father was born in Durham, N. H., Oct. 26, 1799, and her mother in Dartmouth, Mass., June 18, 1807.



MARTIN THOMAS MOORE, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born Aug. 9, 1817, in Wauwatosa, Milwaukee Co., Wisconsin, where his parents, Lorenzo W. and Miranda (Ingham) Moore located in 1845. His father was born in Bennington, Vt., of German and Irish ancestry and was the son of an officer of the war of 1812; he went in early life to Adams, Mass., and in 1845 removed to Wisconsin; his wife was born in 1811 of English and Scotch parentage and died in 1884, her husband surviving her until 1887.

Mr. Moore was reared on a farm and attended the common schools until he enlisted, four days before he was 15 years old, and so small was he in stature then, that he was called "Little Johnnie." But he was old enough and his patriotism was strong enough to insure his enrollment as a soldier which occurred Aug. 5, 1862, when he enlisted in Company E, 24th Wisconsin Infantry, Colonel J. H. Larrabee. The regiment left Milwaukee in the same month for Jeffersonville, Ind., Cincinnati and Louisville, to be assigned to Greusel's 37th Brigade and Sheridan's 11th Corps. They were in the chase after Bragg through northern Kentucky, and Mr. Moore was first in systematic warfare at Perryville, October 8th. The next fight of any considerable magnitude on his roster was Stone River, in which he was in action from December 30th to January 3, 1863. He was next in hospital and returned to his command July 4, 1863, reporting for duty on that day. He was assigned by special order to Fortress Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and was relieved to join his regiment in March, 1864.

The 24th Wisconsin was in the 4th Army Corps, preparatory to the campaign in Georgia, and Mr. Moore was in action May 9th at Rocky Face Ridge, where, on the crest of the hill, he

had the best opportunity to view the situation of a contest between two great contending forces. When the Union troops carried the crest, the rebels tried to drive them back by rolling stones down upon them, but the position was taken and held until it became a certainty that the rebels had left their fortifications, when the command went to fight at Resaca, May 14th. On this field Mr. Moore was knocked down by a ball which passed through his hat. The charge was made through what was called the "Valley of Death," and after his first fall he was again knocked down in a precisely similar manner. He moved back behind a log and, as he raised his gun to fire, a bullet knocked it out of his hand. He was in the skirmish line at Calhoun, May 17th, and moved with his command to Pleasant Hill near Adairsville, where the 24th encountered the rear guard of the rebel army and had a sharp skirmish on the 18th. On this date Mr. Moore received a bullet in the upper part of his left leg and was taken to the rear. The bullet was extracted, and through the kindness of his regimental surgeon he was conveyed in an ambulance to a plantation with Lieutenant T. T. Keith, who afterwards died from the effects of his wound. In the room where they were placed was another bed, containing the wife of a rebel colonel who had given birth to a child during the battle, several shots passing through the walls above her bed. The next day Mr. Moore was removed to the field hospital of the 4th Corps near Resaca, remaining there until May 24th, when he was removed to Nashville. In company with the colonel of an Ohio regiment, whose foot and ankle were badly shattered, he was placed in a box car and reached Nashville three days later, without having received any attention, and having waited on his wounded companions to the best of his ability. At Nashville he was placed in the same room

of the same hospital in which he had previously passed six months of illness.

About June 3d he went to Jeffersonville, Ind., where he was in the hospital when Mrs. Harvey visited the Wisconsin soldiers and who obtained for him a pair of crutches. He went thence to the U. S. hospital at Madison, where it was decided to assign him to the Veteran Reserve Corps and he was detached, much against his will, from his own company and assigned to Company C, 5th Regiment, V. R. C., July 26, 1864. He remained on duty at Camp Morton until mustered out July 5, 1865, at Indianapolis.

During his service he acted as Orderly for Colonel Larrabee, with whom he was a favorite. While on detached duty, stationed at Fortress Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, he was assigned to a battery as Sergeant in charge of three pieces, and also was acting Captain in that service until he rejoined his regiment in March, 1864. While at Murfreesboro, expecting an attack from Wheeler and Morgan, his men stood at their guns 48 hours. The people had been ordered out of the city by the commanding officer and hundreds of them went into the forts and were as well provided for as possible. During this time many child births occurred, and the mothers received the tenderest care from the army surgeons. Mr. Moore was on duty as officer of the guard during the memorable cold nights which began Jan. 1, 1864. On account of the extreme severity of the weather he assumed the responsibility of calling in all the guard except from one post, and there the sentry was relieved every twenty minutes. Even in regular quarters it was impossible for the men to keep warm and they only saved themselves from suffering by building a "fire-ring" of cordwood, within which they gathered.

Mr. Moore recalls many incidents connected

with his military life at Camp Morton—some amusing, some sad and some tragical; attempts to tunnel out were frequently made; the parapets were often scaled at great risk of life and other affairs were constantly occurring. Twice he was himself arrested as a deserter while going out on what he considered duty, to retake prisoners who had escaped and in other service as important. Each time, as an indorsement of his zeal in service, he was acquitted and promoted. While at that place he was in the detail which accompanied the last 500 prisoners from Camp Morton to Richmond for exchange. They went by rail to Baltimore, traveling in freight cars and from there on Government transports to a point about seven miles below Richmond, arriving a short time prior to the surrender of Lee.

After muster out he returned to Wauwatosa and attended Wayland University at Beaver Dam, Wis., until the autumn of 1867. In 1868 he commenced a thorough preparation for the profession of a dentist and in 1869 located his business at La Crosse, where he has built up a popular and prosperous practice. He was married May 17, 1871, at La Crosse, to Emma S., daughter of Egbert N. and Mary S. Bagley. Their only child is named Vera I.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Order of Masonry, belonging to the Lodge and Commandery; is a Knight Templar and belongs to the Grand Commandery. He was one of the first members of the A. O. U. W. in Wisconsin, belonging to the Grand Lodge and to the Arcanum.

Since 1878 he has been an active member of the State National Guards. In August, 1878, in conjunction with others, he was instrumental in the organization of the Light Guards, which was mustered on the 14th day of that month into the National Guards, Mr. Moore receiving a commission as 1st Lieutenant. In August,

1879, he was commissioned Captain of the company, and in 1881 the State organizations were formed into battalions, and, May 19th of that year, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, commanding the 3d battalion, W. N. G. In 1883 the State troops were organized into regiments, and, June 11th of that year, Mr. Moore received a unanimous vote for Colonel and was commissioned as such by the Governor of Wisconsin. In addition to his discharge of duties as inspector of the several companies of his command, he assembles them every summer for a week of instruction in camp. With others he was instrumental in the purchase by the State of 600 acres in Juneau county for the purposes of camp and drill, which is called the Wisconsin Rifle Range. Colonel Moore devotes himself conscientiously to the drill and training of his command during the weeks of instruction, the efficient and systematic methods employed by him being demonstrated by his prize winners in rifle practice. His regiment was the first to occupy the Range as a camp of instruction, and during the six days of encampment in 1889, 11,000 rounds of service ammunition were fired, the result of every shot being recorded.

Mr. Moore is a Republican, but in the multifarious duties of his profession and other relations, will not become an office seeker or office holder. The chief trait of character of Colonel Moore is conscientious discharge of duty which he imposes on himself, or which rests on him in his profession, as head of a State military organization and in the obligations of his citizenship.



JOHIN EDWARD PENNEFATHER, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 1, E. B. Wolcott, was born May 4, 1846, in County Tipperary, Ireland, at Holy Cross and came to the United States with his parents when an infant of seven months. From the port of New York they went to New Brunswick, N. J., and remained in the vicinity of the Atlantic seaboard and at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus Co., New York, one year. They removed to Kenosha, Kenosha Co., Wisconsin, locating soon after on a farm in Wheatland township, now included in New Munster. The father passed several years there and removed to Milwaukee.

The son obtained his education in the Cream City and was 17 years and 10 months old when he enlisted, Feb. 29, 1864, in Company H, 13th U. S. Regulars at Milwaukee and was assigned to a command which was designed to consist of three battalions, two of which were not enlisted as expected, and one of which was enlisted only after the surrender of Lee. The 13th U. S. Infantry was the first regiment of which Sherman had command, and Mr. Pennefather enlisted as a recruit, only 85 men being left in the organization of 800. The Battalion had made a glorious record, being the first to plant the Union colors on the fortifications at Vicksburg, and it is the only regiment of regulars that has retained its identification and kept up its re-union yearly. Oct. 11, 1863, at Colliersville, Tenn., four of its companies were attacked by 2,000 rebels under Chalmers and supported by two pieces of artillery, Sherman being with his command on the way to Mission Ridge: 15 men were lost before aid arrived in the defense of the Great Commander. The Battalion was at various points after Mr. Pennefather's enlistment, and he was in the fight at Nashville, after which the command went on frontier service and he was discharged March 4, 1867, at

Fort Benton, Montana, at the headwaters of the Missouri River. The Battalion comprised the first troops sent to that locality and built block houses on the upper waters of the river, with headquarters at Camp Cook. They reached that point by crossing the Bearpaw Mountains instead of the river, which was made unnavigable by shoals. The train included about 54 wagons, and they were attended by a few faithful Indians, about 3,000 hostile redskins having collected on their flanks before they were half-way to their destination, one company out of the eight which constituted the Battalion being mounted. On the evening of July 16, 1866, Mr. Pennefather was in command of about 64 of his own company and the mounted infantry, when an attack seemed imminent, but the plans of the redskins failed and the night passed without alarm. He was made Corporal soon after enlistment and afterwards Sergeant. While in the former position he was sent from Fort Leavenworth to Laramie, with nine men, to guard the paymaster and was promoted on his return, as he had performed a difficult and dangerous service. On his return he stopped at Fort Kearney and passed two months, awaiting transportation to his battalion. Fort Kearney was a sub-post for soldiers in emergencies, as the escort squads traversed long distances and places of assistance and supply were scattered widely apart. The captain in charge placed him in command, although he was only a boy and he conducted the affairs of the garrison until he joined his battalion.


After he was mustered out he returned to Milwaukee and engaged in a wholesale boot and shoe house (Ewing Bros. & Co.), remaining with them four years. His next occupation was in the U. S. Express office, and after a month he applied for a situation in the post-office which he obtained through his army

connections and he still holds the position. When the Sheridan Guards of Milwaukee were organized, June 29, 1869, he was made Orderly Sergeant and retained that position for five years. In 1874 he was made 1st Lieutenant, holding that place and officiating as Adjutant two years in the 1st Regiment, Wisconsin National Guards. He was afterwards made Captain of the Sheridan Guards, and after a year resigned and went to the ranks, remaining six years, when he was elected Quartermaster of the 4th Battalion, resigning Nov. 30, 1889. During the labor riots of May, 1886, he, as Quartermaster, attended to the necessities of the troops called out to suppress the rioters and performed the duty under most difficult conditions, involving much danger. On one occasion, accompanied by his Quartermaster Sergeant, he drove through streets crowded with rioters in a hack filled with provision, and if his business had been understood by the maddened multitudes the consequences would have been most serious. This feat must be recorded as a portion of the history of that time, and Mr. Pennefather received the commendations of his superior officers for his courage and pluck. His commissions in the National Guard were dated as follows:—1st Lieutenant, July 21, 1871; signed by Gov. W. R. Taylor; his commission was renewed Nov. 7, 1879, by Gov. W. E. Smith; Dec. 8, 1875, he was made Adjutant by Governor Taylor; Aug. 19, 1876, Gov. H. Ludington commissioned him 1st Lieutenant, and the same official signed his papers as Captain, July 6, 1877.

Mr. Pennefather was married Aug. 1, 1870, to Lizzie A. Blackwell who died April 26, 1884, after becoming the mother of seven children named James Sheridan, George Rooney, Mary, John Patrick, Elizabeth Ann, Catherine Josephine and Alice Rose, who died when six

months old. Oct. 28, 1885, Mr. Pennefather was a second time married to Mary, daughter of Patrick and Johannah (Skahen) Connors. Bartholomew Blackwell, brother of the first wife, was a soldier in the British service and was in the charge of the 600 at Balaklava, being one of the few survivors of that action. His brother-in-law has his silver cigarholder, bent and shortened by bullets. His uncle, John Blackwell, was a general in the Irish Legion in the French service. An autograph letter of General Sherman to Mr. Pennefather is appended, and it is to be noted that it is a communication of one of the highest ranking officers of the United States to a private. "Headquarters Army U. S., Washington, D. C., June 26, 1871. Mr. John E. Pennefather, Milwaukee, Wis. Dear Sir:—Your letter of June 15th with your petition endorsed is received, and I will do my best to accomplish what you ask. I will endorse your petition and letter to the Postmaster-General who will, I think, try to oblige you. But times are changed since the close of the war, and the politicians are very jealous of the soldiers and they claim all the offices as necessary to reward their friends and adherents. This is not what any of us expected during the war, for we then supposed service rendered the whole country would always be rated above mere party allegiance. Yours truly, W. T. Sherman, General."



 COLUMBUS MILLER, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born at Prairie du Chien, Wis., Jan. 17, 1848, and his parents, John and Mary (O'Neil) Miller, were born respectively in Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The senior Miller was of German extraction and went to Kentucky and worked as a farm assistant until his

marriage, after which he went to Prairie du Chien in the "forties." In 1854 the family removed to Chippewa Falls, and afterward the father kept a hotel at Juneau Falls on the Chippewa River. The mother died there in 1866, and in 1878, the father died in Minnesota. Virginia, Emmeline, William, Newton, George, Alexander and Columbus were the names of the children. Mr. Miller was a member of his family until he became a soldier and he enlisted in February, 1864, and was mustered into the U. S. service at Madison in Company K, 36th Wisconsin Infantry. In May orders were received to report at Washington for immediate service and the recruits for the 36th Wisconsin joined their command during the campaign of the Wilderness in the 1st Brigade, 2d Division and 2d Corps, under Colonel Haskell. Mr. Miller fought in the Wilderness and went next to action on the North Anna River. After the march thither he was on picket duty in an old saw mill through the night and all next day, receiving orders to charge about dark on the breastworks of the rebels in front of them in the woods. They fought until 10 o'clock and fell back, and the next action was at Tolopotomy Creek. In the fight at Cold Harbor Colonel Haskell was killed and the loss in the command was very heavy. The regiment took position in front of Petersburg, June 16th and fought on the 18th, being in reserve the day before. About 10 o'clock on the 18th Mr. Miller was wounded in the elbow by a musket ball, was sent to field hospital, his arm was amputated and he went thence to City Point in an ambulance, was placed on board a steamer and sent to Annapolis. The latter part of August he received a furlough and went home to Chippewa Falls. At the expiration of 30 days he reported at Madison and remained there until his discharge, Dec. 23, 1865. As soon as able he obtained employ in a sawmill at Juneau Falls

and operated at different points until 1880, when he located at Chippewa Falls and engaged in teaming for the C. L. & B. Co.

He was married April 20, 1878, to Zilpha, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Johnson) McCann, niece of Dan McCann, who obtained the eagle which went with the 8th Wisconsin to the war. (See sketch of T. McGuire). Stephen S. McCann, father of Thomas, was one of the first settlers at Chippewa Falls; he and his wife were born in Ohio. Mrs. Miller is the oldest of their six children, Sarah, Barbara, William, Thomas and George being the names of her brothers and sisters. Four children have been born to herself and husband named Mary, Walker, Estella and Clarence. Mr. Miller is a Republican in political connection and draws a pension. His brother William enlisted in 1861 in the 2d Michigan Infantry and served four years in the Army of the Potomac, was captured and taken to Andersonville, where he died. George enlisted in 1863 in the 6th Wisconsin Infantry, was wounded in the battle of Cold Harbor and died in hospital at Baltimore in 1864; he is buried in the soldiers' cemetery there.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Chippewa Falls.



LEVY M. KING, La Crosse, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born Sept. 29, 1842, at Fort Hill, Lake County, Illinois. Chauncey and Hannah E. (Marble) King, his parents, were natives of the State of New York and the father died Feb. 1, 1882, at Sheboygan Falls, Wis. He was a builder by profession and located in the town of Avon, Lake county, in the Sucker State when he went West and settled on a farm. In 1845 he went to Oshkosh, Wis., and, being

a skilled mechanic in nearly every branch of building he engaged in constructing steamboats. About 1870 he went to the place where he died and there managed his farm and business. He was a Hollander by descent, and his wife was a native of Ohio, of English extraction; she resides at Waukegan, Ill. Levi, M., Clarence O., Arabella E., Walter W. and Milton were the names of their children; the latter is deceased.

When Mr. King was about 15 years old he engaged in steamboating on the Fox and Wolf Rivers in the capacity of mechanical engineer for which his father had fitted him. During the season of navigation this was his employ and he attended school alternate winters. He also found interest in trapping, which business was then good. When the attack was made on Sumter he was 19 years old and tried to enlist in the 2d Wisconsin Infantry but was rejected on account of youth. Nov. 29, 1863, he enlisted at Appleton in Company I, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry with the recruits for the command of Captain Theodore Conkey. He operated as recruiting officer for a time and mustered at Camp Randall, Madison. He passed the following winter there in drill and in February went to Fort Leavenworth to join the regiment. After two months they were ordered to Fort Scott, where Mr. King was attacked with the small-pox and carried in an old wagon to the pest house, where he remained about five weeks, with others sick with the same disease. On recovery he returned to Fort Scott and was assigned to hospital duty while recovering his former vigor. He rebelled at this and left the hospital without discharge and went to his regiment and company. Soon after he was transferred to Company C at Fort McKean, Kansas. The duty there was to keep a lookout for guerrillas and bushwhackers and he was in the saddle most of the

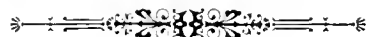
time. Once he went to the Cherokee Nation after cattle and the detail secured about 800, getting away with them after a fight, bringing them to Fort Scott. He remained there until about the 1st of August, 1861, and operated as scout and escort for trains, following up gentlemen of the bush and Indians and performing other frontier duty. He went thence to Fort Riley and about the last of September the company went to Fort Zarah, Kansas, and built a stockade. He had been made Sergeant and while there he was placed on detached service, escorting hay trains to Fort Larned. While executing this duty he was ruptured by a bucking horse and has never recovered from the injury. He remained in that vicinity until the spring of 1865, living in dugouts, subsisting on salt meat and stale rations of all sorts. There the command was reorganized into Companies G and L, Mr. King being placed in the former. Theodore Conkey was made Colonel of the new organization.

Mr. King thinks that officer was a better speculator than fighter. Mr. King was made Duty Sergeant on the reorganization and marched with his company to Lawrence where they were ordered to escort Colonel Parry to Fort Lyon, Col. This command had a dispatch line covering a thousand miles. Aug. 7, 1865, by special order, Sergeant King with his company, was relieved from duty and ordered to report at headquarters at Fort Lyon for assignment to duty as Ordnance Sergeant. He was occupied in this until the last of September, when his command was ordered to Fort Leavenworth for muster out, which ceremony took place Oct. 27, 1865.

He returned to Oshkosh, Wis., and on request of Colonel Conkey went to Appleton to assist him in making out his returns, dating back 20 months. He was known to the "boys" as Captain of Company Q, of Colonel Conkey's

Mules. This command seemed to have a sort of independent mission from first to last. Mr. King passed a winter at Weyauwega working as blacksmith and returned to Oshkosh to aid in building a shingle mill and made shingles one summer. In the winter he went to the woods logging and in the spring engaged in a handle factory as foreman. The establishment was converted into a furniture factory of which Mr. King had charge six years. His next venture was as engineer in Jackson county, where he operated two years. He spent a year at Sheboygan Falls, went to Mukwa, purchased a farm and was an agriculturist two years. He was convinced that his forte was not farming and he sold his property and went into the woods. In the spring of 1880 he went to La Crosse and has since engaged in marine engineering through the navigation season and acts as a machinist in the winters. He is now making a special study of the electric light machinery. He is a Republican and a member of the A. O. U. W.

He was married Dec. 17, 1865, at Weyauwega, to Alidah A., daughter of John H. and Sarah Jane (Calkins) Thorne. Their four children were named Sarah E., Levi H., Milton and Clarence C. Milton is deceased.



WALTER F. SUTTER, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born Oct. 10, 1822, at Herkimer, New York. He is the son of John and Catherine B. (Blanchard) Sutter and in the paternal line is of German descent. The Blanchard family in New York were prominent in public position and politics. The father was a farmer and builder and was a prominent Mason with Alex. Robb and Governor DeWitt

Clinton. He and his wife lived and died in New York and their children were named Jane, James, Anthony, Mary G., Walter F., John and Augustus. Mary and John are deceased.

The youth of Dr. Suiter was passed at home and after his father's death with the family of Rev. John P. Spinner (father of F. E. Spinner), who was his guardian. He was educated in the primary schools of Herkimer and at Clinton Academy. He entered Union College at Schenectady, where he studied about two years and completed his education at Girard College, Philadelphia. He afterwards taught school three years in New York, Vermont and North Carolina, and then continued his medical course at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, completing his preparation for the profession of a physician at Castleton, Vermont, where he took his degree. He opened his practice at Amsterdam, New York, and, after two years, went to Ilion, New York, and practiced three years. In 1853 he went to Kansas and located at Ossawatimie. When the troubles growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise came on, Dr. Suiter, with the blood of German ancestors in his veins, took the deepest interest in affairs between the factions and allied himself with the defenders of Ossawatimie with John Brown in the "Pottawattamie Stubbs" as Surgeon; with 72 men in the organization they did what they could in aiding Brown to protect the settlers in their rights. Aug. 18, 1853, Dr. Suiter was captured by the Border Ruffians while acting as a scout, tried by a so-called court presided over by the notorious Colonel Atchison and sentenced to be hung at two in the afternoon. But there had been a raid on a colony of Georgians, who had moved into Kansas with their slaves, and two men, named Grant and Cook, claimed his surrender to them on the ground of his connection with that movement. He was given up, taken from

Westport where he had his first trial, to "Milt McGee's" tavern, near Kansas City, was tried again and sentenced to be "bagged" and thrown into the Missouri River. He was placed in a bedroom with a guard and was there supplied with a knife by one of the party, whom he had formerly befriended. He was called for and placed in a bus and the procession started for the river. It was raining heavily and, on nearing the Missouri, Child's Tavern appeared where the party determined to test the whisky of that hostelry, and he was taken to the saloon and offered drink, but declined, his thoughts being busy with the problem of escape. A guard had been placed at the door of the room and another at the landing below; he watched his opportunity, made a rush for the first guard, pushed him over with such force that he felled the other and they both pitched over to the landing below. Dr. Suiter rushed past them, saw the steamer David Tatum pulling in, swam to her remote side and climbed by means of the guards to the lower deck, where were huddled several hundred mules. He concealed himself among them, stayed with them four days and nights, extracting some of their food and water, and went to St. Louis. He sought out Frank P. Blair and from him obtained enough money to reach Chicago, where he made matters known to the Secretary of the Kansas Aid Society and offered to take a force into Kansas and fight the border ruffians out of the Territory. They not being in full accord with his views, declined his proposition, and he finally secured the sending of a small force of 300 under Colonel Kittredge into the Territory. The Doctor started for McHenry Co., Ill., where he established his practice as a physician at Marengo. When the war came on he devoted his time and money to recruiting, with a full remembrance of his Kan-

sas experiences and a full knowledge of all the atrocities of which the South would prove capable. He helped raise seven companies for the 95th Illinois Infantry. In the ensuing intrigues for place he was passed over and entered the ranks as a private soldier. "Dick" Yates, the war Governor, fully understood his claims and when the regiment arrived at Chicago appointed him Assistant Surgeon. In September, 1862, the regiment went to the front, passing through Kentucky and going into camp in Jackson, Tennessee. Orders were received for the regiment to connect with Grant's army for the subjugation of Vicksburg and they went to the rear of that place by way of Jackson. At Abbeville he was detached and directed to establish a hospital at Holly Springs where Van Dorn had made a raid December 20, 1862, the base of supplies for the army of Grant being there in charge of Colonel Murphy of the 8th Wisconsin. Upwards of 2,000,000 rations were destroyed, 2,000 men taken prisoners and Grant's plans for a summer's campaign utterly ruined. The gallantry of the major of the 82d Illinois prevented a much worse disaster as there would, otherwise, have been many more prisoners taken and the supplies converted to rebel use. Dr. Suiter reported at La Grange and was ordered to join his regiment at Memphis but failed to do so until it reached Lake Providence, La. He was directed to establish a hospital there and remained until April, 1863. His regiment had gone to Smith's Plantation, La., on the march to the rear of Vicksburg, going by way of Grand Gulf. While crossing at Smith's Plantation, Bayou Joseph, he saw a soldier (Graves) drinking; an alligator appeared which the man caught by the tail as he swung around, and tried to haul ashore but failed and another soldier coming up with an ax knocked the "gator" in the head; it measured 12 feet.

The army fought its way from Grand Gulf to Cold Springs, Utica, Raymond, Champion's Hill and Baker's Creek, arriving at the Big Black River Bridge which had been burned by the rebels. The next morning the 95th crossed on pontoons and took up a line of march to the rear of Vicksburg. It was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 6th Division and 17th Corps, Logan's Division, and took position in the siege May 19, 1863. May 24th the doctor was made Purveying Surgeon to supply hospitals with medicines and other necessaries, and left the regiment. He rejoined his command about the last of May and, June 7, 1863, was appointed Senior Surgeon of the Artillery Brigade with which he served until the close of the war. The command went through the Atlanta campaign, and through to the sea and to Washington. After the fall of Vicksburg, Dr. Suiter accompanied the command to Cairo, took transports up the Tennessee to Huntsville, Ala., thence went to Decatur, had a slight engagement, and fought at Resaca, going afterwards to the several engagements at Kenesaw and Peach Tree Creek, reaching Atlanta by way of Rockwell. In the engagement at Niekajack with Polk's forces, Dr. Suiter observed a reconnoitering party on Pine Mountain and told a gunner near him to sight his piece in that direction. Commotion followed and soon the intelligence of the death of Polk was received, Joe Coleman, 1st Minnesota Battery, firing the shot that probably killed the rebel General. It was Clayton's Battery of Rodman guns and was attached to the 17th Corps under McPherson. At Roswell's factory the works were protected by an English flag, but it was destroyed and the command crossed the Chattahoochee to position before Atlanta. During the action at Bald Hill the key to Atlanta was secured through the occupation by Leggett's forces and McPherson was killed on the 22d

where General Gresham was also wounded the day before.

The 4th Division of the 17th Corps under Leggett carried Bald Hill with a loss of 750 men, but it virtually carried Atlanta, too. The rebels under Hood flanked on the next day and McPherson was ordered to the heights taken the day before. Dr. Suiter went to the foot of Bald Hill and fixed his quarters at a spring near the fork of a road. There was a small growth of timber and underbrush and soon after he heard the feed call of the Minnesota Battery and immediately after a bugle sounded "Boots and Saddles." In another minute McPherson and Hickenlooper, with their orderlies, came up and asked the direction of the roads. He told them that the right led to Bald Hill to Leggett's headquarters, and the one on the left to the rear of the 2d Division of the 17th Corps. They chose their respective roads and as McPherson entered a copse to the left a volley of musketry from the rebel line echoed through the air. In an instant McPherson's horse ran towards the Minnesota Battery and the men of that command caught it. Dr. Suiter went to the copse and saw General McPherson lying on the ground, his orderly dismounted and holding his own horse. Dr. Suiter tore open McPherson's shirt and found he was dead, with several shot in his body. He drew him to cover and in five minutes the rebels passed not five rods away. An ordnance wagon came rattling down the hill; the doctor stopped it and sent the body forward to the rear. The firing lulled a moment but soon went on, and in a few minutes Dr. Suiter was ordered to attend General Force, who was wounded. He next received orders to go to the 15th Ohio and while moving to the position of that command a shell struck the head of his horse, which fell upon him. Major Mann and Captain Clayton released him,

but he was crushed in the left hip. Before he was well he was attacked with typhoid fever and when sufficiently recovered he received orders to go to his command in the vicinity of Ezra's Church, where a succession of fights took place. Hood broke his cartel, moved North and afterwards the command went to Jonesboro where Sherman operated to destroy the railroad and cut the only line of communication left to the rebels. After the fall of Atlanta he was sick again with typhoid fever and after recovery went with his charge on the march to the sea. After leaving Savannah for Beaufort, Dr. Suiter established a hospital at that place and about a week later started for Columbia, reaching that city Feb. 17, 1865. A soldier of the 16th Wisconsin crossed the river on an improvised boat and run up a Union flag on the Capitol. The town was filled with liquor seemingly and everybody was "full." Burning cotton filled the streets, tufts blowing with every gust of wind, and smoke and flame filled the air. Dr. Suiter from the streets saw people lying dead on beds in the houses, smothered by the smoke, the front walls of the buildings having fallen out. (In no instance has more stories about an incident of the war been told than of the burning of Columbia. Of all that have been furnished the historian of this work, none coincides with that of Sherman in his Memoirs but this.) The march went on after days to Orangeburg and Winnsboro, thence to Cheraw to find a large amount of rebel stores. The inauguration of Lincoln was here celebrated. In the course of the progress, the Minnesota Light Artillery had a fight with Wade Hampton's command and took a field piece which was sent to the Governor of Minnesota, which bore an inscription of having been presented to South Carolina by the English government. At Fayetteville the rebels were found on the

opposite shore of the Cape Fear River and the city with its fine old arsenal was destroyed. On the way to Goldsboro Dr. Suiter had been detained looking after some disabled men and was following in the rear, when he saw a commotion on a plantation. As he passed the gate, Dr. Richards, Division Surgeon of the 17th Corps, asked him to go down to the house. He did so and saw a stately old man pacing about and abusing the Union soldiers, declaring that he had always been a Union man and now he was getting his pay for his sufferings for principles. Devastation ruled in his house and on Dr. Suiter's rebuking the soldiers, one of them slipped a paper into his hand of which the following is a verbatim transcript, grammar, punctuation, capitals and all. "We the undersigned Citizens of Coonsboro District, meet on Thursday the 9th day of May 1861 At the Election Precinct of Said district, for the purpose of forming ourselves into a Company, for the express purpose of protecting Ourselves, our family, our property &c—whereas, a call has been made by the Federal Government for fourses to assist in the Subjugation of the South; and whereas in the Opinion of this meeting, said Call is illegal, unconstitutional and tends to the Subjugation of our Liberty—Resolved 1st that we pledge ourselves to devote our time, our means and (if necessary) our lives to the resistance of Such Arbitrary and dispotic measures—2d That we further pledge our means our lives, and sacred honor to protect & defend our Homes & fire-sides to the very last extent. 3d That we recommend that a vigilance committee of P. Richardson, P. Goodwin Wm Hastings of our citizens be appointed for this district whose duty it shall be to bring all suspicious persons or traitors to Justice, & delt with according to Law, also a Patrole be appointed by said Committee whenever needed." Pharaoh Richard-

son's name, (evidently the maker and drawer of the document), leads a list of 32 names attached, some in their own hand and others in Richardson's, their owners either being unable or afraid to sign their names themselves. But the old firecater Pharaoh, harder hearted than his illustrious predecessor of Egypt, hesitated at nothing on that 9th day of May, 1861. He did not foresee a day about four years later, when he should stand and vociferate his fealty to the Union to save his property and neck, and that did not do it. Dr. Suiter held the paper in his hand and questioned the planter seriously, the latter claiming to have been a Union man from the start. Dr. Suiter read the paper to him and he was wholly unable to explain its contents consonantly with his asseverations. A finely developed negro had been, meanwhile, brought in, and when questioned said "he had belonged to Massa Richardson, but he wanted to belong to you alls." His master had complained that the Union soldiers had robbed his smoke-houses, but the negro stated that the rebel soldiery had done it. He was allowed to tell his knowledge of affairs and said in his master's presence that it had been customary there to release Union soldiers to work on the roads under parole and in one of his spasmodic attacks of loyalty to the Union, Richardson had selected 31 "galvanized Yankees," as the paroled men were called, and had them shot in cold blood. Their bodies were placed in a field adjoining the hog yard and after they were dead the fence was taken down and the brutes turned in to devour the still warm and quivering bodies. Dr. Suiter went to the premises, unable to believe the horrible account, but saw human bones and skulls and the identical hogs rooting among them, digging into the eye-sockets, etc. Exasperated beyond endurance he went back to the house.

He demanded an explanation and Richardson told him that they were prisoners who refused to work after their release and that it so aggravated the rebels that they had shot them. That did not account for the giving of the bodies to the hogs and, as the old scamp stood shivering with fear, he told him he had nothing to say about the disposal of his case which he would leave to the good Union soldiers there. He mounted his horse and as he rode away a shout caused him to turn; a human body was dangling from a branch of a tree in front of the house and he had the satisfaction to notice that it was kicking vigorously. He leaves the reader to decide whether the Union soldiers had hung one of themselves by way of expressing their disapproval of feeding legitimate pork with the bodies of murdered Union soldiers.

Between Goldsboro and Raleigh the 17th Corps was in a fight at Bentonville, coming up to assist the 20th Corps which had been in action the day previous. (March 21st). Before reaching Raleigh the news of Lee's surrender was announced and at Raleigh the information of the assassination of President Lincoln was given to the army. The pursuit of Johnston; the armistice; the conference, with the terms made by Sherman; the transmission to Washington; the rejection by the authorities, smarting under the revelations of the plot which had destroyed the grandest human life on earth and which contemplated that of many others; the finale by which Johnston laid down his arms and stopped the rebellion are matters of history which need no elaboration here, but it is a grand thing to remember that one has been a part of it all. Marching Northward through Richmond and to Alexandria the 17th Corps went into camp at that place and was in the Grand Review May 23d. Dr. Suiter received orders to go to Chicago to take charge of the

Soldiers' Home. When his regiment returned he went to Springfield to be mustered out Aug. 17, 1865.

He located in Marengo, Ill., and, two years later, went to Mount Ayre, Iowa, and bought a tract of land on which he built a house. After one summer he returned to New Boston, Ill., and practiced medicine, associated with Dr. T. S. Stanway, until 1879. In 1871 he was appointed Examining Surgeon for Pensions. He sold his business in 1881 and opened his practice at Davenport, Iowa, removing in 1883 to La Crosse, Wis., and is pursuing his business in conjunction with his son, Dr. F. C. Suiter. He was appointed Examining Surgeon for Pensions March 7, 1890.

He was married March 20, 1853, at Little Falls, New York, to Nancy, daughter of Friend Cook and the children born of this union are Friend C., Electa B. and Elizabeth. Dr. Suiter belongs to the Orders of Odd Fellows and Masons, and he is a decided Republican. In addition to his business in town he conducts a large stock farm in the vicinity of La Crosse where he is breeding improved stock.



JOHAN T. PATTERSON, Mauston, Wis., Past Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 59 and surveyor of Juneau county, was born Feb. 3, 1838, at McConnellsville, Morgan Co., Ohio. His parents, James and Mary (Whiteside) Patterson, were natives of Pennsylvania and there married. In 1819 they settled in Ohio and spent their entire lives on a farm. They reared nine children on the Buckeye farm and their offspring were born in the order named: Leander, Isabel, Elvira, James S., Mary A., Maria, Adeline, John and Emeline. The latter is the only one not living. About 1860 the son went West to Iowa. He intended

remaining to observe as to future prospects but saw little to encourage him after the breaking out of the war. He returned to his home in Ohio and enlisted Aug. 22, 1862, at his birth-place, in Company C, 122d Ohio Infantry. He was mustered at Camp Goddard, Zanesville, Ohio, and was transferred to the non-commissioned staff as principal musician, in the capacity of drum-major. He went with the command to Parkersburg, Va., thence to Clarksburg and passed almost a whole year in Virginia and North Carolina in conflict with guerrillas under Mosby and other bushwhacking leaders. In June, 1863, the regiment was at Winchester, where they had had headquarters for six months, and there Mr. Patterson was in his first regular battle. Its date was June 13th, and at first promised victory, but the rebels were too strong and the ammunition of the Union soldiers exhausted: the last shell had been fired and after three days' anxiety and hard battle those who could, cut their way out. The force was commanded by Milroy who lost 4,080 men captured, and Mr. Patterson was among them. He was taken to Libby and Belle Isle and held in rebel bondage until November, when he was paroled and exchanged. When the arrangements were being completed there were 5,000 men to be called and he was almost at the last, and almost in despair, too. On the evening of the last day of exchange his name was called. He was so nearly exhausted from hardship and privation that his comrades carried him from the prison. He went to Annapolis and thence to Brandy Station when recruited, to join his command. He reached his company to fight at Locust Grove and Mine Run in November, 1863. They went into quarters at Brandy Station and in the spring went to the campaign of the Wilderness, on May 5th and 6th was in the battle of the Wilderness and went to Spottsyl-

vania with the 6th Corps, and to Cold Harbor. The regiment went to the James River, thence to Bermuda Hundred and to Petersburg. He was previously in the activities on the North and South Anna rivers, and was again in action at Jerusalem Plank Road. After raiding on the Weldon railroad, he went with the corps to reinforce Gen. Wallace at Monocacy during Early's raid on Washington and, after helping drive the rebel chief away (the regiment losing heavily), the command went to Washington, Frederick City and Harper's Ferry. Mr. Patterson was in an action at Smithfield and went again to the valley of the Shenandoah with the 6th Corps. He was in the action at Winchester September 19th and his regiment was the first infantry to cross the stream. Mr. Patterson was detailed to the hospital at Winchester and was in charge of the wards. He was transferred to a hospital east of the city and rejoined his regiment at Newtown missing only the fight at Cedar Creek, October 19th. This was the only action in which his regiment participated in which he was not engaged. About the first of the year 1865, the corps started for Petersburg under Sheridan and Mr. Patterson took part in the entire siege after that date and in the actions outside. He was with Sheridan's command at Amelia Springs, Little Sailors' Creek and High Bridge, marking many minor engagements during the chase after Lee to Appomattox. His command was detailed to proceed to Danville to aid Sherman in closing if need be, but marched back on receiving news of Johnston's surrender, and went to Washington. Mr. Patterson was in the Grand Review and was discharged "near Washington" June 26, 1865, to be mustered out at Columbus, Ohio. He arrived home July 2d and on the 27th of the same month started for Wisconsin, going direct to Mauston, where he has continued to reside. For 20 years he was a farmer in Juneau



W. H. McFarland.

and in the fall of 1886 he removed to Mauston city. When a boy he had acquired a knowledge of engineering and practiced that business sufficiently during his agricultural experiences to retain a practical knowledge of the vocation. In 1886 he was appointed County Surveyor and still discharges the duties of the position. He also conducts a line of business in the sale of agricultural machinery.

He was married Jan. 1, 1862 in McConnellsville, Ohio, to Lizzie E., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hosic) Bell. The family of Mrs. Patterson were Virginians. Four sons belong to the family and are named Edward R., Harry E., Arthur and Victor. Mr. Patterson is a charter member of his Post, and is a Republican.



WILLIAM HUGH McFARLAND, Madison, Wis., member of C. C. Washburn Post No. 11, was born May 4, 1844 in Liverpool, England, being the only son of John and Catherine (McEwen) McFarland. The father was born April 3, 1814 in the same city as his son and was the son of John McFarland, born July 28, 1782 and a native of the North of Ireland, whither his forefathers had gone to escape the persecutions of the Scottish kirk to encounter disaster as desperate in Ireland, where the Scotch-Irish lived from 1609 to 1709, preserving their nationality and founding a race which has proven one of the best strains in this country. The clan legend of the McFarlands is that the patronymic was originally spelled Pharlán and changed in the early part of the 16th century. Gilchrist, founder of the clan, was a brother of the individual who was made Earl of Lennox, the family estates lying west of Loch Lamond, where 23 hards held sway successively. John McFarland (1st), wife, Elizabeth, was born

June 24, 1787. John McFarland (2d) was a mechanic and came to America in 1811, locating in Milwaukee where he died in February, 1845, and was buried at Nashotah, Wis. The mother died five years later in Liverpool, whither she had returned the summer following her husband's death.

Mr. McFarland accompanied his mother to his native place and returned in 1853 to Milwaukee to reside with his uncle, W. H. McFarland, who took charge of his rearing. He attended the public school in Milwaukee, and the first important move of his life was his enlistment at Milwaukee, May 10, 1861, in the Milwaukee Zouaves, an organization which, although it was composed of boys, was the admiration and pride of Milwaukee for thoroughness of drill and military discipline. The first service of the command was in the bank riots of June, 1861 and, July 13th, they were mustered into the 5th Wisconsin Infantry as Company B, at Camp Randall, Madison. Drill, camp duty and, finally going to the front, proceeding to Washington and to camp at Meridian Hill, and to Chain Bridge to work on fortifications filled the soldier's record of Mr. McFarland until the spring of 1862. He accompanied the general movement of the army and camped at Fairfax C. H., having had nothing like experience of war save the affair at Lewinsville, Sept. 11, 1861. The regiment went next on the Peninsular campaign with McClellan, moved to Hampton and camped at Newport News. Mr. McFarland was in the siege of Yorktown, skirmishing on the march there, and he was occupied in military duty until the evacuation. He was in hot action at Williamsburg, where the conduct of the men elicited the only words of praise McClellan ever spoke to a command. On to the swamps of the Chickahominy was the next watchword preliminary to the battles of

Golden's Farm, White Oak Swamp and service connected with the "Forward to Richmond" movement, only to win a sight of the spires of the rebel capital and afterwards to march, after Malvern Hill, to Harrison's Landing, operations which outline one of the most fearful experiences of the war. Mr. McFarland fought at Crampton's Gap and was in the subsequent movements, lying under fire all day at Antietam, and in the march when general orders were issued for the movement of the army he was taken sick, fell unconscious by the roadside and was taken to Frederick City, Md.; he was removed later to Camden street hospital in Baltimore, and in the spring joined his regiment at Belle Plain in time for assignment to the "Light Division" for service on the Rappahannock. He was a participant in the charge on Marye's Heights and heard Colonel Allen's charge to his men, which in itself was a death warrant if not successful. A minie ball knocked him down and another struck him in the side, but he did not fall out and was one of 18 men out of 42 in his company which went on with the command to Chancellorsville. He was in the action at Salem Church and Bank's Ford, where, about seven o'clock in the evening, he received a shot in the thigh, May 4, 1863, (his 19th birthday.) He lay all night on the field within hearing of the rebel pickets and was visited in the morning by a rebel surgeon who gave him some morphine, and soon after had him conveyed on a stretcher to a barn which was filled with wounded, as well as the "lean-to" in connection. He lay all night with the rain dripping on him from the eaves and was placed in the morning in a corn-crib which afforded some protection. On the 7th of May his leg was amputated by two rebel surgeons and on the 12th the wounded were paroled and sent across

the Rappahannock River to be driven in ambulances over a rough corduroy road to Belle Plain Landing. The jolting opened his wound afresh, the stitches separating and exposing the stump of bone, which rendered a second amputation necessary and he remained in field hospital there until June 14th, when he was placed on a transport and taken to Armory Square hospital, Washington. He received a furlough in September, returned to Wisconsin and in the late fall was transferred to Camp Randall hospital, to Harvey hospital in December and in February, 1864, he was again sent to Armory Square hospital and soon after went to St. Elizabeth hospital, Washington, to be discharged March 22, 1864.

He went from the hospital to New York and there and in Newark, New Jersey, he passed the time until his return to Wisconsin in 1867. He was variously engaged until January, 1886, when he was appointed by Governor Rusk in the office of the Adjutant-General and in 1888 was transferred to the Farmers' Institute Department, his present incumbency. (1890.) He was made a staff attache of Governor Rusk at the G. A. R. Encampment of 1887 at St. Louis and in 1888 received the same honor at Columbus. He has, of late years, devoted much time to researches for all items relating to the 5th Wisconsin Infantry.

He was married April 6, 1871, at Cottage Grove, Wis., to Susan E., daughter of Arthur Steward, and their children are William H. Jr., J. Frank, Catherine May, Albert H., Jessie B., Maud S., Jerendiah Rusk and Thomas. The father of Mrs. McFarland (Arthur Steward) was born in Ohio and died in 1864 in Minnesota. Her mother, Polly Mackay, was a native of Scotland. Henry D. Steward enlisted in the 16th Michigan Infantry and lost part of his right hand in action; he resides in San Francisco, Cal. Manassas Steward was a soldier of the

civil war, was captured by the rebels and died in Libby prison. Charles Steward served in a Minnesota regiment and lost part of his left hand. (These were brothers of Mrs. McFarland.) Mr. McFarland's portrait appears on page 636.



COLWERT K. PIER, attorney, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1841, and is a descendant from French Huguenot stock. His parents, Edward and Harriet (Kendall) Pier, came from Vermont to the Territory of Wisconsin in 1836 and built the first house in Fond du Lac county on a farm which is still in the family and against which there has never been a mortgage, judgment, tax or other lien recorded. The children were named Anna, Ruth, Carrie and Colwert, the two latter being twins.

Indians were plenty and schools scarce and at 16 young Pier was sent to Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., whence the Wisconsin students came home to enlist under the call of President Lincoln for troops. April 16th found Colwert Pier a member of the "Badger Boys," which became Company I, 1st Wisconsin Infantry. He makes no claim to being the youngest man in the army or the first to enlist, but he insists on being recorded as one of the first to be sent to the guard house.

The regiment waded the Potomac with Patterson's column to fight Longstreet's men at Falling Waters, July 2d, which drove the enemy and lost one of its best men. (See sketch of George W. Drake.)

On his way home Pier left the regiment to take a sick comrade home to Ithaca, N. Y., and went thence to the Law School at Albany, N. Y., returning in six months to Fond du Lac, and recruited under the call of the Governor for the "Badger State Zouaves": was elected Cap-

tain and subsequently Colonel of the regiment to which the company was assigned. Ten full companies, fully equipped, were tendered through the Governor to the general Government, Lieutenant-Colonel George B. Goodwin being sent to Washington to make the offer. Provost Marshal Frey was of the opinion that the Government had troops enough and the offer was declined. Within 30 days, when the men had nearly all entered other regiments, the Governor received a telegram that the regiment would be accepted. (Let it be noticed that 600,000 troops were called for after General Frey's promulgation of his opinion.)

In March, 1864, Pier was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 38th Wisconsin Infantry, the last three-years regiment from the State, and with the first five companies organized, he joined the command of Grant at White House Landing. There the re-enlisted veterans of the 1st Minnesota were merged with the 38th Battalion, with Lieutenant-Colonel Pier in command. Their first dose of rebel lead was taken at Cold Harbor and in the 9th Army Corps the command participated in the subsequent operations of the Army of the Potomac. During the assaults of June 16-17-18, Colonel Pier was wounded each day, but he did not leave his command and says with pride, "My boys never went into a fight, on a march or fatigue duty that I was not with them." The capture of Petersburg with its radiating railroads meant everything, but 100,000 brave men left the ranks for the rear or their graves before it was taken. The Wisconsin National Guard, located in 10 towns and cities in the State, are as brave and far more efficient than were the volunteers, but 25 times their number were annihilated before Petersburg was taken. The aggregate losses of Donelson, Shiloh, Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Sherman's march to the sea, were less than those of the Army of the Potomac

in driving Lee from Petersburg. Colonel Pier says:—"Before Petersburg we shot days and worked nights; it was dangerous to be safe anywhere, as the opposing lines were almost within stone-throw of each other; the rebels shot to kill and killed by thousands. We returned their compliments and probably threw two pounds of lead and iron to their one. My decimated command used 5,000 rounds of ball cartridges every 24 hours; the graveyard behind the hill hourly increased its membership and if a man left his position or stood upright, he did so at the peril of his life. From June, 1861, to April, 1865, it was continuous hell and the truth cannot be written or painted. Major Roberts of my regiment, (now of Waupaca) put it pat when he exclaimed, "you may call this war, but I call it murder." As good and brave officers and soldiers as ever lived were cashiered or shot because the strain was too great for human endurance. We bucked or built breast-works all the time. Burnside's mine explosion cost the army 4,000 men between sun-up and sun-down. *It is too awful to tell.* The recruits came from the North to fill the vacant ranks and we buried them beside the others. Either the dust was stifling or the mud ankle deep and no one had a choice between the two. General Grant kept "hammering away" with what little was left of the hammer. August 19th we went for the Weldon railroad and walked into a pocket surrounded by rebels. The ablest straggler in the army could not find the rear, for there was none. But we held the road all the same. Sept. 30th, at Poplar Grove Church, the rebels gave us more than ordinary courtesy demanded from host to guest, and when the five companies from Wisconsin joined the 38th Battalion there, they looked like a brigade, and the way they threw up breast-works was a sight to be seen; they were less than 16 feet high in some places. When Grant

sent us in November for the South Side railroad, we had not gone far before we decided we did not want it so much as we thought we did, and some of the boys are there yet. In January, 1865, the first flag of truce we had seen for nearly a year was raised in front of my pickets. Three rebel commissioners crossed the lines to interview President Lincoln at City Point; we thought peace had come; the firing ceased and the boys shook hands, but the flag soon went down, the men jumped for their entrenchments and the firing went on as before." The 109th New York, a regiment of thorough-breds, had lost all its field officers. General Wilcox, Division Commander, detailed Colonel Pier to its command. It was a most delicate affair in all respects. The battle-scarred veterans from New York did not want a youngster from Wisconsin placed over them and the Badger knew it; besides, he preferred to remain with the command with which he had fought and suffered through previous campaigns. He ordered a dress parade in full view of the enemy and under their fire. Quartermaster Hopkins of the 109th says:—"The Adjutant read the Order and, Colonel Pier advancing to his side said to the officers in line, "this Order is as objectionable to me as to you and I will have it revoked as soon as I can; meantime we must remember we are soldiers. You expect me to do my duty as I know you will do yours. Adjutant! dismiss the parade!" Fort Steadman with the 14th New York Heavy Artillery was captured by the rebels under General Gordon the next morning, and the 109th assisted in recapturing the fort with 2,000 of its captors. This ended the discontent and Colonel Pier remained in command until Lee surrendered and the veteran regiment reached Washington on its way home.

April 2, 1865, Colonel Pier's regiment with two others, formed the assaulting column in the

charge on Fort Mahone at break of day and held the works against the desperate efforts of the rebels to retake their broken line of fortifications. The battle raged all day, the rebel assaults growing weaker and less frequent as the intervening space was piled with rebel dead. Under cover of darkness Lee retired and Petersburg had fallen. The command of Colonel Pier followed the fleeing enemy until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox virtually closed the war. Colonel Pier was appointed President of a General Court Martial at Washington and served as such until the 38th was ordered to Wisconsin for muster out.

He again entered into practice of the law but left it temporarily during the financial stringency of 1873-7 and took charge of the Fond du Lac County Savings Institution, as its attorney, the principal managers being stricken with sickness and dying; but the bank survived, while hundreds of similar institutions went down.

Colonel Pier was married in 1866 to Kate Hamilton and to them three daughters have been born—Kate H., Carrie H. and Harriet H., all of whom, including the mother, being graduates from the Law Department of the Wisconsin State University at Madison and engaged with the husband and father in the active practice of the profession. This is probably a unique case in the history of the world.

They are all hard workers and effective speakers and their labors do not seem to interfere with their society obligations in all circles of which they are deservedly popular.

Colonel Pier is an ardent Republican and an active friend of the ex-soldiers and their dependents. He does not seek office but takes the stump at every Presidential campaign and is in demand Memorial Days and at Grand Army gatherings. He was President of the great State Re-union at Milwaukee in 1880 and

Secretary of the National Encampment Council in 1889. He is five feet, nine inches in height, well proportioned, with dark hair and complexion and is inclined to look and act on the brighter side of life.



GEORGE C. NICHOLS, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born Aug. 29, 1843, in LaFayette Co., Wisconsin. His father, Rev. Cyrus Nichols, was born in 1799 at Reading, Mass., and was a representative of the Puritan Presbyterian stock which settled New England. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith and was ordained a minister of that church. He came to Wisconsin as a pioneer preacher and preached the first Presbyterian sermon at Racine, where he was a resident more than a half century. He married Diana C. Hurlburt, who was born in 1805 in Vermont. He died in June, 1883. The mother is still living. The early life of the son was passed on a farm and he obtained such education as was furnished by the common schools of that period. He was one of several children named in order of birth Jane, Sidney, Henry, Mary, George, Samuel and Agnes. Mr. Nichols was engaged in the business of a blacksmith when he decided to enroll in the military service of his country, which he did Aug. 7, 1862, in Company A, 22d Wisconsin Infantry, Colonel Utley. He was mustered September 2d and left the State on the 16th for Cincinnati, expecting immediate service of active character. The command went to Covington, thence to Louisville and Nicholasville, going thence to Danville and from there to Nashville, looking after the movements of Morgan and Bragg. They went to Franklin from Nashville and Mr. Nichols was in the disastrous action at Thompson's Station,

where the colonel and more than 200 of the regiment were taken prisoners. They went via Tullahoma to Richmond, arriving there after two weeks' travel to remain eleven days before exchange. During his incarceration there Mr. Nichols was sick and in hospital, going thence to Annapolis on parole. He remained about three months and while there, Baltimore was threatened, which caused the ordering of the convalescents and paroled prisoners from Annapolis to the defense of the city. Mr. Nichols went thence to Camp Tyler, a post for the stragglers from the Gettysburg field, and joined his regiment in September at Murfreesboro, and he was in camp there until the movement to Atlanta in the spring of 1864. He accompanied Sherman with his regiment and was in the fights at Resaca, Dallas, Golgotha Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Powder Springs and Peach Tree Creek. In the latter engagement his command was on the skirmish line and Company A occupied a ravine where the rebel fire passed over their heads, while their own fire was very effective. He was in the subsequent movements of his regiment prior to and following the fall of Atlanta and went with Sherman to the sea; he was detailed to a foraging squad and continued in that variety of service until Savannah was reached. He went thence to Bentonville, Goldsboro and Raleigh and after the intelligence of Lee's surrender was received went to Richmond and Washington and to the Grand Review. Returning to Milwaukee he was discharged June 12, 1865, his period of enlistment being closed by the termination of the war. Returning to Racine he resumed his business as a blacksmith in which he operated until he entered the employ of the Hurlburt Manufacturing Company, his present relation.

He was married June 3, 1868, to Alfia, daughter of David and Marietta (Lewis) Ewen, and they have one child, George S., born March

25, 1869. Mrs. Nichols has two brothers named Wallace D. and Lyman C. Her father died June 3, 1888, and her mother is still living at Delton, Wis. They were from Essex Co., New Jersey. Mrs. Nichols is a prominent member of the Woman's Relief Corps.



LUDWIG JANKE, Waukesha, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 19, at that place, was born Oct. 11, 1843, in Germany, the native country of his parents, Michael and Christina (Rhode) Janke. He is the descendant of ancestors in both lines who were soldiers in the wars of Germany and belonged to the military force of their native land through the regulations which require every male child to serve a term in the army. The father was an officer in the Prussian service. When the son was three years old, the family removed to America and on landing at the port of New York came at once to Washington Co., Wisconsin, settled on a farm and there reared their family. At 16, the son apprenticed himself to a blacksmith and followed that calling as an occupation until he entered the army. He was then 22 years of age and enrolled March 25, 1865 in Company D, 51st Wisconsin Infantry. The first seven companies were pushed forward to the regimental rendezvous at St. Louis, Mo., as fast as mustered and left that place May 9th for Warrensburg, with the exception of Company B, which was sent to Carondelet. May 18th, Companies C and D went under orders to Kingsville, where they performed heavy camp and other duty, in the way of guarding railroads and contesting territory with bushwhackers, besides almost daily wearisome marching. June 26th they went to Pleasant Hill, where they were consolidated with the 53d Wiscon-

sin Infantry, retaining their original number. Aug. 5, 1865 they were sent to Madison and mustered out.

Mr. Janke resumed his business as a blacksmith and operated at Milwaukee one year, after which he went to Waukesha. He entered into partnership with Peter Lowe in the prosecution of his trade and after seven years engaged in the business of a wine merchant in which he is still occupied. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows and belongs to the Patriarchal Circle. He is also a farmer, owning 150 acres of valuable land less than four miles from the city, on which he is engaged in rearing blooded stock. Mr. Janke is a prosperous and thrifty citizen and is enjoying the success of his efforts in his several callings.

He was married May 22, 1869 to Rosa Kupir and they have two children. They are named Mary Frances and Albert Emil.



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON CLAY LEWIS, Waukesha, Wis., member of Post W. B. Cushing, No. 19, was born April 15, 1840, in the city of Philadelphia and is the son of David P. and Caroline (Schillingsberg) Lewis. His father was born in Middleborough, Mass., and his mother in Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa., of German parents. When the son was 15, he was apprenticed to learn the business of a painter, which he pursued for five years. At the beginning of the war, he resolved to enter the army and did so while the first excitement was still rife and the cry of the President for 75,000 troops still agitating the country. He enrolled May 27, 1861 in Company K, 3d Pennsylvania Reserves, for three years or the war, unless sooner discharged. His rendezvous was in the city until ordered to Easton and thence to Camp

Washington, where news of Bull Run was received. The next destination was to Harrisburg for equipments, whence the command went, via Baltimore, to Washington and Tenallytown into camp. A return to Washington was made where they were sworn into United States service. (They were enlisted in State service). They were assigned to the 1st Corps, 2d Division, under General McClellan, and 2d Brigade under General Meade. The Colonel was H. G. Sickles, and the first smell of rebel powder of Mr. Lewis in set battle, was at Mechanicsville. He fought through all the actions of the Peninsular campaign and made the return to Harrison's Landing. After going to the defense of Washington he was next in the Manassas campaign and fought in the 2d Bull Run, where he claims he did a good quality of foot-racing. He was at Antietam, in the mud with Burnside in December, following which he was included in an order from Washington transferring the command to the regular service and he enlisted for three years in the United States regular army, with assignment to Battery C, U. S. Light Artillery. He went immediately to scenes of activity and was next in battle at South Mountain. He fought next at Gettysburg and after that light went to aid in the draft riot at New York. Seymour, the governor, objected to other than New York soldiers, but the matter was settled by the Government. When Mr. Lewis returned to the front, the battles of the Wilderness were imminent and he was in them and at Spottsylvania C. H. He fought next at Cold Harbor and on the 7th day of June, 1864, he suffered the loss of both hands by a premature discharge of the gun he was serving. He was ramming a 12-pound shot, when, through the mismanagement of the man at the vent the accident occurred. His right arm was torn away for three inches and his left hand was severed at the

wrist. He was sent to hospital at White House Landing, thence to Alexandria and Philadelphia. He went to Stump hospital No. 24, and to South street hospital where he received honorable discharge in the spring of 1865. He remained in Philadelphia until 1876 when he went to the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio. He left there the same year, coming to Milwaukee Nov. 27, 1876 and resided at the Soldiers' Home until he took his discharge in March, 1877, since which date he has lived in the city. June 6, 1877, he was married to Fidelity Newson.



SPENCER D. SMITH, resident at Turner, Du Page Co., Ill., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 27 at Lake Geneva, Wis., was born in Greece, Monroe Co., New York, August 19, 1834. He is descended from ancestral stock of the genuine Yankee stripe, his grandfathers representing the blood which settled New England and which established the Government. His grandfather, Elijah Smith, was born in Connecticut where his forbears for generations had been born.

J. W. and Eliza Ann (Lewis) Smith, parents of Spencer D. Smith, were both born in the State of New York, the father being a blacksmith and removing in 1841 to Albion, Calhoun Co., Mich., where he worked at his trade until 1852, in which year he made another transfer of his interests to Michigan City, Indiana, and he there pursued his business until his removal to Turner, Ill., where he operated in the interests of the C. & N. W. R. R. until he determined to enter the army and he enlisted under the call for troops in the summer of 1862 in the 105th Illinois Infantry which was mustered at Dixon, Ill., Sept. 2, 1862, under Colonel, afterwards General, Daniel Dustin, of

Sycamore, Ill., and the regiment was assigned to the Army of the Cumberland with which it remained throughout the war. The senior Smith served in every one of its campaigns, fighting first at Stone River and in the spring his regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division and 20th Army Corps under Lytle, Sheridan and McCook. Mr. Smith was in the Chattanooga campaign, fought at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge and passed through the actions of the Atlanta campaign. He was in the march to the sea with Sherman and fought at Averysboro, going North to Washington to the Grand Review and being discharged at the Capital of the United States, June 7, 1865. He returned to Turner and, during the administration of Grant, was made postmaster there and discharged the duties of the position until his death, which occurred Sept. 9, 1884, at Fort Atkinson, Wis., where he and his wife were visiting. Their surviving children in 1890 are Spencer, the eldest; Mrs. Frances E., wife of D. C. Stanley of Downer's Grove, Ill., who has four daughters; Mrs. Alice A., wife of William Gokey of Turner, who has a son and two daughters.

Mr. Smith of this sketch is of mixed Holland Dutch, Welsh and Scotch extraction, his ancestors on both sides having descended from those nationalities. His maternal grandfather, Moses Lewis, came of Welsh progenitors in the paternal line.

Until he was 19 years old Mr. Smith was engaged in obtaining his education and remained under parental guidance. In 1853 he became independent, engaging as a farm laborer on the place of William Warner, four miles from Albion, Mich. He also worked in the livery stable of Mark Crane, the sheriff of Calhoun county, some time when he engaged with the Michigan Central company as fireman for a man named Kidder, operating in that capacity

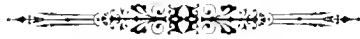
three years. His next remove was to Michigan City, where he engaged on the Albany & Salem railroad and, September 15, 1859, he rose to the dignity of an engineer and was assigned to the charge of an engine called Providence, which he conducted six months and succeeded to the management of the Elliottsville, running the Cincinnati Express for a year and a half. During the commencement of the excitement pertaining to the war he became much interested in the course of events; and after going to Illinois to engage with the Illinois Central, in whose interest he ran engine No. 55, between Urbana and Centralia until 1861, he determined to enlist and enrolled May 16th in the independent organization equipped by Solomon Sturges of Chicago, known to history as "Sturges' Rifles." The company was commanded by Capt. James Steele; 1st Lieutenant, N. E. Sheldon; 2d Lieutenant, — Foster. It was mustered by George B. McClellan and when that officer was assigned to the command of Western Virginia, the company was selected by him as his body guard and accompanied him through all his campaigns until he was relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, when the company was mustered out. Burnside superseded McClellan in November, 1862, and Mr. Smith was relieved at Washington, where he was mustered out Nov. 25, 1862 by General Ruggles. He accompanied "Little Mac" in his campaign in West Virginia, went with him in the reserve to Grafton, Parkersburg, Buchanan and Cheat Mountain and in April, 1862, went with him to Fortress Monroe, to Yorktown and Williamsburg, to the Chickahominy and to Harrison's Landing, witnessing all the operations on the Peninsula. He went to Fredericksburg and Bull Run, was in the chase into Maryland, saw the action at South Mountain in the reserve and fought at Antietam. During his service he performed such

duty as his company was assigned to and received injury but once and that through the mischievousness of a comrade who pricked a mule he had obtained at Malvern Hill and which he was riding, the beast throwing him violently and injuring his arm.

He returned to Turner and applied to the Illinois Central corporation to be reinstated in his position according to terms when he enlisted and obtained a situation. He was in that employ until June, 1863, when he went to Nashville and entered the Government service as an engineer on the railroad from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Atlanta, Decatur and Stevenson, in which he was occupied 10 months. He was exposed to many dangers and had many narrow escapes, that section being infested with loose bands of marauding rebels who amused themselves by firing through his engine cab. He returned to Turner and entered the employ of the C. & N. W. company, running principally between Clinton, Iowa, and Turner, sometimes running from the latter point to Freeport, Ill. In 1879 he took his present run to Lake Geneva and is engineer on the leading passenger train which goes to that place.

Mr. Smith was married Feb. 2, 1861, to Sarah Battles in Chicago. She was born in Westmoreland, N. H., June 6, 1836, and died at Turner, June 4, 1876. They adopted a daughter, Sadie, who was born June 25, 1868, and who is an expert type-writer and short-hand reporter in Chicago. Pearl, only issue of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Smith, was born July 13, 1870. She is her father's housekeeper. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He occupies a responsible position and is one of the most trusted employes of the great railroad corporation in whose interest he operates. He is known as a man who

has never met with a serious accident on the road. In one instance when his engine killed a man at Elgin, Ill., he was fully exonerated from blame. He is highly esteemed and respected for his sterling qualities and his good fellowship has secured for him a multitude of friends. He is popular in Grand Army circles and was Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Commander Fairchild.



WILLIS B. MOFFETT, Waukesha, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post W. B. Cushing, No. 19, was born in Perry, Wyoming Co., New York, where he was brought up to the calling of his father on a farm until he was 19 years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a mason. His parents were Jairus and Sophronia (Bartlett) Moffett, and the date of his birth, June 26, 1831. He also learned the business of a miller and came to Wisconsin in 1851, following the latter trade in Delavan, Walworth county, until he became a soldier in the first year of the civil war. Aug. 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 10th Wisconsin Infantry for three years or the war. Previous to going to the front he spent the time at Camp Holton, engaged in acquiring a knowledge of military duty and set out for Louisville, Ky., November 9th. The regiment went to Shepherdsville and performed railroad guard duty until December 5th, when the "10th" was assigned to Sill's Brigade at Elizabethtown. The command moved to Bacon Creek for the winter, and engaged in military duty until they moved in February to Green River, thence to Bowling Green, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Fayetteville and Huntsville, passing over an immense territory and experiencing wearisome marching. Mr. Moffett was in the

action in which a railroad bridge was destroyed which broke the rebel communications, preventing reinforcements reaching Beauregard. The "10th" was in active duty until the battle of Perryville, the first set battle in which Mr. M. engaged. He was worn out with excessive marching and was taken from the field to hospital No. 6 at Louisville, remaining there six months and receiving discharge for disability, April 8, 1862. He returned home and, after complete recovery, enlisted April 10, 1861, in Company A, 37th Wisconsin Infantry. The regiment was hastened to Washington where troops were greatly needed and made connection with the Army of the Potomac, June 2d. A week later they went to Cold Harbor, for assignment to the 1st Brigade, 3d Division and 9th Army Corps. Mr. Moffett was in the movement of Grant's force across the James and went to the front of Petersburg. He was in the activities of systematic warfare which followed in front of the city and in the terrible fighting of June 17th and 18th. (His captain was mortally wounded.) He was under almost constant fire until the explosion of the mine, July 30th, and was among the first to enter the ruined fort. August 19th he was in a fight on the Weldon railroad and, after heavy desultory duty, participated in the action at Poplar Grove Church. He was present when Fort Steadman was captured and moved with his command in the spring, when Grant commenced the operations which ended in the collapse of the rebellion. He was in the movement of the entire line of Grant's army, April 2d, 1865, after which he was compelled to go to the hospital at City Point, Alexandria, and to Madison, where he was honorably discharged May 20, 1865, as Corporal.

He resumed his business at Delavan, which he followed until disability compelled him to abandon active labor. He has suffered with-

out cessation since the battle of Perryville with varicose veins, and, latterly, with two ulcers caused by the rigors of that march. He removed to Waukesha in 1859. He was married Oct. 23, 1857, to Sarah Jennings, a native of New York, and their children are named Frank D. and Charles J. Moffett. One child, Walter, is deceased. Mr. Moffett is an out-and-out Republican, voting as he shot.



RICHARD H. COSGRIFF, Chippewa Falls, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born Dec. 15, 1844, at Dunkirk, New York, his parents, Daniel and Johanna (Mahoney) Cosgriff, having been natives of County Cork, Ireland. They became residents of the United States in 1844, locating near Dunkirk, N. Y., where the father engaged in farming. In 1851 the family removed to Hudson, Wisconsin, and located on a farm which the father cultivated until his death in 1872; his widow still resides on the homestead. Richard, Daniel, Michael, John, Owen, Thomas and William are the names of the children.

Mr. Cosgriff was an assistant on the farm until he entered the army. He enrolled in Louisa Co., Iowa, and was mustered into U. S. service in December, 1862, at Davenport, Iowa, in Company L, 4th Iowa Cavalry. Leaving Camp McClellan after two weeks stay, the recruits were ordered to join the army in the rear of Vicksburg and in January, 1863, the regiment was assigned to the 16th Army Corps. The command was with Grierson through the campaign and siege until the surrender of Vicksburg, followed Johnston and fought at Jackson, going afterwards to the Meridian expedition. After returning to Vicksburg they went to Memphis for winter quarters. The command

was there when Forrest made his celebrated raid and helped drive the rebel chief back, following him about 10 miles, when they returned to Memphis, remaining there some time. Their next action was at Tupelo, Miss., and Mr. Cosgriff was also in the fight between Tupelo and Pontetoe, in July, 1864, in which the rebels were defeated. The command returned to Memphis, went on board transports to Louisville and moved soon after to Gravelly Springs and performed guard duty through the winter, fighting bushwhackers and guerrillas. In the spring of 1865 the regiment went in Wilson's raid to Selma, fought Forrest, driving his troops back, and went thence to the Chattahoochie River. During this raid the command was on quarter rations. From Selma they went to Montgomery, had a slight skirmish there, the rebels abandoning the town. After a day of rest the entire command went with Wilson to Columbus where the rebels entrenched, following up Forrest.

With a picked detail of 50 men, Mr. Cosgriff was ordered to take a bridge which spanned the Chattahoochie River and which was strongly guarded, saturated with turpentine and strewn with combustibles. It was an old-fashioned, covered bridge and at the end opposite the Union troops the rebels had planted a battery. It was ready for a raking fire in case the attacking party should fight their way through. The assault was made about 10 o'clock at night, and the brave fellows fought their way through without the rebels knowing but they were their own men until they were upon them, when it was too late to use their battery and a hand-to-hand fight followed. Mr. Cosgriff knocked aside with the butt of his gun more than one bayonet aimed at his breast, his command taking the battery and turning it upon the rebels, holding the position until morning, when reinforce-

ments arrived. During that fight he personally captured a battle-flag and brought it safe to his command. Mr. Cosgriff received a personal letter of thanks from President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton and also a medal of honor. Eleven of the force were killed and 15 wounded. Soon after they went to Macon, Ga., and after the surrender, intelligence of Lee's surrender was imparted to General Wilson by Howell Cobb. A few days after news of the assassination of Lincoln was received. The command was detailed for the pursuit of Jeff Davis, but were on the wrong route and went back to Macon, thence to Atlanta, where they were invited to re-enlist for service in Texas, but declined and went to Davenport to be mustered out. Mr. Cosgriff returned home and engaged in the lumber business. Subsequently he went to Chippewa Falls, locating in that city about 1870, and has there continued to conduct his lumber interests.

He was married Feb. 14, 1871, at Wausau, Wis., to Mary A., daughter of Simon and Melinda Goldthrust, and their children are Richard Jr., Mary and Lou. Mr. Cosgriff is a member of the A. O. U. W., and in politics a Democrat.



FREDERICK ALLEN COPELAND, a prominent citizen of La Crosse, Wis., was born July 11, 1845, at Ypsilanti, Michigan, whither his parents, Allen A. and Mary A. (Kittredge) Copeland, removed about 1840 from Lowell, Mass. In both lines of descent he belongs to stock of New England origin. His father was a merchant at Lowell and conducted a similar business at Ypsilanti for ten years, removing thence to Battle Creek, Michigan, and in 1867 to a farm near Pawpaw, Mich. In 1869 he went to Baraboo, Wis., where he remained until 1869, the date of re-

moval to Winona, Minn. In 1872 he went to La Crosse, thence to Weaver, Minn., and, while he had a residence there, he revisited his former home in Massachusetts, and while on that visit died at Mansfield; his wife is living. Six of their 11 children are living, named Edward A., George N., Frederick A., Lucius D., Harriet A., and Willis E. Harriet married A. N. Bachelor of Littleton, N. H., a prominent Democrat and one of the counsel of the Governor (1890).

When he was 16 years old Mr. Copeland enlisted. He enrolled Dec. 3, 1861, at Baraboo, Wis., and was mustered in during the same month with Company F, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry. In the spring the regiment went to the front, leaving the State March 26th, 1862, stopping at St. Louis for partial equipments, and went thence to Kansas. Arriving at Fort Leavenworth, horses were added to their outfit and with Company F in the 2d Battalion, Major B. S. Henning, they went to Fort Scott. That was the border of the frontier and the last defense, the command there engaging in all sorts of frontier service, chiefly scattering guerrillas. Mr. Copeland was introduced to one of the worst features of war at Montevallo, Mo., with the command of Colonel Coffee. He was next in a similar experience in the unequal fight at Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862, where the rebels were whipped by a Union force one-third as great through the prowess of Wisconsin soldiers. The next move of the 3d was to Van Buren, Ark., and thence to Forsythe, Mo., encountering before reaching Van Buren, a force of Texas Rangers whom they scattered while taking their breakfast. Mr. Copeland lost his horse and had to substitute an old mule which he bought for \$10. Thus mounted he started with his command and had the distinction of always bringing up the rear. (He was called Balaam.) At Van Buren they burned several steamers belonging to the rebels, going up the

Arkansas with supplies. They went from Forsythe to Salem, sending impedimenta by way of Springfield. In the spring of 1863 they went to Fort Scott and Companies A, C, D and F remained there until the spring of 1865, guarding the outpost of the frontier and scouting between the Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territories. Soon after arrival at Fort Scott Mr. Copeland was detailed at headquarters of C. W. Blair, Commandant. He veteranized Jan. 1, 1864 and took veteran furlough. In the fall he was relieved of detached duty and made Commissary Sergeant of his company, which he joined at Camp Insley. At the reorganization in the spring of 1865, Company A was made Company K and Mr. Copeland was commissioned Lieutenant to date in April. In June following Companies F and K were ordered to Fort Leavenworth and on arrival there were ordered to Marysville, Kan., and remained there, protecting and escorting emigrant trains. There Mr. Copeland was made Quartermaster of the battalion and in a short time went to Madison, Wis., to be mustered out Oct. 23, 1865.

Four sons of Allen A. Copeland proved their right to their inheritance by fighting in the war of the rebellion. W. H. Copeland, enlisted in June, 1861, in Company A, 6th Wisconsin Infantry and fought with the Iron Brigade until the battle of Antietam, where he received a fatal wound, dying in the afternoon of September 17th and being buried on the field. His name is in the dispatches. Edward A. was with Kit Carson in the 3d New Mexico Cavalry and George N. was with the army of Tennessee.

After his return home Mr. Copeland obtained a position in a dry goods store and passed three years as a clerk at Baraboo. He started for Winona, Minn., stopped in La Crosse and chanced to meet I. H. Moulton, the suc-

cessor of the agent of the St. Paul railroad corporation to whom he applied vainly for a position under him, but a week after arriving in Winona he received a telegram summoning him to La Crosse to the employ of the corporation. His head fell in the autumn of 1870, when the force was reduced, as he was one of the youngest servitors. But Captain Moulton had become interested in him and obtained for him a position with the Southern Minnesota railroad, where he was occupied until the spring of 1871, when he entered the employ of Hart & Morton, dealers in agricultural implements, commission merchants and ticket agents for railroad and steamboat transportation.

In December, 1871, he was appointed bookkeeper of the La Crosse Lumber Company of which Gov. C. C. Washburn was President. In 1875 the Governor purchased the interests of the other stockholders and in 1878, in addition to his duties as bookkeeper and cashier and general factotum of the establishment, Mr. Copeland was put in charge of all the property of Mr. Washburn in pine timber lands and superintended all lumbering operations connected therewith. After the death of Mr. Washburn, in 1882, he received instructions from the executor of the estate to assume full charge of all the late owner's lumbering interests. By the terms of the will the estate was to be settled in five years and, during the interim, the interests under Mr. Copeland's control made a net showing of \$300,000 above appraised valuation. In April, 1887, the executors submitted to Mr. Copeland a proposition to purchase the mill property, which he finally accepted with much reluctance. He continued his management and paid for the property in one year, besides securing a large amount of standing timber. He controls in 1890 about 80,000,000 stumpage. The capacity of his mill is 200,000 feet per day and 30 horses are in use. The circular

band and gang saws are used and the market includes the Southwest.

Mr. Copeland was named in the will of Governor Washburn as one of the trustees of the library founded by him and to the efforts of Mr. Copeland are largely due the completion of the library building, its attractive style of architecture and its arrangement. The establishment is under his care. Early in 1887, Mr. Copeland organized a stock company for the purpose of planting an electric light and he was made President. This secured to the city a very efficient system of lighting, and Mr. Copeland has been instrumental in constructing one of the finest Edison electric light plants in the country. In anticipation of the growth of La Crosse, a plant was placed commensurate with future demands. Mr. Copeland is also President of the Brush Electric Light Co., at La Crosse, and Director in the La Crosse Gaslight Company. On the organization of the Exchange State Bank he was made its President and is a stockholder in the Batavian Bank. He has in every possible manner fostered the public interests of La Crosse, and, with other citizens equally interested, he has aided in securing for La Crosse one of the finest opera houses in Wisconsin.

Mr. Copeland has also made a record in the State military organization known as the National Guards of Wisconsin. He has an executive ability which is exercised in all his relations and in connection with the militia of which the Badger State boasts, he has sustained his repute. In 1878, when the Light Guards of La Crosse were organized, he was made 3d Sergeant and, August 22d, 1879, he was made 2d Lieutenant by unanimous choice and was commissioned by the Governor; June 17, 1881, he was promoted to Captain of the company and June 20, 1881, his connection with the Light Guards ceased

through his appointment on the staff of Governor Rusk with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and he was assigned to duty as Assistant Inspector General. June 3, 1886 he was constituted aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Rusk and, on the expiration of the term of that official in 1889, Mr. Copeland tendered his resignation. During his relations with the Light Guards he performed excellent service in their drill and acquirement of military tactics and made his value a personal consideration to all the organization for faithfulness and integrity in all his connections with them. His increasing business and his multifarious duties in all his business connections made it impossible for him to continue a member of the organization, as much to his own regret as to that of others. The efficiency of his management was proven by the efficiency of the command and his ability as a military officer was demonstrated by his appointment by Governor Rusk on staff duty at Milwaukee during the May riots of 1886. Mr. Copeland is a Mason, belongs to the Republican party and is a member of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Wisconsin.

He was married in October, 1874 at La Crosse to Cora, daughter of Col. Theo. and Marie A. (Thomas) Roboff. Two daughters have been born to the house of Copeland at La Crosse, respectively as follows: Marie Louise, Aug. 7, 1875, and Irene, March 15, 1877.



ELLEN BULLARD AUBERY ("Doc"), Milwaukee, Wis., honorary member of Robert Chivas Post No. 2, was born in April, 1818, in Burlington, Vt. His father, Albert Aubery, was descended from noble French lineage, remotely removed, the name being in the early Norman history, De

Aubery. In 1849 the senior Aubery went to California, accompanied by two sons, and the three died in the new El Dorado. After the removal of her surviving sons to the West, the mother, Almira (Blish) Aubery, started with a daughter to join them and both were lost on the St. Lawrence River with the propeller Buckeye.

"Doc" Aubery was reared in his native State, his educational training being of a character which developed the principles which have governed every step of his career and which sent the young, fresh blood of the New England States to the defense of the Union which was its natural heritage, perhaps more than that of any other section of the country. And when the 2d Vermont Infantry was making up its complement in the earliest period of the struggle, the boy of 14 years sought a situation in which he could accompany the regiment to the front. His enthusiasm was rewarded in June, 1861, and he marched away in the capacity of attendant to Lieutenant, afterwards Captain, H. K. Leach of Company H, in whose service he remained until after the battle of Rull Run, after which he became a newsboy and an attache of the Iron Brigade, of which organization he is one of the most prominent members. He is the sole representative of the fraternity of newsboys, who was taken prisoner during the war.

His capture was the result of his business enterprise. No papers had been received in camp for weeks and he set out for Washington at a time when every route was infested by confederate scouts. He started back Nov. 18, 1862, with 1,000 "Chronicles" piled in front of and behind him on the saddle, entrenched in the stack being some "proof" whisky for an officer. On the 19th he encountered two horsemen in overcoats of "regulation blue." He presented his pass, which was received with a

smile which sent his heart down into his boots as the situation dawned on his senses. His native Yankee shrewdness came into play and he represented to the "corporal" that a small newsboy was of no account to the confederacy and tried the efficacy of his excellent whisky as a substantiating argument. He was compelled to take a first taste to prove its innocency of drugs, when his captors took generous drinks. But his appeal for release was unavailing and, presently, he was approached by a lieutenant who demanded his whisky, but who had the decency to pay for it in confederate notes, amounting to \$12.

He was then taken to the headquarters of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart who treated him considerately and ordered that he be provided for. The next morning he was en route to Libby prison at Richmond with about 50 others. On being taken in charge by the notorious Major Turner that official asked if he had any valuables. The boy told him of the confederate money and also of \$380 which he had saved with the expectation of sending it to his mother from Washington but had been prevented by the closing of the express office. Tears came to his eyes as he thought of his mother's needs, dependent on her boys for support, and as a brightening spot on a career that will blot history's pages through all time, let it be recorded that Turner promised that the money should be safely cared for and returned to him, which promise was faithfully kept, its owner receiving it in the original package.

The prison experiences of "Doc" Aubery differed in no whit from those which are recounted on many pages of this work, and after his return to the Union lines, he found it his first imperative necessity to remove distinctive traces of confederate characteristics. Then he procured a supply of papers and resumed connection with the "Iron Brigade." His welcome

to that organization has never been less. He witnessed the fight at Fredericksburg, but did not try to press his business as he had done at the battle of Gettysburg. For more than a week before that famous fight no papers had been accessible and on the morning of the 1st of July he succeeded in obtaining a supply of New York and Philadelphia journals. He followed the brigade with his wares, and when he thought he had a favorable opportunity, he approached the cemetery gate and offered his papers. They were selling with great rapidity when the rebels opened fire, and it was his impression that the whole confederate army was aiming directly at that gate. He quickly decided that the location was not favorable as a news stand and prepared for retreat, when the soldiers, determined to have the papers, detained him. He suddenly hurled his stock to one side and as the men sprang after them he took immediate steps to place the hill between himself and the rebel batteries. "Doc" states that that was the last time he tried to do business with a line of battle.

He frequently trusted poor fellows whose hungry eyes asked for papers for which they could not pay, and such were always certain to reimburse him on receiving their money. In 1888 a one-armed veteran made a successful search for him to pay a newspaper bill contracted in those old days, over which they had a merry season of reminiscence.

There is no better beloved member of the Grand Army in the country than "Doc" Aubery. (This personality is the responsibility of the historian, and it is inserted in view of the coming time, when it shall be solely the property of the descendants of soldiers and of faithful recorders of the manhood and glory of the rank and file.) He is also a member of the Patriarchal Circle, honorary member of the Iron Brigade and belongs to the Sheridan

Guards, W. N. G. He was the first honorary member of the Iron Brigade and at the reunion of that Body in 1882 his daughter, now Mrs. W. A. Ellis, presented a banner and was adopted as the "Daughter of the Iron Brigade."



WILLIAM CHARLES LAIB, Black River Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 92, was born June 3, 1817, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His father and mother, Charles and Elizabeth (Fuller) Laib, were born respectively in Ohio and Germany, the former of German lineage. The father was a gunsmith and pursued that occupation in Pittsburg until he removed to Madison, Wis., where he was again occupied in that vocation. In 1866 he settled at Black River Falls, where he died June 3, 1885, his wife dying in Madison many years previous. Their children, five in number, were named William C., Henry R., Christina, Mary Ann and Franklin C. The son learned the business of his father, but after leaving home did not follow it as a vocation. Prior to the war he engaged on the river and enlisted at Oshkosh, enrolling March 29, 1864 in Company B, 37th Wisconsin Infantry. April 28th, he left camp Randall at Madison arriving with the regiment May 1st, at Arlington Heights, and, with the 1st Brigade, 3d Division and 9th Corps, started May 29th for Alexandria, to embark there for White House Landing, camped and guarded prisoners until June 10th, when the regiment was assigned to duty as escort for the train of supplies for the field of Cold Harbor, and skirmished on the way. They were in Burnside's command and, June 12th, started for Peter-burg, arriving June 16th. Before they had prepared supper they were ordered to support a charge, and were again preparing

supper in a new position when war sounded and they occupied the works taken by a battery, through the night. The brigade formed in line of battle in a ravine preparatory to charging a line of works extending from the Baxter road almost to Hare's Hill, where Fort Steadman was built. The charge was made and still another before the works were taken, the loss being 138 killed and wounded, 44 men dying on the field and 10 from wounds. They made another furious charge on the morning of the 18th and advanced and retreated through the day. The loss was 103 killed and wounded on that day. Mr. Laib was wounded at that fight in the left leg and a few days later, was sent to the hospital at Alexandria. He deserted the hospital and joined his regiment. June 20th the regiment went again to its former position and remained under fire until July 10th, and seven days later went to the trenches; and after the explosion July 30th, charged through the crater, being driven back. Only 95 men were left of 250 to answer to their names. August 19th they were engaged in building a fort on the Jerusalem Plank Road and the next day went to the Weldon railroad, reaching their brigade near Yellow House where they were soon after in action, losing 10 killed and wounded. On the 21st the regiment engaged in building a line of fortifications across the railroad which were attacked in three different places simultaneously, the 37th moving to support the 19th New York Battery and lost 10 killed and 25 wounded, but drove the rebels. They performed guard and garrison duty on the Weldon railroad until ordered to move to Ream's Station, covered the retreat of the 2d Corps which had been worsted in a fight there, and fell back to their lines. The regiment constructed new works near Blick's Station and moved September 29th to Yellow House and Poplar Grove Church where the

command was in action, losing 25 killed and 75 wounded. October 27th they were in the reconnoissance at Hatcher's Run, losing two men and went into camp on the Pegram farm. November 9th the brigade moved from the extreme left to the extreme right in front of the old mine and they went into winter quarters, although still exposed to the fire of the rebels, which was not in any sense diminished. December 8th they moved down the Jerusalem road to Hawkins' Tavern to support the 2d and 5th Corps on their homeward march after a raid on the Weldon railroad. They remained in the rifle pits of Petersburg until the opening of the spring campaign and, March 25th, were ordered to Fort Steadman, the rebels having broken through the Union lines. But they gained no advantage, as the drill and efficiency of the Union troops prevented their making an advance and two days after, the beginning of the end appeared, when Sheridan commenced his movements. April 1st the regiment went to the picket line and saw the action that was followed next day by the general movement and formed a line inside the bastions of Fort Heli (Sedgwick). At daylight they assaulted Fort Mahone (Fort Damnation) and Petersburg was the confederation that fell into Grant's hands. The three rebel lines of works were broken and when the troops entered Petersburg, Lee was on the wing. (See sketch of Hollon Richardson). The 37th followed the retreating rebel army, guarding railroads, doing picket duty until the surrender, returned and went into camp near Washington, April 26th, taking part in the Grand Review in May. Mr. Laib was discharged at the Delany House, July 27, 1865, and returned to Madison and Oshkosh.

In 1866 he went to Black River Falls and engaged on the river and in digging wells. He was married May 14, 1875, to Adeline, daughter

of Mathew and Maria (Walters) Marvin, and they had several children named Frank, Mary, Christina, Addie, William C. and George; Frank is deceased. Mr. Laib is a Republican in political connection.



GENERAL DAVID ATWOOD, proprietor and chief editor of the "Wisconsin State Journal" at Madison, was born at Bedford, New Hampshire, Dec. 15, 1815. In the paternal line of descent he is of unmixed English origin, his primal ancestor in this country having been John Atwood, who emigrated from England in 1643 and established a family contingency which remained intact at Plymouth, Mass., until 1777, when Isaac Atwood, his descendant in the fourth remove, settled with his household at Bedford, N. H. Nathaniel, son of John 1st, was born in 1652; his son John was born in 1684; Isaac, son of the latter, was born in 1719 and his son Isaac in 1747. The last was the grandfather of David Atwood of this sketch. His father was named David and was born March 24, 1779, being one of nine children born to David and Hannah (Chubbuck) Atwood, his grandmother being the great aunt of Emily Chubbuck, (third wife of the famous Baptist missionary, Adoniram Judson,) whose name became famous through her literary career. David Atwood, Sr., married Mary Bell, a native of Bedford, Sept. 21, 1802. She was born April 12, 1781 and died in October, 1857. David Atwood became a monogenarian, dying in 1869. It is an acknowledged fact that a majority of men who have carved remarkable or useful careers have inherited their best traits from their mothers. Mary Bell represented one of the best strains in the composite nationality of this country. The Scotch who settled in the north of Ireland

in 1619 to escape the persecutions of the Scottish "kirk," found themselves in a dilemma of no less proportions and after enduring the rigors of their situation for exactly 100 years, in 1719 their emigration to America began. John Bell, earliest American ancestor of Mary Bell, removed to Bedford, the nucleus of a settlement of Scotch-Irish, in 1736. His son John, born in Ireland in 1732, was the father of Joseph, born in 1757. He was married to Mary Houston, June 4, 1776, and their daughter Mary was the third issue of their alliance. But David Atwood of this sketch owes much to his paternal line, which came of the same material as that on which the house of Bell was founded; and to the sturdy Presbyterian element of the Old World which was the foundation stone of the New World, he is indebted for his traits of probity, understanding, hardihood and perseverance. (It is not generally understood that the term "Scotch-Irish" has reference to race only in its first part, and the Scotch in Ireland preserved their blood unmixed with that of the people among whom they settled; their persecutions made the race instinct on both sides very strong and it dominated every relation, its influence operating for decades after their removal to this country.)

The New England life which nurtured the character of David Atwood deserves a volume. In this work there are countless instances in which it moulded the characters of men who found out the purpose of their being in the events which made the existence of this country statuesque in the procession of nations. They represent a toil in the fields of agriculture which is unparalleled; they represent labor which began before daylight and ended after it had fled; they represent months of labor and weeks of schooling; they represent life with few characteristics of ease and comfort and all their early traditions tell of privation and

endurance. But they brought to bear on the opportunities of the magnificent West, self-reliance, hardihood, integrity, economy, unselfishness, and a capacity for observation and generalization which has developed the marvelous resources of this world within a world,—the West—to a degree which gives older, idler and more envious peoples an opportunity to wonder in startled amazement over constantly recurring achievements. To this class of workers belongs David Atwood. He can have no more desirable meed of praise, than that he has placed his name among the foremost of those to whom reference has been made, and no more enduring epitaph than that “he served his fellow men.”

He grew up in the same town with Horace Greeley and Zachariah Chandler and, when 16 years old, took leave of his father's roof-tree to make his essay to take his part in the work of the world. In 1832 he became an apprentice in the printing establishment of his elder brother, John, at Hamilton, New York. In five years he had acquired the whole art of printing, as known in that period, and several other things. He was then 21, and after visiting his parents he returned to Hamilton to find his brother's partner dead and an immediate change a necessity. The house had become involved through the printing of a large edition of a work, entitled “The American Common Law,” consisting of eight volumes, and the unraveling of the complication depended on the sale thereof. His relations with the business had included some experience as a traveling salesman; and David Atwood undertook the supplying of a trade which he himself established—selling the volumes to individual lawyers. It is almost safe to say that he was the pioneer traveling salesman, certainly in that avenue. He spent three years in vending his books in what were then re-

garded as distinctively Western States, which were open to traffic of that description. He journeyed 10,000 miles with his own conveyance, experiencing all the vicissitudes incident to such business at that period, when transportation facilities were meager and traveling with money dangerous. But he gained a broad knowledge of men; his business brought him in contact with a class of men who are now hardly known; young, aspiring, hard-working lawyers, who foresaw their opportunities and who were to be found at points eligible to their ambitious projects. Scores of those who welcomed him with satisfaction to both parties, and profit to him, have become famous in the archives of the Nation. His work was completed in the summer of 1839, when he returned to Hamilton. He had a strong desire to locate in Cincinnati, but he had contracted the *bete noir* of a New Englander—the fever and ague—and was persuaded to change his plans.

In September, 1839, he began his connection with the profession of his life as a principal on a newspaper. He had become imbued with the spirit which prevailed in Ohio which urged the claims of General Harrison, with whom he had formed an acquaintance, and his enthusiasm in the conduct of his paper, “The Hamilton Palladium” in which he was associated with his brother, John, although it had been a subject of comment of varied significance, locally, received its just reward in the election of “Old Tippecanoe.” He conducted the mechanical relations of the “Palladium” and assisted in its editorial management until the Clay campaign, in which his brother became an active element outside, leaving David with the entire responsibility of the newspaper on his hands. He had an office boy to assist in “inking” and working the hand-press, and he succeeded in issuing with regularity, not only the regular journal but a weekly campaign sheet

called "The Mill-Boy." In addition to his labors in the printing office, he attended evening meetings and advocated the doctrines of the Whigs. Although he was obliged to record defeat, Mr. Atwood traces to his efforts at that period much of the success he has since reaped as the reward of honest perseverance in a good cause.

Among other relations in which he took an interest was that of the local military. In 1841 he had already become prominent in that respect and was made Adjutant on the staff of Colonel, afterwards Senator, James W. Nye, from Nevada, then commanding the 65th New York Militia. In the following year he was commissioned Major of the regiment, his papers bearing the signature of Governor Seward and Adjutant-General Rufus King, maker and organizer of the "Iron Brigade." (See sketch.) Later, he succeeded Colonel Nye, his commission as chief officer of the 65th New York being signed by Governor Bouck, father of the famous "Gabe" of Oshkosh, Wis., His connection with the regiment was wholesome and profitable to its members, and he applied himself to its benefit with the same energy and perseverance as to other matters and "General Training" became something beside riotous semblance of military tactics.

His health became seriously impaired and under the advice of his physician he started to find a new field of effort. In February, 1845, with a young friend, he started for Illinois in a wagon and, together, they purchased 550 acres in Stephenson county, where David Atwood recovered his health in the prosecution of his farm labors. He had preserved large anticipations of the possibilities of the great Sucker State through which he had traveled eight years before, all of which he has lived to see fulfilled. In the spring of that year he went to Ohio and was chief drover of a flock of 1,700

sheep for a distance of 450 miles to his farm, walking the entire distance. But the investment was disastrous, as was the whole farming enterprise, and in two years he had lost his substance, but regained permanent health. His mind reverted to his trade and he turned his attention to Wisconsin as a possible field wherem to renew his connection with the "guild." Madison had about 600 inhabitants when he arrived there, Oct. 15, 1847. "Something to do" was his uppermost thought and he set forth at once on that quest. He found his way to the office of the *Madison Express*, published by W. W. Wyman, whose sons have become distinguished, and received an offer of six dollars a week and his board, to become the factotum of the establishment—editor, business manager, reporter, compositor, foreman, et cetera, et cetera, as occasion demanded. He closed with the offer, although dismayed by what was expected of him, but he fulfilled his contract, attending every session of the Convention which was engaged that winter in constructing the Constitution of the State, and his reports were such as to justify the sagacity of Mr. Wyman in securing his services. All the editorial work was performed by him. In October, 1848, associated with a son-in-law of Mr. Wyman, he became by purchase a proprietor of the paper, whose style was changed to the *Wisconsin Express*, its character becoming more general. But several influences operated to oppose the progress of the new enterprise. The State Government was Democratic and two journals of that persuasion at Madison flourished from obvious causes. Only the economy and good management of Mr. Atwood prevented a collapse. And, also, in 1850 the *Statesman* was placed in competition with the paper which had stood loyally to Whig principles; and in June, 1852, a consolidation was effected, but the scheme was a failure, and when final dis-

aster came, Mr. Atwood resuscitated his connection with journalism and issued the Wisconsin State *Journal*, the first number of the daily bearing the date of Sept. 28, 1852. In the fall of 1851, when the Whigs elected Governor Farwell, that official recognized the efforts of Mr. Atwood, by an appointment as Quartermaster General of Wisconsin. On the organization of the Republican party, the paper adopted its tenets, which it has since represented singly at the capital of Wisconsin. Horace Rublee, now editor-in-chief of the *Sentinel* at Milwaukee, became associated in the management of the *Journal* in 1853, the relation existing until 1869; Major J. O. Culver succeeded him and was connected with the *Journal* until Jan. 1, 1877, since which date Mr. Atwood has conducted it alone. The varied service Mr. Atwood has rendered his generation is evidenced by the numerous responsible positions he has filled. In the spring of 1854 he became prominent as an agitator of the formation of a new political party, and he was one whose activity set in motion the machinery which resulted in the organization of the Republican party, and was a member of the committee that prepared the first Republican platform. He served as Clerk of the Lower House of the Assembly in 1855; and in 1856 was engaged in the substantiation of the claims of Governor Bashford to his seat. In 1858 he was made Major-General of the 5th Division of the State Militia by Governor Randall. In 1861 he was a member of the Assembly of Wisconsin and in the first year of the war he occupied positions wherein he performed effective service in raising and equipping soldiers from Wisconsin. In July, 1862, he received a commission from President Lincoln as U. S. Internal Revenue Assessor for the 2d Congressional District. In this office his duties were of the most arduous character, the regulation of the new

state of affairs requiring to be made smooth to the understanding of the taxpayers in order to proceed harmoniously. When President Johnson assumed the reins of government, Mr. Atwood staunchly sustained his views of un-mixed Republicanism and, as a result, was the first Wisconsin official suspended by Mr. Johnson for "offensive partisanship." But his course was admired and lauded by his party without stint. He served as Mayor of Madison in 1868-9 and in the latter year received a flattering vote in the Republican Convention for the nomination as a candidate for Governor of Wisconsin. In January, 1870, Mr. B. F. Hopkins, Representative in Congress from the 2d District, died and Mr. Atwood was made his successor. His abilities were soon recognized in a body where workingmen were at a premium, and he served his constituency in a manner in every way creditable to them and himself. He performed effective service in behalf of Wisconsin and secured advantages which have been of lasting benefit to the State. He urged the creation of the Centennial Commission and was appointed by Grant, Commissioner from Wisconsin. March 1, 1872, on the convening of the Commission in Philadelphia, he was made chairman temporarily and served until the election of President Hawley and was active throughout in important positions where his executive abilities were required.

Mr. Atwood has officiated in many public positions of trust in his locality. He has been a magistrate, a trustee, was treasurer of the State Agricultural Society thirteen years, officiated sixteen years as trustee of the State Insane Hospital, has been member and President of the City Board of Education, served 30 years in various capacities in the (Madison) Mutual Insurance Company, is President of the Madison Gaslight and Coke Company, has been director and president of several railroad en-

terprises and has been curator of the State Historical Society since its inception in 1849. He probably stands alone, in having been commissioned a Notary Public by every Governor of the State of Wisconsin. He was for eight years Wisconsin member of the Republican National Committee, and has been present at every convention since the first nomination of Lincoln. In 1876 he was a member of the convention.

Aug. 23, 1849, he was married to Mary, daughter of Connor and Susan (Shriver) Sweeney of Potosi, Wis. Their first born son, Charles David, died in 1878 aged 28 years. He had been vice-consul at Liverpool four years under Lucius Fairchild, and was afterwards associate editor of the "State Journal." In 1871, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. A. J. Ward, whose sketch appears on another page. In 1875, David Atwood, his only child, was born.

Mr. Atwood of this sketch has three surviving children—Harrie E., Mary L., of Madison, and Elizabeth G., wife of Edward P. Vilas, member of the law firm of Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottom & Vilas, of Milwaukee.

Connor Sweeney was born in New York City, March 4, 1792; Susan, his wife, was reared within four miles of the field of Gettysburg in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Atwood was born May 3, 1819, in Franklin Co., Pa., and is of Dutch and Irish extraction.

Before this imperfect account of a man whom succeeding generations will estimate justly from a statement of what he has done and his motive in effort, is in print, he will be 71 years old. In his apparent firm health, seemingly unbroken constitution and extraordinary vigor is manifest the advantages of a well-regulated life, made such by intelligence and judgment. Comment is hardly required by even the minutest biographer, when such an array of

usefulness is portrayed. When a British officer, maimed and aged, was accused of treason and arraigned before the tribunal whose existence he had helped to make possible, was called on for his defense, he raised his armless coatsleeve and said sternly, "I fought at Waterloo." What he has done stands ever a witness of the life and character of General Atwood. If the true account of his social experiences could be written they would form a remarkable record. He has been associated with most of the prominent men in the history of Wisconsin and of the Nation. His capacity for making friends is equal to his perseverance in the avenues of business and he has a reputation for hospitality and as a conversationalist such as might be looked for in one with his temperament and having had his experiences. "Never recreant to convictions of duty" will always be his memorial in the thoughts of those who remember him after his name shall have become but a memory.

It is believed that the above inadequate account of one who, since it was written, has suddenly entered into the rest of the just and upright, is the last prepared of him and it is thoroughly reliable as he revised and corrected it with his own hand, only a few days before he passed away.

General Atwood was stricken with sudden illness, Dec. 11, 1889, and after a few hours the name he had made so honorable and which will be treasured as sacred in Madison while his generation lasts, became only a memory. But such a memory as Wisconsin will bear on her muster-roll of sons who lived only to her renown and credit.



JOSEPH McCLELLAN BELL, charter member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Wisconsin Commandery, member of E. B. Wolcott G. A. R. Post No. 1, at Milwaukee, Wis., was born at West Chester, Pa., Nov. 21, 1836. He is the son of Thomas Sloan Bell, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania and Keziah Ann, daughter of Judge William Campbell of the 3d Judicial District of Pennsylvania, (including Chester and Delaware counties). The ancestors in the paternal line left Scotland in the time of James 1st, in 1619, to escape the persecutions of the Scottish "kirk", only to encounter troubles of a worse nature in their refuge in the North of Ireland, which, however, insured the purity of the race known to posterity as the Scotch-Irish and sent to this country one of its best strains of race and character, as is exemplified in many directions, the families, more than those of any other nationality which have come to these shores, transmitting to descendants their sturdy strength, intelligence, hard common sense and integrity and also, more than any other do they preserve the family patronymic through successive generations. The "Bells" and "Sloans" sent representatives to the South of Ireland and many became barristers and solicitors in Dublin. Judge Bell's father and mother came to Philadelphia in the latter part of the 18th century, where Thomas S. was born; another son, William, became an officer in the United States navy; Mary was the only daughter.

Thomas S. Bell was fitted for his profession in the law office of Judge, afterwards Governor, Porter of Philadelphia and practiced in Chester county, subsequently succeeding his father-in-law, Judge Hemphill, as presiding Judge of the 3d Judicial District, prior to his accession to the position of Chief Justice. He served many years, and when the office was made

elective he resigned and died in Philadelphia, in 1861. His wife was granddaughter of Col. Joseph McClellan, commissioned by the Government to the command of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserves in the Continental Army, to serve under General Anthony Wayne, who wrote on the reverse of his papers when they were returned to the "Office of War & Ordnance" expressions of commendation as to the services of Colonel McClellan and regret for his resignation, adding a recommendation that his resignation be accepted. About 1856 these papers were discovered in the archives of the War Department and are now in possession of the family, together with the sword and epaulettes presented to him by General Washington after the battle of Brandywine. The children of Judge Bell are Caroline Darlington, wife of Dr. William Goodell of Philadelphia; William Hemphill, a West Point graduate and an officer in the U. S. regular army; Joseph McClellan, of this sketch; Thomas Sloan, a lawyer and Lieutenant Colonel of the 51st Pennsylvania Infantry; he served under Burnside and was killed at Antietam after taking and crossing the stone bridge on the left of the line of battle (Burnside's Bridge); Annie Rosalie, wife of Clifford Hemphill of West Chester.

Colonel Bell was educated at the New London and West Chester academies and afterwards read law with John Hickman of West Chester, pursuing his studies from 1855 to May, 1857, when he was "warranted" by the War Office and attached to an expedition under General E. F. Beale, for the survey of the 35th parallel route to the Pacific. In July, the first assistant of the expedition resigned and Colonel Bell was promoted to the vacancy. During 1857, 1858 and a part of 1859, he pursued this work, and took service in the Subsistence Department of New Mexico, with headquarters at Albuquerque, and later at Fort Union. In the

latter part of 1861, the force under General Canby, which had been aroused by the conditions of war, became informed of the intended invasion of General Sibley at the head of the Texan troops and steps were taken to prepare to meet him, the regular force being small and scattered and practically without officers, many vacancies existing; it became imperative that these be filled and General Canby was authorized by the War Department to make the appointments. Additional troops were required and must be supplied by volunteers. Colonel Bell was then stationed at Fort Union and was ordered by his Chief to report at Santa Fe where he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 2d New Mexico Infantry, to render him eligible to appointment, and he was made Captain of Company I, 3d U. S. Cavalry, which, with Company G, 2d Dragoons, was formed into a light battery commanded by Captain J. P. Hatch (General) and afterwards in command of Captain Alex. McRae. Colonel Bell passed through the New Mexico campaign and after the battle of Val Verde in which all other officers were killed and himself thrice wounded, he was in command to the close of the campaign, which resulted in the expulsion of the invaders with decimated and broken ranks. Colonel Bell was sent to Washington under special instructions of General Canby and, a few days after his report to the Secretary of War, he was promoted to Captain Assistant Adjutant General to report to General B. S. Roberts, U. S. A., Chief of Cavalry, Army of Virginia, organizing for movements on the Rapidan. He was a participant in all the movements of the forces under Pope until the command went north into Maryland, when Colonel Bell was assigned to duty at headquarters at Harper's Ferry, going thence into West Virginia to clear the rebels out of the country south of Clarksburg towards the Kanawha River. He was ordered

to the Northwest to inspect and push troops to the front and was appointed by General Pope, Inspector General and Chief of Ordnance. At this time General Thomas applied for the assignment of Colonel Bell to his staff as A. A. General, which on being referred to the Commander of the Department of the Northwest, was returned to the War Department with the statement that he was necessary to the exigencies of his present position and a request added that the assignment be not made.

Later, he was ordered to Milwaukee, whither General Pope transferred his headquarters and in addition to his other duties, Colonel Bell acted as A. A. General of his staff until Pope was ordered to the command of the Military Division, with headquarters at St. Louis and Colonel Bell was assigned to duty there as Adjutant-General and was promoted to Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. In the spring of 1866 he made a tour of inspection through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico, forwarding his resignation on his return, which was accepted by the War Department in December. On the reorganization of the Regular Army, Colonel Bell was offered a commission and afterwards a second commission, but declined both.

He was married at Milwaukee to Harriet, daughter of Josiah E. and Harriet (Johnson) McClure. Mrs. Bell belongs to a family of Scotch descent, whose first representatives came to America in the 18th century, purchased and occupied lands in Massachusetts and founded a numerous line of descendants. Josiah E. went to Chicago in 1835 and was early identified with the development of the Garden City, whence he removed to Milwaukee in 1840, where his family have since lived. Harriet, his wife, is the only daughter of Col. Seth Johnson of the 2d United States Infantry, an officer of 1812, who served afterwards at various joint




Charles J. Alden.

on the lake frontier until he was made Commandant at Fort Dearborn (Chicago). About 1810 he resigned his commission and passed the remainder of his life at Racine, Wis. Nine welcome and beloved children have been added to the Bell household, named in order of birth, Harriet, Joseph McClellan, Jr., Caroline D., (deceased), William H., Thomas S., Mary, Martha, Catherine and Alexander McClure. Colonel Bell has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

There is, on these pages, no more thorough representative of American institutions than Colonel Bell, whose modest story told in simple terms, is wholly inadequate in view of all that might have been justly said. Born of the best stock in our composite Nationality, bred in gentle and refined methods, early imbued with the true principles of patriotism and also with a sense of his country's right to the best strength and service he could give her, he responded to every call made upon him and performed his duty in a manner consonant with his birth, training and conscience. In his private career, he has regulated his life in accordance with the principles of his forefathers and sustains his record as a soldier in the service of his country in her most pressing need.



 CHARLES J. ALDEN, of La Crosse, Wis., is a member of Wilson Colwell Post No. 38, G. A. R. He was born in Monroeton, Bradford Co., Pa., July 5, 1844. He represents most of the romance that came to this country in the first trip of the Mayflower, his earliest ancestor, John Alden, landing on Plymouth Rock, Dec. 20, 1620. The latter acted as advocate for a friend in his suit for the favor of Priscilla Mellen, who asked him why he did not speak for himself, the in-

cident forming the theme of Longfellow's poem, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," and the critical moment "Why don't you ask for yourself, John?" giving Rogers one of his happiest inspirations for a charming group of statuary.

The parents of Mr. Alden, Sylvester W. and Frances (Wilcox) Alden, were born respectively in Bradford county, March 19, 1810 and July 31, 1815. The former was the son of Timothy Alden, himself the son of Israel Alden. From the founder of the family, who was assistant and secretary to Governor Bradford, the branches are many and widely diffused and the value of a thread of a romance to preserve interest in genealogy is proven by the fact, that it is probably possible to trace the family descent through all its avenues. Sylvester Alden removed with his family to Wisconsin and became heavily interested in lumbering in the vicinity of Green Bay, where he died July 13, 1881, the demise of his wife having occurred Aug. 29, 1847, at Monroeton. They had two sons. De Alanson T. was an enlisted man in Company H, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, (enrolled the same day with his brother), lost his health and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 20, 1863, and died June 2, 1864, after discharge, from the results of disease acquired in the service.

The senior Alden came alone to Wisconsin in 1856 and located at Menekaunee, where he commenced his lumbering operations. His son remained East with his relatives three years and joined his father in 1859, and until 1862 he was occupied at home and in obtaining his education. He was determined to enlist as a soldier and did so Aug. 15, 1862, in Company H, 21st Wisconsin Infantry, with his brother, enrolling at Fond du Lac and being mustered at Oshkosh. September 5th he left the State, going to Cincinnati, crossing into Kentucky and joining in the pursuit of Bragg, who had

been annoying the people of that section. October 8th the Union soldiers had the satisfaction of repaying his attentions in a decisive and summary manner in which Mr. Alden was a participant, receiving his first initiation in set battle at Perryville. After commencing the engagement, the regiment suffered doubly from being advanced beyond the main line and the loss was correspondingly greater. (The Colonel was wounded and Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart, whose sketch is on another page, took command of the regiment after Perryville). Mr. Alden was in all the exposures and severities encountered by the command for some weeks and went to camp at Mitchellville and went after great suffering from similar causes to those mentioned, in December to Nashville. With many others, he was ill prior to leaving Mitchellville, one of the causes being his inhalation of dust on the marches. He went with the regiment to Stone River, although he was so ill that the officers proposed to send him to hospital, but he felt that death was certain if he went there and his brother assured the officers that he would care for him personally. He was in the action at Murfreesboro in connection with the 3d Brigade, 1st Division and 14th Corps. When the regiment prepared to participate in the movements southward, an order was issued for the examination of the men and Mr. Alden and his brother were both rejected. Through intercession with Colonel Hobart he was permitted to accompany the command towards Tullahoma but he failed on the march and was sent back to Murfreesboro and to hospital. He improved somewhat in health and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps at Jeffersonville, Ind. He was sent thence to Indianapolis and detailed for duty at General Carrington's headquarters, remaining until the removal of his chief, when he was transferred to the headquarters of General A. P. Hovey

and served in that connection until the close of the war. He was mustered out June 30, 1865.


Mr. Alden joined his father at Green Bay and was interested in the business of a lumberman until 1870, when he located at Tomah, Monroe county, and engaged in the sale of dry goods and in the relations of general merchandising. He had, also, a branch establishment at Oakdale. In 1876 he became interested in agriculture and conducted a farm three years.

In 1878 he commenced operations as a pension claim agent, for which his tastes and capacity fitted him and of which he has made an eminent success through his well-known character for integrity and perceptions of justice and right, receiving his first initiation into his business through obtaining recognition of his own claims on the Government. He opened his office in 1882 at Tomah, and in 1886 his business demanded a different location and he removed to Sparta. In the spring of 1889 he fitted his rooms at La Crosse, where he is engaged in one of the most popular and extensive business relations of the kind in Wisconsin, his upright character and his success obtaining for him just recognition in all the relations of his duty to his patrons. In his business he ranks among the foremost in the country. During the first eight months of 1889 he secured 284 claims of which 162 were original and 105 increases.

He was married at New Lisbon, Wis., Sept. 10, 1872, to Antoinette, daughter of Joseph and Doreas Davidson and their children are Frances May, Sylvester W., Leola and Charles J., Jr. In political connection Mr. Alden is a Republican; he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment of the Odd Fellows.

Mr. Alden's portrait appears on page 662.



ARL GUSTAF DREUTZER, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 1, was born Feb. 21, 1845, in Gottenburg, Sweden, where his parents, Carl Ferdinand and Annette (Oeberg) Dreutzer, and their ancestors had lived for generations. He is a representative of the seafaring class of his native country, his father, grandfather and uncle having been in the Swedish navy and merchant marine, and with the proclivity of sons to follow the steps they respect and honor, he was reared to the same calling, on which he entered after obtaining an education in the Swedish schools, learning the rudiments in his own and some foreign languages in the most thorough manner. When he was 13 years old, and on March 24, 1858, he went to sea and sailed as a cabin boy and steward on several voyages, going to Southern Africa, Capetown and Port Elizabeth, also to St. Helena and Brazil.

In the summer of 1860 he came to America and, having determined to "quit the sea," he entered the printing office of the Waupaca (Wisconsin) *Spirit* and was first instructed in the "black art" by the Redfield Bros., publishers and editors. It goes without saying that he was of too active temperament and too much interested in the well-being of the country he had adopted and from which he hoped much, to remain inert and let others struggle when his own interests hung in the balance, and he determined to offer himself as a soldier, which he did Feb. 11, 1862, in Company G, 14th Wisconsin, enlisting at Fond du Lac as a private and going thence from rendezvous March 8th, to proceed from St. Louis to the field of Shiloh, where the battle was in progress and where he found himself exposed to all that hot warfare could present. He was only a boy, alone in a strange land and facing a determined force of men, who were fighting

with desperation, and he aided his command in winning its first meed of glory at Pittsburg Landing. He was in the subsequent movements of his regiment, performing provost duty, reconnoitering and making expeditions to various points, going in September to the Iuka campaign, preparatory to the last fight at Corinth, which closed the military career of "Corporal" Dreutzer. October 3d, soon after the battle opened, he was in the skirmish line and received a wound which disabled him and for which he received honorable discharge the 26th day of November, 1862.

In March, 1863, he located at Milwaukee, obtaining a situation in the office of the *Sentinel*, then owned by Germain and Brightman. He desired to fit for the business of a job printer which he had begun at Waupaca and he secured a place with Starr & Son first as compositor, then as press feeder and advanced in his profession until he became foreman of the office. In 1869 he became part owner by purchase of an interest in the Riverside Printing Company and has been inside manager of that establishment since. Its business has extended until it is one of the most prominent and popular printing houses in the Northwest, with relations extending in widely diffused directions.

Mr. Dreutzer was married Oct. 21, 1869, to Alice Harriet Whitridge, of Springfield, Ohio, at St. Peter, Minn. Three daughters, Annette, Corilla Charlotte and Ruth have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dreutzer. Their home is at Wauwatosa, a suburb of Milwaukee, where he "enjoys life as well as a deaf man can." His character is such as makes the world pleasanter and better; his fun and good spirits never falter; he has enough of the goods with which the world repays industry and well-directed effort, to relieve him from apprehension of possible disaster in advanced life, and perplexi-

ties and difficulties are not permitted to poison the modicum of comfort a man may take who has "plowed the briny deep," can "splice the main brace" and swear in seven different languages.

In May, 1890, he returned for the first time to his native country. He passed a few weeks there among the familiar scenes of his youth, renewed old ties, and met the heartiest friendship and hospitality ever extended to any human being, and rejoiced to find that the tongue his mother taught him came back to him after a disuse of nearly thirty years, with such power that in three weeks he suddenly became conscious that his thoughts began to frame themselves in Swedish, for, on meeting an American lady, he discovered that he must take thought how to address her properly in her own language.

There is no more popular citizen of Milwaukee than "Gus" Drentzer, and if a man needs a friend whose honor can be relied on, such is to be found in him of whom this incomplete record is made. He is tender-hearted as a woman; he is fearlessly conscientious; his life is stainless and to the generations who will remember him in the future that must come to all, his name will be a synonym for all that is noblest and best in human character.



ANEN DANIELSON, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born in Norway, April 27, 1849. He grew to youth in sight of the sea with which he fell in love and, when he was 11 years old, he engaged in service on the merchant vessels plying on the Baltic sea and went also to the Mediterranean and visited all the English ports. In the fall of 1860 he suffered shipwreck on the coast of Norway and reshipped on the Genoa,

which was in the coast service and went to Cardiff, Wales, where he left the ship to engage on an English barque bound for the United States. He engaged in the coast service and made two trips to the West Indies and transferred his allegiance to the United States at Boston, shipping on the Donelson, May 24, 1861, and going from Boston to Norfolk, and thence to Port Royal on blockade duty, going thence to connect with the Gulf Squadron and was in the fight at Fort Fisher, the Donelson afterwards lying there as a guard-ship until ordered to Pensacola, where Mr. Danielson was transferred to the Buckthorn, a tugboat of the fleet commanded by Commodore Armstrong. He was assigned to the quartermaster's department and was in the service at Pensacola and Mobile Bay and the intervening waters until he was taken ill, when he was sent to the hospital at Pensacola. He remained on the Buckthorn after his recovery until 1867, when he was transferred to the Paul Jones, homeward bound, and was mustered out May 23d of that year in New York. One of the incidents of interest in his career while on the Donelson was the chase after a blockade runner which was continued into mid-ocean without avail. On the return there was a heavy storm which necessitated the overthrow of the armament of the boat with her starboard anchor. She ran into Beaufort without loss of a man, but Captain Pickett was subjected to a court martial for the loss of the guns and anchor. He was fully exonerated and received promotion for bravery.

After leaving the United States service Mr. Danielson shipped on a vessel bound for Africa and had some exciting experiences. He returned to Boston, where he shipped for a cruise to the East Indies and was gone 11 months, returning to Boston, went to England and returned to New York. He next shipped, after

three months, on a vessel on which he went to the port of Hong Kong, China, the voyage consuming 15 months, and he returned to the New World via San Francisco and the Cape of Good Hope. He started on another trip, intending to go to the Spanish mines, up the Angostura River but returned to New York and came West and entered the lake service in which he remained two years. He then engaged three years as a carpenter in Chicago, going thence to Michigan City, Indiana, where he remained about nine years. He went to Racine and has since been in the employ of the J. I. Case T. M. Co.

He was married in Chicago in the fall of 1872 to Gunelda Sorenson and their surviving children are Severn, Charles and Gilbert. Mr. Danielson is a member of the Order of Foresters.



DAVID C. DAVIS, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born April 3, 1847, in Burlington, Iowa. Both parents, Jonathan and Eliza (Sims) Davis, were of Welsh lineage, the former having been born in Massachusetts, Oct. 17, 1800, and the latter in Battle Creek, Ohio, the daughter of a resident of Virginia. The senior Davis was a farmer and millwright and they reared several children, named Margaret, Joseph, David, Reuben, Harriet and John. In 1828 a removal to Iowa was effected and thence to Burlington, where the family residence was maintained until 1870, when the father went to California. His wife had died in Wapello, Iowa, in 1852, of cholera. He enlisted in Burlington, Iowa, in 1861, in Company K, 1st Missouri Topographical Engineers, and served chiefly in the Department of the West until discharged in 1862 for disability, having fallen from a trestle, dislocating his shoulder and fracturing his collar bone. He is a resident of

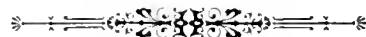
Portland, Oregon, and became a nonogenarian Oct. 17, 1890. (Current year).

Until the date of the war, Mr. Davis was a member of his father's family and from the firing on Sumter he passed two years in endeavors to find a place where he could enlist. At 14, in 1861, he enrolled in Fletcher's Battery (Iowa), but was rejected as soon as he stated his age. In June of the same year he endeavored to enlist in the 9th Illinois Infantry at Monmouth, Illinois, but was again unsuccessful, being rejected as soon as muster was called, as the law stated the duty of the recruiting officers. He expected the fate and followed the command to Cairo to meet rejection. July 12, 1863, he made another effort which was successful, he having attained to the age of 16 years, three months previous. He enrolled in Company A, 7th Iowa Cavalry, Captain E. B. Murphy. The regiment was sent on frontier service to Kansas, to Fort Kearney to suppress the Indians in Nebraska. The winter of 1863-4 was passed there and in the spring the battery returned to Brownville in the same State, where they operated as cavalry in the civil war, which was a service not demanded in other wars, and included scouting and skirmishing, fighting guerrillas and bushwhackers, foraging and guarding special points, the command sometimes spending days in the saddle. After four months the cavalry went to Dakota City, Nebraska, and were placed on garrison duty, guarding mail routes and settlers. After three months they went to Fort Kearney, again on forced march, making 310 miles in five days and arrived there the day before the Plum Creek massacre. In the morning they went to the Creek and arrived there just as the redskins withdrew after accomplishing their bloody work. They had scalped 12 men and carried off Miss Ray. They returned to Fort Kearney, drew one day's rations and

started after the Indians towards Little Butte. Crossing this they pressed on to the Elk River, there found the red villains and defeated them after a fight of 11 hours, also recaptured the stock they had driven off; they had burned the rest of their plunder. Returning to Fort Kearney, they buried 200 citizens who had been murdered by the Indians. (August 8th and 12th, 1861; see pages 112, 113, 115 and 118.) On the 28th they went to Cottonwood Springs and organized what was known as the Mitchell expedition, went south to Solomon River, crossed the Republican River and established a base of supplies. In returning they struck the Platte River at Beauvoir's Ranch and made a treaty with 1,500 Indians. Company A went thence to Alkali Station, Neb., and built a fort, remaining there the balance of the summer. In the fall they started on another expedition, having passed the previous time in escorting the stages with passengers and U. S. mails. They scouted south as far as the Solomon River and encountered the Indians several times, losing several men in the fights with the redskins. The company returned to Cottonwood after being out 90 days in the dead of winter. Mr. Davis was then placed on detached service in the spring of 1865 with 25 men of his company and went to Fort Laramie, escorting Paymaster Olmstead. (Mr. Davis was then not 18 years old.) On the return from this duty, the detail escorted a band of Indians towards the Indian Territory under the terms of the treaty. On the second morning the Indians commenced an insurrection and got away after killing several men. The command went next to Fort McPherson and to Fort Alkali, and remained through the summer, acting as escort on the routes of travel for stages and mail coaches. Their next remove was to Fort Heath, where they were engaged until spring in the same duty and soon after (1866) received

orders for Fort Leavenworth to be mustered out. Mr. Davis was released from military obligation May 17, 1866, and paid at Davenport, Iowa, on the 25th. He had a remarkable service which was important enough to receive official recognition in the midst of the most important period of the war and went through the Indian campaign with two slight wounds, one from an arrow and the other from a bullet in his leg. He had imbibed a liking for the free air and experiences of the plains, and after his discharge he went to Fort Kearney in Montana with the Government supply trains and acted in the Government service through the following winter. In May, 1867, he returned as far east as Amador, Minnesota, and thence to the Mississippi River and has since been engaged in some capacity on the mighty stream. He has rafted, boated and performed every specie of duty on the river craft that came within his ability. In 1875 he located at La Crosse, Wis., where he has established a boat livery, including skiffs, yachts and every sort of boat to be utilized for water use on the river at that point and has also a yard for building skiffs. His boat building is securing an excellent reputation for beauty and safety.

He was married May 7, 1875, at De Soto, Wis., to Carrie, daughter of Welcome B. Lumbard, and their only child is named John N., born Nov. 11, 1883. Mr. Davis is also operating as master of steam vessels and pilot from Read's Landing to Dubuque, Iowa.



JAMES G. KIDDLE, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born in Norfolk, England, Oct. 3, 1839, and is the son of James and Sarah (Gibson) Kiddle, who had six children—Sarah, Elizabeth, Martha, Susannah, James and Richard. The

father was a carpenter and a man of excellent character and habits. In 1850 he came to the United States and purchased a farm in Cook Co., Ill., near Bremen, on which he is still living, aged 90 years, the place being managed by his sons. The family remained in England until the farm was bought, when they came to the New World. The mother died of cholera in 1852. Mr. Kiddle remained with his parents until he reached his majority, when he went to railroading in the interests of the Chicago & Rock Island road, and operated as a brakeman and then as baggage master until he entered the army. He tried to enlist in the early years of the war, but was rejected until Oct. 11, 1864, when he was enrolled in Chicago in Company K, 31st Illinois Infantry. He made connection with the regiment at Atlanta and found himself a member of the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 17th Army Corps. He remained about a week before joining Sherman's forces on the tramp to the sea and soon after was detailed in one of the foraging parties, in which he operated until he arrived at Savannah, where he was detailed to guard the rice mills, which supplied the troops with plenty of food. The entire country had been flooded by the rebels and the progress of the Union troops was much retarded by the immense tracts of water; the siege progressed slowly until a 64-pounder from Fort McAllister was brought into requisition which soon settled matters, and the Union soldiers, skilled in every kind of mechanics, stopped the discharge of water, when the advance began. Mr. Kiddle has never recovered from the effects of the concussion in the cannonading; the men were on duty 24 hours and the rebels left their works about two in the morning. The following morning they went to Savannah, remained a week, went to Beaufort to head off Johnston, thence to Pocotaligo, obtained supplies and started for Richmond, Washington and the

Grand Review. The regiment went to Louisville, performed provost duty about two weeks, and went to Illinois to be mustered out July 19, 1865.

Mr. Kiddle resumed his old employment in Chicago on resuming his connection with civil life and remained until 1872 when he engaged with a plow factory at Peru. In 1877 he went to Racine, engaged in the plow works of J. I. Case and after nine years engaged with his present employers, the Racine Hardware Manufacturing Company, and still operates in the wood department. He was married Sep. 5, 1868, at Chicago, to Sarah Ann, daughter of Marshal and Sarah A. Golding. Their children are named Martha E., Ida M., Susie B., James and Mamie.



HARDY DENNISTON, La Crosse, Wis., was born Sept. 12, 1842, at Lockport, New York, the son of James and Pauline (Duffy) Denniston. The father was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1801 and his wife was a native of Hartford, Conn. Both died at Lockport, after rearing a family of 12 children named Anne Pauline, Matilda, Emily, Grace, James, Helen, Mary, George, Sarah, Martin, John and Hardy.

When he was 16 years old the latter went to Milwaukee, Wis., and obtained employ as a bookkeeper. After two years he went to Watertown, Wis., and made that his home until he went into the army. He enrolled at that place Feb. 5, 1862, in Company D, 17th Wisconsin Infantry, Captain D. D. Scott and Colonel J. L. Doran. From Camp Randall the regiment went to St. Louis and thence to the battle field of Pittsburg Landing, the battle being over several days before. The regiment was assigned to the 1st Brigade and 6th Division, the brigade being under General McArthur and moved

to the siege of Corinth. The command was in duty on the Mobile & Ohio railroad until the battle of Corinth, in which the regiment took part October 3d and 4th. The first day the command fought on the outside of the fortifications and on the second fell back within the works. On the first day Company D lost two men killed and 20 wounded. In the pursuit the Union troops followed to the Hatchie River and returned to Corinth. They performed guard and camp duty there until ordered to connect with Grant's forces for the Vicksburg campaign, went to Grand Junction, thence started to go to Holly Springs and returned, on receiving news of Murphy's surrender of the stores, to go to the aid of Grand Junction which was in great danger. They lay on their arms there until ordered to Moscow, Tenn., went to Memphis, thence to Young's Point and from there to service on the canals at Lake Providence. Two months later they moved to Milliken's Bend and in May, in Ransom's Brigade and McPherson's Corps, they crossed the Mississippi River at Grand Gulf, going to Raymond and expecting to fight at Champion's Hill, but did not arrive in time. They joined in the pursuit of the repulsed rebels and went to Black River Bridge, crossed on the floating bridges and took position in the siege of Vicksburg. They had slept on the battle-field of Champion's Hill among the dead and at Black River Bridge witnessed another fight. May 19th the regiment took part in the assault on the works and made a gallant record under Ransom and on the 22d covered the retreat of the Illinois regiments which stormed the breastworks. During the progress of the siege the regiment made a raid and fought portions of one day with rebel cavalry, driving them and taking their flag, which was brought from its pole by Mr. Denniston, who climbed after it.

After the surrender of the city, the command went to Natchez, took possession of the place and afterwards the regiment was mounted by its own efforts, taking horses wherever they were to be found, whether in the fields or attached to carriages, on the ground that "all's fair in war," and especially in this war. They did scouting and skirmishing duty, collected cattle and everything available and which was loss to the rebels. In the early fall they were ordered to Vicksburg, went into winter quarters and performed camp duty until January, when veteranizing took place. Mr. Denniston took his furlough home and afterwards rejoined his regiment, going to Ackworth to connect with Sherman. June 10th the regiment took position near Big Shanty in the left of the line of battle. On the 19th the skirmishing commenced and they were in the operations in the vicinity of Kenesaw Mountain, crossing the Chattahoochee and fighting at Bald Hill under General Leggett. The 17th took part in all the afterpart of the siege of Atlanta and after the fall of the city went to Lovejoy's Station and to Jonesboro. In August the command went in pursuit of Hood to Snake Creek Gap, and returned to Marietta preparatory to the march to the sea. Mr. Denniston was a participant in all the varied service with the column to the siege of Savannah which has been recounted a thousand times. From Savannah the command went to Beaufort, S. C., and marched thence to Goldsboro. From there to Raleigh, skirmishing on the way, the regiment went to take part in the movements until the surrender of Johnston, April 26, 1865, when the march Northward began. Going to Richmond and Petersburg and thence to camp near Washington, the regiment was in the Review and went thence to Louisville to await the completion of the muster rolls and muster out in July. While wait-

ing Mr. Demiston went home and returned to Louisville the day before the muster out, returning with the command to Madison to be discharged from State service, July 28, 1865. At Corinth he was promoted to Commissary Sergeant in 1862, and to Sergeant Major, Dec. 15, 1862. He was afterwards made Adjutant of the regiment to date from April 18, 1865, and acted in that capacity prior to date of commission about a year.

On returning from the war he went to Watertown and engaged in work in a chair factory, leaving Watertown for La Crosse in 1870, and engaged with the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad corporation, with whom he is still interested.

He was married Feb. 29, 1864, at Watertown, to Mary E., daughter of Hiram and Melinda Harder, and their children are named Florence, Paulina, Carrie E., Hattie I., Grace Olive and Annie. James Hiram is deceased. Mr. Demiston is a member of the Knights of Honor and a Republican in politics.



AMIABLE DESHAMP, Chippewa Falls, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born in September, 1833, in Prairie du Chien, the son of Joseph and Louise (Lapoint) Deshamp. His father was born in Canada and went to Prairie du Chien in the earliest days in the history of that location and there met and married his wife. He was a soldier in 1812 and was at Fort Prairie du Chien when it was attacked by the British men-of-war, and when the troops and citizens were driven to the Iowa side without provisions and subsisted on berries and fish caught from the river and eaten without salt. Their only variation from this food was a little corn which they sometimes obtained. The British held

the place about three months and were driven away by the United States troops which arrived from Mackinac down the Wisconsin River and through the Portage. The father was a friend and associate of General Taylor and he and his wife attended dances at the fort. Joseph Deshamp was a farmer and carpenter. Their children were Joseph Jr., Amiable, Edmond, Frederick and Therese, all living in 1890 but the oldest. The father died in 1859 at Prairie du Chien and the mother is still living on the homestead.

Mr. Deshamp possesses a roving disposition and a desire to see new places, and in his youth traveled extensively. He finally settled down about two years prior to the war and engaged in farming until he enlisted and was sworn into service March 18, 1865, in Company I, 48th Wisconsin Infantry, at Madison. He went to Milwaukee, obtained permission to return home and attend to business and returned to find that his regiment had gone to St. Louis and he joined the command at Benton Barracks. After three weeks he went to Warrensburg and thence to Fort Scott. He performed guard duty there and was occasionally sent out on scouting expeditions and detached duty to Humboldt and elsewhere. In September the command was ordered out on the plains and stationed at Fort Dodge, the companies being variously distributed, Companies I and B being assigned to Fort Dodge to keep open the roads, and the routes of travel for the trains of Government and emigrants, free from Indians. Sept. 22, 1865, he was made Corporal while on the march to the fort. Indians occasionally threatened to attack but no great mischief was done by them, although they were continually prowling about and watching for a chance to catch some of the soldiers too far from the fort. They remained there through the winter, subsisting on buffalo meat, which animals Mr.

Deshamp says "were as thick as pigeons in spring." In February, 1866, orders were received to go to Fort Leavenworth where they were mustered out on the 19th.

Mr. Deshamp returned to Prairie du Chien and remained there 11 years engaged in farming. He sold his place and started for the South, going to Dallas, Texas. He returned as far north as Quincy, Ill., went thence on the river to New Orleans with the view of working on the jetties at the mouth of the river, but found the work nearly done and he returned to Skipper's Landing on the river and thence to Prairie du Chien and Chippewa Falls, where he has since remained in the employ of the French Lumbering Company, with the exception of the time he passed on a trip to the Pacific slope, going by way of the Northern Pacific to Portland, Oregon, thence by steamer to San Francisco, and thence over the Central and Union Pacific to Prairie du Chien; up the Mississippi River to St. Paul, thence to Red Lake Falls and to Chippewa Falls, which he considers as good a place as any he saw on his trip. His brothers, Edmond and Frederick, were soldiers in the civil war. In politics he is a Republican.



JAMES FLANAGAN, Milwaukee, Wis., was born Aug. 22, 1836, in Massachusetts, and is the son of William and Catherine (Duff) Flanagan. His father was a native of Ireland and his mother was born in Yorkshire, England. The family emigrated to Massachusetts in 1829, where the son was born and reared until he was 6 years old, when he accompanied his parents to Waukesha Co., Wis. He was there brought up on a farm and enlisted Nov. 5, 1861. He enrolled in Company I, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, and shared the

fortunes of his command until he was mustered out Dec. 22, 1862, on account of disability. As soon as recovered he re-enlisted, enrolling in Company I, 39th Wisconsin Infantry, May 30, 1861. He received honorable discharge with a certificate of personal acknowledgment from President Lincoln on the expiration of his term. After his return to Wisconsin he entered the recruiting service under the Provost Marshal and, during the winter of 1864-65 he enlisted 192 men, securing their enrollment within three weeks. On the organization of the 51st regiment he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Company A, and performed military duty with that organization until the close of the war, receiving his third honorable discharge Aug. 22, 1865.

While a member of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry Mr. Flanagan was engaged in heavy scouting in Missouri and was frequently under rebel fire in numerous skirmishes. He accompanied his command in the raids into Arkansas and was in the action at Jonesboro, where his company was attacked in the court house and compelled to surrender through superior numbers of the enemy. Five of Company I were killed and three wounded. Sergeant Flanagan lost his horse, which was shot under him, and was severely injured by a clubbing with a musket in the hands of a rebel. He was among the captured and, twenty-four hours later, was one of eight who escaped, reaching the Union lines after twenty days' wandering through swamps and forests. He was at Memphis with the 39th Wisconsin and assisted in the repulse of Forrest in his midnight attack on the city.

Mr. Flanagan returned to Waukesha county, where he resumed farming, in which he was occupied until 1875 when he removed to Milwaukee. He is engaged in the business of a contractor and builder, and is regarded among the reliable and upright citizens of the Cream

City. He was married Nov. 30, 1865, to Mary E., daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Dowling) Lambe. Their children included two sons, William and Frank J. The older is deceased.



WILLIAM H. THOMAS, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born April 3, 1840, in Gallipolis, Ohio. His parents, William and Frances (Duvall) Thomas, had two children, a son and a daughter, the latter being named Frances. The family in the paternal line are of American birth and Welsh lineage. The mother was descended from ancestry wholly American. His father was a lawyer by profession and resigned that business for that of a merchant. He was the son of William Thomas, a soldier of 1812 and who fought in the Mexican war, the son coming naturally by an inheritance of patriotism which he honored by his own career as a soldier. The father was born in Gallipolis and died there in 1851, and his widow died in the same place the next year. The son passed his early life at home obtaining such education as he could in the schools of that period, and when old enough he learned the trade of a blacksmith, serving his apprenticeship in Cleveland, Ohio. When the call for troops was made, he was one of the first to respond and enlisted April 18, 1861, in Huron county. He was unable to obtain assignment to any regiment, so great was the rush of volunteers and, becoming disgusted with the manner in which local military affairs seemed to be conducted, he returned home and went to work. But the fever of unrest, created by the existing condition of public affairs again overcame him and, July 18, 1862, found him a soldier in Company B, 123d Ohio Infantry. His captain was Harris Kellogg and colonel, William T.

Wilson. His regiment left camp at Monroeville, Ohio, for Parkersburg, W. Va., and hurried thence to fight at Antietam, after which the command went to the Shenandoah. Mr. Thomas fought at Charlestown and was in the sharp fight at Winchester (1st) during the second invasion of Lee, and afterwards participated in the marches, skirmishes and various battles which followed. He was in the valley through the operations there in 1864 and in the last of November after Sheridan's raids and fight at Winchester in October, the 123d Ohio was transferred to the Army of the James, operating with that command until March 27, 1865, when the regiment was assigned to the 24th Army Corps, General Ord, General Gibbon being division commander. With the Army of the Potomac, the regiment took part in the operations at Petersburg until the evacuation, after which, Mr. Thomas fought in the several actions to the date of the surrender at Appomattox, including Little Sailors' Creek, Hatcher's Run and Farmville. The night of April 8th, Mr. Thomas was with the 24th Corps in its march around Lee's right flank, cutting him off from Lynchburg and on the next morning, when Sheridan was attacked by Gordon, pre-facing Lee's last attempt to escape, that officer planted his command across the intended path of Lee, who ordered a charge, but when the Union cavalry moved aside the 24th Corps was there in solid lines, and Lee made haste to avail himself of the terms of Grant. After the termination of hostilities in Virginia the regiment was assigned to the 2d Division and 25th Corps to go to Texas in pursuit of Kirby Smith, landing at Point Isabel and proceeding up the coast to Brazos Santiago and up the Rio Grande. During the last part of his service, Mr. Thomas was detailed in the quartermaster's department where he operated until his discharge Oct. 25, 1865, and he was finally mustered out Nov.

25th following at Camp Cadwallader, Philadelphia. In November, 1862, at Clarksburg, he was promoted to Corporal, was made Sergeant in July, 1863, at Martinsburg, and at New Market Heights in front of Richmond, for distinguished bravery on the field, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant.

After his return to Ohio he engaged in carriage blacksmithing and in March, 1867, went to Winona, Minn. After a year he went to La Crosse and thence after two years to Rockford, Ill. He went two years later to Chicago and six months afterwards to Milwaukee, where he lived 10 years when he removed to Racine. He was married Aug. 20, 1868, at Sparta, Wis., to Ellen, daughter of William H., and Servena (Clarke) Brooks. Their children, six in number, were named William B., George H., Clara, Edwin, Albert E. and Frank. William is not living. Mr. Thomas was one of the first members of the G. A. R., which he joined in 1867 in Norwalk, Ohio. He was a charter member of Post No. 4 at Winona and he joined Governor Harvey Post at Racine in 1883. He has served in several official positions.



GEORGE J. VANDERPOOL, Waukesha, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 19, was born in Albany county, New York, March 12, 1831, and is the son of William and Lovina (VanBenschoten) Vanderpool. In both lines of descent he represents the class known as the Knickerbockers of the Empire State, some of whom were in the war of 1812, being a lineal descendant of some of the most prominent names which are identified with the history of Fort Orange, as Albany was formerly called. He remained in his native county until he was 16, when his father removed his interests to Wisconsin, locating on a

farm in the town of Vernon, Waukesha county, where he became identified with the clearing and settling of three farms. His father had become blind and the domestic responsibility resting on him, he found it impossible to fulfill his desire to enter the army until the war was somewhat advanced. Aug. 15, 1862, he enlisted and was assigned to Company B, 28th Wisconsin Infantry, and rendezvoused at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee. After performing duty for the State in suppression of the draft riots, he accompanied the regiment from Wisconsin, December 20th, going successively to Columbus, Union City, Helena, to the expedition up the White River, the Yazoo Pass expedition and the operations in the vicinity of Mobile in Alabama and to Texas. On Christmas morning, 1862, orders were issued to form line of battle in anticipation of a fight with Bragg and every man was set to work building a breastwork. The tools available consisted of tin cups and a few shovels and in an hour the work was done, eliciting the compliments of Major Gray in the words "Boys, that beats the 4th Wisconsin all hollow." In the expedition down the Mississippi, the work of skirmishing was lively and they captured a piece of artillery. They held St. Charles on the White River during the taking of Arkansas Post and destroyed a portion of the railroad, making the expedition a complete success. After returning to Helena they participated in the memorable fight there and afterwards went on the Yazoo expedition on which their sufferings and privations were severe. They returned to Helena, remaining until August, 1863, when they went to Little Rock and thence to Pine Bluff, where they remained employed in building fortifications and repulsing the rebels. Much heavy marching was accomplished, and in the first months of 1865 they moved to Little Rock. Orders were received to proceed to New Orleans and, pro-

ceeding thence to Mobile Bay, they were assigned to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division and 13th Army Corps. They were at Fort Morgan in Mobile Bay until March 17, 1865, when they went to aid in the investment of Spanish Fort. They arrived there and took position March 27th and were under constant fire 13 days. When the fort capitulated they went on the double quick to find that Fort Blakely had been United States property only a brief time. They went next to Mobile, Ala., and after the rebels had surrendered the gunboats and other property incident to carrying on warfare, they went on the captured boats to Mobile, went next to Brazos de Santiago and afterwards to Brownsville, Texas, where they remained from July until August 23d, when they were mustered out.

Mr. Vanderpool returned to Wisconsin, where he has since operated as a farmer with success. He has taken a prominent part in the administration of local affairs, has served his township as Supervisor and has been Deputy Sheriff of the county. He was married Nov. 25, 1855, to Catherine Van Buren and they have had several children of whom one is deceased. Byron V., Leslie W., Linden K., Lillie May and George G. are living. Lauren died at the age of 10 years. Mrs. Vanderpool belongs to a branch of the family from which President Van Buren sprang and her father fought in 1812. Her relatives, William Shaw and John Howe, were soldiers in the late war.



FRANK D. BURDETT, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born Feb. 20, 1846, in Windham Co., Vermont, and his parents, Francis A. and Jeanette (Mack) Burdett, represented two families of early Eastern stock. In the maternal line

they date to the families of Gibson and Kellogg of England. Both father and mother were natives of Windham county, where the son was born, and the father was a hotel keeper and drover. In 1854 the family became incorporated with the West, locating at Lodi, Wisconsin, and the parents resided there four years, on a farm. The senior Burdett went thence to Lake City, Minn., where he engaged in the grain trade and died there March 16, 1886. His widow is still living at Lake City, Minn. Three children were born to them of whom Mr. Burdett is the oldest. Sarah A. was born Feb. 2, 1852, and Flora E. is the wife of J. Ford of Detroit. The son passed his youth in the common schools and, as soon as the war broke out tried to enlist but was thrown out every time on account of his youth. Finally, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, on his own account with a regiment and took a hand in the suppression of the Indian outbreaks, fighting redskins at Birch Cooley in September, 1862. He found his time fully occupied in skirmishing and scouting and, finally was permitted to enlist, being mustered into service in December, 1863, at Fort Snelling in Company A, 6th Minnesota Infantry. In the spring of 1864 the regiment was ordered to Helena, Ark., and after a month there went to Napoleon, remaining there through the summer. During that period Mr. Burdett was taken sick and sent back to Jefferson Barracks, at St. Louis, where he remained until he received a furlough, his father going after him. His leave of absence was renewed and he finally received discharge at Fort Snelling in January, 1865, for disability.

In December, 1861, he went to Lake City and engaged in the grain business with his father until 1874. In that year he removed to La Crosse which has since been his place of abode. He is in the employ of John Paul, a lumber manufacturer, as filer and scaler.

He was married at Wabasha, Minn., Aug. 4, 1864, to Mary, daughter of William Conway, of Lake City. Two children—Laura and Lelia—were born of this marriage. His wife died in December, 1882. He was again married at Meridian July 4, 1885, to Hattie F., daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth Fitch, and they have had one child named Frank S.

He is a Republican in politics, made such by the issue growing out of the opposition to the Bennett law.



THOMAS CLARK, Milwaukee, Wis., member of E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, G. A. R., was born at La Prairie, Canada, Nov. 15 1833. His father and mother, James and Ellen (Plunkett) Clark, were born in Ireland and came to America about 1830. The father was killed by a premature explosion of a blast in a stone quarry and the mother died in Milwaukee, Dec. 5, 1879. Their family included five children; Patrick enlisted in the Mexican War and died on the Gulf of Mexico of yellow fever on his way home; John was in the 2d Wisconsin Battery in the rebellion, and re-enlisted in the regular army after the close of the war, in 1866; Mary died at sea; Ann resides in California.

The parents removed from Canada to Rome, New York, and after becoming a widow the mother went to Milwaukee when her son was about six years old. That city was his place of educational training and business until he entered the regular service of the United States. He enlisted April 21, 1858, at Milwaukee, went to Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis, and, after drilling there a month went to Leavenworth in May and started for Camp Floyd, Utah, May 25th, arriving October 15th. Mr. Clark was assigned to Company H, 5th U. S. Infantry and remained there until May, 1860, engaged

in the labor common to garrison duty in time of peace. In that month orders were received to proceed to Albuquerque, N. M., and Company H started with 60 pack mules, got lost in the mountains in transit over an unknown route, but finally reached their destination, after a severe experience, in July. A month later, Company H, with three other companies of the regiments went to Bear Springs, N. M., afterwards Fort Fauntleroy and built a stockade post of protection against the Indians. Three months later Company H went to Fort Defiance and stayed there from December, 1860, to the following spring, under command of Captain Whiteall, in the command of General Canby and at times engaged in expeditions against the Navajoe Indians. The next remove was to Albuquerque and to Santa Fe where Mr. Clark was attached to Company E, Company H having been, for a time disbanded, and he was sent to Los Pinos to join that organization. He went thence to Fort Wingate, where he acted as Sergeant Major of that post until ordered to Fort Union, N. M., to instruct Mexican militia. March 28, 1862, he was in the fight at Apache Canon or Pigeon's Ranch against the Texans under the renegade General Sibley, in which 100 prisoners were taken and the wagon trains of the rebels destroyed. The enemy penetrated down the Rio Grande River and were pursued a day's march below Fort Craig, (which was for some time headquarters) where they took to the mountains, the regulars in hot pursuit. Mr. Clark went next to Los Pinos and was discharged to re-enlist March 1, 1863, in the same company and regiment. He was made Duty Sergeant and went thence to Santa Fe to relieve the provost sergeant at headquarters of his regiment, after fighting at Peralto, N. M., April 15th. The regiment went from there to Fort Bliss, Texas, and he was placed on duty as Provost Sergeant

at Franklin, Texas. He aided in rebuilding Fort Bliss which had been destroyed by the rebels and, in 1865, after being transferred to Company K, went up the river Rio Grande to Albuquerque, N. M. He was promoted to 1st Sergeant and served there until August, 1867. Thence he went to Fort Union, whence his regiment was ordered to concentrate and march to Kansas. His company was detailed at Fort Union to escort General Marcy, Inspector General, to Fort Harker and engaged in a fight with Indians at Cimeron Crossing of the Arkansas River in which one private was killed and the 1st Lieutenant lost a leg. He went next to Fort Dodge and Kansas to escort the commissioners sent by the Government to Medicine Lodge to negotiate peace with the redskins, of whom there were 1,100 in sight. About 300 wagon loads of goods and 400 head of cattle were taken out for the Indians and a week later the escort returned to Fort Harker. Mr. Clark was made Quartermaster's Sergeant of his regiment, Nov. 11, 1867, went to Fort Hayes, Kansas, and was promoted to Sergeant Major, Dec. 11, 1868. In 1869 he returned to Fort Harker and in 1871, headquarters of the regiment were transferred to Fort Leavenworth, then Department Headquarters under General Pope with Colonel Miles in command of the regiment. In 1872 Mr. Clark was appointed Ordnance Sergeant, his papers dating in May. He went thence to Fort Duncan, Texas, where he remained until April 9, 1877, when he was discharged on his own request under Special Order No. 65, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., dated March 28, 1877. He is in possession of the testimonials of his captain, D. H. Brothertown, and of General Miles, for character, trustworthiness and competency and they are papers which will be treasured by his descendants. General Miles wished to recommend him for a commission as Lieutenant

but Mr. Clark demurred at further recognition of his services and merits.

He returned after discharge to Milwaukee, obtained a position on the police force and served three years, resigning on account of an injury to his ankle which disabled him nine months. When able, he engaged in his present occupation (1890) as night watchman at the Plankinton House. He was married Jan. 9, 1870, at Fort Harker, Kansas.



HENRY C. VAN VECHTEN, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born May 26, 1835, at Eagle Bridge, Rensselaer Co., New York. He is descended from the old Holland Knickerbocker stock which settled so large a portion of the Empire State and dates to that period. The great grandfather married Catherine Knickerbocker and his son Dedrick married Maria Knickerbocker. The latter fought in the Revolution and was killed and scalped by the Indians at Schaghticoke, New York. The bullet passed through his tobacco box which is in the possession of his grandson who relates the story. The family were connected with Aneke Jans, who was the original owner of the estates in the center of New York, including the Trinity Church property. Oliver Thayer, the maternal great grandfather of Mr. Van Vechten, was one of the Boston tea party. His son, Oliver Thayer, Jr., fought in 1812. He was born Aug. 26, 1784, and died Feb. 15, 1876, and he was a schoolmate of Governor Marcy. Cornelius and Caroline (Thayer) Van Vechten were the parents of two sons and four daughters—Henry, Helen F., Martha A., Eveline, Julia and Don. The last named is not living. Mr. Van Vechten of this sketch passed his early life on the farm and he attended the public schools up to the time he became a soldier.

July 28, 1862, he enlisted at Troy, New York, in Troop M, 1st Regiment New York Mounted Rifles, under Colonel C. C. Dodge. The command went from New York to take part in the operations on the Eastern field and our soldier was first in action at the siege of Suffolk, where he fought against Longstreet. After a service there of three weeks the regiment entered upon a series of raids and scouting expeditions to which little justice can be done in a limited sketch. In July, 1863, it was connected with the Tarboro raid into North Carolina where it performed effective service in the work of destruction on the Weldon railroad and in other localities. After the termination of that movement the command took position in front of Petersburg and was in the noted actions including operations from June 18th to the 22d (1864). July 21st the regiment was consolidated with the 3d New York Cavalry, called afterwards the 4th Provisional Cavalry, commanded by Colonel E. B. Sumner. In September the command crossed the James and on the 28th took a position in front of Richmond where they could look into the city. They were engaged in severe skirmishing in connection with other regiments and performed picket duty near Richmond until October 7th when they were in the fight at Johnston's Farm on the north side of the James. There they dismounted to make a feint as infantry when they lost a portion of their horses. They were in the fight at Charles City Cross Roads and from December were at Norfolk and Suffolk, where they performed duty until the approach of the termination of the war, when they participated in several actions and were mustered out June 12, 1865, at Richmond, Va.

Mr. Van Vechten went West within that year, locating at Racine, where he engaged as traveling salesman with the Blake & Beebe Fanning Mill Company four years and has since

been in the same capacity with the Racine Hardware Company. He was married Nov. 5, 1857, to Sarah J., daughter of James and Margaret Calary, who died May 18th, 1880. Four children were born to them named Charles H., Frank D., George and Florence. Charles is not living. Mr. Van Vechten was again married Feb. 26, 1887, to Louisa Stoker.



JEROME E. PARKER, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born in Troy, New York, September 22, 1841. His father, Edward S. Parker, was born Feb. 16, 1819, and passed the greater portion of his life in agriculture. He traced his descent to Puritan stock and married Sarah Maria Miller, a native of America, born of Scotch ancestry, in May, 1824, at Mechanicsville, New York. The senior Parker traveled to the West with his family on the lakes in 1846 and remained in Milwaukee until 1848, when he took possession of a farm in Dane, Dane county, which he conducted a few years and removed to Clifton. In 1860 he resumed farming on his place and in 1866 traded it for a hotel at Black Earth, which he managed until about 1870. Subsequently he bought a home in Florida to which he removed with his wife and died March 8, 1888 at Plant City. His wife still lives at Orlando, Florida.

When the son was 15 years old he engaged with a surveying party in Wisconsin and after passing two years in that occupation, he resumed his educational course, in which he was occupied when he resolved to enlist, which he did Sept. 18, 1861, at Prairie du Sac, Wis., in the 6th Wisconsin Light Artillery, Captain Henry Dillon. March 15, 1862, he left Camp Utley, Racine, for the front and received orders at St. Louis for New Madrid, Mo., and arrived there March 21st. They worked on the de-

fenses and drilled as heavy artillery until ordered to Corinth to erect fortifications and hold the position. The battery was under fire in the siege of Corinth and in the battle there. Mr. Parker was in the fighting of October 3d and 4th in the extreme right and the battery being supported by the 80th Ohio. A brigade of Price attacked, drove the regiment back and took the guns of the battery, the command losing six killed and 21 wounded. The 10th Iowa charged and retook the guns, driving Price, and the rebel was pursued a short distance, after which the command returned to Corinth. The disaster at Holly Springs ended the plans of the campaign and the battery went to Buntyn Station and performed military duty until March, 1863, when it was ordered to Memphis and Holly Springs and destroyed railroads and other property in Grant's first movement on Vicksburg. Returning to Vicksburg, the battery went next on the Yazoo expedition, going soon after to Milliken's Bend and thence to Bruinsburg. After the fight at Port Gibson, the battery pursued the rebels to Jones' Cross Roads and fought there, and also at Jackson and Champion's Hill, after which the command went into the trenches at Vicksburg and was constantly under fire until the capitulation, attached to the 17th Army Corps. The brigade was transferred to the 15th Corps (Sherman's), afterwards engaged in a march of 240 miles to the Chattanooga and the battery was next in the fight at Mission Ridge and in the pursuit towards Ringgold. They returned to Chattanooga and went thence to Bridgeport and Larkinsville and eventually to Huntsville, marching thither on Christmas day and appropriating some dressed veal which was protected by a flag marked "small pox." Mr. Parker re-enlisted Feb. 17, 1864, took his furlough in March and rejoined the

battery at Huntsville. The command went in the 3d Brigade, 3d Division and 15th Corps under J. E. Smith to the Etowah River and guarded bridges until November, when they went to Cartersville, having received new equipments and moved thence to Nashville where they were stationed at Fort Gillem until the flight of Hood. Here Mr. Parker was taken sick and went to the hospital, when his father was sent for to take him home. As soon as he recovered he rejoined his command at Chattanooga about the middle of May and remained there until the close of the war. Mr. Parker was mustered out July 18, 1865, at Madison, Wis.

He resumed his studies at Madison which he continued for two years, his health being too poor for any effort in the way of labor. Both asthma and chronic bowel complaint recurred at intervals for a long time. In 1870 he went to La Crosse, where he engaged in clerking in the pension office until it was transferred to Milwaukee. In 1872 he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue until he fell into "innocuous desuetude" through Grover Cleveland having the same disease in an aggravated form, and the Government as represented by that individual dispensed with the services of Mr. Parker in October, 1885. He passed the following winter in Florida and in the spring engaged in the jewelry business at La Crosse, prosecuting his interests in that direction two years. In the spring of 1889 he was elected Commissioner of the Board of Public Works on the Republican ticket. He was married Dec. 26, 1866, in Dane county to L. Alice, daughter of Thomas B. and Elsie W. (Mack) Worthington. Their children are named Edward W. and Addie E. Mr. Parker is a member of the Masonic Order. He has a pension.



HENRY FINK, Milwaukee, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 1, E. B. Wolcott, was born Sept. 7, 1810, in Bavaria, Germany. He remained in his native land until the age of 12 years, when his parents, John Engelhart and Catherine (Dielmann) Fink, transferred their family and interests to America, reaching this country in 1852 and locating on a farm in Oak Creek, Milwaukee Co., Wisconsin, and since that date Mr. Fink has been connected with the history of that locality. The father died Jan. 8, 1880, on the homestead; the death of the mother took place Feb. 9, 1864, while her son was a soldier. The household included seven children of whom Mr. Fink is second in order of birth. His brothers and sisters were named Mary, Engelhart, Jacob, Simon, Helena and Louise. Engelhart and Helena are not living. The former was a soldier in the 5th Wisconsin Infantry, was killed in the battle of the Wilderness and buried on the field.

After coming to America, young Fink was occupied on the farm until the age of 20, when he obtained a position as clerk in a store in Milwaukee. Aug. 17, 1862, when the war excitement was at its crisis in Milwaukee he enlisted, enrolling in Company B, 26th Wisconsin Infantry. With the regiment, he left the State for active scenes of war Oct. 5th following his enlistment, a member of one of the finest commands sent out by the Badger State. The regiment camped at Fairfax C. H., and was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 3d Division and 14th Corps. Mr. Fink was in the expedition to Thoroughfare Gap, New Baltimore and Warrenton, starting for the field of Falmouth opposite Fredericksburg, preparatory to assisting Burnside, and found that general just withdrawing his forces. He was in camp at Stafford C. H., through the winter until he had the delight and satisfaction of "sticking in the mud" in

Burnside's second campaign, with the rest, after which he performed military duty in camp until the movement in the spring. On the 27th of April, with his command, he moved to the Rappahannock to participate in one of the most terrific battles of the war, in which the North was practically whipped, only the South did not know it. The story of the crossings of the Rappahannock will never be fully told. One captain told the writer that, if his men had crossed under the order issued, two-thirds would have been drowned. But the troops pressed on over the river, crossed the Rapidan and marched to Chancellorsville. The 26th Wisconsin took its position for one of the hottest fights of the campaign on the extreme right. On the 2d day of May, 1863, in the onslaught of the rebels on the position of the 26th, Mr. Fink was wounded, a musket ball hitting him in the right arm, wholly disabling it. He was conveyed to the hospital at Falmouth, his wound was dressed and, later, he was transferred to Washington to Judiciary Square hospital. June 26th, he was sent to Fort Schuyler, New York, and in November, to David's Island. Jan. 7, 1864, he obtained a transfer to Harvey hospital at Madison, Wis., and about the middle of March, 1864, was mustered into the Invalid Corps, stationed at Madison, in which service he remained until discharged May 10th following.

He returned to Milwaukee and engaged in the business of a commercial traveler for three years. In 1867 he opened business on his own account as a dealer in wool, hides and furs. He pressed his interests in these avenues until 1878, when he sold and began to operate in lands. He is also interested in the manufacture of machinery, being a member of the Wilkin Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Fink has been active in the duties of his citizenship and served as a member of the

County Board of Supervisors in 1870-1-2-3 and has been two terms a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, serving in 1876-7. In the last named year he was made United States Marshal, holding the position through the administrations of Hayes, Garfield and Arthur and until May 10, 1885. June 13, 1889, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the 1st District of Wisconsin, which position he still occupies. He is a decided Republican in political faith.

Mr. Fink was married May 13, 1866, to Catherine Streiff at Milwaukee and their children are named Albert, Edward and Emma. The mother died Jan. 6, 1883, and Mr. Fink was again married, Sept. 12, 1883, to Rosa Blankenhorn at Milwaukee.



WILLIAM H. VAN WIE, Mauston, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 59, was born July 24, 1837, in Cayuga Co., New York. In the paternal line of descent he is of Holland Dutch origin, his grandparents Van Wie having been natives of that country and in the maternal line he is of direct Holland ancestry, his mother having been born in Holland. His father, Andrew Van Wie, married Eliza Cushman, who with her brother came to America alone, being orphans. She died in 1858. The father is still living at Kilbourn City, and was born in 1816. Of the 10 children, of whom Mr. Van Wie is one, two are deceased. Edward, William, Daniel, David C., John A., Devillow, Adelpia, Mary E., Helen and Isadore, are their names in order of birth. Daniel and Devillow are deceased. Mr. Van Wie can give a fraternal record of which Wisconsin ought to be proud, himself and three brothers being soldiers in the civil war. David enlisted in the 16th Wis-

consin, Jan. 21, 1862, served until after the battle of Shiloh and was discharged in July for disability; he afterwards enlisted in Company K, 6th Wisconsin Infantry, and completed his term. John was a soldier in the 8th Kansas Infantry. Devillow was the youngest son and enlisted in the 19th Wisconsin Infantry, Company E, and was taken prisoner at Fair Oaks, Oct. 27, 1861. He enrolled March 8, 1862, had veteranized and, while leading his company, the officers being disabled, the color sergeant was shot, but he seized the flag and followed his command up to the fort. He was captured, taken to Libby prison and held until he was starved nearly to death. Early release came and unconscious and dying he was taken to his home at White Creek, where he died of rebel atrocities five days after arrival, April 4, 1865, never recovering consciousness fully. (And strangers stop to drop a tear over the extinguishment of a noble life). James Van Wie, his cousin, enlisted the same day and was shot to death at Fair Oaks. The fourth brother of Mr. Van Wie could not enlist, being blind.

The parents of Mr. Van Wie removed from the State of New York to Marshal, Michigan, in 1845 and in 1852 located in Wisconsin. The portion of Mauston where they fixed a residence is now in Adams county. They were farmers and the sons were trained in that calling, Mr. Van Wie obtaining such education as the common schools afforded. He also engaged in the lumber business in which he was occupied several years prior to entering the army. He was early to enlist when Wisconsin summoned her sons and enrolled under the second call, June 23, 1861, in Company K, 6th Wisconsin Infantry. He was mustered at Madison and went to the front soon after that ceremony, which occurred July 16th. The regiment passed the winter of 1861-2 in the defenses of Washington and performed drill and camp

duty at Arlington Heights. In the spring of 1862, orders were received to move to the Manassas campaign (which came to naught) and after the march, the regiment went back to quarters. Mr. Van Wie was next in the Rappahannock campaign near Fredericksburg under McDowell, Colonel Cutler of the 6th Wisconsin having become brigade commander. He experienced the delights of Pope's retreat from the Rapidan and was first in action at Cedar Mountain. He again fought in a slight action at White Sulphur Springs and went to another Rappahannock campaign. He fought at bloody Gainesville, the 2d Bull Run, and was with his regiment in the movements after Lee in Maryland. He was in the two sharp actions at South Mountain and Antietam after having skirmished continually previously, was again in the charge at Fitzhugh's Crossing, at Chancellorsville, Brandy Station and Gettysburg. He was shot at Gettysburg and Sergeant Van Wie was mentioned in the dispatches as wounded. He was in field hospital four days, badly wounded in the right knee, but he was "on deck" within a week and with his regiment. "Not one in a hundred would have kept up" was the universal verdict, but he did it. He was in the action known as the Haymarket fight and at Mine Run; in December he veter-
 anized at Culpeper, Va., and in the spring went with his regiment to the campaign of the Wilderness, fighting at Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Jericho Ford, North Anna, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, first and second Weldon railroad raids, Hatcher's Run, first and second Gravelly Run and Five Forks. He was in the pursuit after the rebels and went to the finish at Appomattox C. H. June 16th, he was among those transferred to the Army of the Tennessee under Logan at Louisville, formed into a Provisional Brigade expecting to go to Southern service, but was mustered out

at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 14th. He received final discharge from military obligations to State and Nation July 28th. His record is splendid; he enlisted as a private and acted as Duty Sergeant to the date of the fighting at Petersburg, in June, when he received a commission as 1st Lieutenant of his company, dating from Feb. 28, 1864. With the exception of the wound mentioned, he was not injured, but was sick at Fairfax Seminary hospital with typhoid fever.

After the war he returned to Mauston and engaged in the business of a liveryman for some time. During 10 years he engaged in mercantile operations which caused impaired health and he afterwards interested himself in lumbering, in which he is still occupied. He is also operating as a real estate and loan agent. Mr. Van Wie is a charter member of his Post and also belongs to Northern Light Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He is a Democrat in politics.

He was married Dec. 27, 1865, at Friendship, Adams county, to Dell, daughter of Alonzo and Mary A. (Church) Avery. Four of their children are living. Mary is the wife of Geo. H. Hale of St. Paul. Fred is a telegraph operator at Spokane Falls, Wash.; Will and Edd are students at school. Dell died when 10 years old; "Baby Dell," as she was known to all Mauston, was killed by an accident in the machinery department at a fair at Mauston.



HENRY H. POWERS, Black River Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 92, was born June 15, 1848, in Sherbrook, Canada. Simon, his father, and Simon, his grandfather, were natives of New Hampshire, and the mother, Elizabeth James before marriage, was born in Wales. In the paternal line the descent is from Ireland, whither the ancestors came to America prior to

the Revolution and the great grandfather of Mr. Powers was a Revolutionary soldier. The latter is one of seven children of his parents, named Henry H., Harriet, Charles, Herbert, Catherine, Cornelia and Samuel, all still surviving in 1890, except Catherine. In 1853 the family located in Walworth Co., Wis., and the parents both died in La Crosse, respectively in 1886 and 1884. The oldest son, Henry, obtained his education in the common schools and in the High School at Galesville, Wis. When he was 16 years old he enlisted at La Crosse, Aug. 31, 1864, and was mustered into Company K, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry and joined his regiment as a recruit in front of Vicksburg. The regiment was attached to Grierson's command and raided and scouted under him in Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas, also destroying property, burning bridges, tearing up railroads and in other cavalry service incident to the situation. During this period the regiment was in the fight at Egypt and aided in capturing seven hundred prisoners. They were also in the fight near Yazoo City under the command of Osborn, and returned from the raid, having been driven back by the superior force of Forrest to the Yazoo River, and from there to the mouth of the Sunflower where they had the protection of the gunboats. In the winter of 1864-5 the command left the Mississippi River at Gaines' Landing and struck off south through the State. They went to Arkansas and destroyed supplies, with large amounts of cotton, and broke up rebel recruiting stations. They returned to Memphis and operated in that section of country until the close of the war.

Later the regiment went to Grenada, Miss., and there Mr. Powers was detailed as clerk in the Commissary Department; prior to this he acted as Orderly to General Schenck. While there he was discharged under an order calling

for the discharge of those whose time had expired prior to a certain date, and he was mustered out June 14, 1865, at Memphis.

He returned home while his regiment went to Texas, a proceeding that greatly disgusted him. He attended school for a time and afterwards engaged in teaching and also in exploring. He continued teaching until about 1875, and has since operated in exploring and in the lumber business. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and in politics is a Republican of decided stamp, always "voting as he shot." He is in comfortable circumstances and has a pleasant family; his wife was Miss Rhoda A., daughter of James L. and Susanna (Beavers) Hutchins, and their children were Herbert, Lottie, Price and Laura; the two oldest are not living.



A BRAHAM GUNN, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born Oct. 16, 1846, at Mineral Point, Wis., and he is the son of — and Sophia (Blayler) Gunn. His father was born in Scotland and came with his parents to Hartford, Conn., where he was reared; he died in California and his wife is still living in Galena, Ill. Their children were named Rebecca, Elizabeth, Abraham and Samuel. The oldest daughter married William Allendorf of Galena; her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, lives in Chicago. When the son was in childhood the family removed to Galena where he learned the trade of a carpenter, in which he was occupied until 1861, when he made an effort to enlist in the 45th Illinois Infantry, known as the "lead mine" regiment. He was only 14 years old and could not enlist regularly, but engaged as a waiter and went out in charge of Captain H. L. Fisk of Company E. From camp of rendez-

vous at Chicago—Camp Douglas—he accompanied the command to the seat of war on the Tennessee River and he was a participant in the operations at Fort Henry and Donelson, after which he was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Cairo, being discharged in about a month. He then engaged in the government service, doing blacksmith work on the blacksmith boat Swallow, which was detailed to operate in that line of business on the gunboats and transports on the river between Fort Pillow and Memphis. He participated in that business returning later to Galena. He then entered Government service as a teamster and went to Rolla, Mo., in the spring of 1863. He had become old enough for a soldier and enlisted at Rolla, April 1, 1863, and was mustered at St. Louis into Company E, 11th Missouri Cavalry. He was in cavalry service against the bushwhackers in Missouri with Sedalia as headquarters, crossing the State and going finally to Fort Scott, Kansas. He was in the pursuit of Quantrell and his guerrillas and went back to Missouri to follow up Price. He was in winter quarters at Springfield Mo., and in the spring, attached to the 3d Brigade, 2d Division and 7th Army Corps, under General Steele, went southward, skirmishing and fighting, to Brownsville and thence to Little Rock. He was attached to an expedition to Duvall's Bluff and was wounded in the fight at Ashley Station, Aug. 24, 1864. He was injured in the thigh and taken to a hospital, but refused to remain there as there was small-pox in the hospital, and he crawled on his hands and knees to his tent. He was sick eight months, but recovered in time to start on the Red River expedition with his regiment, which did not connect therewith and he remained at New Orleans until mustered out, Aug. 9, 1865, going to St. Louis to be paid and to receive final discharge. He had been

made Corporal, Sept. 4, 1864, and promoted to Sergeant, June 23, 1865.

He returned to Galena and obtained a situation on the Illinois Central Railroad which he filled until 1871, when he went to Texas and engaged in butchering and supplying the railroad contractors with meat. In 1872 he returned to Galena and removed, ten months later, to La Crosse, where up to 1890 he engaged in teaming. Upon the completion of the new Government building he was appointed janitor. He was married, Oct. 28, 1875, at La Crosse, to Ann, daughter of Joseph D. and Catherine (Fletcher) Orton. Her parents were born in Yorkshire, England, and emigrated to Bloomington, Ill., removing thence to La Crosse in 1856, where the father is still living; the mother died Oct. 19, 1889. They had six children named Mary, Thomas, Ann, John, Joseph D., and another child, who was named Joseph D., both the latter being deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Gunn are named Alvin J., Catherine May and Carrie E. The first born, Alvin, died in childhood. Mr. Gunn is a member of Odd Fellows Lodge, No. 153, and of the Order of Modern Workmen. He is also a member of the Republican party and draws a pension.



JOHAN MARTIN GALLOWAY, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post E. B. Wolcott, No. 1, was born July 24, 1847, at Sackett's Harbor, New York, the exact location being on the site of the famous battlefield. His father and mother, Hiram and Sarah Ann (Gowing) Galloway, were born in the same county as their son, the birth of the former occurring March 10, 1804, and that of the latter, June 8, 1824. They are still living at Great Bend, Jefferson Co., New York, in the

same county where they have passed their lives. Their children were all soldiers and named in the order of birth Francis M., Chauncey M. and John. The second was in the 1st New York Artillery and afterwards in the 16th.

Mr. Galloway of this sketch was reared on the home farm to the date of entering the army, July 29, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, 10th New York Heavy Artillery. It is probable that no other body of men, organized for active warfare, arrived at such a status under the circumstances of misunderstanding, red tape and final dislocation of all plans under which they enrolled for service in the war of the rebellion. The supposition under which they hastened to fill the ranks was that they should be equipped and organized as light artillery, but red tape intervened and from 16 companies, formed of as finely developed physical samples of humanity as ever combined in a command, except the guard of Frederick the Great, the organization known to history and fame as the 10th New York Heavy Artillery were mustered for immediate service. September 18, 1863, all vexed questions having been settled, the command left the State and had a triumphal trip to Washington, where the complications were renewed and a compromise effected by stationing the command which was neither heavy nor light artillery nor infantry, owing to the above stated reasons, in the forts of the Capital. Complications were not terminated by this arrangement and the command was not mustered for duty until Jan. 6, 1864. Of the amount of work accomplished by this command during the months of adjustment of their affairs, and which the rank and file held aloof from with most commendable success, there is no need to speak. The organization was composed of men, who, while they awaited the settling of the waters,

gave their attention to the business of making good soldiers of themselves. March 4, 1864, the regiment started from the forts for active service, joining the army of the Potomac, preparatory to taking part in the campaign of that summer under Grant. June 12th a forced march was made to Whitehouse Landing, where the force embarked for City Point, moving thence towards Petersburg and they were first in battle on the 15th. This was the beginning of the siege of Petersburg and the regiment was constantly engaged in constructing trenches through the nights, which were torn down every day by the rebel batteries. They were ordered thence to Point of Rocks, returned to Petersburg and entered the rifle pits. Their position was one of danger and daily casualty throughout the siege until ordered to the support of the 9th Corps after the firing of the mine. Returning to the trenches, the troops were on duty until August 13th when the regiment was ordered to move to Washington, General Early having invaded Maryland. The command had been 65 days under fire and 600 men out of 1,544 started for the defense of the Capital, leaving nearly 1,000 comrades in their graves or in the hospitals. Sept. 23, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Harper's Ferry to connect with the Army of the Shenandoah and five days later was engaged in escort, forage and other duty under Sheridan. October 4th they went to Port Royal, guarding the supplies of cattle and sheep until they joined the army at Front Royal. The regiment was in action at Cedar Creek and went thence to Winchester and in December started for Bermuda Hundred, leaving 30 men detailed for duty, Mr. Galloway being one of the detail. He joined the command on the James River, the brigade holding the works between the James and the Appomattox Rivers, and exposed to the rebel artillery fire. An action occurred January 22d and another

on the 23d, during which the rebel gunboats run the batteries and were discovered by the 10th, who reported the fact only to be treated with contempt; after the battery had blown up one of the gunboats, two Union monitors were sent to guard the position. April 2d the 10th New York opened the attack on Petersburg, whose fall was the entering wedge that split the rebellion. Mr. Galloway was in all the service of his command which has been outlined, and was mustered out at Petersburg, June 23, 1865, and returned home.

About the 1st of November, 1867, he went to Milwaukee and his first prominent performance was his first Presidential vote for General Grant in 1868. He was variously occupied until his appointment on the city police force, Sept. 3, 1884, and he is one of the most trusted and efficient men in that service. He is an Odd Fellow. His marriage to Sarah A., daughter of William and Sophia Hemsing, occurred May 10, 1873. She was born in Montgomery Co., Pennsylvania, Jan. 5, 1846. Two sons have been added to the family; Charles Washington was born Feb. 22, 1877; Erving Van was born Nov. 11, 1879.



ISAAC CHARNLEY, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born Aug. 23, 1831, at Oldham, Lancashire, England, and is the son of James and Rachel (Mitchell) Charnley. His father was a stonemason by trade and emigrated to America with his family in 1842. They came to New York on a sailing vessel and finished their journey to Wisconsin on the Erie canal and on the lakes. A farm was purchased in the township of Caledonia, on which the son remained until it was sold and received the education and training common to farmer's sons of that

period. When the farm was sold the parents went to Milwaukee, where they resided with a son named Francis until their respective deaths; that of the mother occurring in 1868 and the father's demise taking place in June, 1872. They had 11 children of whom three are living—Charles, William and Isaac.

After the sale of the farm, Mr. Charnley fitted himself for the business of a carpenter and builder at Racine, in which vocation he operated until he entered the service of the Government during the war. In the fall of 1863 he engaged as a bridge builder in Tennessee along the line of operations of the Union troops there stationed. After his contract was completed he returned to Racine and, in the fall, enlisted in Company K, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery and went with his command to the defenses of Washington, passing his time in acquiring a knowledge of all varieties of military duty and service excepting that of cavalry, as the contingencies of the position at the National Capital presented the possibility of the troops garrisoning the several forts being called at any moment to fight as heavy or light artillery and also as infantry. Added to these was the heavy labor on the forts, to which service Mr. Charnley was often detailed, as he was fitted for it by his profession. The period was one of the greatest interest and one of the incidents burned into his recollection is that of the assassination of the President. He was on his way to Fort Lyon when the intelligence reached his ears and he states that if the South had belief of any possible outcome to their frantic operations against the general Government, its representatives should have been in Washington on the morning after the dastardly murder of Lincoln. He believes that every man in arms would willingly have begun and fought the whole war over again. It had been brought to an end by the Spirit of



A. D. Lewis

the North, which clearly saw to the end all the cost to all sections if the South conquered; and that Spirit burned never so brightly as when the murdered Chief lay on his bloody bier in the Capital of the Nation. Mr. Charnley was mustered out June 26, 1865.

He returned to Wisconsin and engaged in the business of a contractor and builder at Racine and, at a later date, added the sale of hardware and builders' materials and opened a store on Main street where he has since continued to transact a prosperous and popular business. In 1875 he associated his son George with himself in business, the style of the firm being Charnley & Son.

In 1858, Mr. Charnley was married at Racine, to Mary, daughter of John and Mary McClenan and their surviving children are named Ida M., George and Forrest. Francis L. and Harriet M. are deceased. Mr. Charnley is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Royal Arcanum, Royal League, Good Templars, Royal Adelpbia, Royal Temple of Temperance and Temple of Honor. He is earnestly interested in temperance work and never loses an opportunity in a quiet way to promote the progress of the cause.



HON. JAMES T. LEWIS, eighth Governor of Wisconsin and a resident of Columbus, Wis., was born Oct. 30, 1819, in Clarendon, New York. His ancestral stock in America settled in New England, and his grandfather, Samuel Lewis, resided in Brimfield, Mass. Shubal, the father of James, was born in New England, Feb. 27, 1783, and was a son of a sire who had nothing to give him but good advice, a sound training of mind and body, and the opportunity to carve a fortune for himself. All of this was made capital

and helped to mould a man out of the crude material in the New England boy, with such aspirations and ambitions as the times, his circumstances, his heritage of integrity and need of effort inspired. He grew up an honor to his parentage and to a splendid and successful manhood, acquiring large possessions in two States. He was three times married; Eleanor Robertson, of Scotch lineage, became his wife Jan. 29, 1815, and died Oct. 8, 1831; following is the record of the children born of this union: William L., born Oct. 19, 1815, married Eliza Martin; Shubal was born Nov. 3, 1817, and was a distinguished soldier of the Mexican war, leading a force of men to the ramparts of Chapultepec and receiving the tribute of a sword from his superior officers; he was married in August, 1839, to Mrs. Sarah Ann (Nichols), widow of Harvey Brown, M. D., and died in August, 1856. James T. is next in order. Hiram W. was born Jan. 13, 1823, and was married Sept. 2, 1847, to Melissa P. Toussley. Mary Jane was born Sept. 6, 1825, and married Oscar A. Harris. Andrew J. was born May 23, 1828, and died Jan. 20, 1849. Lydia A. was born Sept. 22, 1831, and died Oct. 12, 1834, four days later than her mother.

The elementary education of Governor Lewis furnished a substantial basis for a course of study at Clarkson Academy and Clinton Seminary in his native State, and he had just passed his majority when he entered upon the study of law with Governor Seldon of Clarkson, N. Y.; he alternated study with teaching in the village of Clarendon, then a pioneer town in a pioneer county and he records the experiences as those befitting the place. He slept many a night under a roof of such primitive architecture that he often watched the stars while in his bed and often awoke to brush the snow from the bed covers. He was a faithful and popular teacher; his pupils remember his gen-

erous, opulent nature and his wholesome good spirits, which he combined with the dignity and refinement of the model pedagogue of those days.

In his native State he absorbed an interest in the militia and went to "General Training" with all the gusto of the youth of the Empire State, who played at patriotism with a feeling too deep for formulation in words; but Patrick Henry's speech and the utterances of the cotemporary statesmen found an echo in every soul, and left on the pure altar a spark which smouldered beneath the debris of time until the breeze which wafted to the homes of the North the wail from Sumter's dismantled walls, fanned the embers to a flame which glowed till the world was red with its radiance and till the insulted banner of the Republic again kissed the vernal winds on which, four years before, was borne the prelude of a requiem of Freedom, and again signaled an integral Nation. In 1838, at 19, he enrolled in the New York Militia and was made Sergeant of Captain Thomas W. Moines' company; in 1840 he was made a Lieutenant in the 215th New York Infantry, but all that passed for little in reality so far as actual war was concerned, but it taught fealty to Country and State and the training was excellent as a method of discipline.

He was admitted by examination in open Court to practice as an attorney in the State Courts of New York and declined a flattering offer to locate in Clinton, N. Y., in order to test what seemed to him the prospects of a more untrammelled career in the West. After he came to Wisconsin in 1845 he was admitted to the Bar of the United States District Court in the same year and subsequently obtained the privileges of the Bar in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. It is not fitting or necessary to elaborate the

career of Governor Lewis as an attorney; in his repeated appointments and election to judicial positions the story of his ability, influence, reputation and reliability is told better than any fulsome words can delineate, for Wisconsin pioneers were quick to recognize abilities, such as the Commonwealth demanded, even in positions of comparative obscurity and the efficiency of James T. Lewis was utilized by his generation in the capacity of District Attorney, County Judge, Court Commissioner and member of the Court of Impeachment which tried Hon. Levi Hubbell. He was the single member from Columbia county in 1848 to aid in forming the State Constitution, was elected Member of the Legislature in 1852 and Senator in the following year. In the same year, 1853, he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin and served in the office of his chief in 1855 during Governor Barstow's absence from the State. In 1861 he was made Secretary of State under Governor Harvey at the opening of the war period and served one term, acting as Governor during the special session of the Legislature, Governor Salomon being absent.

On Monday Jan. 1, 1861, Governor Lewis received from his predecessor the reins of gubernatorial management of the Badger State. The date will outline the responsibilities of the situation to those who belonged to that day and the students of history will realize what must have been the character of a man whom the State selected to bear the standard of her trials and triumphs, for Wisconsin won a name which is not discounted in the annals of the war and her soldiers wrested respect from the martinetts of the regular service as did no others. His first message spoke to the hearts of the people and in every movement it was apparent that his best qualities were to the fore. No question that affected the interests of the volunteers was too insignificant to receive his

respectful consideration; no issue was too great for his management in the way to secure the greatest good to the greatest number; every transaction of the municipal Government of the State was a measure of benefit throughout his entire administration and many acts were of a character whose permanency and advantage have become stronger as the years have rolled on. April 21st, 1864, Governor Lewis, with the executives of four other States, offered to the President the organizations known as "hundred-day men." He regulated the finances of the State to the advantage of the citizens and secured by his systematic, prompt and energetic measures the confidence of the people to an uncommon degree. He was ever on the alert for the benefit of the soldiers in all conditions; his presence cheered the boys from the Badger State and he gave them opportunity to understand that he never for an instant forgot to look after their welfare. He obtained the removal of sick and wounded to the State—the first instance of the kind in the history of the Government; he caused hospitals to be built; a Soldiers' Home was founded under his auspices and, although economy and careful management marked his administration, when the Government made a demand he spared nothing to aid in the speedy suppression of the rebellion he hated with all the fervor of a patriot whose veins quickened with the blood of his ancestors.

In 1865 he declined a renomination, desiring to give his manhood's strength to the advancement of the interests of his family and to the arrangement of his private affairs, which had missed the managing hand during his public life. In the same year he declined the appointment as foreign minister offered him by President Lincoln and in 1866 as Regent of the State University. In 1868 he was chosen vice-President of the State Historical

Society and in 1870 he went to Europe; in 1871 he served as School Commissioner of Columbus and went to the National Convention of 1876 as Delegate. In the same year he declined a proffer of the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and as Railroad Commissioner for the State in 1878. In 1882 and 1883 he traveled around the world.

If the emoluments of office manifest the value of a man to his generation, those of General Lewis would delineate in enumeration his exact status to the relations of his citizenship; if the lustre of his public life which glows after two decades are passed, are to be relied on as significant of his reputation and labors in the active portion of his career, his connection with his fellows in every respect has been one that will live without tarnish. His influence as a member of society and as a generous and sympathetic friend is unlimited; an evidence of the spirit which actuates him and of his sense of responsibility in general affairs is his voluntary and munificent contributions to charitable, benevolent and educational institutions. As evidence of his personal popularity it may be added that he received every vote in his city for Secretary of State and on the State ticket he received for Governor the largest majority ever given a candidate for the office in the State. And when he declined renomination, the Union State Convention (for Wisconsin was not in the political arena during the war) passed resolutions of regret and encomium on his administration of the affairs of the State.

The portrait of Governor Lewis appears on page 688. In the strongly cast features, in the lines of character and in the expression of good will may be read an outline of his connection with Wisconsin, which the most faithful biographer cannot impart with the most capable pen.

Governor Lewis was married to Orlinda M., daughter of David Sturges, in 1846, in Clarendon, N. Y. Their children were named Henry S., Selden J., Charles R. and Annie L. The oldest child is not living.



PETER IMIG, Ft. Atkinson, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 159, was born in Waukesha Township, Wisconsin, in 1845, and is the son of Philip and Christina (Harter) Imig. His parents were born in the province of Lower Rhine, Germany, where they were married and whence they emigrated to America in 1813. They located on a farm in Waukesha Township where their son was born and where he remained until he was 13 years old. He went to attend school at Waukesha, where he continued his studies until he was 16 years of age. He had become interested in the affairs of the war which were engaging general attention and, with the consent of his parents, he enlisted Nov. 28, 1861, in Company E, 3d Wisconsin Cavalry and joined the command in rendezvous at Janesville, where he remained engaged in military duty until the regiment left the State March 26, 1862, for St. Louis, preparatory to connecting with the defenses of the frontier. En route to Chicago the train had an accident through which several soldiers were killed and wounded. Mr. Imig was a guard on the platform and chanced to step inside for a moment to which he attributes his escape from injury as all the guards were killed or wounded. May 3d, they left for Leavenworth and on arrival there equipments were received and assignments into battalions were made, Company E being connected with the "1st" which was stationed at that point. Several months were passed in which the experiences were more lively than entertaining,

consisting chiefly in encounters with the guerilla forces of Quantrell. After much fighting and scouting Mr. Imig was detailed a special escort to the paymaster, whose field of operations included the route from Leavenworth to Fort Larned in Kansas. He returned to the ranks after the duty was performed, and which included a journey of 150 miles under all the rigorous circumstances which characterized that service. In September he went to Fort Scott, where he joined the frontier forces of General Blunt. Prior to the battle of Prairie Grove he engaged in fighting bushwhackers and was in his first regular battle at that place. He was in the chase after Price and went to Van Buren, thence marched long distances and was in the saddle for days at a time, going back to obtain supplies of horses and other necessaries. He fought at Fort Blunt and Cabin Creek and there had his first taste of Indian warfare. He passed more time in pursuit of bushwhackers and in cavalry service until the command went into winter quarters at Van Buren, where he was in a detail to erect telegraph poles and wires. They vainly expected to obtain a supply of materials at Dardanelle where a train was stationed and thence Mr. Imig went to Little Rock on special service after the supplies which were not at the former place. The weather was intensely cold, the river there being frozen for the first time. In February, 1864, the regiment veteranaized and, after his furlough, Mr. Imig rejoined the frontier command and was assigned to Company C, and stationed at Fort McLean. (While at Little Rock, January 10th, he witnessed the hanging of David O. Dodd, a rebel spy.) During the remainder of his term of service he operated in behalf of the same sort of outlaws that had already engaged so much time of the command and went successively to Little Rock, St. Louis and Springfield, Mo., where he

was mustered out Sept. 8, 1865. Seven days later, ill from chronic bowel disease, he was sent to the hospital at Little Rock and thence to Madison where he received his discharge July 10, 1866. He returned to Waukesha, and, after recovery, located in Jefferson county. He was a farmer there until 1876 when he removed to Ft. Atkinson. He was married Dec. 27, 1866, to Jacobina Wagner and their children are named Kate and Frank. Mr. Imig belongs to the Odd Fellows and is a Democrat.



MAJOR EDWARD A. WHALEY, Postmaster at Prairie du Chien, Wis., was born near Athens, Ohio, July 12, 1837. His father, Arvin Whaley, was born in York State and married Elizabeth Hewitt in Ohio; she was a native of Vermont. They went to St. Francis Co., Arkansas, in 1841, going thence in 1843 to Fairport, Muscatine Co., Iowa; in 1852 they located in Prairie du Chien, Wis., where the father died in 1856, aged 54 years. The mother survived him until January, 1888, and died at the age of 82 years. Eight children lived to maturity and the survivors now are Zenas S., who served in the late war as a member of the 24th Iowa Infantry; Harrison H., a member of Company A, 31st Wisconsin; Charles F., and Edward. The latter worked at the same trade as his father, that of cooper, until he enlisted. The education he obtained was such as was to be obtained at the common schools, but afterwards through his business and contact with the world, he became well informed and is what is called in common parlance a self-made man. He enlisted at Prairie du Chien, April 30, 1861, in Company C, 6th Wisconsin Infantry as a private, and attained the high rank of 8th Corporal before leaving the State. He left Madison with his regiment July 16th, the first stopping place be-

ing Harrisburg, Pa.; July 3d they went to Baltimore, Md., and thence to Washington where the regiment was brigaded with the organization which became the Iron Brigade. Major Whaley was in every detail of movement with his regiment until the battle of South Mountain, where he was wounded through the left leg, a gun-shot causing a bad fracture of the bone two inches below the knee. He was taken back to a barn which constituted the field hospital and the next day was taken to Middleton; ten days later he was moved to Frederick, Md., after being in hospital two months at this place. The surgeon decided to amputate his leg which he strenuously resisted, refusing to take the chloroform, when the Medical Director, Dr. Hewitt, was called in, who performed an operation, removing a quantity of bone from the leg. Major Whaley was afterwards transferred to another part of the city to a different hospital and was placed under the care of Dr. Pinckney, who decided on another operation on account of necrosis, and a quantity of affected bone was removed and the leg saved. He was afterwards sent to Camp Dennison, Ohio, and returned thence to his regiment for duty. He re-enlisted and accompanied his regiment on a thirty-day furlough which was pleasantly spent among friends at home, returning with his regiment in February, 1864, to Culpeper, Va. He took part in the great campaign through the wilderness which commenced on the 5th of May, 1864. While standing in line of battle May 11th, he received a bruise on the collar-bone from a bullet which had struck the limb of a tree overhead and glanced downward. He participated in the battles of Spottsylvania C. H., North Anna, Cold Harbor, crossed the James River at City Point, and continued the march to Petersburg. He participated in the charge in front of that place June 18th in which engagement he received another bruise

from a spent ball on the knee of the right leg. July 25th in front of Petersburg he was again wounded, the bullet which did the mischief issuing from the rifle of a rebel sharpshooter cutting off the first joint of a toe on the right foot, passing under and making a gash through the ball of the foot, causing a very painful wound. July 26th he was promoted from First Sergeant to Captain of his company. While in winter quarters in the vicinity of Petersburg, the following Order was issued: Headquarters 1st Provisional Brigade, March 11th, 1865. General Order No. 10. Capt. E. A. Whaley, Company C, 6th Wisconsin Veteran Volunteers, is hereby appointed Acting Major of the regiment and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By command of J. A. Kellogg, Col. commanding Brigade, signed J. A. Watrous, A. A. G. Colonel Kellogg being in command of the brigade and Lieutenant Col. Kerr being absent on leave, left the regiment under the command of Acting Major Whaley most of the winter. In extension of the lines farther to the left in the spring at the battle of Gravelly Run, Colonel Kerr was wounded. Major Whaley took command of his regiment and moved forward with the corps to Five Forks, in which engagement he received a gunshot wound in the right leg, which caused the amputation of the same near the hip, the operation being performed at the field hospital April 1, 1865. Soon after the amputation he was taken by ambulance to Dinwiddie C. H., and thence to Humphrey Station on the temporary railroad built by the army to bring supplies from City Point, to which place he was taken. He went thence to Armory Square hospital, Washington, D. C., from which he was finally discharged from the army, August 1, 1865. His roster of important battles includes Gainesville, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., Laurel Hill, Jericho

Ford, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Gravelly Run and Five Forks.

Although Major Whaley had for some time been acting Major and assisting in command, he was never mustered as an officer higher in rank than that of a captain, but soon after the battle of Five Forks he received a commission from the War Department as Major by Brevet; for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battle field of Five Forks, in which he was in command of his regiment. As soon as he recovered from the effects of his last wound and amputation he obtained a situation in the post-office at Prairie du Chien and, Jan. 15, 1866, was commissioned Postmaster at his home office and has been continued in the position throughout every administration since. He has served in military and civil life in a manner which proves the quality of citizenship and reliability.

He was married at Harper's Ferry, Iowa, to Mary A. Ryan, October 29, 1866, and she died in 1874, leaving a child named William A., who is the assistant of his father in the post-office. Major Whaley was again married in 1877 to Ada E. Sprague, of Glen Haven, Wis., and they have a daughter named Ada May.

Major Whaley organized the Post of the G. A. R. of which he was the first commander; he is an Odd Fellow and also a member of the Modern Woodmen; his wife is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, in which she is prominently active.



JOHAN B. VLIET, Senior Vice Commander of E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, (1890) at Milwaukee, Wis., was born April 26, 1822, in Wilmington, Clinton Co., Ohio, and is by profession a Civil Engineer. He served as private, unassigned, and as recruiting officer, from August 8th to December 23, 1862; then

as Captain of Company I, of the 31st Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, to March 29, 1865; then as Lieutenant Colonel of the 51st Wisconsin to September 5, 1865. In lineage in the paternal line he is of Holland origin, his patronymic being originally Van Vliet, of which house, two brothers named Daniel and William came to America from Holland, both landing at New Brunswick, N. J., about 1750 to 1755, William locating on the North River, in New York. Daniel, from whom Colonel Vliet is descended in direct line, remained in New Jersey and dropped the particle Van which marked the nationality. William Van Vliet was the founder of the family which has retained the whole name. Daniel Vliet was the father of John, David, Daniel, Margaret, Jesper, William, Garret and Abram, of whom the oldest five sons served as soldiers in the Revolutionary War and were in the battle of Monmouth. Jesper Vliet, the fourth son, married Polly Black and was the father of Abraham, Garret, Aesah, John, Jesper Jr., and Keturah.

The second son, Garret Vliet, who was the father of the subject of our memoir was born in Sussex, N. J., Jan. 10, 1790, and when a boy moved with the family near Wilksbarre, Pa., where he grew to manhood. He served a short time as a soldier in 1815, was engaged for a season in the survey of the "Holland Purchase," in the State of N. Y., and about 1819 prospected as far West as St. Louis, going finally to Ohio, settling near Cincinnati where he married Rebecca Frazey, January 25, 1821. He was employed as an engineer in the construction of the Miami Canal, was County Surveyor of Hamilton county (including Cincinnati) in 1833-4 and 5, first came to Milwaukee in 1835 and surveyed the part of the original plat of the city on the West side in that year; in 1836 he surveyed, as U. S.

Deputy Surveyor, ten townships of Government land in the present counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha and Washington; moved his family to Milwaukee in 1837 and settled on the farm, now a part of the city, where he died August 5, 1877. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention of Wisconsin. The ancestry of Colonel Vliet in the maternal line is not so distinctly traceable, but the nationality was English.

His mother was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1805, and died at the homestead in Milwaukee, Jan. 6, 1890. John B. Vliet was the oldest of five sons, of whom the third, Oscar F., died in infancy; the second, Jesper, died in October, 1865; the fifth, Abram, died in February, 1882. William, his remaining brother, is a civil engineer and resides at Kansas City, Kansas. Jesper enlisted Aug. 1, 1862, in the 24th Wisconsin Infantry and was discharged Feb. 23, 1863, to accept promotion in the Engineering Department.

Coming to Milwaukee with his parents at the age of 15 years and going upon land which had to be cleared of heavy timber and converted into a farm, the subject of our memoir was deprived of the benefits of a liberal education, which had been his aspiration. For his mother had taught him to read and also the elements of writing at the age of four years. At the age of 14 he had mastered the course of studies in the common schools of Cincinnati and entered Woodward High School, of which Thomas J. Matthews, the father of Stanley Matthews, was president and the latter was his schoolmate. At the age of 12 years he began to go surveying with his father as a chain-carrier and gaining practice in the intricacies of the surveyor's calculations. In the spring of 1837 he accompanied his father to Dubuque, Iowa, to survey that and several other town sites under a Government contract,

the work, however, being cut short by a change of commissioners. Then, after five years of drudgery among the stumps and roots of a new farm on timbered land, at the age of 20 years, he accompanied his father's party in the survey of six townships near Iowa City, Iowa, for the Government, and it fell to his lot to lead the party, and from that on until the breaking out of the war, land surveying and afterward civil engineering, became his vocation.

When Fort Sumter was fired on, his residence was at Kilbourn City, but being in Milwaukee when a meeting was held to raise the first company of soldiers under the call for 75,000 men, he attended with the full determination to enlist should there be any lagging on the part of the younger men, residents of Milwaukee. But within an hour it was announced that the company was full and many went away disappointed that they could not get in. It was estimated that three companies could have been enlisted that evening.

After the reverses and miscarriages up to August, 1862, enlistments fell off and recruiting became very difficult. There was a crying call for more men. At this juncture John B. Vliet got an enlistment blank, filled it out with his own name, went before a notary public and was sworn in as a soldier, procured a room, hung out a flag and began recruiting in Kilbourn City on his own account. A considerable number of men were enlisted for various regiments. Then a commission was given him to recruit a company for the 31st Regiment, which, after much tribulation, was accomplished by the aid of his lieutenants and he and they were regularly commissioned and mustered in.

The regiment left the State March 1, 1863, and proceeded to Columbus, Ky., where it was stationed to guard General Grant's line of communication and supply along the Mississippi River. Its annals have been written and

recorded. April 26, 1863, Colonel Vliet was detailed as Topographical Engineer on the staff of General Asboth. June 24th he was permitted to command his company in a reconnoissance by railroad to Trenton, Tenn.—60 miles into the enemy's country—returning the same day. August 28th he was relieved from the detail at his own request and ordered with his company to garrison Fort Quimby, a small detached fortification mounted with 11-inch columbiads and 32-pound guns. September 23d he was relieved from this duty and ordered to proceed with his company and regiment to Nashville, en route to re-enforce General Rosecrans at Chattanooga. He was taken down with malarial fever and confined in Nashville till November 10th when he rejoined his regiment at Murfreesboro, Tenn. December 23d he started for Chattanooga to obtain an order for a recruiting party from the regiment to go to Wisconsin. December 31st he was ordered to go to Wisconsin with a detail to bring forward recruits, in which he was engaged until April 28, 1864, making three trips to the Army of the Cumberland and one to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and distributing in all about 600 men, when he was ordered by General Sherman to take the remaining recruits (22 or 23) and guard a drove of 680 beef cattle to Chattanooga. On arriving there he was ordered to take charge of the same drove, augmented to 1,200, and proceed to the front. He overtook the army at Resaca, May 15th and the next day was ordered to follow up the army with the cattle and distribute them on requisition—thus becoming an acting Commissary of Subsistence. For the next month he was continually under the sound of cannon and musketry and on the 16th or 17th of June went to the front, by leave, to witness the actual operations of warfare, for which he had not hitherto had any opportunity. He got under heavy

artillery fire and determined not to go in again for curiosity. June 18th he was taken prisoner near Ackworth, Ga., by a party of scouts—the army having made a flank movement to the right with which he had not kept pace. He remained a prisoner of war at Macon, Ga. until July 28th and at Charleston, S. C. until October 5th. While at Charleston the prisoners were under fire from the guns of their friends, who sent 100-pound Parrot shells every fifteen minutes from their batteries six miles away.

October 5th, en route from Charleston to Columbia, near Orangeburg, S. C., he sprang from the train while it was in rapid motion and proceeded Northwest, via Edgefield, S. C., Washington, Athens, Dahlonega and Ellijay, arriving at the Union lines at Dalton, Ga., Oct. 29th, traveling about 450 miles in 24 nights. Jan. 6, 1865, he rejoined his regiment at Savannah, Ga. In the meantime, it had participated in the siege of Atlanta and the "March to the Sea."

January 18th he left Savannah with his regiment on the campaign through the Carolinas. January 26th he was detailed as Topographical Engineer on the staff of Col. Wm. Hawley, commanding 2d Brigade, 1st Division, 20th Army Corps. January 29th he was in front of the skirmish line at Robertsville, S. C.; February 12th he served target for rebel cannon practice at the North Edisto River, S. C.; March 13th he was buried in the ruins of the falling arsenal building at Fayetteville, N. C., which the engineers were tearing down by order of General Sherman. He was in hospitals at Wilmington, N. C., Willett's Point and David's Island, N. Y. Harbor, until April 14th, and while in the latter hospital he received notice that he had been commissioned successively Lieutenant-Colonel of the 50th and 51st Regiments of Wisconsin and a few days later the commissions arrived, dated respectively Febru-

ary 20th and 21st. He went to Raleigh, N. C., where his (31st) regiment then was, for orders, and joined the 51st Regiment at Kingsville, Mo., May 17th. His date of muster was subsequently corrected to March 30, 1865. He remained with the 51st at Kingsville and Pleasant Hill, until July 30th, when it started for Madison, Wis., for muster out, which occurred from Aug. 19, to 29, 1865, the Lieutenant-Colonel remaining until September 5th to close up the affairs of the regiment.

Lieutenant-Colonel Vliet claims no credit for brilliancy of achievement or high honors won, nor has he a particle of envy for those who were more successful or had better opportunity, for he remembers that greater opportunity was coupled with greater exposure and danger, and therefore those who achieved it are entitled to their distinction. He takes, however, what he conceives to be a just pride in a consciousness of having done his duty faithfully in the part allotted him in the great work of suppressing the rebellion and saving the flag of his country—emblem of its institutions.

While stationed in Western Missouri he had heard of a great railroad projected from the Missouri River, at Leavenworth, to the Gulf of Mexico, at Galveston, under the control of Senator (General "Jim") Lane, and glowing accounts of the richness of the country it was to traverse and determined, when out of the service, to engage in that enterprise should opportunity offer. So, twenty days after closing up his connection with the army he set out on the 20th of September for Kansas, and on the 9th of October was appointed Chief Engineer of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Ft. Gibson, afterward the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, and continued in that service until the spring of 1870, operating the road as Superintendent also during the year 1868, 30 miles having then been constructed. Having

in 1848, while acting as City Engineer of Milwaukee, located the line of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien R. R. within the city, the first line upon which a railroad was built in Wisconsin, and he was now instrumental in building the first piece of railroad West of the Missouri River without Government bonded subsidy—a way-mark of progress which affords him some personal satisfaction.

In the fall of 1870 he returned to Wisconsin and engaged in a flouring mill business near Dartford, Green Lake Co. This did not prove remunerative. He remained there until 1882, when he returned to Milwaukee and now resides in the old farm house which he helped to build when a boy. He never fully recovered from the injury received from the falling walls at Fayetteville, N. C., which, since he left Kansas in 1870, has prevented him from doing much in the way of his profession. He is now, in 1890, engaged in a pension agency business.



JOSEPH GALE, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born May 11, 1838, in St. Lawrence Co., New York. His father, Joseph Gale, was a carpenter and millwright and followed those vocations until he went to California, when he lost his life on the route. His wife died in Parisville, New York. Both were of French parentage, the father having been born on the sea. Joseph is the only survivor of their eight children. In 1855 they went West and located in Dubuque Co., Iowa, where the son remained until he enlisted.

He was a pupil in the common schools and worked with his father in his vocations, of which he obtained a complete knowledge. He enrolled Aug. 12, 1862, at Prairie du Chien, in Company D, 31st Wisconsin Infantry, and went

into camp at Fort Crawford and thence to Camp Utley, Racine, remaining in the latter until spring. The war experiences of Mr. Gale commenced by a removal from the State, March 1, 1863, to Columbus and to quarters at Fort Halleck. After performing provost duty there several months orders were received to proceed to Murfreesboro, whence the command went to a raid into Georgia, moved afterwards to Nashville and entered again on provost duty. The next orders took the regiment to Chattanooga, where the winter was passed and in the spring it went to the Atlanta campaign. The first action in which Mr. Gale took part was in the battle of Atlanta, July 22d, the regiment having been in reserve and supporting the rear of the main army in its movements. It had been assigned to the 3d Brigade, 1st Division and 20th Army Corps, and was in the left of the line of battle. Subsequent to the action, the regiment was in the siege in the picket line, and after the surrender the brigade was the first to march into the city. The 31st remained there until the march to the sea and went out of the burning city of Atlanta to start Nov. 14, 1864, for the foot race through Georgia. Mr. Gale marched, skirmished, foraged and went to Savannah to the siege and the water bondage, leaving that city January 13th for the North. Rations were and had been short and when the troops received plenty of rice they were in a condition to appreciate it. Mr. Gale participated in the entertaining movements of Sherman's army through the Carolinas and skirmished nearly every day in some action more or less important. He was in the fight with Johnston in that officer's last desperate attempt at Bentonville to impress his power on the understanding of Sherman, the corps of Mr. Gale being the force attacked. They skirmished all day and lay on their arms at night to find the rebels had left the field before morning. The

march to Raleigh, near which place Johnston surrendered, was resumed and thence after two weeks, the command started for Richmond. In the onward march northward they passed the old battle fields of the Wilderness, of the seven-day's fight before Richmond and others equally historic and which had been before to them only names. Mr. Gale was with his regiment in the Grand Review in May, 1865, and went afterwards into camp at Washington, remaining about two weeks. He was paid off and discharged at Madison, June 20, 1865, and returned to La Crosse. He passed several years occupied as a ship carpenter and entered the employ of M. B. Holway as a millwright. He has since operated in that department, of which he is in charge.

He was married Aug. 16, 1862, to Mary, daughter of John and Anna (Croll) Schoenberger, of German birth and extraction. Her parents reside in Vernon county. They came to America in 1855 and located in Wisconsin, where her father has since been engaged in farming. Mrs. Gale is one of eight children and her brothers and sisters were named Henry, Anna, Otto, Charles, Dorothy and Lewis. Otto is the only one not living. Charles L. and Edwin J., are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Gale and the first-born child is deceased. Mr. Gale is a member of the Masonic Order; in political faith he is a Republican. He was nominated in 1889 for Alderman and defeated by a small majority in a strongly Democratic district.



NICHOLAS GRUBER, Black River Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 92, was born April 18, 1835, in Bavaria, Germany, where his parents, John and Barbara (Miller) Gruber, were born

and reared and descended from stock of long standing in their native land. They had two children, a daughter named Barbara being the elder. In the spring of 1841 the senior Gruber came to the United States, the wife and mother being deceased. The father was a tailor and located in Ohio.

The son came to the United States in 1857, landing in June in New Orleans, going thence in a short time to Lexington, Mo., where he was when the war came on. He expressed Union sentiments freely, was ordered to leave with all possible haste and went to St. Louis, where he enlisted in the 4th Missouri Infantry and afterwards in the 1st Iowa Infantry at Davenport, but was not mustered into either. He continued his movements toward the North and finally reached Black River Falls, where he enlisted in August, 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service Sept. 12, 1861, in Company G, 10th Wisconsin Infantry. After a few weeks in camp the regiment went, November 9th, to Louisville, Ky., and went to camp at Shepherdsville, Ky., going thence to Bowling Green, Nashville and Murfreesboro in the 3d Brigade, 3d Division and 14th Corps. The regiment was placed on provost duty at Murfreesboro in the spring of 1862 and went thence to Huntsville, Ala., where four companies, including G, were detailed to break the rebel communications near Chattanooga and destroyed a bridge and captured 21 engines and 200 cars, which act prevented Beauregard receiving reinforcements. While lying at Huntsville the command made a forced march to Decatur and afterwards the brigade went to Tennessee by way of Stevenson to the river, where they had an engagement with the rebels at Bridgeport.

They returned to Larkinsville and guarded the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and, June 1st, started for Stevenson. While passing

through a cut the train was attacked and on the 4th of July, Captain William Moore of Company G, was murdered by the bushwhackers after he was captured. When the movement caused by Bragg's invasion of Kentucky commenced, Mr. Gruber was with the command in the movements to Nashville and Louisville, acting as rear guard in preserving the Union trains. On the march to Bellefonte he was seriously hurt in his knee, a wagon tipping upon him. The rebels tried to prevent their trains leaving Stevenson and they had a skirmish there. After reaching Louisville, Mr. Gruber was ill and went to hospital, his sickness being caused by eating of poisoned pie, bought of a rebel. He joined the regiment the day after the battle of Perryville and was in the chase after the rebels, going to Bowling Green and thence to Nashville, leaving there for Murfreesboro for the battle of Stone River, December 31st. The 10th held a position near the center on the Murfreesboro pike and after the fighting was over they crossed on the other side and went into camp. Mr. Gruber was there discharged March 21, 1863, for disability.

He returned to Black River Falls and engaged in lumbering, continuing in that business until August, 1889, when failing health compelled him to quit active business life. He belongs to Albion Lodge, Order of Odd Fellows, No. 134, and votes the Republican ticket. He receives a pension.

He was married March 28, 1863, at Melrose, Wis., to Minerva, daughter of Simon and Abia (Fuller) Emerton, a native of New York. They have three children; Maud is Mrs. W. A. Caswell of Tacoma, Washington; Mabel married George W. Meacham of Chicago; John A. is the youngest.

SAMUEL KING VAUGHAN, deceased, formerly a resident of Portage, Wis., was born April 20, 1824, in South Adams, Massachusetts, the son of Ebenezer and Mary (King) Vaughan and of mixed Welsh and English ancestry. In 1841 his father settled in West Troy, New York, and embarked with his son in the shoe business. They transferred their home and business to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, in 1848 and there conducted their interests four years, the younger Vaughan, meanwhile, studying law. In 1852 he was admitted to the Bar of that county and located at Wycena, the county seat of Columbia county. Within the same year he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court and on the removal of the county seat to Portage he removed thither. He was re-elected and served both his terms acceptably.

He again established his business as a dealer in boots and shoes and was thus engaged in April, 1861, when his country demanded his attention. A company was promptly organized on the call of the Governor under the demand of the President, of which John Mansfield was Captain and Samuel K. Vaughan, 2d Lieutenant, which was mustered as Company G, 2d Wisconsin Infantry, Lieutenant Vaughan's commission dating from April 25, 1861. He fought at Bull Run and resigned Sept. 16, 1861, on account of illness. He returned to Wisconsin and as soon as able entered upon the work of recruiting, raising a company of which he was made Captain (his rank dating from Dec. 19, 1861), and which was assigned as "D" to the 19th Wisconsin Infantry. At rendezvous in Racine the still incomplete command was ordered to Camp Randall, Madison, April 20, 1862, to guard the rebels taken at Fort Donelson and Island No. 10, and the regiment was there completed and mustered into U. S. service April 30th. June 2d the



history of the command as an adjunct of the forces for the Union in the field commenced. After reaching Washington it was assigned to service in Southeast Virginia, the regiment operating until April, 1863, at Hampton, Fortress Monroe, Norfolk and Portsmouth. All sorts of dreary military service were performed save actual warfare and, after more work of a worse type, the regiment went to Suffolk and remained until June, when a march to Norfolk was made and thence to Yorktown on transports. After several movements on guard duty the regiment went to Newbern, N. C., where Captain Vaughan was made Major, Dec. 3, 1863. Feb. 1, 1864, the regiment repulsed a rebel attack at Newbern and six companies under Major Vaughan went to Plymouth April 19th to reinforce Wessel's command who fought three days to suffer defeat and the action terminated before the arrival of aid. April 26th a movement to Yorktown was made, where the regiment was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 1st Division and 18th Army Corps. May 4th they started to reinforce at Bermuda Hundred on the James River, engaged in activities on the Richmond & Petersburg railroad and were in the movements against Fort Darling which culminated on the 12th and finished on the 16th with the vain attack of Butler. The 19th lost 25 in killed and wounded, and returned to Point of Rocks. In June the command was in another raid on the railroad and on the 20th, in the 2d Brigade and 2d Division, the 19th took position in the trenches before Petersburg and were under incessant fire of the hottest character until the assault by the 9th Corps on the 30th, when it was in the supporting column.

Major Vaughan was with his men in the siege of Petersburg and in October accompanied them to the fighting before Richmond, traversing the old fields where thousands of

men had fallen needlessly in former campaigns and in the 3d Brigade, 1st Division and 18th Corps, fought in the battle of Fair Oaks, continuing in camp on Chapin's Farm until ordered to the charge on the works at Richmond, April 3d, when the regiment entered the evacuated city and Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan, with his own hand planted the colors of the regiment above the works. He was commissioned as mentioned, April 28th, and moved with his command to Fredericksburg and returned to Richmond for muster out August 9th. Aug. 9, 1865, he was commissioned Colonel of Volunteers by Brevet to date from August 30th, and, May 22, 1866, in the adjustment of honors for conspicuous bravery, he received a United States commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers by Brevet to rank from Aug. 9, 1865. The only lapse in his commissions from 2d Lieutenant to Brigadier-General was that of 1st Lieutenant. He resigned as 2d Lieutenant and afterwards entered the service as Captain.

He returned to Wisconsin after the war and was elected Sheriff of Columbia county in the fall of 1866. He served through 1867-8 and, on resuming connection with the life of a private citizen, he again opened a business enterprise in the manufacture of fanning mills. His health was broken by his long and uninterrupted service and he succumbed to rheumatism, which assaulted the citadel of life, and he died of heart disease, Sept. 29, 1872.

He was married June 10, 1844, to Lavinia W. Wandell, of West Troy, New York, and their children were Lucy Eleanor, Eugene Augustus, Eugenia Lavinia and Myrick Douglas. The son enlisted Oct. 27, 1861, in his father's company and regiment. He was made Captain in a colored regiment and served until after the close of the war. He died Oct. 19, 1888, from rheumatic disease, contracted in the army.

Colonel Vaughan is borne in tender remembrance by those who loved him as a most attractive man in character and career; he was genial, social and domestic and his name was connected with all that is best and highest in a community; he was prominent for temperance principles and possessed a positive character which was manifest in his military career, but he never made enemies. He served in civil office in his municipality and was prominent in the Order of Odd Fellows. He was a member of the Baptist Church and Superintendent of a Sunday School at the time of his death.



DAVID ROWLAND, Racine, Wis., Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 17. (1889), was born in Wales, June 18, 1836, and is the son of David and Sarah (James) Rowland. He had one brother and one sister named respectively John and Sarah. His father was a Congregational clergyman and came with his family to the United States in 1840 and died soon after in the city of New York. The brother and sister died about the same time. The mother afterwards married a man named Morgan. When the son was about ten years old he went to work on a farm on Long Island, where he remained about six years and, at the end of that time he engaged as cabin boy on a whaler and suffered shipwreck. He went on the vessel which relieved the crew to San Francisco and remained in California about one and a half years. He left there in the fall of 1855 and reached New York in 1856. He came thence to Racine where his mother had permanently located and obtained a situation with the J. I. Case T. M. Company in 1858, with whom he remained until he enlisted.

Aug. 18, 1862, he enrolled in Company F,

22d Wisconsin Infantry, and went into Camp Uley, Racine, which was named for the sturdy and inflexible man whose name is honored by the entire State for his career during the war. Mr. Rowland was mustered September 2d and left the State on the 16th, going to Cincinnati with every expectation of fighting Kirby Smith. The regiment was in constant activity, reaching Lexington late in October and on the last day of the month was assigned to the 1st Brigade under Colonel Coburn; moved to Nicholasville and went later to Danville, where they chased Morgan and where Morgan chased them. Their next move took them to Louisville, and they went thence to Nashville, to Brentwood Station, to Franklin and, on the 3d of March, Mr. Rowland was in the reconnoissance towards Thompson's Station and was in the disastrous action on the 4th at the latter place with the command under Lieutenant-Colonel Bloodgood. On the 8th he went to Brentwood Station and on the 25th they were surrounded by the troops of Forrest and were obliged to surrender. They were taken to Libby prison where they were exchanged the following day. Mr. Rowland went to City Point, to Fortress Monroe and to Annapolis, whence he went to join the regiment at St. Louis, where he remained two months. He went to Nashville, thence to Franklin and Murfreesboro where the winter was passed. In the spring the regiment went to the Chattahoochee River, being assigned to the 2d Brigade, under Butterfield. He was next in action at Resaca, where Company F lost heavily in killed and wounded. He fought at Buzzard's Roost, Cassville, and in the several actions known as Kenesaw Mountain. He was at Peach Tree Creek and afterward went to the river, while Sherman moved to the right of Atlanta. After the surrender which released him from the trenches, he accompanied Sherman to

the sea. After the surrender of Savannah he went Northward with the army and was at Goldsboro and Raleigh. He went thence to Richmond, where Halleck desired to review the troops of Sherman but "Uncle Billy" stoutly resisted such a course and declared that "if he could not see Richmond without a review he would march his men round that city." June 12, 1865, after witnessing and participating in the Review in Washington in May, Mr. Rowland was mustered out and returned to Racine and resumed his former business.

He was married Oct. 15, 1859, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. N. Davis, and their children were named John D., Sarah J., David, Annie Jane and Daniel. Jane died in 1863 and Daniel in 1878. The family have the gift of song which characterizes the Welsh and several of the children rank high as vocalists. Mr. Rowland served six years on the School Board of Racine and acted in the capacity of Alderman about four years. His half brother, John D. Morgan, was in the same regiment, passed through the same experiences until Brentwood Station and died at Nashville, March 25, 1863. His body was brought to Racine for burial.



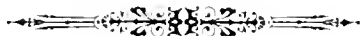
JAMES R. SPENCER, an attorney at Waukesha, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 19, was born Nov. 10, 1841 in Cortland county, New York. His parents, James and Bethia (Bennett) Spencer, removed to Pennsylvania about 1846 and settled on the Susquehanna River on a farm where the son remained until he attained the age of 19 years. He enlisted in February, 1864, and joined Company F, 52d Pennsylvania Infantry as a recruit, reaching the regiment within 10 days after enrolling. The command was engaged in the siege of Charleston and Mr. Spencer

performed duty on James and Morris Islands in the harbor, connected with the operations that resulted in the surrender of the city, which may be considered as the cradle of rebellion. The islands in possession of the United States troops were covered with batteries and the infantry fought as artillerymen, enduring great hardship and exposure, and subjected to many dangers which have received little recognition at the hands of the historian. On one end of Morris Island the rebels had huge batteries, the guns, in some instances being so large a man could creep into them. (The "Swamp Angel," belonging to the Union army, was an eight-inch gun). The firing of the Union troops upon the city was so effective that not a building upon the seaboard remained intact at the date of the fall of Charleston. Mr. Spencer in March, 1865, with his regiment, went to Newbern to join Sherman's army when he arrived on the coast, and was assigned to the command which went with the great leader who had broken the backbone of the confederacy, to the finale at Goldsboro and Raleigh and witnessed the surrender of Joe Johnston, April 26th. He remembers the excitement that prevailed on the receipt of the news of the assassination of the President and states that if the battle which was impending had been fought, the results to the rebels would have been something that would have made a sorrowful page of history. His regiment went to Salisbury, where he remained until July, when he went to Harrisburg, Pa., and was mustered out at Camp Curtin, July 22, 1865. His discharge was dated at Salisbury, July 12th.

After the war, Mr. Spencer followed the trade of a carpenter for several years. In 1866 he went to Wisconsin, locating at Brookfield where he resided until 1870 when he went to Waukesha. He entered the law office of W. S. Hawkins and read for his profession under his

instructions until he was admitted to the Bar in June, 1872. Since that date he has been engaged in the duties of an attorney. He is prominent in political circles, has served two years as Chairman of the County Republican Committee and also in several municipal offices. He has served eight years as Justice and five years as one of the Special Treasury agents of Waukesha county. In 1885 he acted as Supervisor. He is prominent as a Mason and Odd Fellow and as a Grand Army man. He was a charter member of his Post and served as Adjutant three years. He has been Commander two years, several times delegate to State Encampments and was delegate to the National Encampment at St. Louis in 1887. He was Aid on the personal staff of Commander-in-Chief Rea. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Spencer was a soldier of 1812 and his only brother, Wm. I. Spencer, was a soldier in the 177th Pennsylvania Infantry.

The marriage of Mr. Spencer to Elizabeth A. Chamberlain took place Sept. 5, 1872, and their children are named Grace B., Jessie M. and Bessie A. The father of Mrs. Spencer and two brothers, named respectively Eugene R. and George L., were soldiers in Wisconsin regiments during the war.



EZRA L. MOWERS, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born March 6, 1842, at Albany, New York. His father, Jacob Mowers, was born in Herkimer Co., New York, and married Almira Hall, a native of Schoharie county in the same State. The lineage of Mr. Mowers in the paternal line descends from the stock that settled the Mohawk Valley and which included the Van Rensselaers, Herkimers and Astors, and in the maternal line he is of English extrae-

tion. His grandfather, Peter Mowers, was a soldier in the Indian wars, in the war of the Revolution and 1812. The wife of the latter was a pioneer child in the neighborhood of malicious Indians and passed through terrible experiences when the country was all frontier, one of which was having her coil of hair shot off by an Indian arrow. The father of Mr. Mower was a blacksmith and farmer and went West with his family in 1844, crossing the lakes to Racine, Wisconsin, and driving thence to Lake county, Illinois, and locating at what is now Half Day, and where he still resides; his wife died in 1879 near Albany, N. Y. The children were named Ezra, George, John, Frank and Alice. Mr. Mowers obtained an advanced degree of education at the Waukegan Academy after leaving the common school.

He was 19 years old when the events which preceded the war interested his attention and when State organizations were being formed he joined one at Half Day in April, 1861. Soon after came the call of the President for 75,000 troops and with his company he was mustered into the U. S. service, May 21, 1861, in Company I, 15th Illinois Infantry, with T. J. Turner as Colonel. The former organization had headquarters in the old "Patterson" house and after drilling two weeks enlisted for three months. The 15th went into rendezvous at Freeport, Illinois, and on being mustered in, enlisted for three years' service. About the middle of June they went to Alton and became a portion of a brigade under Colonel Hecker. About the middle of July the regiment received orders to go to St. Charles, Mo., and thence went to Mexico in pursuit of bushwhackers. The next removal was to Fulton, Mo., and, three weeks later, another movement was made to St. Aubert, Mo., whence the command embarked for St. Louis. Orders were there received to proceed to Rolla and there the



J. A. Ward

command went into camp. Mr. Mowers was taken sick and obtained leave of absence, re-joining his regiment at Sedalia six weeks later. In February they were ordered out of winter quarters for St. Louis and thence went to Fort Donelson, Tenn., arriving just after the termination of the action and were placed on duty as guard of the rebel prisoners. March 5, 1862, a movement to Fort Henry was made and thence to Pittsburg Landing, for assignment to Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut's Division. His command was in the fight at Shiloh in which nearly half of Company I were killed or wounded and he helped bury 144 of his regiment. The siege of Corinth followed and afterwards Mr. Mowers was in the chase to Holly Springs, going next to Grand Junction. He was in the second action at Holly Springs, and went to La Grange and thence to Memphis to camp after the action at Moscow. He went with Hurlbut's Division to Bolivar and to Hatchie and was in the fight there with Price and Van Dorn, returning to Bolivar with an escort for 1,400 prisoners. There the 13th Corps was organized, including the 2d Brigade and 3d Division under Hurlbut and the next movement of that command was to Holly Springs and Oxford, Miss. Van Dorn was threatening the supply post of Holly Springs and they fell back there and to Franklin, where they went into winter quarters. In the spring of 1863 the command started on the Vicksburg campaign, went to Memphis and Young's Point, up the Yazoo River and to Haines' Bluff. The regiment took position on the extreme left in McClelland's command and passed through the siege of Vicksburg, remaining until after the surrender, when they were transferred to the 17th Corps. They were in the action at Jackson, having fought at Champion's Hill, drove out the rebels under Johnston and went to Natchez. They returned to Vicks-

burg and went next to the Meridian expedition, where Mr. Mowers took part in the work of destruction under Sherman. The winter was passed at Vicksburg and in the spring of 1864 the command went to Cairo, where the 17th Corps was reorganized with General Blair in command. The next movement was to Clifton, up the Tennessee River and across to Huntsville, Ala., and, while there, the three years' enlistment expired. Mr. Mowers went with the non-veterans to Nashville and Springfield, Ill., and was mustered out in June, 1864.

He went home to Lake county and after some time went to Michigan and became interested in lumbering, remaining four years. In 1873 he went to La Crosse, Wis., and engaged with the La Crosse Lumber Company, and later with C. L. Coleman; afterwards he entered the employ of McDonald Bros., as a scaler and filer, in which capacity he is acting in 1890. He was married Sept. 15, 1864, at Racine, Wis., to Mary Leonard, and they have a child named Elmer, born Jan. 1, 1876.



ANDREW JACKSON WARD, M. D., Madison, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 11, was born in New Milford, Susquehanna Co., Pennsylvania, March 1, 1824. He is the son of William and Sallie (Briggs) Ward, both of whom were of sturdy Puritan ancestry and genuine Yankees of the most decided claims. The son was reared in his native State, received a careful primary education under the guidance of judicious parents and early determined on the profession of a physician as his chosen calling. He obtained a training of broader range at the academies in Montrose and Towanda in the Keystone State and entered the office of Dr. Case, of Howard Flats, Steuben Co., New York,

and in 1833, attended his first course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, and, after three terms of thorough preparation at that institution, he opened his active practice at Painted Post, in the county where he first studied. He was a reading, observant man and saw in the advent of the Mexican war a possible opening for a school of practice his course of study had not supplied to him, and he hastened to New York, after six months, to enlist in Stevenson's New York Volunteers. The regiment went from the rendezvous at Governor's Island to the afterward "Golden State" via Cape Horn, arriving in the spring of 1847. He was first ordered to Sonoma in the capacity of Medical Officer and, soon after, was stationed at Sutter's Fort and was there when the gold excitement awakened the interest of the country. While he was at Sutter's Fort a dinner was given to General Kearney, (shot at Chantilly in the civil war, Sept. 1, 1862), Indian boys being employed as waiters on that festive occasion who presented themselves for duty in primitive condition, and it became necessary to institute a requisition for shirts for the brigade of dinner assistants to sustain the dignity of the affair. When General Kearney arrived, General Fremont was there and refused to salute his brother officer, was placed under arrest, tried by court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and was acquitted and saved from the punishment in such cases made and provided by the intervention of his father-in-law, Thomas H. Benton. (About the date of this writing, July, 1890, Fremont passed away in New York). This affair occurred in 1847. A detachment from the regiment was sent to San Luis Rey, Lower California, where he remained until the fall of 1849, when the regiment was disbanded. (Sherman's Memoirs, Page 39, mentions this fact.) After he was mustered out Dr. Ward

practiced medicine at Sutter's Fort one year and then returned East on the steamer Oregon by the way of Panama, acting in his capacity of a physician and surgeon.

He went to Washington and remained a short time and went thence to North Carolina; after a few months he went to Madison, Wisconsin, reaching that place about the first of July, 1850. After practicing medicine actively ten years, in 1860 he went to the scenes of excitement in Denver, Colorado, and the Rocky Mountains. He was there about a year and became connected with the history of that locality in the capacity of a medical man. He obtained a knowledge of all the settled portions in that vicinity and with it an acquaintance with many men whose names became public property through their connection with the interesting events of that section. He was with Major H. H. Sibley at Taos, New Mexico, when a courier arrived from Denver in haste, announcing the attack on Sumter. Impelled by the spirit of sires who had fought to establish the Government, Dr. Ward waited for no particulars, but sprang impetuously to his ambulance, which was in waiting for him to finish the civilities of guest at tea with the major, and made his return with all possible dispatch to Denver, a distance of 250 miles, through territory infested with hostile Indians and wholly uninhabited by white men. He reached his destination without being molested, sold his ambulance and departed by stage to Leavenworth, and took the boat for St. Louis, where he was a witness of the tremendous excitement in a State where the factions of the Union and rebellion were striving for sway. Col. Frank P. Blair was engaged in raising a Union regiment and offered Dr. Ward a position as surgeon, which the latter refused, preferring to return to Madison, regarding Wisconsin as the State to which he should be

accredited, and he arrived in its capital city within the same month which saw the inauguration of rebellion. The first regiments were already on their way to the field and the 5th Infantry was being organized. Dr. Ward received an appointment for a temporary position as surgeon with it and, after the first battle of Bull Run, Governor Randall telegraphed instructions for the immediate attendance of Dr. Ward at Washington and on his arrival there he was commissioned Surgeon of the 2d Wisconsin Infantry, Dr. J. M. Lewis having been captured by the rebels. From this date until in the autumn of 1863, the history of the Iron Brigade is that of one of its surgeons who was never absent from his post. (When he joined his command the regiment was brigaded under (then) Col. W. T. Sherman. Calling at his tent one day for a pass, he was regarded by the grim soldier with curious interest. "I ought to know you;" said the officer, "did you not pull a tooth for me with a claw hammer at Sutter's Fort in California in 1848." The hero of the backbone episode of the war was then a lieutenant in the regular army.) He discharged his duties at the various positions on the Rappahannock, at Gainesville, 2d Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fitzhugh's Crossing, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

Dr. Ward describes the battle of Gainesville as particularly severe, and states that the loss in the fighting on August 28th, 29th and 30th as appalling, the regiment going into action with about 450 men and losing 297 in killed, wounded and missing. He was in charge of about 200 wounded on the field of his own command and with them was captured by the rebels. His horse, a very fine bay, was appropriated by "Extra Billy Smith," of unwholesome rebel notoriety, and his saddle became the property of one of the "Virginia Tullivers," commanding a rebel brigade. Dr. Ward

chafed for a few days over the discomforts to which his wounded were subjected and, finally, with characteristic energy resolved to make his way to the commander of the confederate army and urge the necessities of his men. He found General Lee at his headquarters, five miles away, was received with true Virginian courtesy and his complaint was heeded in a practical manner, the rebel chief ordering his own son to go with a flag of truce to the Union commander notifying him that permission was granted to collect the wounded of the Union troops in rebel custody from the named fields and to transfer them to the Union lines. Dr. Ward had candidly stated that he wanted for his men, not only needed supplies, but transfer to the Union lines, and it is recorded as a matter of perhaps heretofore unwritten history that he obtained the relief and transfer, not only of the wounded under his immediate care, but those within the rebel line. His arrangement with Lee was telegraphed to Washington and the Surgeon-General forwarded all the ambulances, carriages and vehicles obtainable that could be appropriated to the service in question. Dr. Ward accompanied the first train of several hundred wounded men and gave his personal attention to their distribution in the hospitals in and around Washington, returning to his command just in time to take charge of the wounded at South Mountain.

When the first day's fighting at Gettysburg was ended, Dr. Ward was left in charge of all the wounded of the 1st Army Corps, numbering about 2,119, among them being General Lucius Fairchild, whose arm he amputated.

In the fall of 1863 the command went into winter quarters with Dr. Ward as Medical Director of the 1st Division, 1st Army Corps. In the spring of 1864, the Division with the rest of the army of Grant crossed the Rapidan,

and at a breakfast to which General Wadsworth, Division Commander, invited his entire staff, the host remarked in the course of the meal, "If we get through this all right, I will invite you all to spend the winter with me on my plantation in Florida." The gallant officer led his men to the Wilderness where he was shot May 6th. The command engaged in the fights in the Wilderness and lost very heavily. Dr. Ward and his assistants attended and sent to the rear 900 wounded, many of whom had suffered the amputation of an arm or leg, all being transported in army wagons on pine bushes a distance of 30 miles across the country to Fredericksburg. At Spottsylvania, Colonel Harshaw, State Treasurer of Wisconsin at this writing, 1889, had an arm amputated by Dr. Ward.

When the 2d Wisconsin veteranized, Dr. Ward was commissioned surgeon of the 43d Wisconsin Infantry, which was enlisted and organized in July and August, 1861, and joined the command at Johnsonville, Tenn. After a few days' looking over the situation, he took charge of a considerable number of sick and wounded, accompanying them to Nashville. On reporting to Dr. Mitchell, Medical Director of the Department, he was met with, "My God! Dr. Ward! is it you? Where have you been all these years—since 1846? You are just the man I want to see here." Through the influence of his classmate at the University of Philadelphia, he received a staff appointment with General Thomas, whose army was falling back to Nashville with Hood on its heels. Dr. Ward was, in his position of Inspector of all the hospitals in the city and vicinity, directed to order out all convalescents able to perform military duty and, under his directions, 2,000 invalids went into the trenches. After matters had quieted, Dr. Ward conducted an ambulance train, conveying sick and injured soldiers from

Knoxville, Chattanooga and Huntsville to Nashville. After Lee's surrender he resigned his commission and returned to Madison, where he received an appointment as Surgeon at Camp Randall in the same year. Later he was breveted Lieutenant-Colonel by President Johnson for meritorious service. Since 1866, with the exception of the period of the Cleveland administration, Dr. Ward has acted as Pension Examiner, being re-appointed by President Harrison in May, 1889. He is one of the most respected citizens of Madison and enjoys a substantial practice. He possesses a character full of traits which render him conspicuous for integrity, public spirit and energy. He has been popular in his business and social relations and in all his connections with his generation has received the trust and esteem to which his career entitles him. He was a charter member of C. C. Washburn Post, formerly Cassius Fairchild Post. In 1888 he was appointed by the Department Commander to fill a vacancy as State Surgeon of the G. A. R. of Wisconsin.

He was married in August, 1846, to Ellen McConnell and they have had two children. Jessie is deceased and Elizabeth is the widow of Charles Atwood, formerly Vice-Consul to Liverpool. (See sketch of Gen. David Atwood).

The portrait of Dr. Ward which appears on page 706, will give satisfaction to Wisconsin soldiers to an extraordinary degree.



PHILIP CHEEK, Jr., Baraboo, Wisconsin, charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 9, (Joe Hooker) was born May 11, 1841, in Silvertown, Somersetshire, England, of which country his parents were natives and descended from a line of unmixed English ancestry. He is the son of Philip and Hannah

(Gunningham) Cheek. In 1852, the senior Cheek removed his family to America, reaching this country April 1st and locating in Newark, New Jersey, where he remained two years and removed thence to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, where he resided the same length of time. In May, 1856, he settled in Excelsior, Sauk Co., Wis., where his son was a resident until 1870 when he moved to Baraboo. The latter was essentially a farmer until 1870, when he severed his active connection with the business of an agriculturist. He was almost twenty years of age when the civil war came on, and developed to his understanding his obligations as a future citizen of a land disturbed by internecine differences. He read his duty clearly in the progress of events and resolved to enter the service of the country which guaranteed to him the possession of his rights and privileges as a man, and enrolled as a defender of her flag.

He enlisted May 10, 1861, in Company A, 6th Wisconsin Infantry, unconsciously carving his name on a roster which tells its story to the world on every page of the history of the war as the "Iron Brigade." After rendezvous at Camp Randall, Madison, he was mustered July 16th and was with his command when it left for Washington on the 28th. In camp at Arlington Heights, he received full instruction in the ways of the warfare he was expected to participate in during the months that were immediately at hand. An advance of the army was confidently anticipated, not only by the whole country, but by the soldiers of the Army of Virginia. But all were doomed to the disappointment of delay and the winter was passed in drill, parade and review. March 10, 1862, a movement was made on Manassas; and after the evacuation, the command went to Alexandria, later going to position on the Rappahannock, where the regiments of the brigade

engaged in such service as the emergency demanded, building pontoons and guarding bridges and blockhouses. In May, the command expected to form the advance of the reinforcements for the army of McClellan, but went instead to connect with Shields to prevent the retreat of Jackson from the valley of the Shenandoah. They returned to Falmouth and in July took part in a scrimmage in the vicinity of Spottsylvania C. H., engaged in the destruction of railroad property and other rebel sinews of war, returning to Spottsylvania. They were in the skirmish at Beverly Ford, fought again at Sulphur Springs, and, two days later, Mr. Cheek helped win his honors as a member of the Iron Brigade in the bloody fight at Gainesville. He was again in action at the 2d Bull Run, where, as well as in the former action, the loss to the brigade was terrible. He was in the preparations for the subsequent actions resulting from Lee's invasion of Maryland; and, after the chase, Mr. Cheek was again in battle at South Mountain and in the pursuit of the rebels on the 15th of September and on the following day, and fought them again at Antietam. The heroic service of the "Iron Brigade" on those days will never be told in all its strength; men came thence so dazed by the rapidity of the action and the accumulation of horrors, that they could not speak of what they had witnessed. The company of Mr. Cheek went into battle at South Mountain with 44 men; three men and a sergeant responded at roll call on the 17th after the battle of Antietam.

Mr. Cheek was among the severely wounded. A piece of shell struck him in his right ankle and he was taken from the field to the house of a Union citizen of Reedsville, Md., whence he was sent to Washington for examination and where he received honorable discharge as unfit for further military duty, Dec. 18, 1862.

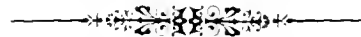
He returned to Baraboo, wholly disabled and

was unable to resume active labor until the following summer. Nov. 15, 1863, he was appointed Deputy Provost Marshal of the 3d Congressional District of Wisconsin under Captain John G. Clark of Lancaster. In 1870 he was made Clerk of the Circuit Court of Sauk county and, during six years of service as such, read law and fitted for admission to the Bar, which ceremony took place Jan. 1, 1876. He opened his business as a lawyer at Baraboo and practiced there until January, 1887, meanwhile serving five years as District Attorney. In 1886 he was elected Commissioner of Insurance on the Republican ticket and was re-elected in 1888; he is still holding the incumbency in 1890.

The personal connection of Mr. Cheek with Grand Army matters in the State of Wisconsin entitles him to special credit in that relation. He was a charter member of his Post, was its first Commander and is holding that position at this writing. In 1883-4 he was Commander of the Department of Wisconsin. In 1885-6 he was Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department and, during the administration of Commander-in-Chief Fairchild, was Senior Aid-de-Camp on his staff. In the several National Encampments, he has performed effective service, in view of which, he is one of the most popular and thoroughly appreciated members of the fraternity. At the date of his war service, Mr. Cheek was an alien under the laws of his adopted country, of which he did not become a citizen until January, 1869. He is a member of the Order of Masons.

July 20, 1861, he was married to Catherine, daughter of Henry and Mary Faller. Three children were the issue of the marriage. Robert W. was killed by a stroke of lightning, April 11, 1880, when fifteen and a half years of age; Arthur W. was born March 11, 1867; Catherine Jane was born Jan. 31, 1873. The

brothers and sisters of Mr. Cheek were named as follows: Jane, Sarah A., Robert, Hannah and Elizabeth, and Jane and Robert are deceased. The latter was a soldier in Company A, 19th Wisconsin Infantry, and was killed Aug. 7, 1861, at Petersburg, Va.



COLONEL MILES L. BUTTERFIELD, Waukesha, Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 19, was born Nov. 27, 1837, in Ashtabula Co., Ohio, and in 1842 his parents, David and Susan (Case) Butterfield, removed to Knightstown, Henry Co., Ind. The mother died there in 1851 and the father survived until 1886, dying at the age of 74 years. Of their nine children only four are living. They are Mrs. Harriet Shelley, Sylvester, who fought in the war in an Ohio regiment under Sherman, Miles L. and John, who was in an Illinois regiment. Leon (deceased) was a soldier in the 92d Indiana Infantry. Colonel Butterfield passed his youth in school and, when about 16 years old, entered a shop to learn the trade of a carriage painter and trimmer. In 1855 he removed to Waukesha and engaged in business as a painter and worked in the car shops in Milwaukee for a time. He early determined to enlist when the war came on, and enrolled May 10, 1861, in the Waukesha Union Guards, which was mustered as Company F, 5th Wisconsin Infantry. He made himself familiar with military tactics and drilled his company both before and after muster, and on the organization was made Orderly Sergeant. The command went from Camp Randall, Madison to Washington and was ordered forward to the Army of the Potomac just after the first battle of Bull Run. The winter was passed at Camp Griffin on Arlington Heights and, March 10th, they

started for the Manassas campaign, returned to Alexandria and went next to the Peninsula. In the action of April 1th, a member of Company F was the first man wounded. The regiment was in the subsequent movements until the evacuation of Yorktown and battle of Williamsburg, where they elicited the only speech McClellan ever made to a command. Company F was in all the movements of the Chickahominy campaign, fighting at Golden's Farm, Savage Station and White Oak Swamp Bridge on the retreat to Malvern Hill, and being constantly under fire until prior to arrival at Harrison's Landing. In August the finale of the "change of base" was made, McClellan's army leaving the Peninsula. The regiment moved to check Lee's career in Maryland and passed a period under constant assault until the battle of South Mountain and Antietam, Sept. 17th, three days later than Cramp-ton's Gap. Next in order was the fight at Fredericksburg, occupying four days in December and on the 25th Sergeant Butterfield was promoted to 2d Lieutenant. He was in every action in which his command participated after this campaign; fought in the charge at Marye's Heights, Salem Church, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Locust Grove (Mine Run), battles of the Wilderness including Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor and siege of Petersburg, and went to the defense of Washington in July, 1864. There the veterans and recruits were formed into an Independent Battalion, three companies being constituted, with Miles L. Butterfield as Captain of Company C. The battalion went to the valley of the Shenandoah where it was joined by seven companies from Wisconsin under Colonel T. S. Allen, and Captain Butterfield was at the head of his men in the operations under Sheridan which form one of the most prominent features of the war. After that campaign under

Sheridan the regiment went to the trenches at Petersburg and was in the reconnoissance at Hatcher's Run February 5th, 1865. March 25th he was in the charge along the whole rebel line of outposts and, April 2d, he was in the action which opened the gates of Petersburg. Before day the charge was made and the 5th planted the first Union colors above the citadel. The regiment was in the pursuit and Captain Butterfield went through to the finish, fighting at Little Sailors' Creek and witnessing the final scenes at Appomattox. He started with his command for connection with Sherman to assist in the finish with Joe Johnston, but received at Danville the news of the surrender and returned North, making one of the severest marches accomplished by the regiment during its service.

Following are the dates of the promotions of Colonel Butterfield after passing the non-commissioned grades: Second Lieutenant, Dec. 25, 1862; First Lieutenant, March 1, 1863; Captain, Jan. 28, 1864; he was breveted Major of the 5th to rank as such from Sept. 19, 1864, "for gallant conduct through the Wilderness Campaign, in the battle of Winchester, etc." He was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel of the 5th, ranking as such from April 6, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services before Petersburg and Little Sailors' Creek." At the last named action Major (then) Butterfield, with two other men captured Custis Lee, a son of the rebel chief, together with five other rebel officers. No man is regarded with more respect and honor as having a high record than Colonel Butterfield. His relics of the war are interesting and entertaining and one of them is a necktie worn by Sheridan while on his way to Winchester which Colonel Butterfield saw fall to the ground while the furious general was on his way "to lick them out of their boots." Following is the correspondence relating to the

article: "Nov. 21, 1864. General: On the 19th of September, while you were riding along the front lines, just as you were passing our regiment the enclosed "necktie," having become loosened, fell to the ground: I had the honor of picking it up: I prize it highly as a memento of that hard fought battle and glorious victory and will be grateful if you will be pleased to return it to me that I may, on some future day, show it to my friends as the "necktie" that fell from General Sheridan's neck as he rode along the front lines at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, picked up by myself. Hoping you will ever be victorious as on that memorable day, I have the honor, etc., Miles L. Butterfield."

The "necktie" came back accompanied by the following autograph letter: "My Dear Captain: I return to you the "necktie"—will be glad if you will keep it, and I thank you for your well wishes. Phil. H. Sheridan, Major General."

Colonel Butterfield was the Union officer who received the surrender of Petersburg, as stated by Chas. H. Harriman in a despatch to the New York *Herald*. He was in command of a division and was in charge of the front lines. The abstract of the message was to the purport that W. W. Town, Mayor, W. R. Mallory, Chairman of the Council, C. F. Collier, City Treasurer, and Rev. D. W. Paul came out to the South Side and were met by General Edwards and Colonel Naylor, Corps and Division Commanders, and also by Major M. L. Butterfield of General Wheaton's staff, to whom the Mayor presented a letter for transmission to General Grant or any other general officer, stating that the city had been abandoned by Lee's army and would be surrendered to the Union troops. Colonel Butterfield received the surrender and it was sent to Major-General Wright, who returned an answer to the effect

that General Parkes had entered the city from the other side and any further proceedings would be unnecessary. The Mayor was accompanied to his house by Major Butterfield and met there Roger A. Pryor, who stated to him that he had abandoned the Southern confederacy as he believed the cause a complete failure. Mr. Collier took Colonel Butterfield to his house and told him he would offer him some breakfast but was obliged to confess that he had none for himself, such was the strait to which the city was reduced.

January 5, 1865, Colonel Butterfield was appointed Division Engineer on the staff of Major-General Wheaton, and is in possession of the topographical maps prepared by himself on the field, showing position of approaching troops, etc., etc. June 11, 1866, he received the offer of a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission in the regular army from the War Department, to be assigned to the 16th U. S. Regulars, stationed in Louisiana and sent three months later to the plains. But he did not accept. He did not pass through the service unharmed or unacquainted with the casualties of war. May 10, 1864, he received a bullet in his left leg but continued at his post of duty. Six months later the wound raged afresh, causing him more trouble than at first. One of his possessions as memento of his immediate command is a complete and well-arranged original muster roll of his company. Since his return to private life he has been an unassuming business man of Waukesha, resting on his honors which rest easily on him. He was the second Commander of his Post, and is active in the reconstructed organization. He belongs to the Masons, to the Royal Arcanum and Royal Adelpia and was the first President of the Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Association of Waukesha Co., Wis. He has held the various positions on the County Board and as

a military officer of advanced rank is always in demand on military occasions. He has been an active member of the Waukesha County Agricultural Society 17 years, serving in its various official capacities. His private business is of extensive relations and he employs a large force of men.

In character he represents the old school of gentlemen, is modest, unassuming and genial with all, securing host of friends.

He was married at Waukesha, Wis., Nov. 24, 1863, to Elizabeth Ten Eyek. She is a native of New York and daughter of Matthias Ten Eyek. Two sons born of this union survive. Claude is his father's associate in business; Guy A. is in the office of the *Waukesha Journal*.



HANS BOEBEL, Milwaukee, Wis., was born March 10, 1829 in Bavaria, Germany. His father, Fred Adam Boebel, was a representative of the better class of German citizenship, whose generations fulfilled the requirements of the government in education, business and military obligations. He was a tailor and passed his whole life in his native country and both himself and wife died in Bavaria. He married Johanna Arnold and five of their 12 children are living. They are Mrs. Sophia Graf, Conrad Boebel, Mrs. Babette Dresendoalfer, Mrs. Marie Kalb, and Mr. Boebel of this sketch. The latter passed his youth in acquiring his education, learning his trade of his father and in conformity with the legal code of his country, which regulates the rearing of every male child. In the spring of 1852 he came to America and, after passing some time in New York he went to Milwaukee, following his trade in both places.

When the call for troops was made in the

first pangs of the trouble caused by rebellion, he felt himself under obligations to respond to the demand of his adopted country for men to suppress the war inaugurated by fratricidal traitors, as he felt that all he had hoped and striven for was imperiled. He was active in the raising and organizing of the Milwaukee Turner Company, and was made 2d Lieutenant. The organization went to Madison, reported for assignment for military service to Governor Randall and was mustered as Company C, in the 5th Wisconsin Infantry. This ceremony was performed July 12th and five days later the regiment started for Washington. The command was attached to King's brigade and in September was transferred to that of Hancock, in the right wing of the Army of Virginia, remaining until December, 1861, when he resigned and returned to Milwaukee.

When the call for German troops was made by General Sigel in the summer of 1862, Mr. Boebel was active in the organization of a company, devoting his entire energies to the recruiting of Company H, 26th Wisconsin Infantry and receiving a commission as Captain. The organization of the regiment was completed at Camp Sigel, Milwaukee, mustered September 17, 1862, and left the State, October 6th; went to Fairfax C. H., and was assigned to the 3d Brigade under Krycanowski, Sigel's 11th Army Corps. Captain Boebel was in military duty until November 2d, when he marched with the regiment to Gainesville and afterwards to Centerville, and other points, and on the 9th of December, started to make connection with Burnside at Falmouth. The battle of Fredericksburg was just ended when they reached the Rappahannock and the corps went into winter quarters at Stafford C. H., and remained until the opening of the campaign of 1863. In January Captain Boebel received his promotion

to the second highest rank in the regiment, that of Lieutenant-Colonel and was in his place of duty through the opening of the campaign. His regiment, brigade and corps were in the right wing in the fighting at Chancellorsville in which the 26th Wisconsin lost 37 killed, 117 wounded, 20 prisoners and three missing. His next action was in the march after Lee, prior to the battle of Gettysburg and the regiment reached the field on the 1st day of July after the firing had commenced, the corps being assigned to position in the right wing. Colonel Boebel was in command of his regiment and, with the entire corps, was compelled to retreat after the first action, joining the center of the army, falling back to Cemetery Hill and losing from his command 11 killed, 137 wounded, 26 prisoners and six missing. On the 1st day of July in the action referred to, he was wounded in his right leg by a minie ball and the leg was, soon after, injured again by a piece of shell. He lay on the field, first receiving attention from the surgeons July 1th, and, after undergoing amputation, was transferred to the hospital near Gettysburg, where he remained until he was sent to Milwaukee in August. More than a year elapsed before he resumed connection with civil life. As soon as able, he accepted a position as clerk in the office of the City Treasurer of Milwaukee and served five years. In 1871 he was elected City Treasurer for two years and in 1874 was appointed Deputy Revenue Collector and acted in that capacity ten years. Shattered health compelled his resignation of his duties and he has since been a private citizen.

He was married May 1, 1880, at Milwaukee to Marie, daughter of John and Sophia Wolf. Mr. Boebel is a member of the Milwaukee Turnverein and is a Republican in politics. In character he is a type of the best German citizenship and as such has served nobly in all his

relations to his adopted Nationality. He was a brave soldier, shrinking never in the face of danger and received his honorable promotion as the reward of courage and patriotism. In all his private relations he has sustained the same modest, loyal and manly course which made him prominent in his army relations.



ELIOT C. YOUNG, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 77, was born Oct. 3, 1841, in Cattaraugus, Venango Co., Pa., and is the son of Geo. W. and Eunice P. (Caswell) Young. The father and mother were, respectively, natives of Connecticut and Rhode Island and both of English descent. In the spring of 1866 they removed to Fayette Co., Iowa, and, four years later, went to Missouri, where the father died in November, 1881, near St. Joe; the wife and mother died at Cattaraugus, Oct. 3, 1811. The children, named in order of birth, Julius C., Sarah, George W., Oliver P., Jennie, Eliot C. and Edward A. (twins), are all living, with the exceptions of the two oldest sons.

When seven years old (having lost his mother at his birth) Eliot went to live with his oldest brother and remained under his care until he entered the army when 20 years old. He received a good schooling and enlisted at Cattaraugus, Oct. 10, 1861, and was mustered into U. S. service Jan. 24, 1862, into Company B, 111th Pennsylvania Infantry. The Colonel was named Slowdecker and the Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. A. Cobham. After six weeks in rendezvous at Erie, Pa., the regiment went to Baltimore, thence to Harper's Ferry in March, 1862, and Mr. Young was first in action at Charleston and in the retreat in which many lost their equipments. In the action at Winchester his twin brother was wounded. The

regiment passed through all the experiences of Banks' army in the valley of the Shenandoah in 1862, fighting at Culpeper and going into the Manassas campaign to fight Aug. 30, 1862, in the second Bull Run. December 13th he was in the fight at Fredericksburg, after passing through the campaign in Maryland, the troops of the Army of Virginia being consolidated by McClellan in September. He fought at South Mountain and Antietam, September 14th and 17th, and went into winter quarters at Aquia Creek, near Stafford C. H., with the 3d Brigade, 2d Division and 12th Corps. In the spring of 1863 the first duty of the regiment was on the picket line on the Rappahannock River, Mr. Young having been promoted to Corporal. He fought, after crossing the Rapidan, at Chancellorsville, May 3d and 4th, and went after the disastrous battle was over, in which the regiment lost many killed, wounded and prisoners, back to former camp and to Harper's Ferry. The next orders were to go after Lee in his Northward invasion and the regiment fought at Gettysburg, the loss being light in killed and wounded. The command was on guard duty at Harper's Ferry until Hooker, with the 11th and 12th Corps went to the relief of the Western army at Chattanooga, and Mr. Young was in the action Oct. 26, 1863, at Wauhatchie and moved thence to Chattanooga and was in the fighting November 23d, 24th and 25th at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. Hooker's command took Lookout Mountain on the 24th, the troops of his two corps lying on their arms all night previously and the fight commencing about four in the morning. With two comrades Mr. Young sealed a ladder leading up to a crevice, which had been placed there by the rebels, and they were the first to occupy the heights of Lookout after the rebels had fled. In the charge on Mission Ridge his regiment was near the center

of the Union line and he was in the victorious movement on the ridge, afterwards chasing the rebels to Ringgold, where they found an old mill and a quantity of bran which they mixed with water, cooked and made of it their first meal that day. After a scrimmage at Ringgold they returned to Wauhatchie and Dec. 28, 1863, veteranizing took place.

After his furlough, Mr. Young rejoined his command about the first of February at Wauhatchie and was made Duty Sergeant. He went in the spring of 1864 to the Atlanta campaign and was with his regiment in all the actions preceding the fall of the city, Sept. 1, 1864. He fought at Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, New Hope Church, the several actions at Kenesaw Mountain, at Pine Knob and Peach Tree Creek, July 20th, where Colonel Cobham was killed. Afterwards, he was in the siege of Atlanta and after the surrender camped in the city, performing guard duty. He was then acting Sergeant Major and after remaining at Atlanta until the re-organization for the march to the sea was completed. The city was burned November 11th, and on the 15th they commenced moving towards Savannah with one of Sherman's columns. After marching, skirmishing, foraging, wading swamps, building roads and going through all that the march involved, he was in the siege of Savannah, performing provost duty there after the surrender until January 13th when the Northward movement commenced. He was in the last action with Johnston's troops at Bentonville, N. C., the 20th Corps reinforcing the 11th. Thence he went to Raleigh and there they awaited the surrender of Johnston which took place April 26th. He marched to Richmond and Washington and was in the Grand Review. He was on guard at the prison where the conspirators in the assassination of Lincoln were confined and afterwards went to Camp Copeland

near Pittsburg for muster out July 19, 1865, and returned home. The 111th was in 35 general engagements and the total loss of regiment was 651 men.

In the same year he went West and located at Clinton, Iowa, and engaged in the ice business, moving thence to Chicago, and was there when the great fire occurred and aided in clearing away the debris. He went from there to North Bend, Wis., and operated there three years on the river police force. He removed to La Crosse where he had charge of the police at the mouth of the river, until the spring of 1881, when he engaged with the Montrose Lumber Company. April 1, 1885, he was appointed by the Governor as Lumber Inspector of the 2d District of Wisconsin. He was married Sept. 19, 1878, at North Bend, Wis., to Lottie E., daughter of Duncan and Sarah Kennedy. He has been Commander of his Post two years—1885-6. He belongs to the Masonic Lodge No. 190 at North La Crosse, to Smith Chapter, No. 13 and La Crosse Commandery, No. 9. He is a Republican in politics.



SAMUEL J. CLARK, Black River Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 92, was born Feb. 13, 1843, at Canandaigua, Ontario Co., New York. His parents, Allen G. and Nancy (Owens) Clark, were born in Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties, New York, respectively, the father being of French lineage. They changed location successively from New York State in 1846 to Belvidere, Boone Co., Illinois, in 1856 to Dodge Co., Wisconsin and to Sparta, Monroe county in the latter State in 1858, the father being actively engaged in his pursuits as a farmer. The son was brought up to that calling and was his father's assistant until he entered the army.

He enlisted March 10, 1862, at Belvidere, Ill., and was mustered at Camp Butler in Company B, 15th Illinois Infantry. When Bragg was making himself entertaining in Northern Kentucky, the regiment was ordered to the front and arrived at Pittsburg Landing, in time for that battle. From thence the regiment advanced on Corinth and then moved on to Memphis, Mr. Clark joining it afterwards. The next movement was to reinforce the troops at Bolivar where they encountered the flying rebels from that field at Hatchie River, and whipped them over again under General Hurlbut (Oct. 4th). Returning to Bolivar they camped a few days and moved towards Holly Springs and after several movements connected with Grant's campaign they went into winter quarters at Natchez. During the winter the regiment went to Harrisonburg, Miss., to rout a rebel camp which had taken the alarm and routed itself before their arrival, and when the command broke camp in the spring they went to Memphis and were assigned to the 16th Corps for the Vicksburg campaign. They were afterwards assigned to the 13th Corps, General Ord, and held a position on the left of the defenses of Vicksburg until after the surrender of the city. The command was almost constantly under fire and also performed foraging duty. After camping in the city near the cemetery they went to the fight at Jackson and returned to a point nine miles from Vicksburg and constructed winter quarters. In February they left Camp Cowen for the Meridian raid, covering the rear of the active troops who destroyed an immense amount of rebel property and the regiment afterwards returned to Camp Hebron, 10 miles from Vicksburg. There Mr. Clark was sick with measles. March 10, 1864, he re-enlisted and took his veteran furlough, reporting afterwards at Cairo, where his regiment embarked for Clif-

ton, Tenn., and moved in the Atlanta campaign in the 2d Brigade, 4th Division and 17th Army Corps, with General McPherson, Gen. Giles E. Smith and Colonel Hall. The regiment engaged in guarding trains and in other military duty until Allatoona was reached, where Mr. Clark was detailed on the Pioneer Corps and went to the advance of the army. He served with the corps at Resaca, Kenesaw and Peach Tree Creek, and was afterwards in the trenches at Atlanta until after the surrender, when his corps followed up Hood through Snake Creek Gap, and returned to Atlanta. The command started with Sherman for the sea, November 15th, and while on a foraging trip, November 28th, Mr. Clark was taken prisoner by a party of rebels disguised in the U. S. uniform. He was taken to Florence, S. C., and paroled December 28th, sent thence to Charleston and was placed on a transport for Annapolis, Md. His captors had shot him in the arm through the elbow joint to disable him. After a week of recruiting at Annapolis, the paroled men were given a furlough of 30 days and Mr. Clark arrived home just in time to attend his own funeral, his friends having been notified that he was dead. His furlough was extended and he was ordered to report at Springfield, Ill., where he was mustered out June 19, 1865.

He remained at Belyidere until October, 1866, when he settled in Monroe Co., Wis., and engaged in farming at Sparta. After three years he went to La Crosse county where he passed nine years. He resided another year in Monroe county and went to Jackson county, locating in the town of Manchester, and conducted his agricultural interests on a farm he had previously purchased. In the spring of 1887 he removed to Black River Falls. He is a member of Masonic Lodge, No. 75, at Roseoe, Ill., and belongs to the Odd Fellows' Order at

Shamrock, Wis. He is a Republican in political affiliation.

He was married Oct. 8, 1865 at Beloit, Wis., to Nellie E., daughter of Michael and Permelia E. (Lucas) Kelley. Her father was a native of Ireland and her mother of Italy. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Clark who are living are Allen T., Rosaltha S., Eunice M. and Carlton E. Alzina I. is deceased. The oldest son and daughter are married.



WILLIAM HOLDEN, Portage, Wis., was born in Rochester, England, August 16, 1829. His parents, Hazael and Matilda (Sparks) Holden, were natives of that country and came to America in 1850, a year after their son of this sketch had made his home in America.

He arrived at the port of New York in September, 1849, and went directly to Milwaukee. His parents located at Portage and he found his first employ in Fond du Lac during the winter of 1849-50, going in the fall of the latter year to Portage, settling on a farm with his father and mother. In 1853 he opened a shop for the manufacture of buggies and wagons at Portage in company with a partner. In the following year he went back to the farm and remained until he entered the army. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, 2d Wisconsin Infantry for three years or during the war and arrived at Washington June 25th, the 2d Wisconsin being the first three years' regiment to reach the capital. Moving in July to camp on the Fairfax road the regiment was brigaded with three others under the famous man who is now General W. T. Sherman, in Tyler's division under McDowell. The brigade went to the relief of the advance of Tyler at Blackburn's Ford where Company B received

a shot with fatal effects. (Company G was close by and an editor in the ranks named Chandler, and nicknamed Shanghai, was asked by a comrade what he thought of it; "the American eagle's tail droopeth" was his response.) This was the first time the regiment was under fire. It was one of the few regiments at Bull Run which preserved its organization and throughout its service held good the record made there. (See sketch of G. E. Smith.) While making an assault on a battery under an enfilading fire, they reached a prominent position which they held until the rebels received reinforcement and they were obliged to fall back, having suffered a loss as stated by Mr. Holden of 30 killed, 105 wounded and 65 missing. August 25th the regiment was transferred to Rufus King's brigade and went to winter quarters. Mr. Holden was in the spring campaign to Manassas and also went to the movement to prevent the retreat of Stonewall Jackson from the Shenandoah Valley in May, marching 104 miles in three days. He went to assist Pope in the July expedition at Sulphur Springs, sustained an attack from a rebel battery and was in the infantry skirmish which followed. At Gainesville he was one of nine men left of his company, in which fight the brigade earned its title of "Iron Brigade" whether it was there received or not. Mr. Holden was hit by a piece of shell on his lower lip and in the right breast, but neither inflicted a serious wound. In the action at Antietam the color guards were dead or disabled and Corporal Holden with Paul V. Brisboi brought the flag safely from the field. In the review by the President, after the fight, Holden and three comrades were the only ones in line from their company.

He fought at South Mountain September 14th, the 2d leading the attack on the left and after the march to Antietam the regiment was

almost disabled from constant fighting through Maryland but performed excellent service. Mr. Holden fought at Fredericksburg and also at Chancellorsville and went into the Gettysburg campaign, and in that historic fight his regiment again suffered heavily. The casualties among the officers showed the material of which the Wisconsin soldiers was made, so many were killed and injured, among them being Fairchild, Stevens and Mansfield. The latter was wounded and the senior captain on the field, Gibson of Company C, ordered Sergeant Holden to take him to the rear and with another comrade they carried him to a brick house close by, a rebel shell tearing through the building just as they arrived. About 20 wounded men were in the house who begged to be taken to the cellar, and Holden and his companion complied and assisted in the work. On starting to rejoin the regiment they found the rebels in possession and themselves prisoners. Mr. Holden was escorted several miles to the rear by a rebel guard, passing over the naked bodies of his fallen comrades who had been stripped before they were cold in death, by the rebel vandals. The same scamps proposed that their prisoners should carry a sack filled with the clothing but they refused and "stuck to it." July 3d Sergeant Holden was paroled on the field and marched to Carlisle, (22 miles) where he took a train for Harrisburg, Pa., and thence to Westchester, remaining six weeks. He was ordered to join his regiment, but the surgeon interfered, and he went to Convalescent Camp at Alexandria, rejoining his command September 16th in time for the Antietam anniversary and witnessed the presentation of the flag to the brigade by the citizens of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan, resident in Washington. He was assigned to Emory Square hospital and thence transferred to the Invalid Corps

stationed in Washington. He received honorable discharge Feb. 16, 1864.

Among the reminiscences of Mr. Holden is the discipline of General Gibbon in the brigade of which he assumed command at Fredericksburg, but "the worst" was the order to wear white leggings and after a march in the red mud they were anything but handsome. The business did not take them much on dress parade, where the white articles would have shone conspicuous. After a march they were left off, but General Gibbon ordered them resumed. One morning the General's orderly went out to groom his horse and immediately sent for his chief to see the animal. His legs were encased in white leggings and nothing more was said to the "boys" about wearing them. Feb. 12, 1863, the 2d and 6th Wisconsin, under Colonel Fairchild, went to Cone Creek in Northumberland Bay on a raid and took horses, mules, grain and about 5,000 pounds of bacon. The boys thought it would be a good scheme to each take a couple of hams to camp and, after some finessing they eluded the guard and took them. After arrival at the landing orders were received to bring up the hams, the officers anticipating a treat but there was not a ham to be found. The commotion in camp was something awful and an orderly was sent to search the camps but not a ham was visible. Afterwards slices of ham found their way into the officers' quarters and there was nothing more done in the matter.

March 16, 1851, Mr. Holden was married at Wyocena, Wis., to Harriet Ann Corstin, a native of England, who died Oct. 30, 1876. Sept. 28, 1877, Mr. Holden was again married to Mrs. Elmira R. Gates at Beaver Dam, during the session of annual Free Methodist Conference; she is a native of New York. Mr. Holden is a Republican.



CLEMENT CLAY WILLIAMS, Chipewewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born June 22, 1843, in New Portland, Maine. Moses and Abigail (Jordan) Williams, his parents, were of American birth and English ancestry. Mr. Williams, through his father, is one of the claimants under the French Spoliation Bill, which has been agitated for some years and which, if settled equitably, would make the heirs rich, although they belong to the sixth generation. Moses Williams, grandfather of C. C. Williams, married Martha Butler, daughter of Henry and Mehitabel (Norton) Butler, her mother being a sister of Ichabod Norton, who was a shipowner of extensive relations in the period of the French and English wars. Thomas Butler was part owner with him in several vessels that were taken by the English, two of them being the Seven Sisters and the Swallow. (Joseph Dennis is in possession of papers which he obtained of Captain Thomas Butler's son, James Butler, which show that two schooners were taken by the British.) Moses Williams was a farmer by occupation and died in St. Albans, Maine, his wife dying many years before him. Abby, Clement C., Sarah, Charles A. and Clara were the children born to them.

June 19, 1862, when 19 years old, Mr. Williams entered the army. He was mustered into the U. S. service July 27, 1862, at Augusta, Maine, in Company A, 16th Maine Infantry, Colonel Wilde, and went from camp to Washington and Company A performed guard duty at Arlington Heights at the headquarters of General Whipple, the first action in which Mr. Williams expected to participate being the second Bull Run, in the 2d Brigade, 3d Division and 1st Corps, but did not and the regiment remained until winter without other protection than blankets, earning the sobriquet of the "Blanket Regiment" as they went to the



Manassas campaign without anything but blankets—rations out besides. He was first in battle of systematic variety at Fredericksburg where the regiment did such good service as to secure warm praise from the commander. They passed the winter at Kelley's Ford and went in the mud to attempt another attack on Fredericksburg, going to another Rappahannock campaign in the spring. They performed duty on the Rapidan until they received orders to join the army on the way to Gettysburg and the regiment was in the support which went on the double quick after the battle opened on the Emmettsburg road where Buford's Cavalry were attacked. General Reynolds, Corps Commander, was killed and the Colonel of the 16th Maine taken prisoner with the greater portion of the regiment, including Mr. Williams. They were taken to the rear of Lee's army, went with him on his retreat and were finally sent forward to Libby, were stripped, robbed and insulted in every possible manner. They had no rations for four days before their incarceration commenced and they remained in Libby one night, went thence to Belle Isle, stayed there three weeks and there Mr. Williams thought a little strategy perfectly justifiable. He feigned illness, was sent to Libby hospital, remained one day and was sent to City Point under parole. There he was exchanged and joined his regiment in September at Kelley's Ford and was engaged in picket duty on the Rapidan when Grant assumed charge of the Army of the Potomac. When the spring of 1861 came, Mr. Williams went with his regiment to the campaign of the Wilderness and fought at Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Cold Harbor and North Anna River. During the fighting at Cold Harbor Mr. Williams was in charge of the pickets on the left of the regiment and received the first attack and his men were all captured except himself

and one other. They went to the siege of Petersburg and thence to the Weldon railroad, fighting and destroying railroad property with the 5th Corps. August 18th, in the action, the rebels surrounded a disorganized portion of the command and took them prisoners, Mr. Williams falling into rebel hands a second time. He was sent to Belle Isle and remained until Sherman was expected, when the prisoners were sent to Salisbury, N. C., to the stockade and remained there until February 22, 1865, when they were paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md. Mr. Williams had contracted scurvy at Salisbury in its worst form and after recruiting a few days at Annapolis, he obtained a furlough home to New Portland, Maine, and remained in his bed until after the close of the war. He finally recovered after a long sickness but was mustered out with his regiment July 31, 1865.

In 1867 he removed to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and obtained employ in a lath mill, after which he engaged in livery business for about five years. He opened the hotel business at the Twelve-Mile House which he managed about four years, started a livery business at West Eau Claire, sold out and took charge of the Big Bend House, associated with Henry Moffatt. He sold his interest to E. M. Miles and engaged again in livery at Eau Claire. Afterwards he became connected with the Mineral Spring hotel on the St. Croix and later opened a hotel at Chippewa Falls in 1879, known as the Riverside hotel with Thomas Gaynor, in which he is still occupied as a landlord. He is the owner of a farm on the borders of the city which he is improving and on which he keeps improved stock. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and votes as he shot.



MICHAEL GRIFFIN, Eau Claire, Wis., member of Eagle Post, No. 52, G. A. R., Department Commander of Wisconsin in 1887, also belongs to the Order of the Loyal Legion, Wisconsin Commandery. He is a prominent attorney and citizen of the section of Wisconsin where he has been a resident for 14 years. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, September 9, 1842, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1847, locating first in Canada and removing in 1851 to Hudson, Ohio. In 1856 the family settled in Newport, Sauk Co., Wisconsin. He was educated primarily in the public schools of the country, imbibing an understanding of his obligations to his adopted country, and, when the call for troops to defend the National integrity rang through her borders, he enlisted at Newport, Wis., Sept. 11, 1861, at the age of 19 years, and was mustered as a private in Company E, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, at Camp Randall, Madison, November 5th following. At that date the field of war seemed broad and to demand troops at remote points to guard against possible disaster from invasion, and there were also threatenings of disturbances where the country would be deeply involved to carry on successfully her interneine struggle. Jim Lane had an expedition in prospect, and there was another planned for New Mexico. With these the fate of the 12th Wisconsin was for a time to be linked, and the regiment bore the brunt of the labor involved and in that work and discipline reaped all that ever came of either. Discipline and effort are the best possible things for a regiment just opening acquaintance with the exigencies of all that war involves, and in the trip of the command from Madison, Wis., to Weston, Missouri, (its bitterest experience from inclemency of the weather without proper protection), and thence to Fort Leavenworth, Fort Scott, Law-

rence and Fort Riley, Kansas, and its return march to Fort Leavenworth, the time was passed in one long continued series of unaccustomed exertions. They were again doomed to counter orders for, expecting to go to the investment of Corinth, they were instead assigned to duty in Western Kentucky and Tennessee repairing railroads which the rebels had destroyed, and scouting after guerrillas who were making that portion of the South dangerous to everybody, and threatened to interfere materially with plans for the subjugation of the confederates along the Mississippi River. After the line of transportation was again in order, the regiment moved to Humboldt, Tenn., to join Halleck and thence to Bolivar, where the command was assigned to the 3d Brigade, 4th Division, 17th Army Corps. During the stay at Humboldt, for lack of cavalry, 110 men of the regiment, including non-commissioned officers, were supplied with horses and did service as mounted infantry. Mr. Griffin was detailed to act as Sergeant of this force which was in the saddle almost constantly until October, 1862. It scoured the surrounding country for miles, watching movements of the enemy, going to the Tennessee River, and was engaged on one of these expeditions when the regiment received orders to move to Bolivar, at which place this detachment soon joined it.

The battle of Corinth had taken place, and although the regiment made a forced march of more than a day it was too late to accomplish anything and went into Camp at Bolivar. November was passed in the movements preparatory to the fulfillment of Grant's plans which were frustrated in the capture of Holly Springs by the enemy, and the destruction of the supplies which had been there accumulated, and December, January and February were passed in desultory military duty until affairs could be again put in shape for decided

activities. In March the 12th went to Memphis, and in May made connection with Grant's movements in the Vicksburg Campaign. They moved down the river to Miljiken's Bend, went thence to Grand Gulf and from there to Vicksburg, taking position toward the extreme left of the investing line, June 11, 1863, in the 13th Corps, Lauman's Division. The regiment participated in the siege throughout until the surrender, July 4th, and on the 5th started for the investment of Jackson with the 3d Brigade. It returned to Vicksburg and next went to Natchez and there performed military duty, including several expeditions in Louisiana and Mississippi. In January, 1864, over 500 men of the regiment veteranized and moved from Hebron with Sherman, participating in the Meridian expedition, which was an entire success. February 17th the 12th was sent south of Meridian to Quitman to destroy railroads and bridges. They were engaged in the Meridian expedition a month and marched over 100 miles. After veteran furlough in March and April, 1864, they went to Cairo, thence to Clifton and marched through Alabama to Georgia to join the troops concentrating for the Atlanta Campaign in the Army of the Tennessee. Mr. Griffin was a participant in all that has been mentioned, and was also in the dangerous and constant work involved in the investment of Atlanta (1st Brigade 3d Division 17th Army Corps). He was with the regiment at Kenesaw, Nickajack Creek, Bald Hill (Legget's) where the regiment lost about 150 men in 15 minutes, Mr. Griffin being reported among the wounded. A buckshot entered his face and took up a permanent position in the right cheek where it still remains. He was knocked down, and taken insensible to the hospital, and went back to the regiment the next afternoon. The regiment was in the engagement of July 28, 1864, and went to Jonesboro in Blair's 17th Corps and thence with the column of Sherman through Georgia to Savannah and participated in all of the expeditions involved; was in the siege of Savannah and marched through the Carolinas to the finish at Raleigh, taking part in the battle of Bentonville, where Johnston made his last spasmodic effort to retrieve his territory. At Goldsboro, Sergeant Griffin was

mustered as 2d Lieutenant, having been commissioned February 11th, 1865, and had acted in that capacity from about January 1st in that year. After the surrender of the Confederate army under General Joseph E. Johnston, the march homeward commenced, finishing at Washington and expiring in a blaze of military splendor at the Grand Review in which the 12th Wisconsin bore its part. The regiment went to Louisville to await the completion of the muster rolls where the command was mustered out July 16th, 1865, and returned to Wisconsin for final dismemberment. July 5th Mr. Griffin was commissioned 1st Lieutenant but did not muster, because of the close of the war.

In the fall of 1865 he began the study of law at Kilbourn City, Wis., in the office of Hon. Jonathan Bowman, and he was admitted to the bar at Portage City after examination in open court, May 19, 1868. He began practice at Kilbourn City, where he remained until 1876. He was several times elected Town Clerk of the Town of Newport, Columbia County, and served two terms on the County Board. In 1875 he was elected on the Republican ticket to represent the 1st District of that County in the Assembly of 1876. In that year he removed to Eau Claire and formed a law partnership with Judge Arthur C. Ellis under the name of Ellis & Griffin, which continued until the close of 1880, and where he has since practiced his profession. In 1878 he was appointed Attorney of the City of Eau Claire, and successively reappointed in 1879 and 1880. In 1879 he was elected on the Republican ticket as Senator from the 30th District. He is a prominent member of his Post and served as its 2nd and 4th Commander, and he was elected Department Commander, February 16, 1887, at Milwaukee, and in January, 1889, was commissioned by the Governor, Quarter Master General of the State, with the rank of Brigadier General under the law, and is therefore a member of the staff of Governor Hoard. He belongs to the Masonic Order, Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery, to the Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum.

He was married September 6th, 1871, at Kilbourn City, to Emma L., daughter of George H. and M. J. Damels, and the only child of this marriage was Mabel M., who died when less than a year old.





Yours truly
F. H. West

BRIGADIER-GENERAL FRANCIS HENRY WEST. In the array of names included in this volume, that of General West is one of the most prominent for services rendered his country and for his no less honorable career as a citizen of Wisconsin. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, Wisconsin Commandery, and belongs to G. A. R. Post No. 1. He was born in Charleston, Sullivan Co., New Hampshire, Oct. 25, 1825, and remained in his native place until he was 20 years old, receiving such advantages as New England afforded for a farmer's son. In 1845 he went West, locating at Monroe in the then Territory of Wisconsin and passed the first winter in the lead mines of Platteville. In the spring of 1846, he engaged in hotel business at Monroe and a year later bought an outfit for a three-years' lumbering venture in the North of Wisconsin, with headquarters at Wausau. He rafted his lumber at the time of spring freshets to St. Louis, Mo. His business relations extended until he had become an extensive landholder, had built a steam sawmill at Monroe and also had engaged in mercantile affairs at that place, where he was married in the summer of 1849.

He pressed his affairs there until 1859, when, on account of failing health, he determined to take an overland trip to California on horseback, the day of railroads being not yet. A party of emigrants accompanied him and he spent the summer in hunting buffalo and other large game, and returned in the fall via Panama, much improved in health. As soon as practicable he organized a large party to cross the plains the following summer. He purchased 66 fine horses in Wisconsin at an average outlay of \$80 which he sold after reaching California at figures ranging from five to eight hundred dollars per pair, clearing \$16,000. The trip was a perilous one, it being the year of the general Indian war, in which

they destroyed so many of the stations of the then Overland Pony Express, murdering the riders and station-keepers. His party was followed by large bands of hostile Indians for over 500 miles in their vain endeavor to capture his valuable train, but this was at all times so well guarded by his courageous followers—who submitted to regular military discipline—that the Indians only succeeded in wounding two men and in killing seven horses. Several of the attacking redskins were killed. In the fall of 1860, General West was again in Monroe at his business, in which he was engaged until he entered the army.

Matters began to look serious for the interests of the country during the summer of 1862, and leaders in business avenues foresaw ruin to their interests and stagnation beyond all precedent in financial circles. The outlook for the Union was becoming grave and men met on the streets, consulted over situations, went home to talk to families whose interests were in peril and finally, marched away to war. Wisconsin, it is trusted, will never again pass through such a season; most of her best men were lost to her streets and thoroughfares of business, and women walked in their places and waited for the end, whatever it might be. The draft was being resisted in some localities and the situation was serious, looking as if brother must be arrayed against brother to enforce the demands of the Government. Among those who grappled with the situation in its strongest features was he who became Brigadier-General West.

Abandoning his business and leaving his wife and seven children, of whom the oldest was but 12 years old, he became active in organizing the 31st Wisconsin, was made its Lieutenant-Colonel and was mustered under his commission, Oct. 9, 1862. When the regiment went to the front in March, 1863, after performing duty in the State in enforcing the

draft and completing the organization in January, its condition and drill were such as to elicit the warmest encomiums. The regiment was first assigned to duty in the Army of Tennessee on the Mississippi. In September, 1863, it was ordered to the Cumberland at Nashville. At this time, the colonel of the regiment having resigned, Lieutenant-Colonel West became Colonel of the regiment. During the winter of 1863-4, by appointment of General Sherman, Colonel West served as President of the Commission stationed at Murfreesboro, Tenn., to examine certain officers who were cited before the Commission for examination as to their qualifications for command. Captain Harrison, a grandson of the first President Harrison, was the Recorder of the Commission. Many officers were examined and a few recommended for dismissal. All recommendations were approved by the President.

Colonel West commanded his regiment in the work accomplished prior to the siege of Atlanta, guarding railroads, building fortifications, scouting and keeping thoroughly posted regarding rebel movements, moving first to Stevenson, Ala., and thence to Chattanooga and to Georgia, joining the force in front of Atlanta during the battle of Peach Tree Creek, July 21st, taking part in the investment of the 22d and remaining in the trenches until the capitulation. The regiment performed effective service in more than one direction until the columns of Sherman formed for the march to the Atlantic in which the regiment participated. It forded swamps, penetrated hitherto untraversed forests, built roads, held lines of communications, foraged for supplies subsisting off the enemy, and retained its morale under pressure of the gravest character. When near Savannah, to the astonishment of the rebels who disputed the right of way, the regiment, with the 61st Ohio, pushed its way through a

swamp not considered passable. Storming two strong redoubts under heavy fire they drove the enemy from their position, thereby removing the last obstacle to the advance on Savannah. Colonel West led his men through the siege of Savannah and followed General Sherman through the Carolinas to the close of the war—fighting at Averysboro and at Bentonville, the last battle of the Southern army—where the loss of his regiment was heavy. Colonel West went with his soldiers through Virginia to Richmond and to Washington, paraded at their head at the Grand Review, May 24th, and, early in June went to Louisville, having been made Brigadier-General by brevet at Washington for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, his commission dating March 19, 1865, under which he was mustered out June 20, 1865.

In August he resumed connection with civil life in Milwaukee, engaging in the stock and grain business "On 'Change." His first relations in this avenue were those of Thompson, West & Co., the firm at first including two Thompsons, one going to Chicago. In the spring of 1871 General West was elected President of the Chamber of Commerce and re-elected to the same in 1872. (He had served previously as Vice-President two years and was one of the Directors three years). He continued his connection with financial operations in that relation until 1879, when he went to the Black Hills to prospect and obtain mining interests. He took with him the parts of a quartz mill, which he erected there and found it a losing venture, and after two years he left his mines and returned to Milwaukee in 1881. He had become interested in mechanical inventions and, after his return, perfected and secured patents on several inventions of his own, relating to steam and hydraulic machinery.

In May, 1885, he was appointed United

States Marshal of the Eastern District of Wisconsin and in 1890, (current year) still holds the incumbency. While a resident of Green county he was Chairman of the County Board several years and in 1853, he served in the Senate of Wisconsin, being but 26 years old and the youngest member of that body. On the formation of the new party in 1854, he became the candidate for Bank Comptroller, on the first State Republican ticket, which was defeated. Since the close of the war he has been a Democrat, owing to his disapproval of the course of the Republican party towards the South. In the fall of 1873 he was elected to the Legislature and served his term in a manner wholly consistent with his character.

The father of General West, Enoch Hammond West, was born in the same town as his son and was the son of Timothy, a soldier in the Revolution and one of the first settlers of Charleston, N. H., whither he removed from near Boston, Mass.; he was of English ancestry. His mother, Lydia Coffin (Fitch) West, was born on the Island of Nantucket, the daughter of a sea captain. Samuel Coffin, her great uncle, was a noted Puritan preacher of Mayflower fame. The families to which General West is allied through his mother, include some of the most famous stock in the history of the East. The name of Fitch is one distinguished in professional avenues and representing brains, honor and integrity second to none. The mother of Benjamin Franklin and General West's great-great-grandmother on the maternal side, were sisters, and daughters of Peter Folger, who was the first male child born on the island of Nantucket. Lucretia Mott, the reformer, was allied to the same blood, as are the Folgers of New York. In the paternal line, General West traces connection with the famous painter, Benjamin West. His grandfather's brothers were Benjamin West, a famous

New England lawyer and Samuel West, a celebrated Massachusetts divine.

The General was married June 21, 1849, to Emma Rittenhouse, a name which tells its own story, so well-known is its connection with the fortunes of Pennsylvania. William Rittenhouse, her father, married Sarah Moore, a relative of the noted politician, Eli Moore of New York, and descended from ancestors who settled in Brooklyn, N. Y. She was born in New Jersey, whither her parents removed. Ten children have been born to General and Mrs. West, four of whom are deceased. Louise, wife of George Sylvester, died at the age of 26 years; Frederick died when two and a half years old; George died when 20 years old, and Josephine at two and a half years. Those surviving are Caroline L., William R., Edith, Susan, Grace and Benjamin Franklin.

In placing here a delineation of the character of General West for the consideration of those who will interest themselves in his career, little needs to be said. Thoroughly cultivated and high-bred, with the dignity and bearing a prominent and prosperous life confers, he occupies an irreproachable position in Milwaukee. A gentleman who has known the General all his life said to the writer, "He has the keenest sense of justice and the best disposition of any one I have ever known." His record as a soldier is one which will always confer distinction on his memory. He did not lose a day of service, a fact that belongs to the history of few prominent army officers. And his bravery, although recognized as of the highest quality, was not impetuosity or bravado, but the result of the convictions which called him to action and which led him to distinction.

The portrait of General West appears on page 724.



WILLIAM HEALEY, Racine, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 17, was born May 20, 1817 in London, England. His parents, Jeremiah and Honora (O'Brien) Healey, were natives of Continental Europe and came to America in 1850. The mother died while the son was still young and his father married again, of which union the issue included three children named Mary Ann, Julia and Ellen. Mr. Healey has one brother named John. On arrival in America the family went first to Upper Falls, Newton, Mass., and thence to Waterbury, Vt., where Mr. Healey remained on the farm until he was old enough to enter the army. He enlisted Oct. 19, 1863, in the 3d Vermont Light Artillery and was assigned to Section 1, Jan. 1, 1864. His captain was Romeo H. Start. From rendezvous the command went to Washington for assignment to the 9th Corps at Camp Barry, crossed the Rapidan under a rattling fire from Mosby's men and went to take part in the fighting in the Wilderness, but the artillery could not be made effective. They went thence to Cold Harbor but were not in action. Stewart's cavalry was looked for but did not arrive in time. On the 18th of June the battery reached the front of Petersburg at night and was in the trenches there through the month of June at the right, and were under constant fire. A troop of sharpshooters caused them much annoyance until they opened fire on them and silenced them. In the assault at Fort Hell they were subjected to a heavy rebel artillery fire, one shell striking the embrasure where the gun of Mr. Healey was stationed but did no injury. They moved to Fort McKenzie and returned to another position at Fort Hell, which they occupied at the date of the Fisher Hill fight and the battery fired the salute after the victory. During this the captain thought he would take advantage of the opportunity to

drop a few shells into the rebel camp, which elicited a return, and the captain ordered the firing to cease, as he feared that the magazine would be hit; this was the only time the battery was silenced throughout its service. The command was subsequently transferred to the 6th Corps with which it was connected until that command went to the Shenandoah Valley, when it was assigned to the 2d Corps under Hancock, serving with it until the return of the 6th, when its former connection therewith was resumed. They went into winter quarters until the activities commenced preparatory to the crushing of the rebellion and Mr. Healey went with his battery to the reconnoissance at Hatcher's Run. They built Fort Phillips, a small fort of six guns named after their Lieutenant, where they experienced several attacks from the rebels. The battery went to Fort Fisher, returning thence to Petersburg, remaining in the trenches there until the surrender. The battery was almost constantly in service and on the 25th of March, 1865, fought in one of the most important actions of that period. During its progress the artillery was ordered to cease firing, as a flag of truce was shown, but it was a feint to permit the rebels to approach closer. (This occurred at Fort Fisher). A detachment was sent through the woods to cut the brigade off from retreat and the entire command was captured. During the day a part of the section was in front of the skirmish line under orders to drive the rebels at all costs and they opened fire while the rebels were pouring a shower of shot upon them, one of which struck the gun served by Mr. Healey, who was knocked over, but not injured. They drove the rebels and afterwards returned to Fort Fisher and went thence to the trenches at Petersburg. Mr. Healey fired the signal gun at four o'clock in the morning of April 2, 1865, and was in the fight throughout the day. At

midday the battery was ordered to advance near to battery Lee, Lee's headquarters, where it held its position. Sheridan rode along the lines, cheering the men and telling them to hold the ground as victory would soon be theirs, the city being surrounded. They told him they would do it if he would give them white instead of colored troops, but they held the position until night. During the night the rebels spiked their guns and evacuated the city. At four in the morning a charge was made but there were no enemies to respond and Petersburg was Union property. He was among the first to enter the city and went thence in charge of the captured guns to City Point, after which he performed military duty until ordered to Alexandria and thence home, and he was mustered out at Burlington, Vt., June 15, 1865.

He was unable to do any work and the next year went West. He was with the C. & N. W. R. R. ten years and entered the employ of J. I. Case & Co., with whom he remained four years. He took charge of an engine in the Pease Manufacturing Works and is still in that relation. He was married Feb. 7, 1875, to Mary, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Budd. Their children are named Nellie, Elizabeth, Jennie, Gertrude and Theresa. Mary and Julia are deceased.



CHARLES D. STANHOPE, M. D., a prominent physician of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and a member of E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, G. A. R., was born in the County of Milwaukee, Feb. 12, 1844.

His father, Charles Stanhope, of English ancestry, was born in Attica, N. Y. His forefathers were loyal to Charles 1st of England. They were involved in the struggle against Cromwell, by whom some of them were executed, when he assumed the Protectorate of

England. Two of the Stanhope brothers were banished to Australia. They were subsequently pardoned and one of them returned to England, where his descendants now belong to the peerage. The other came to America and from him Dr. Stanhope is directly descended.

Levi Stanhope, the paternal grandfather of Dr. Stanhope, fought in the revolution. His son Charles married Nancy McLaughlin, of Scotch descent, and a native of Caledonia, Livingstone County, New York. He removed with his family to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1842. He purchased from the government a tract of land located near the city and upon this homestead he passed the balance of his life. He died in the year 1873, leaving his wife, who is still living, in the city of Waukesha. The children of the parents are: Erwin, born in 1842, Charles D., in 1844, Nancy J., in 1846, Archibald, in 1849 and Miranda in 1852. The last named married Thomas Parkinson, a prominent lawyer of Waukesha, Wis.

Dr. Stanhope remained upon his father's farm until he reached the age of seventeen. Having inherited a good constitution and having acquired a determined purpose, he secured as much education as the unending round of a practical farm life would permit. While yet in the pursuit of knowledge, and still in his minority, he responded to the urgent call of his country. In the month of August, 1862, he enrolled as a soldier in Company "A," 28th Regiment Wisconsin Infantry and was mustered into the United States service on the 13th of November following. After having performed the duties pertaining to the draft in November, 1862, the regiment left on December 20th, for Columbus, Ky., where they erected fortifications. From this point they made a raid upon Fort Williams. They next went to Hickman, a small place a few miles down the river, and took the garrison, whose defenses

chiefly consisted of wooden guns. The regiment was now assigned to the 13th Army Corps, and ordered to Helena, Ark., under the command of General Salomon. It engaged in several raids to various points of the surrounding country.

In January, 1863, the regiment started on the White River expedition, and went to Duvall's Bluff. After having tested the capacity of the river they returned to Helena. They then took part under General Granger in the Yazoo Pass expedition; this movement was executed for the purpose of attracting the attention of the rebels from Vicksburg, as General Grant had determined to make that city an objective point. After a difficult passage of nearly two weeks, they arrived at Fort Pemberton. This fort was situated at the junction of the Yallahusha and Tallahatchie Rivers. Here they accomplished the investment of the fort, and sustained it for several weeks, the force being supported by the gunboats Baron DeKalb and Chillicothe, assisted by a fleet of transports. During the skirmish which took place between the DeKalb and the rebel batteries, a shot struck a shell which was being loaded into one of the DeKalb's heavy guns. The explosion which followed killed and injured sixteen men.

About March 1, 1863, special orders were received to make hasty and noiseless preparations to move. During the prevalence of a dense fog, the troops embarked and returned to Helena. In the beginning of June, intelligence of a contemplated attack by the rebel General Price upon Helena was received and immediate preparations were made to meet him. The regiment assisted in the work of constructing fortifications and rifle pits, and when on July 4, 1863, the rebel forces covered the surrounding hills, the wisdom of this preparation was apparent.

The battle of Helena followed, and demonstrated the fact that while the rebels outnumbered the Union soldiers more than two to one, yet victory perched upon the banners of the Union troops. This battle contributed largely to the final termination of the war of the rebellion. The regiment was assigned to the army of Arkansas in August of the same year, and, under Steele took part in the campaign against Little Rock. After its surrender, the regiment proceeded to Pine Bluff, Ark., where they remained with the command of General Powell Clayton until the fall of 1864. During this time they engaged in several raids, among which was one to Mt. Elba, where they had a sharp encounter with, and captured a portion of General Marmaduke's command.

From Pine Bluff, the forces returned to Little Rock. In February they broke camp and went to Duvall's Bluff. They went by steamer down the White River, and arrived at the junction with the Mississippi Feb. 11, 1865. They next took transportation for New Orleans, and went into camp at Algiers, opposite the city. A week later, they started for Mobile, Ala., and landed at Fort Morgan on Mobile Point, where they camped several days. They then started for Spanish Fort, which surrendered after eleven days of stubborn fighting. After this, the regiment went to Fort Blakely, which had capitulated a few hours before their arrival. Proceeding to Alabama, they moved up the Tombigby River, and witnessed the surrender of rebel transports, on which they returned to Mobile. In the month of May they sailed for Texas, camped at Brazos de Santiago, and engaged for a short time in such military duties as were incident to the situation, both there and at Clarksville. On August 3d they resumed their march, and stopped at Brownsville for the purpose of being mustered out of the United States service. At Spanish

Fort, the Doctor contracted a severe form of rheumatism, which utterly disabled him. For more than a year after his return home he was a constant sufferer from this disease, and he has never been able to altogether overcome its effects. After having been home a year or more he embarked in the sale of groceries at Horicon, Wisconsin, with very little success; he gained experience and also suffered great pecuniary loss.

On November 1, 1867, he was married to Mary J., daughter of Alva White, a resident of River Falls, Wis. He remained in this latter place, and successfully occupied himself in contracting and building until 1872. His matrimonial success turned the tide of his fortune, and he has floated on a placidly moving stream ever since. It had been the dream of his life and the ambition of his maturer years to enter the medical profession. His analytical mind induced him to enter this field. During long and weary months and years he studied himself into that noble profession as best he could. Believing that he who works the best succeeds the best, he occupied all his leisure hours from hard work, in ardent and intense study. He was aided and directed by the counsel of Dr. E. A. Ballard, of River Falls, Wisconsin. In 1872 he moved to Milwaukee, and by a series of laborious efforts and personal sacrifices he graduated with honor at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1874. He then located in Milwaukee, purchased the interests of Dr. A. Liliencrantz, and commenced a vigorous prosecution of his profession. In a few months he formed a partnership with a former classmate, Dr. Eugene F. Storke, with whom he conducted a highly successful business until the dissolution of partnership, which occurred May 1, 1889.

Dr. Stanhope is still conducting a very successful business at the location where he first

established himself; he has become prosperous and popular. As a vocation he has engaged in the prosecution of real estate business, in which he has proven himself unusually successful. He has recently secured a large interest in the gold mining district of the Ozark mountains.

The Doctor and his amiable wife have had two children, the eldest a beautiful girl named Edith, who died at Minneapolis, Minn., in July, 1871 and Charles E., born Nov. 15, 1880. Dr. Stanhope in political faith, is a Republican; in medical faith, a homeopathist; he is a Royal Arch Mason, a royal good fellow, has a keen eye, a steady hand, is a good marksman, and enjoys to the utmost all athletic sports.



ORVILLE GILLETT, Waukesha, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 19, was born Dec. 23, 1832, the son of Orville and Chastine (Harndon) Gillett. He is of French Huguenot descent in the paternal line and on his mother's side is of French extraction in one remove. His grandfather was in the war of 1812 and an ancestor of his mother was a captive among the Chippewa Indians who were in the British service in the Revolution. Mr. Gillett was born in Lewiston, N. Y., and resided there until he was 16 years of age. In October, 1848, he went with his father's family to Tuscola in the same county in Michigan where he passed the years on a farm until he entered the army in the civil war.

Sept. 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, 3d Michigan Cavalry for three years or during the war. He was made Corporal the same day on which the command organized and went into camp of instruction at Grand Rapids, Mich. He received promotion May 1, 1862, to Sergeant and went with his regiment from the State

to St. Louis, whence it went under orders to join the forces under Pope. His history is that of all cavalymen; he skirmished, scouted, foraged and performed miscellaneous service in many methods for which his branch of warfare seldom receives due credit, for obvious reasons. He was in the siege of Corinth, fought in the battle there later and at Iuka with the Army of the Mississippi. He was in the movements on the Mississippi River and performed duty at Davis' Mills, Lumpkin's Mills, Waterford, Abbeville, Oxford, Tallahatchie, Holly Springs and La Grange and after Colonel Murphy terminated Grant's plans, moved down the river to Young's Point. He was in the fight at Jackson and again performed much cavalry service of desultory character. In the winter of 1863-4 he veteranized, enrolling the second time February 8th in the same company and regiment. After taking his veteran's furlough he returned to his command and acted as Ordnance Officer at Duvall's Bluff in Arkansas, being commissioned Post Ordnance Sergeant. June 18, 1864, he was discharged to accept a Lieutenant's commission in the 3d Arkansas Cavalry, as 1st Lieutenant, but was placed in command of Company A and acted as its superior officer until he was discharged June 14, 1865. During the last of his service he was engaged in hunting guerrillas and bushwhackers in which he encountered much adventurous experience and many scenes of danger. He lost three horses, one of which was ridden to death and the others were shot under him. His regimental headquarters were at Huntsville, Lewisburg and Norristown, and his last fight with the rebels was at Beattie's Mills, in which 45 of his men encountered 150 confederates, driving them from that section.

The 3d Michigan left camp under Lieutenant-Colonel Minty who was soon superseded by Colonel John K. Mizner. Company I went

out under Captain Wm. Dunham of Fentonville, Mich., with Wm. Dickinson of Grand Rapids, 1st Lieutenant, and Heber Crane of Detroit, 2d Lieutenant. Afterwards Horace H. Pope of Allegan, Mich., was 1st Lieutenant and Captain.

After his discharge Mr. Gillett was taken sick and remained in Arkansas for some time, returning to Michigan in January, 1866. He was engaged in agriculture and went to Bay City in 1879. He went thence to the employ of the C., St. P., M. & O. R. R. as foreman of car inspectors. He is now engaged with the corporation of the Wisconsin Central at Waukesha, Wis.

He was married at Lewisburg, Arkansas, June 29, 1865, to Julia A. Dacus, and their children are Anna Z., Emma C. and Julia A. Robert O. died when three months old. Mr. Gillett is a member of Patriarchal Circle No. 10 at Waukesha.



WADE HAMPTON RICHARDSON,
Milwaukee, Wis., member of G.
A. R. Post No. 1, E. B. Wolcott,
was born in Troupe Co., Georgia, of which State his father, George D. Richardson, was a native. The senior Richardson embarked in his conflict with the world in the village of Whitesville and there married Betheny P. Hill, who belonged to the branch of that stock which has been so prominently represented by Senator Ben Hill of confederate fame. Mr. Richardson, senior, subsequently removed to a farm in that vicinity and in 1847 to Chambers Co., Alabama. In 1848 he settled on a homestead in Macon county where he died in 1883. He was the son of David Richardson and after the death of his father in 1856 he settled his mother with three negroes on a portion of his estate, assigning for their use and support a

considerable acreage which was managed by the negroes, consisting of a man, his wife and son, the latter six days older than Mr. Richardson of this sketch. The blacks discharged their obligations to their mistress faithfully, supplying her wants and securing for themselves an ample living and also privileges paramount to absolute freedom. They were well fed, well clothed and the man could read, an accomplishment which afforded him a broad acquaintance with the Bible. The advent of his grandmother accompanied by three slaves into his home life, formed the first practical acquaintance with slavery of Wade Hampton Richardson. He was then 10 years old and he and the negro boy John, became companions and the white boy taught his tawny friend to read and write in utter ignorance that there was a legal penalty attached to such a proceeding. The independent condition of the negro family excited the malicious notice of the surrounding slave-holding gentry and the feeling was intensified by the occurrences attendant upon the John Brown raid in 1859. In the state of feverish unrest and irritation which ensued, patrolmen were appointed in every precinct to watch the movements of the negroes and to see that no one of them was away from home without the written pass of his master or owner. One night, John and his friend with an older brother of the latter, went fishing and, when a few miles from home were surrounded by several drunken patrolmen who insisted on whipping John for being out without a pass. The white boys resisted and the negro escaped during the melee.

Samuel Richardson, an uncle of Mr. Richardson, was a Union man of most radical stripe, engaged temporarily as overseer on a neighboring plantation owned by a humane man who had hitherto permitted his slaves to conduct the place, but who thought it wisest under

existing circumstances to employ a white man until the storm had passed or burst. The former colored foreman had been permitted to own a gun and his privilege had not been annulled when one night, the patrolmen ransacked the premises, secured the gun and the negro, with the intention of whipping him on the spot and of afterwards bringing him before a magistrate on the charge of concealing weapons and plotting against the whites. Samuel Richardson resisted; a struggle without decisive results took place and the ultimatum was that the negro, accompanied by Samuel Richardson, was dragged about two o'clock in the morning before a justice, who decided that the negro should be whipped. He foresaw that such a proceeding would be resisted by Mr. Richardson and he released the colored man and entered a complaint against Mr. Richardson to the grand jury as a disturber of the peace. The chief result was a stronger sentiment of prejudice against the Richardsons as "free nigger" friends. Under this regime Wade Hampton Richardson learned the degrading influence of "the institution" and also imbibed afresh the element of loyalty to his heritage of liberty from a long line of freedom loving ancestors, and the sentiment was strongly fostered by the prevailing state of things about the home fireside, for his father was a man of firm principles and outspoken in his home circle. With Samuel Richardson, during the campaign of 1860 the latter was prominent in his denunciation of the Southern or Breckenridge wing of the Democratic party, whose motto was evidently, "rule or ruin." They strenuously opposed the various measures leading to secession and when the final step was taken by the State the whole family were strong friends of the Union and notoriously disliked by their secession neighbors.

In the neighborhood lived a family named

Summerford, consisting of a father, mother and three sons, all of whom were Abolitionists. Dr. Summerford, one of the oldest sons, had been editor of a Whig paper at Opelika, Ala., but when the State seceded he retired to his father's farm to recuperate his health, shattered by overwork. The temperament of Mr. Richardson of this sketch led him to seek an acquaintance with Dr. Summerford and the two assumed the relations of teacher and pupil and became fast friends. Mr. Richardson attributes a well disciplined mind and the bent of his proclivities to the two years of intercourse, reading and study with a gifted, high-toned, upright man, whose memory he cherishes as tenderly as that of his father. The doctor's brother, William Summerford and Samuel Richardson, were arrested at the beginning of the rebellion on a trumped-up charge of raising a negro regiment and inciting insurrection. The intervention of the wiser part of the community prevented mob measures but ever after the suspicion against the two families gained ground among the secession element. The effect on those most interested was to deepen their sentiments of loyalty to the Union and to foster their hatred of the new government, which, while it pretended to espouse the cause of liberty in its cry of home rule, not only made perpetual slavery of the blacks the chief corner-stone of their edifice, but would smother every spark of liberty by crushing out all opposition.

To a man of Samuel Richardson's temperament, imbued with an intense love of liberty, educated in the traditions of his fathers in whose veins flowed some of the purest blood of the patriots of '76, such a government was simply intolerable. If there had been a fair chance of escape he would have left the country. In 1862 he was conscripted for duty in the confederate army but he deserted his regiment at

Auburn, Ala., the day it was ordered to the front. He did not succeed in reaching the Union lines but remained six months in hiding in Northern Alabama when he returned to the vicinity of his brother and continued his concealment in the woods for two years, his proximity being unsuspected by any but his trusted friends. Just after the fall of Vicksburg, with numerous companions of his hiding, (for the woods were full of deserters by that time), he tried to reach the Union lines at Huntsville, Ala. It was a vain attempt but Mr. Richardson says: "Their failure led to my success." At that time boys between 16 and 18 who had hitherto been exempt from military duty were being organized into Home Guards to do duty anywhere within the State. W. H. Richardson was then in his seventeenth year and was notified to prepare for service. He drilled a few times with a company in the village but meanwhile the principles of the Summerfords were to the fore and the doctor advised his brother James and young Richardson to make an attempt to reach the Union lines at some point on the Gulf coast, while he and his father and mother would strike out North for the mountains of Tennessee, hoping eventually to get through the lines and join the young men at Cairo, Ill. But the whole plan was not carried out.

Aug. 3, 1863, James Summerford and W. H. Richardson left home. They were thoroughly equipped, each carrying two suits of clothes, four days' rations, plenty of confederate money and as a guide, a leaf torn from Mitchell's Geography containing a map of Alabama and Florida. Their project was to reach the coast in the guise of salt makers and there watch an opportunity to steal through to the Union lines. After two weeks wandering in the woods by day, fed and informed by the friendly blacks at night, they reached the Union

lines at East Pass, Florida. On a glorious Sunday morning, with a dozen other refugees, they boarded a United States sloop and rejoiced in the protection of the emblem of liberty—the Stars and Stripes.

They went to Pensacola navy yard where James Summerford died of yellow fever. In a few months so many refugees had reached Pensacola that it was thought advisable to enlist such of them as could be trusted, in the Union service. Recruiting began in December and in March, 1864, four companies were mustered as the "1st Florida Cavalry, U. S. Volunteers." Mr. Richardson was among them and he records that it is doubtful if there was such another regiment enlisted during the war. Most of the recruits were refugees from various parts of the South, but some of the officers were from Northern regiments. Among them were two who had served in Hungary; one, Polish by birth, had served in Russia; two or three were Germans and two were Floridians who had worn shoulder straps in the confederate army. Many of the rank and file were deserters from the rebel army; a larger number were young men who had not seen service and a few were older men who had escaped confederate service by hiding in the swamps of Florida. They were a motley crowd; but they were the men for scouts and daring exploits. They were marked men; they knew from the stories some of them told that capture meant death and "they fought it out on that line." In the latter part of 1864 and to the close in 1865 they performed active service in Florida and Alabama, taking part in the capture of Spanish Fort, at Blakely, in the fall of Mobile and in the operations in Alabama leading up to Selma and Montgomery. At that place they were in the 16th Corps for a short time under Gen. A. J. Smith. Later they were sent to Tallahassee to serve the Provisional

Government at the beginning of reconstruction. But the men begged to be released that they might go to protect their families, many of whom were subjected to ill treatment by their rebel neighbors. But the officers deemed such a course unwise as there would be old scores to settle and trouble would ensue without much good resulting. This was apparent from the fact that many who had been furloughed to return to their homes for a few days had lost their lives in the neighborhood broils. But the growing discontent led to the discharge of the regiment in November, 1865, at Tallahassee.

Mr. Richardson went home, determined to shun any conflict with ex-confederate neighbors, but fully prepared to defend himself if need should arise. Everyone who could afford it wore side arms and so did he. Soon after arrival at home he entered college at Auburn, Ala., where for three months his identity as a former soldier for the Union was not discovered. In April, 1866, Andrew Johnson's antagonism to Congress on reconstruction issues revived the hopes of the Southern people. They began to cherish the hope that what they had lost in battle they would regain by the ballot. They hoped that a combination of Northern Democrats and Southern whites might obtain the control of the Federal Government and that the value of the slaves would be refunded from the National treasury. The sentiment soon grew too strong for a radical like Mr. Richardson to remain without expression of his views and he quitted the school. The principal permitted him to make a farewell address in which he reviewed the political situation and spoke of his service in the army of the Union.

To his comrades of the 1st Florida Cavalry he gives a paragraph. Many were killed within a month after reaching home, but the killing

was not *all* on one side. Four years after, while on a trip to Florida, he found two comrades living and heard of a dozen who had been killed. In 1889 he visited Pensacola where he met two others: they had many sad stories to relate of the finale of their comrades since November, 1865, and in 1890 only a few are left.

Mr. Richardson went to Illinois in 1866. He taught school in 1867 and in the same year entered the State Normal University of Illinois whence he was graduated in 1870. He was a teacher in the Sucker State and in Milwaukee 12 years. Since 1882, with the exception of one year as Principal of the 7th Ward school, he has been actively engaged in business. In 1876 he was admitted to practice law but has never entered upon the work of that profession. He was married in August, 1870, to Lydia Corbett who died in 1878. He has one daughter living by his first wife. He was married the second time in August, 1880, to Mary A. Hawley, a distant relative of Gen. Joseph Hawley of Connecticut. As a result of this union he has three children, two boys and one girl.

The recorder of the annals of the soldiers of Wisconsin regards the brief outline of the experiences of Mr. Richardson as one of the most valuable to posterity in this collection. Not a tittle of his personal connection with the South in the awful period which has never been adequately characterized nor its monstrosity fully delineated, has been herein recounted. The writer has heard them and they have the novelty of romance, the thrill of extreme peril to life and all a man holds precious, the somberness of the shadow that enveloped the Nation in a blackness more intense than Dante painted. Through it all blazes like a sun the loyalty and patriotism of a man whom Milwaukee is proud to call one of her citizens.



THOMAS PRICE, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born in 1810, in Bedford Co., Tennessee. He has been a citizen of Wisconsin since 1852, going to Chippewa Falls in the fall of that year and entering the employ of H. S. Allen, a lumberman of extensive relations and remained with him until 1857. He was employed by others in the same business until he became a soldier.

He enlisted at Chippewa Falls June 7, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service August 16th following, in Company A, 7th Wisconsin Infantry at Camp Randall, Madison. He went with the regiment to Washington, subsequently crossed the Chain Bridge, went to Arlington Heights and became a member of King's Wisconsin Brigade, afterwards the "Iron Brigade." In the spring of 1862 he went on the Manassas campaign, returned, went to Catlett's Station and to the campaign on the Rappahannock, afterwards to Slaughter Mountain and Warrenton, and was occupied in varied manner until August, and fought on the 28th at Gainesville, a battle which convinced Wisconsin of the character of the war. Mr. Price was hit in the ear. Company A lost 28 killed and wounded in that fight. They made a start for Centerville, encountered the rebels and fought the second battle of Bull Run, September 2d. They retreated to Loudon Heights, went thence to daily skirmishing and expectation of meeting the foe in battle, fighting at South Mountain, September 11th and at Antietam on the 17th. Prior to this Mr. Price had been transferred to Stewart's U. S. Battery B, No. 4, and accompanied the former command as an artilleryman, fighting as such at Antietam. Their position was such that in the very first of the action nearly all their horses were lost. Their guns were then brought to the pike where they did effective service. They

remained in Maryland until November, when they returned to another Rappahannock campaign and fought at Fredericksburg, during which the battery was on the left wing. They went into winter quarters at Aquia Creek (Stafford C. H.). In the spring they moved to the crossing of the Rappahannock, encountered rebels everywhere and were ordered on to the battle of Chancellorsville, after a gallant action at Fitzhugh's Crossing. The brigade was not in action at Chancellorsville but went into camp until June when they went on a reconnoissance and fought at Brandy Station, following up the movements of Lee afterwards to the battle of Gettysburg. The battery began its operations in that battle near the Seminary, was driven thence to the front of the Cemetery and remained there until the termination of the battle. On the evening of July 3d a vigorous charge was made on them and the 11th Corps was driven out, but the 14th Indiana and 7th West Virginia Infantry arrived in time to help make a successful resistance and after the rebels were thoroughly whipped and on the run the battery moved towards Washington. November 26th it was in the useless conflict at Loenst Grove (Mine Run), when they went into quarters at Culpeper, and in the spring prepared for the activities of the campaign of the Wilderness, performing splendid service on the 5th and 6th of May, fighting at Spottsylvania and Laurel Hill where Mr. Price was wounded May 11th in the skirmishing, a shell striking his left arm. He was sent to field hospital and thence to Fredericksburg, supplied while on the way with food from the knapsacks of the negro soldiers who gave generously and went without themselves. (Their own rations had been stolen by the army bummers). June 25th he was sufficiently recovered to join his battery in front of Petersburg and operated in front with the command in

all the varied service until the explosion of the mine July 30th. August 16th, he was in the raid on the Weldon railroad and after passing through that work rejoined the command before Petersburg, remaining there until September 2d, when he received honorable discharge and returned to Wisconsin. His time expired August 16th.

He engaged in lumbering until the fall of 1886, when he went to his farm, of which he has been the owner some years and which is situated on section 31, just outside the limits of the city and where he is following agriculture in the good old way. He was married April 23, 1879, at Chippewa Falls, to Lucy, daughter of Martin and Mary Clancey. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Price are Mary A., Thomas C., Lucy N., Mattie Virginia, Franklin J. and Lavinia. The parents of Mrs. Price were born in Ireland and they had 12 children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Price is the oldest but one and was born in England. Mr. Price is a Republican in political faith and is a substantial farmer on one of the most desirably located places in the county of Chippewa, having a commanding view of the city of Chippewa Falls. Mr. Price does not believe that he put down the rebellion alone, but was only one among the great army which did. He draws a pension.



PETER GREINEISEN, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 77, was born March 17, 1848, in Prussia. His parents, Matthias and Frances (Petchin) Greineisen, removed with their family to America in 1854 and located at Dubuque, Iowa, the father remaining there in the employ of a warehouse company for 14 years. He went in the same interest to Clayton county and died in 1865; his widow is still living in the city of La Crosse.

Peter, Nicholas, Philip and Elizabeth were the names of their children and, beside Peter, only the sister is living.

The oldest son passed his time in school and as his father's assistant until he enlisted. He had a predilection for the water and determined as soon as possible to ship as a seaman which he did at 17 years of age, Jan. 27, 1865, on board the gunboat, Essex, and was sent to Cairo for assignment. The boat was ordered to Memphis and after a week returned to Cairo to meet the rebel rams coming down the river, and while there Mr. Greineisen was injured by falling through a hatchway that had been carelessly left open. Two of his ribs were broken and one of them driven into the lung, making an operation to remove it necessary. The injury was so serious that he was kept on board until he recovered sufficiently to make his removal safe, when he was transferred to Pinckney hospital at Memphis. He was injured just before the explosion of the Sultana, April 28th, 1865. He remained in the hospital until his discharge for disability, June 13, 1865. After the war had closed and prior to his hurt he was registered for service in a navy yard at Hartford, Conn.

After he was mustered out he went to Clayton Co., Iowa, and remained idle and recruiting his health for two years. He then engaged in the engineering department on the river packet boats and in that service secured his license as second engineer, in which capacity he obtained a situation on the Belle Cross. He was one of her complement of assistants two seasons, changed to other boats and performed his duties in a manner which secured for him a license, after five years, as assistant engineer of vessels under 100 tons burthen. After seven years passed in that capacity on various vessels on the river, he was licensed as first engineer, in which capacity he has since been operating on the Mississippi River, principally from

Mankato to New Orleans. Mr. Greineisen is one of the most competent engineers in the river service, having served his time regularly and in a manner that has secured for him the fullest confidence of his employers in a period of over twenty years.

He was married March 31, 1873, at Alma, Wis., to Theresa, daughter of Eustace and Isabia (Keiffer) Hick, natives of Baden, Germany. They went to the United States in 1854, locating in the Iron Mountain District in Missouri. The wife is one of 14 children of whom eight are living, named William, Wendlin, John, Otilie, Katherina, Theresa, Nicholas and Charles. The mother died Sept. 15, 1865, and the father Oct. 18, 1888, both deaths occurring at Alma, Wis. Henry Andrew and Mary Isabel were the names of the two children of Mr. and Mrs. Greineisen and the daughter died in infancy. The father is a member of Odd Fellows Lodge, Gateway City, No. 153, of the A. O. U. W., Enterprise Lodge, No. 125, and is independent in politics; he has received a pension since 1866.



LUTHER BELL GREGG, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 1, was born April 5, 1845, at Elyria, Ohio. His father, Ebenezer Gregg (2d), was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, his ancestors having belonged to the Scotch-Irish race. Colonel William Gregg, founder of the family in New Hampshire, came from the North of Ireland, whither his ancestors, to evade the rigors of the Scottish kirk in the rule of James I, had fled in 1619 to remain exactly 100 years in no better condition than that their native country afforded, before their dispersion to other countries. Many of them located in New Hampshire, named their towns after those they left in Ireland and reared sons who have

helped to make some of the best history in this country in professional avenues and where honesty, perseverance, integrity and faithful adhesion to principle formed the base of success. Horace Greeley may be mentioned as a sample. William Gregg died at Londonderry, in 1825, aged one month less than 94 years. His son Ebenezer (1st) died at Elyria, March 7, 1844, having been one of the pioneers of the Buckeye State. The father of Mr. Gregg was born at Dorchester, N. H., and went to Ohio with his parents, having married Mary Wallace Danforth in "Derry", N. H. She belonged to an old family of more than ordinary claims to prominence. He inherited in a marked degree the traits of the Scotch and was noted for his vigorous constitution, perseverance and energy of character.

Mr. Gregg comes of fighting stock, his great grandfather having been in command of minute men at Bennington, Vt., under General Stark, and heard his commander's rally to his troops, paraphrased by the poet as follows:

"We'll beat the British ere set of sun"

"Or Mollie Stark's a widow; it was done!"

He fought through the Revolution as did the grandfather, who was also a soldier in 1812. (The latter was born in 1757 and died in 1844.) Mr. Gregg was a boy when the civil war came on and, as soon as possible, when 19, he enlisted, enrolling March 7, 1861, in Company K, 135th Ohio Infantry, which had been a State organization under the call for 100-day men. Mustered at Camp Chase, Mr. Gregg accompanied the command to West Virginia and was assigned to duty in guarding Opequan Bridge and also to patrol the track of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and remained there until July 3, 1864. When Sigel retreated before Early, Company K was ordered to join the regiment in the advance of Sigel's column two miles forward, with the thermometer 104 in the shade,

but the soldiers threw away everything possible except their guns and ammunition and overtook the command about sundown. Line of battle was formed in the edge of a wood but there was no fighting and later, the command started for the Potomac, fording at Dam No. 4, near Shepherdstown at midnight, July 3d. After a rest of an hour and a half, which was an irremediable blunder, the men having been overheated when entering the cold water, many were entirely helpless on trying to resume the march. Mr. Gregg managed to keep up until he reached the old field at Antietam, where he improvised a private hospital in the corner of a fence, was afterwards placed in a supply wagon loaded with oats and was with the command in the line of retreat towards Harper's Ferry until near evening, when he was driven from the wagon and lay on the ground, suffering with rheumatism, until he was placed on a horse, after having been three nights without sleep. He leaned forward, placed his arm about the neck of his horse and went fast asleep. Sometime in the night he was pushed off the horse into a wagon containing several men and others were piled in like wood. The team took its own gait down the mountain towards Frederick City where the contents of the wagon were dumped into the streets and left to shift for themselves. Mr. Gregg found his way to Provost Marshal's headquarters, reported as a straggler and was asked if he was hungry, etc. He was directed to a kettle of coffee and some bread, filled himself full and slept for 24 hours. In the afternoon of July 7th he woke to find himself alone, the troops having gone to the battle of Frederick. He went to the provost office, found it deserted and selecting a musket and 60 "rounds" he started for the activities, finding a company of the 3d Maryland safe behind a barn and joined them. In another instant he was obeying an order to

charge a battery in face of its fire, the shells ploughing the meadow. He found himself alone and protected behind a fence, the column having moved away while firing. The colonel called to Mr. Gregg to follow, and went to a crest where he was exposed to direct fire, endangering his (the colonel's) life: Mr. Gregg called to him to lie down, telling him he would shoot him if he did not, but he replied: "Shoot away! a few more bullets will not make much difference." He took a position in which three men on his right were injured and two on his left, the fighting going on for three hours, the distance being so small that the foes could exchange calls. A boy stood up to drink and a rebel shot split the canteen, its owner crying out that he did not mind being shot at but that it was a shame to spill his whisky. The arrival of Mulligan prevented disaster and they were in a heavy night rain. In the morning every 4th man counted off was to enter the skirmish line and Mr. Gregg was again to the front, the captain offering to relieve him, but he refused and on the way to position crossed the field of the day before where the corn was cut down by bullets and the dead still unburied. They took two rebels from a barn whom Mr. Gregg marched to the rear and was offered the opportunity to take them to Frederick City but refused. Advancing to meet the skirmish line of rebels they were afterwards sent to the rear and in the evening went through the city to Monocacy Junction and were in a fight under Lew Wallace, lasting almost seven hours, Wallace being driven back to Baltimore. Mr. Gregg was furnished transportation back to his company which he found in the rifle pits in front of Maryland Heights. The command soon moved onto the Heights and remained six weeks without change of clothing and each man with one canteen of water daily. The ground had been burned over and the dirt can be imagined.

Mr. Gregg relates that a skunk hid one night under a cracker box which was used for a pillow but he did not succeed in outranking the smell of the command. Mr. Gregg was mustered out after 120 days of service Sep. 20, 1864, at Camp Chase. Arthur L. Gregg, a brother, served three years in Edgerton's Light Battery and received a kick from a horse which caused his death seven years after the close of the war. Danforth Simon Gregg, another brother, enlisted in the 21st Illinois Infantry and served three years.

The day after reaching home he was taken with typhoid fever, was ill seven weeks and weighed but 70 pounds after recovery. He was rendered unable to work for several years. Oct. 7, 1867, he went to Milwaukee, engaging in the sale of Domestic sewing machines which business he continued to Jan. 1, 1888, when he embarked as a real estate agent, and has since invented and received patents on a cloth and carpet whipper.

March 22, 1873, Mr. Gregg was married to Cornelia Augusta, daughter of James D. Sherman, formerly a leading dry goods merchant of Chicago, and her two sons, Arthur S. and Augustus are living. The mother died two years after marriage and Mr. Gregg was again married June 16, 1877, to Eliza B. Carter, and their children are named Eliza Bell and Gracie. Major Geo. W. Carter, former Warden of the state prison at Waupun, a soldier in the 4th Wisconsin, James Carter of the artillery service and Harrison, a Lieutenant in the 23d Wisconsin Infantry, were the brothers of Mrs. Gregg. Charles S., another brother, was in the employ of the Government as a citizen, but he took a musket and went onto the skirmish line to drive Hood from Nashville. The residence of Mr. Gregg is at Wauwatosa, Wis.





W C Hobart

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HARRISON C. HOBART. Perhaps in no other instance on these pages will a name appear which is more the synonym of all that belongs to a noble manhood than that of General Hobart. If a biographer, who is called to incessant contemplation of Wisconsin volunteer soldiers and their relation to the cruelest war on record, should pause to express sentiment, it would illy fit the character and achievements of General Hobart. But all that might be said would be none too much to express the pride and gratification it is to his generation, that he made for himself and for Wisconsin and his country such a splendid record.

He is a native of Ashburnham, Worcester Co., Massachusetts. He was the son of a New England farmer and the education he was able to obtain as such, was of a quality to stimulate a boy of his proclivities, feeling the cramping influences of a lot of confinement to the narrow privileges and opportunities of an overcrowded community whose resources of occupation and advancement for ambition and commendable effort were of the most limited character. He went to Haverhill, Mass., to learn the printer's business and served an apprenticeship of three years; worked industriously at the case, saved his earnings and fitted for Dartmouth College, matriculating in one of the leading Universities in the country, which has held its prestige for succeeding generations, in 1838, and taking his degree in 1842, having taught school in the interims to eke out his means to accomplish his plans. He decided on the profession of a lawyer and became a student under the instructions of the famous Robert Rantoul of Boston and, in 1845, was admitted to the Bar of Suffolk county. In 1846 he determined to test the promise of the West and located an office at Sheboygan, Wisconsin. Such spirits as his were welcomed and recognized by the

settlers in that portion of the (then) Territory of Wisconsin and his character, energy and promise won the admiration of his fellow pioneers, who sent him to the Territorial Legislature of the same fall and he served a biennial term. He was made the Senator from his District after Wisconsin arrived at the dignity of Statehood and, as such, occupied the most prominent and responsible position of the session (in which the Statutes of the Badger State were revised and completed) in the capacity of Chairman of Committee on Judiciary. His labors in the Legislature of 1848 will continue their influence while Wisconsin has an existence as a commonwealth. He was re-elected in 1849 and made Speaker of the House. He served with the same conspicuous ability and after his return to private life, devoted his energies to the development of the part of the State where he was located and to his professional duties, which were multiplying indefinitely. In 1855 he removed to Calumet county and aided in forming the municipal relations of Chilton. In 1859 he was again elected to the Legislature in which his service was of the same distinguishing character. His reputation secured for him the nomination for Governor of Wisconsin and he ran against Alexander Randall, the general condition of National affairs making the party interests the point at issue, alone defeating him, as his devotion to the State welfare made him, personally, the most popular man within her borders. (After the war he ran against Gen. Fairchild and since a candidate for Congress on the Democratic Ticket).

The period was at hand which relegated to oblivion every relation of citizenship, except such as pertained to National affairs, and therein was proven the quality of the material which preserved the Union and placed the Nation on its impregnable basis of permanence

—the patriotism of the sons of those who established it. General Hobart threw every resource he possessed into the balance and enlisted in the ranks, enrolling in the Calumet Rifles which, on reporting to Governor Randall, was assigned to the 4th Wisconsin as Company K, having 101 men and Hobart as Captain. In the detention at Elmira after starting for the front, his company and Company H were detailed by Colonel Paine to obtain an engine to take the train on its way and the work was accomplished in spite of the resistance of the employes of the road. An engineer was detailed from the regiment which proceeded on its way to Harrisburg. After reaching Baltimore, where the command was on duty as guard until November, arms were received and the regiment went on an expedition to Virginia East Shore, returning to Baltimore and in February started for active service, going to Fortress Monroe and Newport News, preparatory to embarking with Butler's expedition to New Orleans. Captain Hobart with his company, passed through the dismal experiences of the trip to Ship Island and the preliminary movements before the taking of the defenses of New Orleans, Forts Jackson and St. Phillips. They were in the movements up the river with Vicksburg as objective point, and had the satisfaction of repaying the treachery at Grand Gulf. They participated in the subsequent expedition to Baton Rouge and, with his company, with decimated ranks and enfeebled, worn-out men he fought to repulse Breckenridge and aided in a victory. Aug. 21, 1862, Governor Salomon made him Lieutenant-Colonel of the 21st Wisconsin and he joined in that capacity in October following at Lebanon, Ky. Colonel Sweet had sustained injuries at Perryville on the 8th of the month and did not return to the regiment and Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart assumed command. The regiment had

suffered severely in the action and from exposure and was hardly in fighting trim when the movements preliminary to the battle of Murfreesboro (Stone River) took place. December 30th, the 3d Brigade participated in the action at Jefferson Pike which preceded the fighting at Stone River on the day following and, under acting Colonel Hobart, performed service which was recognized especially and sustained its record through the battle of the two succeeding days. The command was in the subsequent movements which led up to the battle of Chickamauga, engaging in several skirmishes at Guy's Gap and Hoover's Gap and at Chickamauga, and was in action September 19th and 20th. The regiment was still fighting at sundown, when General Thomas ordered a retreat, which was not known by the 21st, which with its colonel was endeavoring, blindly, to hold its position when it was suddenly discovered that the command was, in a sense, cut off and the commanding officer, while valiantly endeavoring to cut his way through overwhelming numbers, with about 70 of his force was taken prisoner. Libby was then the dreaded ultimatum of the captives of the confederates and thither went the unfortunates from the 21st Wisconsin. There is no need to recapitulate what they endured; on countless pages of this work the stories of Libby, Andersonville, Florence, Charleston and Fort Tyler are told, and the shameful record stands against the South in history as the greatest atrocities known to human experience. But the energies of Colonel Hobart never flagged, and his active mind was perpetually occupied with plans of escape, which should include the greatest possible number of his associates and he succeeded. From the room where he was confined, a passage was cut to the room below through the rear of a fireplace, the stones being removed skillfully at night to admit the passage of two

men, one to tunnel and the other to fan air into the cavity with his hat and to draw out in a spittoon the loosened earth, which was disposed of under the debris on the cellar floor. A passage was burrowed out under the street, a distance of about seventy feet, and in a month it was ready for the attempt. On the night of Feb. 9, 1864, 109 men in citizens' dress crawled like worms through the narrow channel and emerged on the street. Fifty-two were retaken and 57 pushed their way to freedom. Among the latter was Hobart; arm-in-arm with Col. T. S. West, he walked through the streets of the city, coughing like one in the last stages of consumption, his efforts aided and abetted by his wasted, cadaverous appearance, and, after that, for six nights and five days, they pushed toward the polar star, aided in their calculation by a war map of McClellan which Colonel Hobart had copied before leaving Libby. On the sixth day they found they were within the Union lines when challenged by cavalymen in blue and to which they responded with a hurrah which cost all their remaining strength. Colonel Hobart made his way to Fortress Monroe, then in command of General B. F. Butler, his former superior officer at New Orleans, by whom he was greeted with all the enthusiasm possible for a man to display. It was a well known fact that the chivalry of the South, holding to punctilio, while starving, freezing, murdering and torturing defenseless men, refused to observe customs of modern warfare, because, forsooth, General Butler had transgressed the code of a gentleman by calling things by their right name at New Orleans and on that score refused to transmit mails for the prisoners, and also to exchange prisoners, while such a distasteful individual was retained in authority at Fortress Monroe by the United States Government. What other sort of villain he might be, he must be a

gentleman according to their regulations made and provided. A scheme had been devised by Colonel Hobart, (who, through his own troubles never forgot his solicitude for others), to circumvent the rebels and it was a success. He advised Butler to send without notice to a point in the vicinity of Bermuda Hundred on the James River, (which had been agreed upon as a place of communication), a number of confederate officers without notice further than that they were there for exchange. The complement was man for man and rank for rank and, in numbers, covered like officers in Libby prison. When the plan was referred to Secretary Stanton he directed that it be submitted to General Meredith, head of the Exchange Bureau, who obtained from the Secretary of War, the necessary order and the men were sent according to the plan of Colonel Hobart. The rebels were in a dilemma; the individuals who demanded exchange were of their own ilk and, being officers, their displeasure was to be considered; they were evidently in a trap and submitted, but assured the United States Government that the thing would not be repeated under any consideration. But 250 Union officers were released from Libby through the kindly thoughtfulness and sagacious counsel of an associate.

The visit made to Wisconsin by Colonel Hobart was an ovation. The State received him through her representatives, and private citizens made every effort to express their appreciation of his character. Early in 1864 he rejoined his command at Lookout Mountain and was ready when the Atlanta campaign opened, to resume military duty at the head of his regiment, which he did under a Colonel's commission. Rocky Face Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas Woods, Big Shanty, Kennesaw and Marietta are on his roster, and at Peach Tree Creek he again wrested victory

from a forlorn hope in a charge. His regiment was constantly under fire in the trenches before Atlanta and was in the movement to the right, which was expected to expel the rebels from the city. It was successful and, after Jonesboro, Colonel Hobart was assigned to the command of a brigade. He went through Georgia and was in the march to the sea and on the capture of Savannah, by special recommend of General Sherman, he was promoted by President Lincoln to the rank of Brigadier-General, being the only officer in his division then brevetted. As such he was in the action at Bentonville, and after Johnston's surrender went to Washington where he was relieved in order to return with his first love, the 21st Wisconsin, to the borders of the State he loved and which has never ceased to love him.

He located his business and interests at Milwaukee in the fall of the same year and resumed his former relations to the people of the Badger State. He became again a member of the Legislature of Wisconsin and performed effective service in the interests of education especially and in other avenues of proportionate good to the commonwealth. He served in local municipal relations and in every position, without regard to grade, performed every duty in a manner consonant with his high character and sentiment of responsibility in behalf of those whom he served. As a lawyer, soldier, citizen and legislator, he has discharged the obligations of his relations to Wisconsin in the only way possible to a man of his type—one who feels upon him the weight of inherited responsibilities as well as those which accumulate under the effort to render the world such services as alleviate wrong and assert the supremacy of right. No fulsome words will fit the character of General Hobart, and if he should give his dictum of what should be said of him it would be "Write me as one who

loved his fellow-men." And nothing more fitting could be said.

He was married Feb. 2, 1854, to Frances I. Lowrey, of Troy, New York, and she died March 22, 1855. June 8, 1857, he was again married to Mrs. Anna C. Mower, of Boston.

The portrait of General Hobart appears on page 7-12.



VAN H. BUGBEE, Waukesha, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 19, was born June 11, 1840, in Cabot, Caledonia Co., Vermont and in both lines of descent represents patriotic blood which left a record in several of the earlier wars of the country. He is the son of Harris and Hannah (St. Clair) Bugbee and his paternal great grandfather was a victim of one of the Indian wars. Seven brothers St. Clair emigrated from Scotland to America prior to the Revolution, and it is probable that all of them became soldiers in that struggle, and also in 1812. They all settled in New England and all the families of the name are traceable to that brotherhood. Willard Bugbee, grandfather of Van, lived and died in Vermont, where he reared a large family, Harris being the youngest. The latter was a millwright and died in the State of Vermont at the age of 60 years. The mother removed to Wisconsin and died at the home of her son, aged about 65 years in 1880. Mr. Bugbee has a sister named Carrie and they were the only children. He was sent to an excellent school at Randolph, Vermont, a town noted for its culture and the intelligence of its citizens who take pride in fostering one of the best known schools. Like many New England boys who inherit the traits of their sires, he first engaged in the business of teaching and in the year after he reached his majority he enlisted.

He enrolled in the spring of 1862, in Company G, 10th Vermont Infantry from Randolph, was mustered with his company at Brattleboro Sept. 23, 1862, and in October following went to the front with the Army of the Potomac engaging first in performing picket and other military duty at Conrad's and Edward's Ferries until orders were received for the regiment to move with all possible dispatch to fight at Gettysburg. The command rejoined the army at Harper's Ferry and in August, 1863, Mr. Bugbee was ordered to report at Signal Headquarters near Warrenton, Va., for examination, preparatory to admission to that corps. He passed satisfactorily and from that date Mr. Bugbee was on duty at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac as an attache of the signal service, and was its attendant in all its campaigns and present in some capacity connected with that branch of the service, until the close of the war. His first assignment was with General O. O. Howard for two months and afterwards he was in the field and on the move, experiencing all the changes and vicissitudes in the campaign of the Wilderness, in the subsequent movements through 1864, in the activities in Virginia, including the awful experiences of the Union troops at Petersburg and on the three lines of works, which the rebels had been kindly permitted to construct at their leisure. (When Bull Run was fought and for months afterwards, there was not a fortification in existence at Petersburg, the virtual key to the rebel stronghold). In the Review at Washington the Signal Corps had the first place after the staff of General Meade, and afterwards camped at Arlington Heights, where Mr. Bugbee first camped as an infantry soldier. He received final discharge June 29, 1865, and returned to his old home in Vermont. In the spring of 1866 he went to Milwaukee and

was there occupied about a year, removing thence to Waukesha. Soon after he began to look into the business of photography, partly as pastime while deciding on something to do, and finally engaged in it as an occupation, which he carried on until 1886, when he sold out and has since lived in retirement from active exertion, on account of failing eyesight.

He was married in 1876 to Jennie, daughter of Thomas Spence, and they have three children named Leslie, Benjamin and Lottie.

Mr. Bugbee is a Mason of the higher degrees, being a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery and the Consistory at Milwaukee. He was a member of the first Post at Waukesha and has since been actively interested in the prosperity of the Order.



PATRICK O'CONNELL, Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 8 (Veteran), connected with the Soldier's Home at Milwaukee, was born Feb. 28, 1834, at Toronto, Canada. His parents, John and Julia (Hartnett) O'Connell, were natives of Ireland and emigrated thence to Canada in 1824. The father was a farmer in the Dominion and went to Detroit, Mich., in 1838, going thence to Newark, Ohio, where he died in 1843, and his wife died in Iowa in 1878. Mr. O'Connell had six brothers and a sister and all are deceased except himself. He came to the United States when the canals were the prominent feature of transportation and worked on the Miami and Erie canal, rising to the grade of a packet captain. He was a member of the State Militia of Ohio when the period of the war came on and he was commissioned by Governor Denison of Ohio, 1st Lieutenant of the 1st Ohio Infantry, a three-months command which bivouacked at Columbus for a few days and

went thence to Washington. (Vallandigham was once in command of this organization.) The regiment was assigned to Schenck's Brigade and was in the action at Vienna and in the first battle of Bull Run under Tyler. The regiment retreated to Washington and they went home to Dayton, where they were paid about the first of August and discharged. Mr. O'Connell re-enlisted in the reorganized command for three years (1st Ohio Infantry, Col. B. F. Smith and Captain O'Connell, Company F). The regiment left Camp Corwin at Dayton, Oct. 31, 1861, went to Cincinnati, thence to Louisville and West Point. Nov. 15th a march was made to Camp Nevin and on the next day to report to Gen. A. McDowell McCook in the Army of the Ohio. Dec. 9, 1861, they marched to Bacon Creek, thence to Green River, the rebels of Gregg's command firing on them. Feb. 14, 1862, they were ordered back to West Point, Ky., and heard that Fort Henry had fallen, when a return to West Point was made and thence to Nashville, reaching the latter place March 30th. They camped there on a cold, sleety night without blankets or fire and went thence to Duck River, skirmishing on the way. After the bridge was completed they moved to Savannah, Ala., and heard the guns at Shiloh; they started for the battlefield and reached there the morning of the 7th. The fuel for the engines was short and on the route the soldiers left the boat to obtain fence rails. On departing they double-quickened to the field and plunged immediately into hot action on the extreme left, the regiment losing about 60 killed and wounded. The regiment left there for Corinth, arriving June 10th, and went thence to Nashville by way of Iuka, Tusculumbia and Huntsville, crossing the river at Florence and stopping to build a bridge at Elk River. They went next to Tullahoma, raided from there and arrived at Nashville, September 7th.

On the 10th the march was resumed and they took a hand in the watching of Bragg's movements, going to Louisville and Nashville. October 2d they were in an action at Shelbyville and at Dog Walk on the 9th, arriving after the battle at Perryville. They reached Danville on the 14th and passed through in the pursuit of Bragg, going to Crab Orchard and thence to Nashville (November 16th). They had an action near the State insane asylum and were assigned to the 2d Division and 14th Corps, Army of the Cumberland. December 26th the command moved out on the Louisville turnpike skirmishing all the way until they reached Murfreesboro, December 30th, to fight the following day and for three days after. On the reorganization there the 1st Ohio was placed in the 2d Division of the 20th Army Corps and on the 19th of March Mr. O'Connell was detailed as pontonier in the 4th Battalion and ordered to Franklin. Two months later he received orders to proceed to Murfreesboro to take command of the 3d Battalion of the Pioneer Brigade, Army of the Cumberland, going two weeks after to Nashville. A month later the commander of the Pioneer Brigade was taken sick and Captain O'Connell was put in command, holding the position several months. The force engaged in building bridges, block houses and all other structures incident to the campaign and during the preliminaries to the battle of Chickamauga, built bridges over the Tennessee at Stevenson, Ala., then at Bridgeport and, later, at Chattanooga. The command remained at Chattanooga until 1864, the battles of that campaign meanwhile taking place at Chickamauga, Look-out and Mission Ridge. Mr. O'Connell was hurt there, his horse falling with him and breaking his leg. The command accompanied Sherman as far as Kingston, returning to Chattanooga, where the Pioneer Brigade was

disbanded. An engineer regiment was organized, of which Captain O'Connell was made Major and engaged in building as before. In December, 1864, he floated with a series of pontoons to Decatur, Ala., where he constructed a bridge across the Tennessee River, said to have been the speediest piece of work of the kind constructed during the war and he went afterwards with his battalion to Nashville. His command went to the Decatur & Nashville R. R., and engaged in building blockhouses several months until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Nashville, Oct. 25, 1865, as Major Commanding, the superior officers being on detached duty. He received the compliments of General Rosecrans in the statement that he was the most expert builder of pontoons in the service and he is the inventor of the section canvas pontoons for bridges, regarded as the best in use.

He returned to Dayton, Ohio, and was appointed Chief of Police, serving several years and acting also as Deputy U. S. Marshal. In 1870 he was appointed census taker and afterwards officiated as Clerk of the Workhouse Board three years and as Superintendent of the same Body in 1884. He was afterwards employed sometime by the Government in secret service and went to Wisconsin in 1886. He settled at the National Home in Milwaukee and was assigned to duty as time keeper. He was subsequently placed in charge of construction, his present occupation. He was married in Dayton, while at home on leave, to Joanna, daughter of Thomas and Mary Scanlan, Dec. 10, 1863. Their children are named Edward, John, Phillip and Mary. They live at Dayton, Ohio. He is a Republican in politics.

FLORIAN J. RIES, Deputy Collector and Acting Appraiser of Customs at Milwaukee, Wis., a charter member of E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, G. A. R., was born in Baden, Germany, April 30, 1843. His father, Anton Ries, belonged to the class whose dissatisfaction with the existing form of Government and whose belief in the right and justice of the principles of freedom and self-government brought about the revolution of 1848. All they accomplished was to make a record for themselves on the pages of history as having struggled for the inherent rights of themselves and their posterity, forming a worthier page than the operations of all the monarchies the world has ever seen. The senior Ries was arrested and after suffering imprisonment for over two years he was released, but was banished from his native country which he immediately left for America, arriving in 1851, and locating in Milwaukee. His wife and family of nine children joined him there in 1852, after settling their affairs in Germany. The mother, Maria E. (Lang) Ries, died a week after arrival, worn out with the difficulties and hardships with which she had struggled.

Mr. Ries of this sketch received a common school education in Milwaukee and afterwards learned the business of a cooper, in which he was occupied at the outbreak of the war. He was 18 years old on the last day of the month in which the attack was made by South Carolina on Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor and, immediately upon the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 Volunteers, he offered his services in response to his views of his duty, and enlisted April 17, 1861, in what became Company D, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, for three months. The regiment left Milwaukee for the seat of war on June 9, 1861, and after reaching Hagerstown, Md., was assigned to General Patterson's army. On July 2d, they crossed the



Potomac River at Williamsport, and, being the advance of the army, soon encountered the enemy and took part in the battle of Falling Waters, Va., where Geo. W. Drake was killed and where W. M. Graham was fatally wounded, the first-named being the first Wisconsin soldier to fall on the field of battle. (See sketch.) After this battle the regiment was engaged in the perilous work of guarding fords and picket duty until their term of enlistment expired when they returned to Milwaukee and were mustered out Aug. 20, 1861. Mr. Ries, on Feb. 12, 1862, again enlisted in Company D, 17th Wisconsin Infantry, and was appointed Sergeant in camp at Madison, and left Wisconsin, March 23, 1862, for St. Louis and went from there to Pittsburg Landing, arriving there a few days after the battle. He was assigned with his regiment to the 6th Division and participated in the campaign that culminated in the capture of Corinth. He performed military duty of a miscellaneous character until he fought at Corinth, Oct. 3d and 4th, where the regiment in a gallant charge won distinction, which was recognized by the Division Commander on the field. The regiment was afterwards connected with the movements of Grant, going to Grand Junction and advancing southward beyond Oxford, Miss., until Murphy turned the supplies for the Union army at Holly Springs over to the rebels, when his regiment, with other troops, were ordered back to re-capture Holly Springs, which was accomplished. He then accompanied his regiment on a forced march to Grand Junction to re-enforce the garrison at that place, and afterwards went to Moscow and thence to Memphis, to move down the Mississippi to Young's Point near Vicksburg, where they won as much glory as was possible in digging on the historic canal. They again engaged in ditching at Lake Providence, La., and in April went to

Milliken's Bend. From there they marched to Grand Gulf to connect with the troops of McPherson. They witnessed the close of the action at Champion's Hill and Black River Bridge, and reached Vicksburg on the evening of the 18th of May. On the next day they took part in the assault and again in the general assault of May 22d and in other movements connected with the siege, until the capitulation of the enemy on July 4, 1863. July 13th they were sent to Natchez, Miss., foraged in that vicinity and performed garrison duty, also securing horses and scouting as mounted infantry, raiding into Louisiana and capturing Harrisonburg. After destroying mills and other property, they returned to Natchez, where they remained till October 13th, when they turned over their horses and returned to Vicksburg and were assigned to provost duty. Feb. 13, 1864, Mr. Ries, who had been promoted to 1st Sergeant, veteranized, and after a veteran's furlough left Wisconsin for Cairo, April 21st, going thence up the Tennessee River to Clifton and marched to Huntsville to connect with the 17th Corps preparatory to joining Sherman for the siege of Atlanta. Sergeant Ries was in the fight at Big Shanty, in the several actions at Kenesaw and in the charge at Bald Hill, participating in all the movements of the regiment before the evacuation of Atlanta, and fighting at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's and was in the chase after Hood. He was in camp at Marietta, preparatory to the foot race to Savannah; foraged, forded swamps, built roads and raided in common with the soldiers of Sherman's columns, until the entire route was traversed through Georgia and Savannah captured Dec. 21, 1864. Here they remained till Jan. 4, 1865, when they took up the march through the Carolinas, going first to Beaufort, S. C., thence through Pocatigo, Orangeburg, Columbia and Cheraw, S. C., through Fayette-

ville and Goldsboro to Raleigh, N. C., participating in all the battles and skirmishes of the 17th Army Corps until the surrender of Johnston's army. April 29th the march northward was resumed and passing through Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, Va., they arrived at Washington, D. C., and took part in the Grand Review, May 24, 1865. From here they went to Louisville where Mr. Ries acted as Adjutant of his regiment, having been commissioned 1st Lieutenant of his company, April 18, 1865, and was mustered out as such July 14, 1865, with his regiment. He did not lose a day of service under either enlistment and was never away from his post of duty.

After returning to Wisconsin he acted as commercial agent in the interests of a Milwaukee business house for a number of years. He was elected to represent the 6th District of Milwaukee county in the Legislature of 1877, and afterwards served as a member of the Common Council of the city from 1878 to 1880, as Superintendent of the House of Correction from 1880 to 1885, and as Chief of Police of Milwaukee from 1885 to 1888. He served as Aid-de-Camp with the rank of Colonel on the staff of Governor William E. Smith from 1878 to 1882, and with the Governor and staff took part in the Centennial celebration of the surrender of Yorktown, Va., in 1881. On the accession of J. A. Watrous to the position of Collector of Customs of the port of Milwaukee, he was appointed his Deputy and Acting Appraiser of Merchandise as stated, which position he holds in 1890.

He was married in Milwaukee in 1865, to Annie W., daughter of Ferdinand and Wilhelmina Wurtz, a native of Germany. Her father was a Sergeant in Company H, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, and died in Memphis in February, 1865, after veteranizing. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ries named

Louise, Hattie, Alfred, Ella, Arthur and Annie. Mr. Ries was a member of Phil. H. Sheridan Post, G. A. R., prior to the organization of Post No. 1, and is a Mason of the 32d degree; he is also a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow and belongs to the Milwaukee Turnverein.



ANDREW WILSON KERR, Portage, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 14, was born April 5, 1816, at Milton, Rock Co., Wis. In descent on both sides he is of Scotch-Irish lineage, his parents, Benjamin and Martha (Williamson) Kerr, having traced their origin to that race; they were born in Philadelphia, Pa., and went to Rock Co., Wisconsin, about 1814, settling in Milton on a farm. After two years they moved to Packwaukee, Marquette county, where the father died; the mother lives with her oldest son Andrew. William, Joseph B., Mary E., David G. and Martha M. were Mr. Kerr's brothers and sisters; Martha is deceased.

All the advantages of school obtained by the son he received before he was 11 years old, when his father died, and, as he was the oldest child, the responsibility of assisting his mother devolved on him. He strongly desired to enlist as soon as the war became a certainty but waited until he was 18 and then went in opposition to his mother's wishes. When the 11th Wisconsin Infantry were home on veteran furlough he enlisted in August and went with veterans and recruits to Camp Randall, Madison, and, Sept. 23, 1864, started for New Orleans, arriving on the 29th. They remained in New Orleans about one week and were assigned to Steele's command. They were ordered then to Brasher City, whither they went on transports and performed varied sorts of guard duty, remaining there through the winter. There Mr.

Kerr assisted in the solemn ceremony of burial of a comrade, his first experience of that kind. He aided in building fortifications, digging rifle pits and took part in several reconnoitering expeditions up the bayous and streams with which that country was filled, the object being to prevent massing of any considerable numbers of rebels and to interfere with the smuggling operations which were being carried on. A circuitous line four miles north and five miles south of the city was picketed by the regiment until Feb. 26, 1865, when the command went to join the 16th Army Corps three miles south of New Orleans, and there was attached to the 3d Brigade, Colonel Harris, 2d Division, General Steele, the corps commander being General Gerrard. The regiment was under Major Miller. March 9th they embarked at Chalmette, landed at Dauphin's Island in Mobile Bay, went thence up the Fish River and then into camp at Donnelly's Landing, April 3d; after engaging in the investment of Spanish Fort they went to Fort Blakely and assisted in driving the rebels within their main works and, on the 9th of April, a few hours after the capitulation of Spanish Fort, Blakely was assaulted by a charge of the 11th Wisconsin and the fort was entered by the regiment, the colors of the command being planted first on the parapet. The regiment went thence to Montgomery, Ala., thence to Mobile and was mustered out September 5th, going to Madison for final dissolution of military obligations. While marching from New Orleans to camp near the old battle ground where Jackson fought and won the last battle of the war of 1812, Mr. Kerr sustained a rupture from which he has never recovered; he has never applied for a pension on that account nor on any other. His brother William enlisted in the same company and regiment, with which he served until it was mustered out.

After the war Mr. Kerr returned home to

Marquette county and remained on the farm about five years when he engaged with the Island Woolen Co., at Baraboo, Wis. He advanced to the position of overseer of the carding and spinning department and at the expiration of ten years entered the employ of the Portage Hosiery Co., as overseer of the carding and spinning department, a position he occupies in 1890. He was married in Packwaukee, Marquette county, Aug. 12, 1868, to Anna E., daughter of Charles and Mary Ann (Page) Metcalf. Robert B., George W., Ernest L. and Harry C. are their four children. While at Packwaukee Mr. Kerr held the position of Supervisor when 22 years of age. He is a Republican, a member of the Odd Fellows Order, Baraboo Lodge No. 51, and he is Secretary of Fort Winnebago Lodge, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.



GEN. JOSHUA J. GUPPEY, Portage, Wis., member of Rousseau Post No. 11, G. A. R., son of John and Hannah (Dawe) Guppy, was born Aug. 27, 1820, at Dover, New Hampshire, and is of English extraction.

Joshua Guppy, the founder of the American branch of the family, emigrated in early youth, about the year 1720, from Southwest England to America, settled in Beverly, Mass., married there and died there before reaching middle age. His son, James Guppy, was a sea captain and commanded a U. S. vessel in the war of the Revolution. John Guppy, son of Capt. James Guppy and father of Gen. Guppy, was a wealthy farmer and much respected business man, but never held any public position.

Gen. Guppy graduated at Dartmouth College in 1813. In his senior year, he was Captain of the "Dartmouth Phalanx," the college military company. He studied law in

Dover, N. H., and was admitted to the Bar in April, 1846, and in September following he settled in Columbus, Wis., in the practice of his profession and in doing a general land agency business. He remained there till 1851, when he removed to Portage in the same county, which is still his home. He is in good circumstances, and has a beautiful homestead of fifty acres on Silver Lake.

In February, 1847, he was appointed Colonel of Militia. In September, 1849, he was appointed Judge of Probate. He has six times been elected County Judge, for terms of four years each, commencing respectively Jan. 1, 1850, 1854, 1866, 1870, 1874 and 1878. From 1858 to 1861, he was School Superintendent of the city of Portage, and again from 1866 to 1872. His elections to these offices were usually without opposition.

In 1862, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 2d Wisconsin District, and was defeated by only 2,000 votes—the usual Republican majority being about 7,000. In 1868 he became a Republican, and has ever since acted with that party. He was never very active in politics.

Sept. 13, 1861, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 10th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served under Gen. O. M. Mitchell, in all his campaigns of 1861 and 1862 in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama.

July 17, 1862, he was promoted to Colonel of the 23d Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry and was with it, in actual command, in the first assault on Vicksburg, in December, 1862, under Gen. Sherman; also, in the assault and capture of Post Arkansas, Jan. 11, 1863; and at the battles of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, Champion Hills and Black River Bridge. In all these battles, his regiment behaved with marked bravery, and the official report of the cap-

ture of Post Arkansas states that a part of the rebel right was "driven in by a charge of the 23d Wisconsin, Colonel Guppy."

Colonel Guppy was also in command of his regiment in the assault at Vicksburg in May, 1863, and in the siege operations resulting in the capture of that stronghold, July 4, 1863. After this capture his regiment, with the 13th Army Corps to which it belonged, was transferred to the Department of the Gulf.

On Nov. 3, 1863, the 4th Division, in command of Gen. Burbridge, was attacked by an overwhelming force of rebels at Carrion Crow, or Bayou Bourbeau, near Opelousas, La., and the battle of Grand Coteau was fought. In this battle the 23d Wisconsin, Colonel Guppy, was held in reserve. When its turn came to take the brunt of the battle, says the *Cincinnati Commercial*, "this excellent regiment, animated by its brave Colonel, held the enemy in check for a short time, delivering its fire with deadly effect. * * * Here Col. G. was wounded (just below the knee of the left leg), and subsequently taken prisoner. The man who shot him was not thirty feet from him at the time. But the 23d, too, had to give way. The odds were too great for human effort to overcome. * * * The Colonel commanded his men for some time after he was shot." Mr. Greeley, in his "American Conflict," when describing this battle, says: "Our right, thus suddenly assailed in great force and with intense fury, was broken and was saved from utter destruction by the devoted bravery of the 23d Wisconsin and the efficient service of Nims' battery." Colonel Guppy was treated kindly while a prisoner, and was exchanged in January, 1864. He was soon after detailed by General Banks as President of a Military Commission for the examination of officers in the 13th Army Corps.

In the summer of 1864 Colonel Guppy was

assigned to the command of a brigade, and was in active service till the close of the war, all the way from Mobile Bay, Ala., to Paducah, Ky.; and was Post Commander at the latter place when the war ended. On the 15th of June, 1865, Colonel Guppy was commissioned Brigadier General of Volunteers by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war." His regiment was mustered out of service July 4, 1865, and had an enthusiastic reception on reaching Madison, Wis., July 16th. On the 1st of January, 1866, he again entered upon his duties as County Judge, to which office he had been elected while serving in the army.

In January, 1882, at the close of his sixth term as County Judge, on account of impaired health from wounds, and from rheumatism contracted while in the army, General Guppy retired to private life and since that date has given most of his time to his own affairs—accepting business from a few of his old clients only.

He was never married, but notwithstanding that ill fortune, and his suffering from rheumatism, he retains his old time cheerfulness of spirit, and finds much pleasure in the quiet days of his old age.



ERNST ADOLPH FROHBACH, Milwaukee, Wis., a soldier of the earliest period of the civil war, was born March 6, 1810, in Leipsic, Germany. He is one of three brothers—Herman, Charles and Adolph, who enlisted within a week after the emphatic declaration of war on the storm beaten walls of Sumter. The father, Charles Frohbach, came to America previous to 1859 to locate a home for his family, his wife and two youngest sons following him in the year mentioned. The oldest son, Herman, was a conscript in his native country and came to America on the

expiration of his term of service in the German army, in 1860, when excitement ran high over the events which have marked those years in history. Herman and Charles Frohbach, with their brother of this sketch, enlisted April 21, 1861, in Company 1, 8th New York Infantry, within a week after the firing of the first guns at Sumter. The two former served their two years of enlistment without injury and were honorably discharged. The youngest went to rendezvous with the regiment at New York City where he enlisted, went thence to Washington and, soon after crossed into Virginia, in connection with the movements that culminated in Bull Run, where he fought and returned to Washington where his command with three other regiments were quartered for the defense of the city. He was on guard during that awful night at the Nation's capital city and contracted a disease of the lungs which caused his retirement in a hospital at Alexandria the following day. His condition was such that he was discharged that he might have an opportunity to recover his health, which his medical adviser told him was hopelessly wrecked. He passed five months in New York under treatment and recovered sufficiently to resume his business and finally was restored to nearly perfect health.

The senior Frohbach was a calico printer by profession in his native country and his son Adolph on leaving school was apprenticed to learn the business of engraving in a similar establishment. After his arrival in New York he learned cigar making which has been the business of his life. His father resided in the city where he landed until 1879 when he went to Milwaukee and died at the home of his son in June, 1888. The mother, Wilhelmina (Scheller) Frohbach, died in New York in 1863.

Mr. Frohbach of this account pursued his business in New York until 1866 when he went

to Milwaukee and commenced the prosecution of the business of a cigar maker on 4th near Chestnut street on a scale commensurate with his means, which consisted of a small capital. He also brought his family and a portion of his household belongings. He was married Dec. 25, 1864, to Augusta Winkler and they became the parents of five children. Arthur, Ida and Adolph are deceased. Minnie is the wife of Max Hildebrandt of Milwaukee. Hugo is associated with his father in business. The mother was born near Leipsic, Germany, Oct. 7, 1841.

Mr. Frohbach located his business on Grand Avenue in 1868 and continued to press his interests from that point 19 years. In 1886 he erected the corner building at the south west corner of 2d street and Grand Avenue, near the Plankinton building. In character, as in business, he is an honor to the citizenship of Milwaukee. He is a German of refined and cultivated type, thoroughly appreciating his position as one of a composite nationality on whom rests the responsibility he assumed in becoming a member of such a community as that in which he resides. He has pressed his business to a success his ambition and energies deserve and in his war record he merits all that can be said of those who were the first to answer the cry of a stricken government in its hour of trial, although then an alien from his native land where every privilege of his manhood was denied him and where his obligations in the army were controlled by a law of oppression.



JOHAN E. WILSON, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 77, was born May 8, 1847, in Lancashire, England, and is the son of John and Ellen (Ramsbotham) Wilson. His grandfather, James Wilson, became a resident of the United States about 1853

and four years later, John Wilson removed with his motherless child to America, his wife having died about 1854 in England. He joined his father at Portage, where the city now stands and where the senior Wilson had built the first frame house in the place. The father died in 1882 in Cook Co., Ill.

The son was trained and educated as the son of a pioneer farmer, his earliest recollections being those of a home in an old log house in an unsettled country. When he was 16 years old he enlisted in Company C, 23d Wisconsin Infantry and was mustered Feb. 23, 1864. He left Camp Randall, Madison, to join his regiment in March and in time to go with it in the 4th Brigade, 2d Division and 13th Army Corps. April 8th he found himself in the terrific action at Sabine Cross Roads after having skirmished all the way thither. The rebels caught the Union troops in a wedge shaped line of battle which was practically an ambushade and the disaster caused the retreat of the army of Banks and the loss of the expedition. At Sabine Cross Roads the 23d supported the Mercantile Battery of Chicago and lost 65 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Mr. Wilson was in the fighting at Pleasant Hill which followed, and was in all the engagements in which his corps participated on the retreat. He was in the skirmishing at Cane River, aided in the construction of the dams whereby the fleet was saved, went to Alexandria and saw the fire in the city which nobody knew of as to origin. In the retreat skirmishing was incessant and a halt was made about four miles from Yellow Bayou, whence they "double-quickened" across and fought at Grand Ecore. The Atchafalaya was crossed on pontoons made of steamboats lashed together and over which a passage of planks was made, forming a solid bridge over which the wagons and cavalry made a safe transit. The command went to Morganza,

thence to Baton Rouge to camp, where the 13th Corps disbanded. The next move was to Algiers and thence in the 3d Brigade, 2d Division and 19th Corps to Fort Morgan, where a feint was made and the regiment took a small fort at Mosquito Point, which guarded Grant's Pass, leading from Mobile Bay to Lake Pontchartrain. When the command went to New Orleans Mr. Wilson was taken sick and sent to hospital for three weeks. He joined his regiment at Morganza and again engaged in skirmishing in the neighborhood of Jackson, La., and elsewhere. While detained at the White River on the way to Helena Mr. Wilson was taken sick with a carbuncle and went to hospital at Vicksburg, and thence to Soldier's Home, joining his command again at Helena. In the spring he went to the assaults on the defenses of Mobile and was in the attack on Spanish Fort and siege until ordered to Blakely, where the regiment performed valiant service. Returning to Mobile the command was there when the explosion took place and there Mr. Wilson was again taken sick and sent to New Orleans to Marine hospital. He received a 60-day furlough and went home, where he remained until the issuance of the order for the discharge of disabled soldiers at home and received his release from military obligations Sept. 25, 1865.

After the war he remained sick some time and finally removed to La Crosse and engaged as switchman for the M. & St. P. R. R., operating in their interests 11 years. He went then to Chicago and engaged with the C. & N. W. R. R., in the same capacity, returning after a year to La Crosse. He engaged as contractor on the river, handling logs for P. S. Davidson for five years. He spent a year as mail carrier and in 1887 engaged with the C., B. & N. R. R. as yardmaster. He was married May 16, 1872, to Julia, daughter of John and Bridget O'Neil,

at La Crosse. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Wilson is prominent in his party connections and has served several terms as Alderman. His first election was on the Greenback ticket for a three years' term and next on the Democratic ticket. In 1876 he was nominated for Clerk of the Court and defeated by only 225 votes. In 1889 he was a candidate for Tax Commissioner and was defeated by a small majority. He is a member of the Masonic Order, of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association and is one of the board of directors; he is, in 1889, Worthy Master of La Crosse Lodge No. 170, and belongs to Smith Chapter, No. 13.



JAMES ANDREW MITCHELL, Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born July 21, 1831, in Nova Scotia, his parents, William and Alice (Clarke) Mitchell, having emigrated from Scotland to that province in early life with their respective families and were married at West River, St. Mary's, Nova Scotia. The father was a millwright and followed that business until his death by accident while building a mill, in the spring of 1859. His widow is still living at Wheaton, Wis. James, William G., Mary Jane, David, Alexander and Elizabeth were the names of the children included in the family.

When he was 17 years old, Mr. Mitchell went to Milltown, Maine, and passed a winter in the woods, being employed in the summer in a sawmill, alternating these employs three years, when he went West and located at Chippewa Falls. He obtained a situation as a lumberman and was occupied in that business until the civil war. He enlisted in October, 1861, and was mustered Nov. 14, 1861, in Company I, 2d Wisconsin Cavalry, with C. C. Washburn, Colonel. At camp in Milwaukee Mr. Mitchell

was mustered as Color Sergeant and started in March for Benton Barracks, St. Louis, received equipments, went to Jefferson City, thence to Rolla, engaged in skirmishing most of the way and overtook Curtiss and his force at Jacksonport. They crossed over the White River into Arkansas with the army, moved on to Augusta and to Cotton Plant, the infantry having an engagement there and the troops moving thence to follow Price on his way to Helena. They took possession of the place without a struggle and wintered there. They performed guard and picket duty and went on frequent raiding expeditions until April, 1863, when the command went to Memphis on transports and were assigned to picket duty. They went to active duty on the Vicksburg campaign, landing at Milliken's Bend and going from there to 14-Mile Creek, where they were in a slight skirmish May 11th. Going to the rear of Vicksburg, they participated in skirmishing on the way, swung around Jackson to Canton, destroying railroads and railroad property and took possession of Canton, driving the rebels out. Returning to Vicksburg by way of Jacksonport they remained there through the summer and fall and went into quarters for the winter at Redbone Church, and made that the base for their operations as a cavalry command, attached to Sherman's corps during that period and skirmished successfully with the rebels. They did good work in the destruction of railroads and property and were finally compelled to go to Yazoo City, as the rebels rallied and they had received orders to go back to the protection of the gunboats. The rebels attacked the force there and Colonel Osborn sent the rebels word, that if the firing did not cease the gunboats would shell the city, which hint they took. Mr. Mitchell was one of the detail with Lieutenant Colonel Dale who undertook to drive a force of rebels greatly outnumbering his

own, and after fighting dismounted until there was no hope left, they had to cut their way out. They went to Memphis and in the spring of 1864 went on the Grierson raids on the Mobile & Ohio railroad in the destruction of Meridian and everything they came to. At Egypt, Mr. Mitchell aided in taking the stockade and capturing about 500 rebels who were sent to Vicksburg. The weather was very cold and they were near freezing. One of the movements in which Mr. Mitchell was a participant was the expedition to Grenada, when Forrest surrendered, to take his parole, which was issued by Colonel Frank in command of the expedition. Returning to Vicksburg, Mr. Mitchell was discharged Jan. 21, 1865, having served three months more than his time.

He returned to Wisconsin and arrived at Chippewa Falls in April, engaging in lumbering for himself. In this he has since been occupied with the exception of two years. In this interim he was engaged with a company that started the Woolen Mills. He was married in November, 1870, to Catherine, daughter of John and Catherine (Buck) Birke, and their children are William J., James A., George and Frank. The brothers and sisters of Mrs. Mitchell still surviving are named Philip, Albert and Lucy. Her mother died in 1850 and her father is still living. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Odd Fellows Order, and of the Masonic Fraternity. He has served two years as Clerk of the School Board, one year as Supervisor of the town of Lafayette and was President of the Village Board there after the incorporation, during the years 1886-7. Mr. Mitchell voted for Harrison, but is independent in politics.



ERNEST KAHLE, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 38, was born in Hanover, Germany, March 27, 1843. He is the son of Christian Kahle, also a native of Germany, who married Sophia Lamfert, and their family included 12 children. In 1856 they emigrated to America and settled at Belle Plain, Scott Co., Minn., on a farm on which the parents are still living.

Mr. Kahle of this sketch was brought up on his father's farm and went in 1860 to Dunleith, Illinois, where he obtained employment in a brickyard. When he determined to enlist he went to Galena, Ill., where he enrolled and was mustered for three years into Company I, 19th Illinois Infantry, Colonel Turchin, Oct. 3, 1861. The regiment had been ordered to Northern Kentucky, where Kirby Smith and Bragg were disturbing the people with threatened invasion and plunder and Mr. Kahle joined it at Elizabethtown in December. (Prior to this the regiment had been ordered to Washington and on the way there encountered an accident which changed its history. See page 18, Sept. 17, 1861.) From Elizabethtown the command went to Bacon Creek and worked on the bridge, going afterwards to Green River and Bowling Green which the rebels had evacuated, Buckner withdrawing his troops and destroying a large amount of stores. The 19th was with the Corps of General Mitchell and remained at Murfreesboro, whither it had gone from Nashville, until April, when that General proceeded to Shelbyville and Fayetteville, going to Huntsville, where he secured all of Alabama lying north of the Tennessee River to the Union. At Huntsville a rebel train with 150 rebels moving from Shiloh, was captured. The regiment went to Tusculumbia but found guerrillas too abundant for comfort and returned to Huntsville; on this march he received a severe sunstroke, which prostrated him for some time.

At Nashville, Mr. Kahle was sick with asthma, having taken cold in fording the river at Bowling Green. The first set action in which the 19th Illinois participated was at Stone River, and after the chase was over the regiment returned to Nashville where Mr. Kahle was again sick and was discharged April 6, 1863, for disability, and from the effects of his wound by a shell which he received in the action at Murfreesboro. He returned to Chicago and as soon as able, Feb. 26, 1864, re-enlisted for three years in Company K, 60th Illinois Infantry, Colonel Sullivan. The regiment was in the Army of the Potomac, and Mr. Kahle, with other recruits, joined it there on its march south and was in nearly all its actions, marches and skirmishes until the close of the war; a part of the time he served on detached duty. The command was sent to Louisville to await the completion of the muster rolls and July 31, 1865, Mr. Kahle was released from military service.


He returned to Chicago and tried to learn a trade, but his health was permanently shattered and he was unequal to the exertion of manual labor. He engaged in the business of a barber which he has pursued to some extent. He remained in Chicago until 1871, leaving there just before the great fire for Decorah, Iowa, going thence to Lansing in the same State and, four years later, went to Viroqua, Wis., and in 1887 to La Crosse. At the several places mentioned he carried on his business as a barber until his removal to La Crosse where he has not been able to engage in active business.

He was married March 26, 1872, to Amelia, daughter of Samuel and Christina Kerr, and they have had five children; Lillie and Charles are the only survivors. In politics, Mr. Kahle is a Republican and draws a pension.





Capt. Wilson Colwell.

APTAIN WILSON COLWELL, deceased, was killed at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, 1862, while leading Company B, 2d Wisconsin Infantry, which had been thrown out as skirmishers. He was a former resident of La Crosse, Wis., and was born April 13, 1827, at Kittaning, Armstrong Co., Pennsylvania. His father, Alexander Colwell, was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1784, of Scotch-Irish descent, and came thence to America at 18 years of age. His first employment in this country was that of a teacher in Center county in the Keystone State, and there he afterwards became interested in mercantile business, afterwards accumulating extensive interests in the iron business. In 1834 he married Margaret Henry, born in Armstrong county in July, 1804. Their respective deaths occurred at Kittaning, Dec. 8, 1868, and Feb. 18, 1884. Their ancestral stock located in County Armagh in 1609 to escape the persecutions of the Scottish "kirk" under James, and they had five children, Wilson being the oldest.

The early life of Captain Colwell was passed in Kittaning, and he received a careful educational training, which was finished at Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pa. His first business interest was with his father in iron and in 1856 he went West, engaging in banking at La Crosse, Wis. Prior to the outbreak of the war, he was in command of a company of State Militia, known as the La Crosse Light Guards and composed of the flower of the youth of the city. He was, at that time, president and owner of the Katanyan Bank at La Crosse and engaged in a popular and profitable business. Immediately after the attack on Fort Sumter he called a meeting of the company at Barron's Hall, at which the question of tendering the services of the organization to the Governor was discussed, and a resolution in the affir-

ative was passed almost unanimously. On taking the proper action the tender was accepted, and on the 18th of April, 1861, Captain Colwell, with his company, enlisted for three months and went to Camp Randall, Madison, being the first company of State troops to enter the camp in 1861 and was assigned as Company B, 2d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Before the regiment left the State, three-months soldiers were not wanted by the General Government, and, with his whole command, Captain Colwell responded promptly to the demand, enrolling for three years or the war. They were mustered as a company June 11, 1861, and left the State to join the Army of Virginia. July 18th the regiment was in the reconnoissance at Blackburn's Ford, held under a sharp artillery fire, and Myron Gardner of the company lost a leg, struck by a solid shot. Soon after Captain Colwell was reminded by one of his men that he stood on the identical spot where poor Gardner was injured and that he had best change position. "Lightning never strikes twice in the same place," was the cheerful answer. July 21st he fought at Bull Run and made himself conspicuous by bravery, as did the whole regiment, which preserved its organization and moved in good order from the field, though abandoned by every one of its field officers, who have never given any satisfactory account of themselves since. (See sketch of Geo. E. Smith.) Captain Colwell performed service in the Iron Brigade on every field where it fought as long as life lasted. In 1862, when Kilpatrick took Falmouth, he and his company supported the cavalry chief in column and thence the command went to the relief of Pope at Slaughter Mountain. He was in the Virginia campaign under Pope from August 23d to September 1st and was actively engaged in the several skirmishes on the Rap-

patumook River and on the Rapidan, fighting at Groveton and Gainesville August 28-9 and at the second Bull Run on the 30th. He followed the rebel movement into Maryland, skirmishing continuously until the day of his death.

"Captain Colwell of Company B was killed while bravely leading his men in the thickest of the fight" is the record of the State historian. Still is he warmly remembered by his surviving comrades and his death is recorded as "glorious" by those who loved him best and mourned him most deeply. And one of them says of him, "Thus died in a glorious cause one of Nature's noblemen, a true patriot and soldier. In camp he was genial and courteous, yet commanded and received strict obedience to army discipline. On the march his perseverance and fortitude inspired the weary to greater energy, and in the fierce battle he was ever at the front, cheering and encouraging his men by patriotic utterances and by the example of his own unflinching courage. No soldier ever fell in battle who was more beloved or whose death was more regretted by his whole command than Captain Colwell. He sacrificed a lucrative business, abandoned home, a loving, devoted wife and a beautiful child, laying down his young life on the altar of his country, that 'One Flag' might remain its indisputable emblem."

He was married to Nannie, daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Brice) Hammer, May 19, 1858, by Rev. N. C. Chapin of La Crosse, Wis. Her parents were born respectively June 17, 1802 and Feb. 7, 1805, in Bedford Co., Pa., and the father died May 11, 1863 in Lewis' Valley, La Crosse Co., Wis.; the mother lives with her daughter in La Crosse. Her father was a merchant and, after removal to La Crosse county, was chiefly engaged in farming. He was the uncle of the popular authoress, Kate Brownlee

Sherwood of Toledo, Ohio, who is prominently known in connection with the organization and perpetuity of the Woman's Relief Corps.

Two children were born to Captain and Mrs. Colwell: Nannie, born Feb. 19, 1859, and Maggie, born Aug. 10, 1862. The latter died in Washington, D. C., previous to Captain Colwell's death; the former still maintains her father's name and his spirit of loyalty and patriotism. As her tribute to his memory, the portrait of Captain Colwell is presented on page 760.



ANTON EWENS, Superintendent of the Northwestern Postal Station, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 1, was born April 18, 1813, in Prussia, whence his parents, Christian (who was a soldier for three years in the Prussian army) and Catherine (Wingen) Ewens emigrated to America in 1849. They landed at the port of New York and proceeded directly to Milwaukee, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Ewens is the oldest of their six children; Lizzie married John Kurz of Eau Claire; Eva is deceased and was the wife of Wm. Bowman of Eau Claire; Joseph is a business man of Milwaukee; Mary married Theodore Daum of Milwaukee; Annie is the wife of Lucas Buchler of the Cream City. The senior Ewens was a contractor and buyer and operated in the interests of John Plankinton during the latter years of his active business life.

The son received an academic education in Milwaukee and had just begun business in his own interest when the excitement of the second year of the war attracted his attention from all his private relations and he determined to enlist, although he was little more than a youth, being then but 19 years old. (It is stated that more boys enlisted from Wisconsin

and especially from Milwaukee than from any other State). Mr. Ewens enrolled Aug. 16, 1862 in Company E, 26th Wisconsin Infantry as a private and went to rendezvous at Camp Sigel, named in honor of the officer who obtained permission of the President to raise 12 German regiments which were in part assigned to his Corps, the 11th. The history of the 26th is told in the sketches of many of its members in this volume but each man has his own experience to relate of his connection with the campaign of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Mr. Ewens marched from Fairfax C. H. to Falmouth, expecting to fight at Fredericksburg but the force of Burnside was just withdrawing and after going to winter quarters at Stafford C. H., he waded through the "Mud Campaign" for nothing and crossed the Rappahannock to fight at Chancellorsville on one of the worst planned fields and campaigns of the war. He passed through the preliminary hard marching and took position May 1st tired out and with no definite idea what was expected by the commanders of the movement. May 2d, an unexpected charge was made on the regiment which had been assigned to an unprotected position in which Mr. Ewens was wounded, a rifle ball striking him in the right thigh. In the rout he was left on the field and taken prisoner. His wounds were dressed on the field by the Union surgeons who remained with the wounded in the rebel field hospitals. When he was paroled Mr. Ewens retained his papers, given him by a rebel officer, and it is believed that these, now in his possession, are the only ones in existence in the State. He has been solicited to place it among war trophies at Madison but still retains the piece of paper, now yellow with age, from which the subjoined copy is made: "Hospital, May 4, 1863, Anton Ewens, a Pr. of Co. E, 26th Wis. Vols. U. S. A., a prisoner of war, is

hereby paroled not to take up arms or in any way assist the army or Government of the United States in the war against the confederate states until exchanged according to the terms of the cartel agreed upon. By command Gen'l Lee. H. M. O. Douglas, Capt. & A. A. G. Paroling officer." He was held until May 16th, when he was sent to the Union lines and to Brook's Station, Va. to field hospital and when Lee advanced to Gettysburg was sent with other wounded to Alexandria to hospital in the Baptist church in King's street, thence to Douglas hospital in Washington and from there to Parole Camp at Alexandria whence he was exchanged about the middle of September, 1863. He joined his regiment in time to connect with the 11th Corps under Joe Hooker and went to Tennessee to aid in the relief of Chattanooga, fighting at Wauhatchie and in the fight at Lookout and Mission Ridge and Oct. 29, 1863, he was again wounded by the bursting of a shell which tore the heel from his left foot, thus evening up his infirmities, the rebels being partial, as it seemed to neither limb, but distributing their favors of casualties equitably. Mr. Ewens was taken from the field hospital to Chattanooga and thence to Nashville to the Government hospital. There he remained five months. He was placed on the amputation table to have his foot cut off but an English surgeon, Dr. Lightburn, interfered, asserting his ability to save the member and the case was transferred to his care. He burned the gangrene from the wound and gave it his conscientious and unremitting attention until he was able to be sent to Madison about the middle of April, 1864, where he remained until Oct. 28, 1864, the date on which he received his discharge on account of total disability from wounds received in battle.

He returned to his home in Milwaukee and after passing some weeks on crutches under

the supervision of his parents he was sworn into the postal service Dec. 26, 1861, as a clerk. He has served his country with a fidelity that has received recognition and has been promoted through all the grades of the local postal service until he received the appointment to his present situation in 1882. He is at the head of a force of 22 men in his department and his labors therein have been such as to give unqualified satisfaction to the Postal Department of the United States.

He was married in Milwaukee Oct. 15, 1867, to Anna, daughter of Nicholas and Maria (Lauer) Schuh and they have five children—Anton C., bookkeeper of Richter, Schubert & Dick, real estate agents, Lillie, Joseph, (with C. C. Kirchoff, architect, for whom he operates as stenographer and type-writer), Annie and Nicholas make up the list of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Ewens.



NERI HANSON, Black River Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 92, was born Jan. 3, 1833, at Konigsburg, Norway, the son of Hans and Ambjor Johnson. His father was a carpenter and a soldier by the law of Norway, and the son was reared to the calling of his father and remained in his native land until he was 21 years of age. The parents lived and died in Norway, and of their six children five are living; they were named in order of birth Ole (who died young), Julia, Ole (2d), Hans and John (twins) and Neri.

In 1854 the latter emigrated to the United States and went to Christiana, Dane Co., Wisconsin, where he worked as a farm assistant and carpenter until 1856, when he removed to Dodge county, Minn., and thence in 1858, returned to Dane county, where he remained

until he enlisted in the Scandinavian regiment, the 15th Wisconsin Infantry, Colonel Heg. He enrolled Nov. 5, 1861, at York Grove, Dane county, and went to rendezvous at Camp Randall, where he was mustered Jan. 1, 1862, in Company E. After going to the front at St. Louis, orders were received to proceed to Bird's Point, Mo., moving to Hickman to fight at Union City, and thence to Island No. 10, where the command remained until June 12th. Prior to this Mr. Hanson was taken sick at Bird's Point and was sent to the hospital at Mound City, where he remained three weeks, and at Island No. 10 was seven weeks in hospital. The regiment went to the vicinity of Corinth and thence to Iuka and afterwards to Florence, Ala. The next movement was to Nashville and thence to Louisville while Bragg was raiding Kentucky. The Union troops that centered there after their long marching showed the hardships they had endured, but in a month Bragg had been driven to cover at Perryville and they took their revenge in giving him a sound thrashing, the 15th not having a man injured, and acting as a reserve. In November the regiment returned to Nashville and on the 26th Mr. Hanson was detailed to the Pioneer Corps and after December 28th started for Murfreesboro.

He operated with the advance of the army in the Pioneer Corps, passing the winter at Murfreesboro. After the battle of Chickamauga he went to Chattanooga, arriving there about the 21st of September, 1863, having passed the intervening time in labor on the fortifications at Murfreesboro and in other duty. In December, 1863, he was detailed to work on the road to Lookout Mountain, and in February, 1864, was detailed to work on the water works at Chattanooga. He remained there all the next year in charge of the works until Dec. 20, 1864, when he was mustered out. While at Chat-

tanooga he was confined in the field hospital with fever about a month.

He returned to Dane county and in the spring of 1865 went to Black River Falls, where he worked as a carpenter three years. He then went to his farm in the town of Albion, which he cultivated for six years and in 1874 located on his farm on Squaw Creek, where he has since been engaged in the improvement of his property, his farm consisting of 180 acres, finely located, his house resting on one of the prettiest sites in the county, having a view of the surrounding country and overlooking the beautiful stream of water below. In 1875 he established a carding mill on the creek for the manufacture of custom rolls. Two years later he added a spinning and weaving department and has since operated in the manufacture of cloth, which finds a ready market in Jackson and the adjoining counties. Mr. Hanson is a Republican.

He was married Feb. 22, 1865, at Christiana, Wis., to Mary S., daughter of John P. and Mary Testman. The births of their children occurred as follows: Albert H., Aug. 25, 1868; John, Nov. 11, 1874; Lewis O., Dec. 31, 1875.



WILLIAM HENRY SIMPSON, Milwaukee, Wis., a member of E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, G. A. R., was born Aug. 9, 1846, in the city of Philadelphia. His parents, William H. and Matilda (Hood) Simpson, removed successively to Johnstown, Pa., and Chicago where the connection of the son with active business life commenced at an early age. Early in 1861 he became a messenger boy in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company and in that capacity was on duty in the service of the Union. In 1862 he went to Rockford, Ill., in the same service

where recruiting was going on with an ardor characteristic of the Northern portion of the Sucker State and the influences which surrounded him in the discharge of his duties while the 74th, 92d, 95th and 96th Illinois regiment were being recruited were such as to foster in him all the principles which he afterwards brought to a practical application by becoming a soldier when he was 18 years old.

In May, 1864, after serving as a telegraph operator at Dunleith (East Dubuque), he enlisted at Galena, Ill., in Company C, 140th Illinois Infantry and performed duty with that command until his discharge in November, 1864, when he was mustered out at Camp Fry, Chicago, the regiment having been in active duty for two months after the expiration of term of enlistment. Until 1877 he was variously occupied and in that year embarked in the coal trade at Milwaukee.

In 1888 he was Junior Vice Commander of E. B. Wolcott Post and in 1889 was Delegate to the State Encampment. He was married Dec. 23, 1869, to Sarah, daughter of John and Hannah (Williams) Cheatham, a native of England. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have three children.



RICHARD FAHEY, La Crosse, Wis., a former soldier of the civil war, was born April 12, 1844, at Fonda, New York, the son of Patrick and Catherine (Ryan) Fahey. His father was born in 1798 at Castle Cloghan, Kings county, Ireland, and his mother was a native of the same county, born April 2, 1801. The parents crossed the sea to America in the "thirties" and resided successively in Canada, Fonda, and Onaliska, Wisconsin, locating in the latter place in the fall of 1855 where the father died Aug. 19, 1881. The demise of the mother occurred there May 1, 1877. Their

children were Mary, Anna, James, Richard, Edward and Elizabeth.

Mr. Fahey attended the common schools at the various places where his parents resided, and became a soldier at the age of 17 years. When the company of which Wilson Colwell was captain was enrolled at La Crosse he entered its ranks and, when the organization, with the gallant leader of whom a sketch appears on another page, enlisted as a body, April 18, 1861, in the service of Wisconsin, he was among the number and was mustered for three years or during the war in Company B, 2d Wisconsin Infantry. The company was the first to take possession of Camp Randall at Madison, went thence to Washington, camped near Soldiers' Home and went next to Fort Corcoran. In the reconnoissance at Blackburn's Ford the company lost its first man and in the battle of Bull Run its history was coincident with that of the regiment, which fought with courage without officers and preserved its organization. But no researches revealed the truth about its field officers. (See sketch of G. E. Smith.) The command returned to Fort Corcoran, under the abundant orders received when not needed, Captain Colwell conducting his men thither in the best order. The regiment remained at Fort Tillinghast until spring, went thence to the Rappahannock and on an expedition to Orange C. H. and Bowling Green.

They were recalled and ordered on forced march to reinforce Banks at Slaughter Mountain, arriving at early morning, found a flag of truce out and buried the dead whom the rebels had abandoned. After a night at Warrenton they moved forward to fight at Gainesville where their colonel was killed, and after the action the command went to Manassas Junction, the supply station, where everything was burned. The same day they fought at the

second Bull Run, went to Arlington Heights, crossed the Potomac River to Frederic City after Lee in Maryland and fought at South Mountain and Antietam. At the former, Sept. 14, 1862, Captain Colwell was killed. They buried the dead and went to the fight on the 17th where Mr. Fahey was wounded and is mentioned in the reports. He received a rifle ball which passed through both his shoulders, went to field hospital and was declared by the surgeon in a hopeless condition. He was taken the next day to Cadysville and later to Frederic City hospital. He joined the regiment in the fall at Aquia Creek and was with the advance on the Rappahannock and Rapidan in the spring. He was found unable for active service, such as the regiment was engaged in and was sent on detached duty to Windmill Point and afterwards on the hospital supply steamer, John Tucker, plying between points on the Potomac River. After three months, he was sent to the convalescent camp at Arlington Heights and after a month, was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 12, 1863, doing duty at Mount Pleasant hospital. June 11, 1861, he received final discharge. He joined his regiment at Washington and went home with the non-veterans.

He has since been occupied in the lumber business in some connection and has been for years the confidential agent of S. & J. Atlee, lumber dealers at Fort Madison, Iowa, in charge of their logging interests in the Wisconsin pineries. Mr. Fahey has also a rafting interest with a partner, the firm being Holway & Fahey. The latter he operates in the summer seasons and during the winters he "puts in" about 12,000,000 feet of lumber yearly. He was married July 4, 1866, at Sparta, Wis., to Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Bennett. Franklin Elmore, born March 21, 1870, and Winnifred, born June 1, 1877, are the

children which have been given to Mr. and Mrs. Fahey. Mr. Fahey is a member of Masonic Lodge Frontier No. 45, of Smith Chapter No. 9 and La Crosse Commandery. He is a Democrat in political faith and was candidate for Sheriff in 1879; he served as Deputy Sheriff under H. S. Phillips in 1877-8.



WILLIAM R. HOYT, attorney at Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born at St. Albans, Vermont, March 17, 1843. He is descended in both lines from Puritan stock and there is no better blood in the mixed nationality of America than he represents. His ancestors have been prominent in the history of intelligence and social standing in New England from its earliest days, and in successive generations the descendants have sustained the prestige of their forbears. His father, Romeo H. Hoyt, was second to none in position in legal circles and social connections and the family of the mother, Betsey D. Ainsworth before marriage, belonged to the same class. Romeo Hoyt was born in St. Albans in 1810 in a house built in 1796, still in excellent preservation, and in it he died in 1889; he was a lawyer by profession, and his wife, who lives in the old mansion was born in the same town. Frances, oldest daughter, married A. G. Sanford, a lawyer of Washington, D. C.; Julia, Danforth and Arthur are the names of the remaining children.

Mr. Hoyt is the oldest of the children born to his parents. He received excellent advantages of education at home until he was 15 years old, when he was sent to the military school at Norwich, Vermont, and, two years later, an appointment was obtained for him at West Point where he was engaged in acquiring

a knowledge of systematic military affairs when the civil war demanded his services. He had not yet reached his majority, but he left West Point to join his fate to that of the volunteer soldiers from his native State in the ranks. He enlisted Sept. 23, 1863, and was mustered the same day into United States service in Company I, 10th Vermont Infantry, at Brattleboro, Vermont. In October following he went to the front, joining his regiment at Culpeper, Virginia, and participated in an action there on the 12th of the month. He was next in the fight at Mine Run, November 26th, the regiment having been assigned to the 2d Brigade, 3d Division and 6th Corps. The position of the regiment was about the center of the main army, and Company I made a forward movement in which it was badly cut up, 13 being killed and 57 wounded. The regiment retired across the Rapidan and went into winter quarters at Culpeper on the farm of John Minor Botts. In the spring the command went with Grant's army to the campaign of the Wilderness and Mr. Hoyt was in the opening action May 5th. He fought through the successive days at Spottsylvania, Laurel Hill, Cold Harbor and on the North Anna River, a series of actions in which some of the best troops ever organized threw away their efforts and realized defeat, after facing disease and death in the Chickahominy swamps almost equal to the former experience of the Army of the Potomac. They crossed the James and moved to the trenches at Petersburg, where the rebels had been given all the time they needed to fortify and make arrangements for the most terrific slaughter that stands recorded on historical pages. No other account of a siege tells such a story as that of Petersburg. (See sketch of C. K. Pier.) When the 6th Corps went to the Valley of the Shenandoah, the 10th Vermont went too and aided in the movement to head

off Early. The brigade to which it belonged, under General Lew Wallace, was the first to confront the slippery rebel chief and he drove them towards Washington, the remaining portion of the Corps coming to their aid when the Capital was menaced, and fought at Monocacy, Early withdrawing after inflicting a terrific loss. The Corps went to the Shenandoah Valley again and Mr. Hoyt was in the battle of Winchester, September 19th, and fought again at Cedar Creek exactly a month later. (Sheridan's Ride.) The command went back to the trenches at Petersburg and remained in the epitome of the infernal regions until the fall of the city, when the command went to the pursuit of Lee and after the surrender moved to Danville to aid Sherman if need should be in completing the downfall of the rebellion in overthrowing Johnston, who had contrived to keep in advance of the conquering columns that had crossed Georgia and fractured the backbone of the confederacy. Intelligence of the surrender of Johnston reached the troops at Danville and they turned northward and went to Washington. Mr. Hoyt marched in the Grand Review and afterwards went to Burlington, Vermont, where his connection with military life in the civil war terminated June 29, 1865. The regiment had registered 1,301 enlistments and 450 men mustered out after the finish. The remaining 851 were dead of wounds or disease, in prisons or disabled in hospitals. Mr. Hoyt received promotion for gallant conduct in service through all the grades to First Lieutenant and during the last six months of the war was in command of his company.

He returned to St. Albans, studied law and was admitted to the Bar by examination in open court in 1868. Soon after he sought a clearer field in the West for the practice of an attorney and located at Chippewa Falls. With

the exception of three years he has since transacted business at that point and has built up a substantial and popular practice. He served three years as County Judge, being appointed to fill a vacancy caused by death, and resigned at the end of that time. He has been elected District Attorney three times and served six years. He also served a period as Municipal Judge to fill a vacancy. On the organization of his Post he was made First Commander and was elected three subsequent times. May 30, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison as Commissioner of Alaska. He was married Nov. 12, 1874, to Lenora, daughter of J. P. and Elizabeth Nelson of Eau Claire. Their only child is named Romeo. Mr. Hoyt belongs to the Order of Masons and of Odd Fellows, and is a Republican in political affiliation.



SAMUEL R. BELL, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 1, E. B. Wolcott, was born July 3, 1843, in Windham, Greene Co., New York. He is of English extraction, his grandfather, Joseph Bell, having emigrated to America from England at the period of the French and English war. Joseph Bell was a Quaker and a manufacturer of implements, and being pressed into the manufacture of arms by the British government, he left his native country to maintain his peace principles. His son, Joseph, became a man of extended business relations, owning a large landed estate and has been for many years a resident of Delavan, Walworth Co., Wis.

Aug. 21, 1862, Samuel Bell enlisted at La Fayette, Wis., in Company I, 28th Wisconsin Infantry, an organization which was recruited mainly in Waukesha and Walworth counties. December 20th the regiment left the

State and went to Columbus, Ky., and Mr. Bell was a participant in all the movements of the command, going on the expeditions which were designed in consonance with Grant's plans and distinguishing himself with his regiment in the decisive battle of Helena. He was with his command afterwards until prostrated with the malarial fever which decimated the regiments in the West and was detailed to return to Wisconsin. He was thrown off the transport on which, with numberless sick comrades, he was placed to be transported to Wisconsin as too sick to bother with. But a determined comrade persisted in carrying him back and brought him to his home in an unconscious condition. He was in a serious state for many weeks, but care and skill finally prevailed and he was restored to comparative health. He was discharged at Madison Oct. 19, 1863.

In 1867 he established his business in Milwaukee where he has since been a resident. He has served several years as a Trustee of E. B. Wolcott Post.

In 1866 he was married to Caroline F. Horton and they have had four children. The eldest, Mary Goodrich, died of scarlet fever in infancy. Alfred Carroll, Fanny H. and Marvin C. are as promising children as ever gladdened the hearts of loving parents.

The prominence of Mrs. Bell in the Woman's Relief Corps entitles her to recognition as prominent in a book of soldiers' annals. She was born in Windham, Greene Co., New York, and is the daughter of Goodrich and Lydia (Fairchild) Horton. She was educated and graduated at a Ladies' Seminary at Springfield, Mass. Her father was a descendant of Puritan ancestors of the strictest type and died of bronchial consumption at the age of 38 years. Mrs. Bell represents patriotism of the most decided stamp, her great grandfather, Jonathan Fairchild, having been a soldier of the Revolu-

tion and her great-great-grandfather, named Woodworth, having fought in the same struggle. She inherited their spirit and she has been active in patriotic avenues because "she was born in it." She has always been noted for her benevolent work and has made her influence felt in such avenues. She is a charter member of E. B. Wolcott Relief Corps and served as its Chaplain until she was elected President. She served in that capacity until she was elected Department President in 1889; in 1890, current year, she is serving as Department Counselor. This brief statement will represent but little of her actual work, but soldiers of Wisconsin will testify to her ability, efficiency and value to their Order.



CMERY M. STANFORD, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 77, was born Jan. 21, 1832, at Atwater, Ohio, and is the son of Leroy M. and Maransa (Bartholomew) Stanford. The paternal line is of Welsh ancestry and that of the maternal side French in lineage. The progenitor of the latter stock in this country came to America with La Fayette. The father was by trade a carpenter and was also a farmer. Mr. Stanford is the oldest of 12 children.

In 1848 the family removed West and located at Elkhorn, Walworth Co., Wisconsin. In 1852 they became residents of La Crosse county, and the father died Nov. 14, 1882, at Arcadia, Wis. The mother lives with her son and is aged 78 years. Mr. Stanford passed his early years in obtaining his education with a view to entering the ministry of the M. E. Church. He studied as he could and was licensed to preach in 1858. He was admitted to the Arcadia Circuit and officiated there in that connection until he entered the

army. Jan. 4, 1864, he enlisted in the 1st Wisconsin Light Artillery and left the State February 5th to connect with his command at New Orleans. April 22d the battery left that city to move with Banks on the Red River expedition. The movement took the regiment to Alexandria with the 13th Corps in McClelland's command and the battery was principally occupied in covering the retreat down the river, acting as guard and patrol all the way to Morganza and fighting en route. Probably no more malicious set of desperadoes infested any section of the South where the U. S. troops went than this, the fighting being continuous nearly every night and day in the myriad skirmishes, not half of which are on record. The battery went back to camp at New Orleans and Mr. Stanford was taken sick on the way. He remained in New Orleans until about the middle of July, when orders were received to go to Baton Rouge and the command went to quarters in the fort. In November the regiment went with General Davidson's Cavalry Division to Mobile, following Leaf River as far as Pascagoula Bay and took transports across Lake Bowne and Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans, where they arrived New Year's eve, and went to Baton Rouge on the 4th. The object of this movement was to restrain the rebel hordes from following Sherman by making a feint on Mobile, and about 6,000 troops accompanied the batteries. There the battery was mustered out. Mr. Stanford was taken sick with the small-pox while at Baton Rouge and went to hospital. He received excellent care by competent nurses and recovered his health. As soon as able he was mustered out June 4, 1865. He went next to New Orleans and returned thence to Wisconsin to be released from State service.

Prior to the war he had "taken up a home-
stead" and to this he returned after the war

was over. For 11 years he filled a position as minister irregularly at Arcadia and operated during the time on the Eau Claire Circuit, at Ossio and Alma Center, and was ordained at Sparta Conference, Sept. 15, 1867. The health of his wife compelled him to give up regular labor for many years. In 1888 he located at La Crosse, Wis., and has filled appointments at Chaseburg, Romance, Dudley's Ridge and Coon's Slough.

He was married Aug. 26, 1853, at Lewis Valley, Wis., to Esther, daughter of John B. and Phebe Condon. Their children are named Edmund D., Webster A., Emily, Gilbert, Hattie and George. His wife died July 26, 1887, at La Crosse. Mr. Stanford is Chaplain of his Post and is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

His brother, Leroy, enlisted in Company F, 25th Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered into service Sept. 14, 1862; he served with the regiment until the surrender of Vicksburg and was sent to hospital for a long stay through an illness. He was pronounced incurable by the surgeons in charge and his father was summoned to take him home, he being discharged for that purpose; he lingered about three months and died Jan. 19, 1864. Miles Stanford enlisted and was mustered in 1862 into the 20th Wisconsin Infantry from Alma Center. Before the battle of Pea Ridge he was taken sick with typhoid fever and sent to Rolla, Mo.; his father went after him, brought him home to Wisconsin and he recovered his health. In December, 1863, he re-enlisted in Company I, 4th Wisconsin Cavalry (then) and joined the regiment at Baton Rouge. He was soon after detailed with a body of picked men for a raid and captured a rebel camp. Soon after another force of rebels recaptured their men and took the captors prisoners of war; subsequently the Union soldiers, including Miles Stanford,

were sent to Andersonville and kept there 11 months. He was transferred thence to Florence on the approach of Sherman's troops and died there Nov. 23, 1864; the plucky soldier lies buried where he suffered and where he will rise up in the judgment against those who starved, persecuted and murdered him.

Rev. Mr. Stanford and his brothers performed noble service for the Union. Their names and records are an honor to these or any other pages which inscribe the annals of the heroes of the civil war. Mr. Stanford has been an active worker in the religious field and has accomplished much as a minister of the M. E. Church. Let it be noted that he enlisted just before the turf was placed on the grave of his young brother who died 15 days after and whose place he took in the Union army. Miles and Leroy were respectively 16 and 17 years old when they enlisted.



GEORGE W. PECK, Mayor of Milwaukee, Wis., in 1890, member of E. B. Wolcott Post No. 1, G. A. R., was born at Hudson, Jefferson Co., New York, Sept. 28, 1840. This is on his own testimony and the following account of his career is as told by himself in his own style as likely to be most satisfactory and strictly reliable.

"I came to Wisconsin when I was two and a half years old, and I have been told that I settled at Cold Spring, Jefferson county, which is on the road between Whitewater and Fort Atkinson. When ten or eleven years old our folks moved to Whitewater. What education I got in school I secured in what Governor Hoard calls 'the Farmer's College, the country school at the cross roads.' The rest I know I took out of a printing office. When I was about fifteen it became necessary for me to

learn a trade to help support myself and family, and I have been in the same business ever since. I learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Whitewater Register*. I commenced by carrying dirty water down the stairs and clean water up, and for diversion would wash the rollers for a Washington hand press and then turn them on the rack until they needed washing again. I can work a Washington hand press to-day as well as anybody in the State. After learning the trade as well as I could I monkeyed around with various newspapers and finally took the foremanship of the *Watertown Republican* at \$3.50 per week and took my pay in orders on drug stores and dealers in gents' furnishing goods. My hair which I had then was red, and I tried by a judicious use of drug store orders and hair oil to make it black. After a year or so at that I became clerk of the Hyatt House, at Janesville, in 1859. For a year or so I was clerk for a firm which had no money and less custom. The duty of the clerk was to stand off the butcher and grocer and collect in advance from guests to pay for the wood to warm the house. While holding this honorable position at the lucrative remuneration of \$25 per month I engaged myself to be married to a very decent girl named Francena Rawley, of Delavan, Wis., who never did me any harm. Just before the wedding day the hotel busted and I borrowed \$17 and got married. After the wedding tour, which lasted part of one day and late into the night, I went to Jefferson and bought a half interest in the *Jefferson County Republican*, putting my labor and influence against what my partner owed. We succeeded in keeping it out of the sheriff's hands for about a year. When the war broke out, my partner went one way and I went the other, with the sheriff in the middle. I enlisted with the Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, and after a year was promoted to be

Second Lieutenant, which position I held till a year after the war, the regiment being stationed in Texas. It was a great fighting regiment until I joined it, after which I do not recollect that it ever got into a battle of any account. In 1866 I started the *Ripon Representative* in Fond du Lac County, with Jedediah Bowen as editor. When Grant was nominated the paper became democratic, and in 1868 I was hired by Brick Pomeroy to go to work on *Pomeroy's Democrat* in New York, where I stayed three years. I then walked most of the way home and took charge of Pomeroy's paper at La Crosse. When Pomeroy went to the wall and his property was all sold John Symes and myself bought the La Crosse paper. I sold out, or gave it away, and started *Peck's Sun* at La Crosse. While there I was chief of police one year, and in 1871 was made chief clerk of the Assembly. In 1878 I came to Milwaukee, and after two years of reasonable success the boom started with the 'Bad Boy' articles and the circulation of the paper ran up to 80,000, and I found an opportunity to make a dollar or two. "That's all I know about Peck."



J. B. CANTERBURY emigrated to America from the county of Wicklow, Ireland, in 1859. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860, and has been an ardent Republican ever since. He enlisted in 1861, in Company D, 5th Wisconsin Infantry, and served with that regiment in nearly all of its campaigns until 1864, when he was discharged at Madison, Wis., by reason of his term of service having expired. He has since been a resident of La Crosse. He is one of the prominent men of the State and especially interested and active in all the enterprises of his city where he has done much to make it

the second city in Wisconsin. He has built railroads and street car lines, and is now President and principal owner of the La Crosse and Oualaski Street Car Company. He is largely interested in real estate and grain business, and has something to do with nearly every enterprise of the city.



FRANK ALWIN KUECHENMEISTER, Milwaukee, Wis., a former soldier of the civil war, was born June 8, 1844, in Lichtenstein, Saxony, Germany. He is the oldest of ten children born to his parents, Edward F. and Carolina (Man) Kuechenmeister, and accompanied the family of his father to America when he was three years old. Sept. 14, 1847, they reached the city of Milwaukee which has since been their home. His parents were married March 22, 1842.

Frank passed his youth in the public schools, and when he was 15 years of age, May 19, 1859, he began to learn the business of a model maker with Chas. F. Kleinstuber, at which he worked until he decided to enlist in one of the regiments into which his countrymen were enrolling under the call for German troops to be assigned to the command of General Sigel. Aug. 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, 26th Wisconsin Infantry and went into Camp Sigel at Milwaukee, where he drilled and acquired a familiarity with the life of a warrior, such as is obtainable under such circumstances. September 17th following he was mustered, and Oct. 6, 1862, the regiment marched away to join the Army of the Potomac. Mr. Kuechenmeister went with the 26th, expecting to reach Fredericksburg to reinforce General Burnside, but the troops were just withdrawing as they arrived, and the winter was passed without military incident save when the regiment was

ordered out preparatory to getting into the mud under Burnside's plans for another attack on Fredericksburg in January, 1863. But what of disappointment in seeing actual warfare he might have undergone, was fully made up at the disaster at Chancellorsville where the regiment fought desperately and suffered greatly in losses. Mr. Kuechenmeister was again fighting at Gettysburg and in October went with the two corps of Hooker to the reinforcement of the Army of the West. He was in the fight at Waubatchie, Tenn., Oct. 27th, at Mission Ridge three days in November, at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864, Burnt Hickory, May 25th, Dallas, May 27th, Kenesaw Mountain, June 22d, Peach Tree Creek, July 20th, Atlanta, August 8th and in the several movements in which his regiment took part until the city was destroyed November 14th, preparatory to the march to the sea which was begun on the 15th. Mr. Kuechenmeister marched, foraged, waded swamps and built roads and bridges in common with the regiment and fought at Averysboro and Bentonville, March 16th and 19th respectively, and went with the column of Sherman to Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, where he paraded with his company and regiment with General Winkler at the head of the command. (See sketch of General Winkler.) The regiment was mustered out at Washington June 13, 1865, returned to Milwaukee June 17th and was paid off and disbanded on the 29th of the same month. Mr. Kuechenmeister brought home with him as relics of his military experience, a rebel canteen made of cedar inscribed "W. E. Ratcliffe, 33d Mississippi Infantry", and a rebel knapsack from the field of Averysboro, marked "B. A." presumably signifying Battery A.

He returned to his former employer and remained in the business of a model maker until he engaged with a sewing-machine com-

pany as adjuster and repairer, and he operated 17 years in that business. In 1883 he made application for a situation as letter-carrier in the mail service and received his appointment Sept. 1, 1884, in which capacity he is occupied in 1890. He was married May 22, 1869, to Augusta Hartmann, and they have had five children of whom two are deceased. Those who are living are Emma, aged 11, Walter, aged 11, and Edwin, who is nine years old. They are all attending the public school at Milwaukee.



WILLIAM J. CHANDLER, Black River Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 92, was born at Ottawa, Wis., Oct. 29, 1845. His parents, Thomas and Catherine Chandler, were born in Ireland, and came to America respectively at the ages of 10 and 19 years. The family of the father located at Farmington, Ohio, on a farm, and in 1840 they removed to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and there his father bought land from the Government which he improved. Thomas Chandler enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, and served in the non-commissioned offices until May 4, 1864, when he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant of Company H, 28th Wisconsin Infantry and was mustered out as such Dec. 14, 1864, for disability. He lives in Clay Co., Nebraska, and his wife died in 1880. Of their nine children, eight are living and are named William, Mary Jane, Anna, John, Henrietta, Francis, Ellen and Sarah.

Mr. Chandler received the benefit of the common schools until he enlisted at 16 years old in August, 1861, at Ripon, in Company F, 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, Colonel Daniels. The winter was passed in camp at Kenosha where the regiment received uniforms, and in the spring

went to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, there receiving their mount and side arms. They moved to Cape Girardeau and in May, Bloomfield, 50 miles away, was occupied by a part of the regiment. The command engaged in scouting and 10 miles from there a rebel camp was broken up and soon after the leader, Phe-lan, captured. Colonel Daniels was a venturesome officer, and his men were often in straits from which their own ingenuity and daring extricated them. He, with some 20 men, was sent out on a reconnoissance and they were cut off from their command at Witsburg, and went on the old Federal road to Memphis, where they took transports to Helena, where Colonel Daniels was relieved. The balance of the regiment went to L'Anquille Ferry, were surprised by the rebels and the chaplain was killed, the routed cavalymen joining their command at Helena. In the spring of 1863 the regiment went to Nashville and was brigaded with the 4th Michigan and 2d Indiana cavalry regiments with McCook's 20th Corps.

The regiment moved with Stanley's Cavalry Column, skirmished at Middletown, captured Shelbyville and went to Huntsville, Ala., and to Larkinsville, going thence to the Chattanooga campaign; moved next to Chickamauga Creek, drove the rebels at Crawfish Springs and fought at Chattanooga. In October the regiment fought at Anderson's Gap with Wheeler, crossed the Cumberland Mountains, skirmished at Maysville and marched by way of Crab Orchard into East Tennessee and reached Knoxville in December. They skirmished on the way to Madison and Cleveland, after chasing Hood and skirmishing at various points as cavalry. The regiment was with the besieging force at Atlanta, skirmishing all the time, fought Wheeler and was in the battle of Resaca. Mr. Chandler was in the action at


Burnt Hickory Church, went to Ackworth and Big Shanty and Lost Mountain and raided near Atlanta, where Major Paine was killed. They went to Calhoun and scouted and skirmished incessantly, going thence to Louisville, Ky. While at Nashville Mr. Chandler was detailed as a scout and operated in that capacity throughout his service. While at Dalton to learn what he could, he was detained under suspicion, but rushed out, took a Lieutenant's horse and rode out of the rebel lines. While on bushwhacking service he went to the cabin of Albert Stevens, a noted rebel in the mountains, and stayed there a week ascertaining plans. He took French leave and went to Major Devine's command and started with the force for the haunts of Stevens, breaking up the camp and driving the mountain bushwhackers temporarily into North Carolina.

He visited a lady friend in the mountains and while there the place was surrounded and his surrender demanded, which was declined. A fight followed and he made his escape, killing one man. He found he had but one way of retreat and that was by jumping a precipice in the dark to the stream below, which was fortunately deep, and he and his horse escaped without injury, although a volley of shot followed him. The next day he returned, helped bury the man he had killed and paid the funeral expenses. (The captain of this gang was the schoolmate of the wife of Mr. Chandler (whom he married in Tennessee) and after the war she told him she had seen his face peering into the window of their Wisconsin home in his absence. He followed him with a revolver until he had left the State). He was in the mountains of Tennessee one night, when he saw a man peering through the crevices of the cabin; he went out and followed him around a corn crib some time; finally changing his direction he met his

enemy face to face and shot him dead. Stevens' gang, 100 strong, took an oath they would not lay down their arms until they had killed the noted scout Chandler, but he killed three of them and lives to tell the story. In December, 1864, Mr. Chandler received his discharge at Nashville and after being discharged in Wisconsin he returned to Ottawa, going after a year to Iron Ridge, Dodge county, and there passed five years in the coal works. He moved from there to Black River Falls and has since been variously occupied. In 1886 he purchased 160 acres of land in the town of Albion and has since been engaged in its improvement and has slightly increased his acreage.

He was married June 27, 1864, in Tennessee to Emeline Humphries, and their children are Thomas A., William G., John H., Mary K., George, Emeline, Sarah and James R. Mr. Chandler is a Republican.



 COL. HENRY ARTHUR STARR, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post, Robert Chivas, No. 2, was born Nov. 18, 1830, in Leroy, New York. He is the son of Elisha and Elizabeth (Hosmer) Starr, and his maternal great grandfather was a surgeon in the Revolution.

Colonel Starr has been a resident of Milwaukee since 1836 and received in childhood such education as the schools of Milwaukee afforded in that period of her history. He records that Eli Bates, a prominent merchant of Chicago, was one of his teachers. One of his earliest recollections is of his father's relations with the printing business and, as soon as his ideas of connection with the business world began to grow, he engaged in learning the trade of a book and job printer and was engaged in that business when he decided to enter the army.

In the first months of the war he interested himself in the progress of events in Wisconsin aiding with his influence in the work of recruiting and was commissioned Captain of Company D, 1st Wisconsin Infantry, on the 28th of August, 1861, and was mustered October 8th. He was promoted Major of the 20th Wisconsin Infantry, under commission dated June 30, 1862, and with the exception of a short period in hospital at Brownsville, Texas, and two months passed in Wisconsin in the winter of 1863-4 on recruiting service, he was connected with the regiment until mustered out July 11, 1865. The 20th Wisconsin left the State August 30th and went to St. Louis and thence to Rolla for assignment to Herron's Brigade, destined for service on the frontiers of rebeldom. The first action in which the regiment obtained a knowledge of rebel methods in military matters was in the battle of Prairie Grove. Prior to this, Major Starr had performed his duties with his command in marching and searching for detachments of rebels until November, when the regiment went into camp at Wilson's Creek. At this place in December, General Herron was summoned by General Blunt to his assistance, as he expected an attack of Hindman at the head of a greatly outnumbering rebel force; the troops were immediately set in motion and were attacked by Hindman before the Union force had made connection with General Blunt, and at 10 o'clock in the morning of December 7, 1862, the 20th Wisconsin was in hot action known to history as the battle of Prairie Grove. The rebel force was commanded by Parsons, Frost and Raines and also, as the representative of Price, the notorious Marmaduke. The changes in the commands had placed the Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry Bertram, in command of the brigade and Major Starr led the regiment in one of the severest actions of the war in that

locality. The character and temperament of Major Starr were such that his abilities in an executive direction were brought fully to the front by the situation in which he unexpectedly found himself. Orders were peremptory and in the display of his qualities as a disciplinarian, he manifested his capacity to command. Under his leadership the regiment made a movement on the double quick; they took a rebel battery and, moving on, met an assault of about seven to one. In this action of less than half an hour the loss of the 20th Wisconsin was very heavy, but they remained in line of battle all day and receiving assistance only on the arrival of General Blunt in the afternoon, after which the regiment was in action until dark, when the rebels virtually confessed themselves conquered by sending a flag of truce to obtain their wounded, under the protection of which they withdrew in the night. If the 20th Wisconsin had performed no other service, the conduct of every man in the battle of Prairie Grove would have inscribed their names ineffaceably on the roll of fame. Major Starr was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel to rank from Dec. 6, 1862, the day preceding the battle of Prairie Grove. He accompanied his command in the after movements, which included a heavy march to Van Buren and return, and subsequently, movements were made to different points, and the regiment remained in Missouri performing local military duty until June, when they moved to take part in the investment and siege of Vicksburg, where the command were in siege duty and hard labor until the city surrendered. The next order was for the reinforcement of Banks, but they went instead with the expedition to Yazoo river, whence they returned to Vicksburg, went thence to Port Hudson and finally to New Orleans. Major Starr was in the expedition to Morganzia, returned to New Orleans

and started under General Herron for Texas, crossing the Gulf of Mexico in one of the heavy tropical storms of that locality; and a landing was effected at Brazos Santiago, whence they went to Brownsville; there Colonel Starr was taken sick and soon after was sent to Wisconsin on recruiting service as stated. He rejoined his regiment at Brownsville, returned to New Orleans in August and, soon after, the regiment was in the force whose operations were to be directed against the defenses of Mobile. Colonel Starr performed duty with his men in the siege of Fort Morgan and had the satisfaction of assisting in the capture of the fort and its garrison. October 15th Colonel Starr acceded to the command of the regiment and performed the duties of his absent chief in all the movements until the command went again to Mobile. With the regiment he was in the siege of Spanish Fort, was among the first to enter the abandoned works, went thence to Blakely and the vicinity of Mobile, after which, in June, he went again to Texas and was there mustered out on the day stated.

Colonel Starr returned to Milwaukee and was variously engaged until October 6, 1868, when he was commissioned Postmaster and officiated nearly four years. He was afterwards in New York for a time, and passed four years in the employ of Rand & McNally of Chicago; after his return to Milwaukee he followed his trade until 1888, when he retired from active business life. In 1883 Colonel Starr was married to Catherine B. Schaffler. He is a Mason and belongs to Independence Lodge, No. 8, to Wisconsin Chapter, No. 3, and Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1.

There is no more familiar figure on the streets of Milwaukee at this writing, 1890, than that of Colonel Starr, and a faithful biographer would find place on permanent record a just outline of his character. Quiet, modest, manly,



1. W. H. A. Cash
2. Albert Connor.

3. C. A. Powers.
4. Joseph Harrington.

generous, forbearing, and having as little aggressiveness as is common to men who rise to heights of bravery in emergencies, he is esteemed in his generation as he merits. He possesses abilities in more than one direction of more than common scope and especially in a literary sense. In that field he might, if he had been a man to push to places already appropriated as is the worldly custom, have made a brilliant record. But his friends love him, his acquaintances respect him, and his comrades hold him in just appreciation for his bravery on the fields where he fought in the service of the Union. His name will be one of the perpetuities of the Badger State.

It should have been stated in the proper place that Colonel Starr was the second Commander of the Department of Wisconsin, G. A. R.



WILLIAM H. H. CASH, attorney, resident at New Lisbon, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 61, was born July 19, 1843, in Belmont Co., Ohio, opposite Wheeling, W. Va. His parents were Hezekiah and Sarah Ann (Jones) Cash and his father's family were from Pennsylvania; his mother belonged to Maryland stock. One of the ancestral heroes was Henry Stadler who fought under Harrison at Fort Meigs. The grandfather Jones was an Ohio pioneer and an old Indian fighter of renown.

In 1861 the parents of Mr. Cash removed to New Lisbon, Wisconsin. They had 11 children of whom six are surviving in 1890. Mr. Cash is the oldest; Emeline married Geo. Cleveland, a soldier of the 52d Wisconsin Infantry; Martha Jane, S. F., Jeremiah and Susan are the others still living. Mr. Cash was about 20 years old when he enrolled in his country's service. He had obtained a good common school education in Ohio and attended school

after arrival in Wisconsin. He enlisted in 1863 in the 10th Wisconsin Battery, Captain Y. V. Beebe. (See sketch.) He joined the command near Knoxville, Tenn., and was occupied in that vicinity in guard duty and participated in the operations from the commencement of the Atlanta campaign until the close at Washington. The battery was attached to Kilpatrick's cavalry command. In the movements Mr. Cash took a hand in the fight at Buzzard's Roost on his own account, his battery not being in the action. He was in the several days' fighting at Resaca and was with the command of Kilpatrick when Sherman assigned it to special service, fighting at Calhoun, Adairsville, Kingston, Cartersville, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church and Dalton. The battery was in the actions at Sandtown, Campbelltown, Peach Tree Creek and in the siege proper of Atlanta. Kilpatrick attracted Sherman's attention for dash and pluck and he was detailed to take his command with the battery and cut railroad communications from Atlanta, two expeditions having failed. They were in action at West Point, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's, being successful in each, and destroying three miles of railroad and a great amount of property, besides taking 75 prisoners. At Lovejoy's, 12,000 rebels surrounded them, but they charged and took five guns and the wagon train. During their five days out they were under constant fire and eluded without intermission by larger number of rebels. They went to bed at night expecting to rest, but bugles were sure to sound "boots and saddles" and the experiences of each day were repeated until they returned to Atlanta. Immediately after returning to camp they were called out to accompany the movement of Sherman's army by the right flank which they led, being engaged at Jonesboro where they withstood a terrific charge by the celebrated Pat Cle-

bourn's division, beating them back until darkness ended the strife.

When Hood's army was found to be moving North, the battery followed on one side of the Sweetwater River as far as Kenesaw Mountain where the rebels passed and the command followed and cleared them out of Van Wirt, following to Rome, charged a rebel camp of Ross' cavalry, went back during the fight at Allatoona to Marietta and there recruited for the march to the sea. On the way to Savannah they fought at Griffin, Macon, Griswoldsville, Milledgeville, and there had the fun of holding a mock legislature and voted the State back into the Union. Mr. Cash was one of a detail of 600 men with two guns who went to Millen to release the prisoners, but they were gone. They returned to the main army, pursued by rebels all the time, went on to Waynesboro and were in a feint on Augusta, gave Wheeler a small thrashing and pushed on over all manner of obstacles and on arrival at Savannah took part in the action at Fort McAllister. After the siege and surrender of Savannah, they went to the Altamaha River, found the rebels too strong, and, going to Savannah were on the left flank of the army going through the Carolinas, fought at Barnwell C. H., at Blackville, and at Aiken encountered Wade Hampton's cavalry, who rode all over the Federal command, met the rebels at Lexington and again 30 miles north of Columbia, and went 30 miles west of Fayetteville, where they fell into an ambush but extricated themselves by strategy. They were at the taking of Fayetteville, fought at Averysboro and Bentonville and went to Goldsboro. Here the 10th Wisconsin Battery was relieved, but Mr. Cash was transferred to the 12th Battery and went to Raleigh to hear of the President's death. Mr. Cash was in the foot race to Petersburg, Richmond and Washington, making 32 miles

a day most of the way. He was in the Grand Review and afterwards his command received orders to move to Louisville, Ky., preparatory to going to Texas, but orders were countermanded and he went to Madison to be discharged June 7, 1865.

On the 26th Mr. Cash returned to New Lisbon and engaged in business as a stock buyer and marketman, which he followed 10 years. He was nominated for the State Legislature and elected in 1877. One of the transactions in which he was successfully interested was the passage of a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the building of the "Necedah Branch" railway, and he afterwards obtained the contract for building the same. This was done in 90 days and he then engaged in the purchase and sale of produce.

In connection with D. Vandercok, he operated in the construction of the railroad from Sparta to Viroqua. He was engaged in building various railways about seven years. He afterwards built the Valley road to Merrill, another from Sauk City to Mazo Manie and also operated as a road constructor in Nebraska and Michigan. In his connection with railroads he is in every sense the benefactor of his community, in every case guarding carefully the local interests and is appreciated for his public spirit. He is permanently registered by the naming of the village of Cashton, situated on the Viroqua road. He is a Mason, a Justice of the Peace and Notary Public; is Past Commander of his Post and a member of the Council of Administration, also Aid-de-Camp on the Department Commander's staff with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. He was married in the fall of 1865 at New Lisbon to Georgia, daughter of W. B. Surdan. Charles F., A. B., Jessie M., John A. and William N. are the names of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Cash. His portrait appears on page 778.



ALBERT CONNOR (originally O'Connor), Eau Claire, Wis., member of Eagle Post No. 22, was born July 15, 1844, in Canaan, Vermont. His father, John Connor, was born in Scotland and married Andotia Ladd, a native of Vermont and daughter of Ira Ladd, a soldier of the Revolution, who died at the age of 112 years. He lost a leg in the service. The father came to the United States in about 1824 and settled in Vermont, removing thence West in 1854. He located at West Point, Columbia Co., Wisconsin and managed his farm. The children were named in order Mary, Sophia (died in Vermont), Susan, Albert and Alden. In the spring of 1861 the father enlisted at Lodi in Company A, 7th Wisconsin Infantry and served through with the Iron Brigade until 1864, when he was transferred to the Invalid Corps at Washington, D. C., and was mustered out in July, 1865. He died Sept. 15, 1886 at Lodi, Wis. His widow died at the same place, Nov. 22, 1889.

Mr. Connor passed his youth in obtaining his education and in 1859, when 15 years old, went to Fire Point, Miss., and remained there until the spring of 1861 when he started North on the last boat, the Belfast, which carried Union people escaping from the South. She was fired on all the way to Memphis and landed her passengers at Cairo. Mr. Connor went to Lodi and enlisted, Aug. 16, 1861, in Company A, 7th Wisconsin Infantry. He was in camp at Madison and started for Washington in September, camping at Chain Bridge and Arlington Heights, and passing the winter of 1861-2 there in Rufus King's Brigade. (See sketch.) Mr. Connor went with the regiment to the Manassas campaign, and was on the skirmish line; went to the Rappahannock campaign and to Fredericksburg, skirmished after crossing the river at Sulphur Springs, and went to Warrenton, skirmished at Kettle Run

and fought in the battle of Gainesville on the afternoon of the 28th of August. The loss was heavy, nine men of the company being killed and a large number wounded, all the line officers of the regiment being injured, and Captain Callis acceding to the command of the 7th. August 30th, the regiment was in action at the second Bull Run with McDowell in command, the rebels breaking through the lines, and it was at this point that Fitzjohn Porter failed to reinforce and aided in a defeat to the Union arms. The regiment went to the activities in Maryland and fought at South Mountain September 14th. On the 17th Mr. Connor was in the battle of Antietam, his command opening the fight at daybreak on a rebel battery across Antietam Creek. After the action only six men in the company responded to their names. Mr. Connor received a flesh wound in the shoulder. The regiment crossed the Potomac and went to the valley of the Shenandoah, following rebels; went to Warrenton November 6th, thence to Sulphur Springs, skirmished there, operated in the vicinity for a time, moved to Aquia Creek and went into winter quarters. They made a raid to the Potomac after horses which they obtained with some rebel prisoners, and went thence to fight at Fredericksburg in December. Their next fight was at the same place in the spring of 1863, and Mr. Connor was in the charge at Fitzhugh's Crossing, April 29th, where the breastworks were stormed and the flag of a Mississippi regiment captured. He was with his regiment at Chancellorsville and, after the defeat moved towards Washington, crossing the Potomac at Williams' Ferry. The next fight was Gettysburg, where Mr. Connor was in Reynolds' Corps and with the first infantry that "double-quickened" after the firing commenced on the Emmettsburg road on Buford's reconnoissance. On the first day he was

injured in the chin with a saber, but continued in the action until the last day, when he was wounded in his side by a bullet which sent him to hospital. He went thence to Philadelphia for six weeks and rejoined his regiment just before the fight at Culpeper, Sept. 13, 1863. October 10th he was in the action on the Rapidan, and on the 21st skirmished at Warrenton. November 7th he fought at Rappahannock Station with Longstreet's Corps and on the 26th at Mine Run. At Culpeper, where the command passed the winter, Mr. Connor re-enlisted and after 60 days' furlough rejoined his command of which he was made Orderly Sergeant. He participated in the opening action of the 5th Corps in the campaign of the Wilderness on the 5th of May, where he received a bullet in his forehead. He had picked up the Union colors and was stooping for a rebel flag when he was injured. He was carried to the creek, where his head was bathed and bandaged and he was sent to field hospital, but went into action the next day. He fought at Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, crossed the James at City Point and went to the front of Petersburg. He was in the raids on the Weldon railroad and operated with the 7th until the spring of 1865, when the beginning of the end came. He fought at Five Forks and went to the raid on the Danville railroad. His command joined Grant's army in pursuit of Lee, and Mr. Connor was in all the movements of his corps until the finish at Appomattox. With Sheridan's command he started to go to the assistance of Sherman, but news of Johnston's surrender sent them North and the command went to Washington, where Mr. Connor was in the Grand Review and was mustered out at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 3, 1865.

He passed a year in idleness and, expecting to die of consumption, he went to Colorado. There he encountered General Custer, and at


his solicitation he joined him in the capacity of scout and passed two years in his command. On his return to Wisconsin he engaged in carpenter work and in 1878 removed to Eau Claire. He secured the contract for superintending the construction of the dam at the Dalles and afterwards pursued his business as a contractor and builder until 1889, when he was appointed Under Sheriff at Eau Claire. He was married June 18, 1866, at Sauk City, Wis., to Mary, daughter of Ezra and Carrie (Velia) Harris, and they have a daughter named Winnie. Mr. Connor is a Republican, a Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

During his army life he performed a considerable amount of service as a scout and in carrying secret dispatches for his commanding officers. He did much service of the kind for Sheridan in positions of danger and requiring nerve of the steadiest character. Sometimes he wore the rebel uniform and other disguises as a citizen of anything but warlike relations. He was twice in Richmond and once was caught. He was tried and sentenced as a spy by Longstreet, and while waiting over night to be shot, he watched his opportunity and escaped, his guard going to sleep and dropping his revolver, which Connor seized, rapped his head with it and left the log cabin where he was confined. He found a horse belonging to Fitz Hugh Lee and rode thereon to the Union lines, a horse ahead. He released his hands before he overpowered his guard by rubbing the thongs against the pole which supported his bunk. At another time he went into a restaurant in Richmond to get a lunch, when a rebel officer took a seat beside him and he plied him with champagne until he made so fast a friend of him that the rebel refused to be separated from him, and insisted on his new friend going to the fort with him and kept him a week, while he gathered much information of great

value. When the time came when he must go, he induced the officer to go to town with him, where he supplied him with plenty to drink and started back with him. He drooped on his horse, when Connor dismounted, placed him on the ground and waited for him to sleep soundly, when he wrote a letter of thanks for all his kindness and excusing himself for being obliged to take his horse, signed it A. C., U. S. A., pinned it inside his coat and rode away on his thoroughbred horse.

April 18, 1867, Governor Fairchild constituted Mr. Connor Captain by brevet, to date from March 31, 1865, for reasons which were stated in the papers issued to that effect and signed by Governor Fairchild, Secretary of State Thomas Allen and Adjutant-General J. K. Prouditt. With the assistance of a comrade he rescued a captain of the 91st New York Infantry who was in the hands of the rebels. He had crossed a creek to capture a stand of confederate colors but was foiled in doing so by the firing of the Union troops; but seeing nine rebels they attempted their capture and took three, rescued the captain referred to who was held by them and dispersed the others. April 1, 1865, with five enlisted men from other regiments, he rushed in front of the line of battle to capture a stand of confederate colors on the breastworks where his command made their second charge. They were immediately in a hand-to-hand fight and his five comrades were killed. He shot the rebel color bearer and seized the colors with one hand which had been taken up by a rebel captain, whom he killed with the butt of his musket; he was surrounded by rebels, was compelled to leave the flag and take shelter behind a tree where he fought until the Union line advanced and rescued him. (See sketch of Edward Ryan). His portrait appears on page 778.



 LARENCEL POWERS, of Milwaukee, Wis., who served with Company G, 37th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, was born at Troy Center, Walworth County, Wis., May 22, 1847. His father, Soldan Powers, was one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, coming in May 1, 1837. He was a native of Vermont but after reaching his majority, gradually drifted toward the far West, staying some time in northern New York, went thence to Michigan and finally to the Badger State. On reaching Wisconsin he pre-empted a farm of Government land, and in 1842 was married to Anne Flanders, who had come to the West with her brothers from Staunstead, C. E. After a continuous residence of over fifty-two years on the farm he bought of the Government Mr. Powers died Dec. 25, 1889, in his 85th year. The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm and educated in the common school of the district, leaving it in the spring of 1861, his date of enlistment being March 28, about two months before he completed his 17th year. The company was mustered May 14th, but the mustering officers refused to accept him and half a dozen others as being under age. A second officer also refused to muster the squad and finally on May 27 under special orders obtained by Col. Harriman from the war department the boys were made into volunteer soldiers in regular form. From this circumstance they were called by the Colonel his "special order boys" and the acquaintance formed with him under such circumstances brought to some of them chances of preferment. Our subject remained with his company in camp at Madison until June 29, when it followed eight companies which had preceded it to the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., where Grant was besieging Lee. The 37th had already had its "baptism of fire" in the battles of June 17-18, before Petersburg and had lost heavily, but a more

fearful ordeal, that of the crater, was near. Company G joined the regiment July 7, and July 17 the regiment took position in the rifle pits directly fronting the fort which was blown up a few days later. Here it was joined on the 24th by the Colonel with the last company, and the regimental organization was complete, though a week later it could put less than 100 muskets in stack. The severe duty and change of climate was too much for the boy soldier and on the 24th he joined the almost innumerable caravan which every morning responded to the doctor's call. This disability possibly preserved him from the fate of the majority of his comrades on that fatal day of July 30 when, after the mine was exploded, the 9th Corps faced death all day in the crater and was finally dispossessed of the field, the 37th losing 155 men out of 250 who went into the fight, killed, wounded and missing. Of this number Company G out of 15 men contributed 33, of these 13 being left dead on the field and six being taken prisoners. On August 1 he was sent to the hospital, going first to City Point and then to Alexandria and eight weeks after joined his regiment again, just in time to participate in the flank movement Sept. 30, which culminated in the battle at Poplar Grove Church. From that time he remained with the regiment, most of the time being relieved of routine duty to become company clerk, but taking his place in the ranks whenever a movement was made, and missing none of the actual service. After hostilities closed the regiment participated in the Grand Review at Washington and was mustered out at Washington, July 27, 1865, reaching home and disbanding a few days later. The following winter he engaged in school teaching which he followed until 1872. Sept. 28, 1871, he was married to Cora Barney at Hartford, Wis. The next year they moved to Grand Rapids, Wis., and in 1874, Mr. Powers

was elected County Superintendent of schools, serving two years. He was admitted to the bar in 1875 and engaged in practice to a limited extent, but returned to teaching in 1877 which he followed three years as principal of graded schools at Two Rivers and Hartford. In 1880 he engaged in publishing a newspaper at West Bend, Wis., which he continued until the fall of 1887 when he sold out and engaged in daily newspaper work, first as managing editor of the *Oshkosh Daily Times*, and in August, 1888, became one of the editorial staff of the *Milwaukee Daily Journal*, in which position he has been since that time. In March, 1885, he assisted in organizing a Grand Army Post at West Bend, of which he is still a member. Mrs. Powers had two brothers who served in the 29th Wisconsin, one laying down his life at the battle of Champion Hills, Miss., as a member of the company commanded by his brother, Capt. W. K. Barney, who died at Madison in 1875, of physical troubles contracted in the service. Mr. Powers has but one brother and he was also in the service, so that both families have good records in this respect.

They have four children: Laura May, born Oct. 4, 1872; Clyde Rudolph, born Dec. 29, 1878; Ruth Adams, born April 13, 1882, and Sam Barney, born June 2, 1883. In politics Mr. Powers is, and has always been, a staunch Democrat. His portrait appears on page 778.



JOSEPH HARRINGTON, La Crosse, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 77, was born Feb. 6, 1820, in Rochester, Kent-shire, England. His father, Samuel Harrington, was of mixed English and Scotch descent and was occupied in a bank in Rochester until his death there; his wife was Mary Bell before marriage, the daughter of a Scotchman who

was an officer in the English navy; she died at Rochester a few years after her husband. Mr. Harrington had one brother named William C. His early life was passed in his native place at school, and as soon as he was old enough he became a theatrical individual, playing child's parts in the theatres at first and advancing as he grew older, playing important parts finally with John Slocum, the noted English comedian, and with Henry Wallack. In 1848 he came to the United States, landing at the port of New York and going thence to Milwaukee, where he pursued his profession about two years. He was playing with the company of McVicker and returned to New York to remain 11 years, and a portion of that time was playing engagements in theatres. He returned to Milwaukee and was engaged in the sale of liquor until the breaking out of the war, and as soon as recruiting commenced he engaged in it until his own enlistment in Milwaukee. July 14, 1861, he was mustered into United States service in Company E, 7th Wisconsin Infantry, which left the State September 21st for Washington to be assigned to Rufus King's Wisconsin Brigade, which became the Iron Brigade. While his command was in winter quarters, he was made guard at McDowell's headquarters, which place he held several months. From quarters at Arlington Heights the regiment went in the spring of 1862 to the movements under McDowell in the Manassas campaign. Mr. Harrington went to Falmouth and engaged in labor on the bridges and blockhouses as a part of the plans on the Rappahannock. During this experience, while building a bridge at Aquia Creek, a sudden firing caused a commotion among the raw troops, on the alert for rebel trouble, and the trestle work gave way, precipitating Mr. Harrington with several others to the bottom of the chasm: he fell squarely on his back on

some timbers and was picked up unconscious. His recovery was matter of uncertainty for some time, and he remained in hospital at Fredericksburg for several weeks. During his convalescence, he was sought out by General Reynolds (killed at Gettysburg) and detailed on secret service to ascertain the whereabouts of a lot of furniture that had belonged to two boats burned at Fredericksburg. He succeeded in his mission, found the stuff, recovered and turned it over to the Government. Had he been a commissioned officer he would have received prize money for the goods recovered. But he received the thanks of all concerned for the able manner in which he discharged his duty. He started with McClellan's command on the campaign of the Peninsula or march towards Richmond under Gibbon, skirmished up to within four miles of the rebel capital, fell back and fought at Gainesville. Company E lost heavily in this action, mustering less than 40 men after it was over. Mr. Harrington also fought at the second Bull Run and went next after Lee to Maryland. He was placed in the ambulance corps, as his injuries were troubling him, and was soon sent to hospital where he remained two months. On recovery he was made assistant steward of the hospital for a month and under Rosecrans' order for all disabled soldiers to report for examination, he presented himself and was declared unfit for further duty because of spinal injury. He received honorable discharge, Nov. 15, 1862, at Camp Post, Va., and returned to Wisconsin. Mr. Harrington always held the confidence and esteem of his superior officers, but never would accept promotion. He was often selected to execute important missions. While at Gordon's mill he was sent out on detail for rations. He went to a plantation, the owner of which was very abusive of the Government and the Union soldiers. He refused to give

anything and called Harrington one of Lincoln's hirelings. This stirred up his blood, and he, with gun fixed, ordered the planter to march to a barrel, made him mount it, take off his hat and hurrah lustily for the Union and then give three cheers for the flag. The boys were wont to call him "Captain of the bum-starters." He was a fine singer and had a quartette of good voices which he had trained. He was a great favorite with Gen. McDowell, and was often called to his headquarters to sing. When his commanders wanted a man whom they knew would unflinchingly and to the letter carry out their orders, they selected him.

He located for a time at La Crosse, and went thence to Milwaukee and engaged in liquor traffic at the Plankinton House. He was occupied there two years when he went to Chippewa Falls to open a bar in the New Tremont House. His next removal was to Portage, and thence he went to La Crosse and sold liquor until his health failed permanently, since which time he has done no business. Mr. Harrington was a Democrat before the war, but since the outbreak of the rebellion, has been a Republican. He is a pensioner.

He was married, July 2, 1878, at La Crosse, to Mary, daughter of Joseph and Theresa (Pierre) Andrews. Theresa and Ida are the names of their children. His portrait appears on page 778.



PHILIP HENRY LORCH, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 2. Robert Chivas, was born April 21, 1815, in Klingelbach, Germany. He is of pure German extraction, his parents having been born in Germany and there married. The father, Henry Jacob Lorch, was born in 1826 in Niedertischbach, Province of Nassau, and

married Anna Elizabeth Henrietta Klermer, born in Klingelbach in 1824. May 11, 1853, they started on a sailing vessel for the New World to find a home where they could bring up their children as they desired, free from the restraints of monarchical regulations. July 6th of the same year they arrived in Milwaukee, where they established a home and reared their seven children, of whom Philip Henry is the oldest. The others were named Nettie, Christian, Lizzie, William, Louisa and Charles. None of the family are deceased in 1890.

He learned the trade of a trunkmaker at which he worked until he enlisted, a period of four years. When he was 17 years of age he enrolled as a soldier in an organization which contained some of the best of the German element in Wisconsin, the 26th Wisconsin. Mr. Lorch enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, at Milwaukee in Company K and accompanied the regiment through all its operations until he was disabled by a wound. He left the State October 6th to report with his command to Sigel, the regiment being assigned to the 11th Corps. In December he went to fight at Fredericksburg under Burnside, but reached there too late and after the winter was over, having passed through the Mud Campaign in January, he prepared for the business of war in the spring and obtained a clear knowledge of all it meant at Chancellorsville, where the regiment suffered heavily. He was again in battle at Gettysburg and afterwards the regiment was engaged in recruiting its condition and Mr. Lorch went under Hooker to the relief of Grant on the Chattahoochee River. He was in the fight at Wauhatchie, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1863, and was also a participant in one of the most glorious actions of the whole war at Mission Ridge. He was in the pursuit of Bragg afterwards and in the spring of 1864 went to the Atlanta campaign. He fought at Buzzard's Roost, Resaca,

Burnt Hickory, Dallas and Kenesaw and at Peach Tree Creek, July 20th, his connection with the life of a military man ceased. Corporal Loreh was mentioned in the dispatches as severely wounded. He suffered amputation of the right arm and was discharged as Sergeant to which he had been promoted on the day he was injured. From field hospital he went successively to Chattanooga hospital No. 1, to Nashville, No. 14, to Jeffersonville, Ind., "Joe Holt" hospital, to Mound City, Ill., to Keokuk, Iowa, to Prairie du Chien and to Milwaukee, where he was discharged July 20, 1865.

He remained in Milwaukee and gave his attention to recovering his health. August 1, 1870 he was appointed carrier in the mail service in which he is still engaged, having served twenty years in the most faithful and conscientious manner.

He was married Sept. 10, 1865, to Sophia Helena Reimers, and they have a son and a daughter. William was born Nov. 26, 1871, and Amanda was born Jan. 20, 1880. In 1881 Mr. Loreh began the work of preparing his home which he has made a beautiful place for the rearing of his children and in which to pass his future years with his helpful and capable wife.

The father of Mr. Loreh was a laborer in Wauwatosa after arrival in America, working in the lime kilns and later worked as a well-digger in Milwaukee. Jan. 16, 1865, he enlisted at Milwaukee in Company F, 45th Wisconsin Infantry and served with that regiment until it was mustered out after the close of the war July 18, 1865. He and his wife are still living at Milwaukee.



SCAR WILHELM CARLSON, M. D., practicing physician at Milwaukee, Wis., Junior Vice Commander of E. B. Woleott Post No. 1, G. A. R. Department of Wisconsin, was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 1, 1843, and is the son of Carl Johan and Charlotte Sophia (Lothstrom) Carlson. His father has passed his entire manhood in the Swedish army and is still attached thereto, although 80 years old. When the son was 10 years old his parents sent him to America to be reared by an uncle under the regulations of a free government. The sailing vessel on which he was placed was wrecked, being dismantled and drifting with her passengers in the hull for five months on the Atlantic Ocean. They were finally rescued and taken into port at Londonderry, Ireland, after indescribable sufferings for want of water. A month elapsed before transportation to America could be obtained and young Carlson arrived in New York in January, 1854, having left his native country on his birthday, Aug. 1, 1853. He went from New York to Columbus, Ohio, and passed a year there and at Urbana, when he removed to Waukesha, Wis., and remained until 1859, engaged principally in hard work and in obtaining a few months of schooling, amounting to less than a year. In the year mentioned he went to the frontier region of Wisconsin and Minnesota, where he engaged in farming until the second year of the war. He had an inherited sense of the obligations of a citizen and he felt himself impelled to do what he could in aid of the suppression of the rebellion. He returned to Waukesha and enlisted Aug. 9, 1862, in Company A, 28th Wisconsin Infantry and served three years and a month. He passed through the preliminary service attached to military life and saw his first skirmish before he left the State at Port Washington, whither his regiment was sent to



aid in quelling the draft riots. After the period passed in rendezvous in the State the regiment left Wisconsin, Dec. 20, 1862, under orders for Columbus, Ky., and moved thence to Union City in anticipation of a battle, but saw little military service there of a severe type and returned to Columbus, going thence, Jan. 5, 1863, to Helena to be assigned to the 2d Brigade, 13th Division and 13th Army Corps, and were detailed for service on the White River expedition, the regiment going to St. Charles, Ark., where it performed military duty pertaining to the purposes of the movement and after the latter were accomplished, returned to Helena. The service to which the regiment was next assigned was in connection with the Yazoo Pass movement, and Dr. Carlson passed through all the service which included besides the camp and other duties, exposure to the malarial conditions which were of a type which left their inevitable results on the men of the command and ruined the health of many for life. Meanwhile the regiment had been assigned to the 1st Brigade of the same Division and Corps. The command returned again to Helena and remained there until the first day of July, with the exception of an unimportant move into Arkansas. July 4th it became manifest that the rebels were centering for battle at Helena and on that day, on which one of the most unequal contests of the war took place, the Union troops being attacked by a force three times its numbers, and Dr. Carlson, while conveying dispatches for General Salomon commanding, suffered sunstroke; and he passed the interim between that date and that of his discharge from the hospital cured, in November following, in Helena. He was detailed by Major-General F. Steele, commanding the Department of Arkansas, as special mail agent between Memphis and Little Rock. He rejoined his regiment at Pine Bluff to go with

it to Mobile, Ala., went into winter quarters at Pine Bluff, and in the spring was in the activities on the Saline River. He was in the action at Mount Elba, where the regiment was attacked by 1,500 rebels and where, as at Helena, a repulse was effected and more than 300 prisoners taken. Dr. Carlson was again on duty on the Saline River, laying pontoon bridges; and performed his share of all the military duty pertaining to the service in which the command was engaged. He was in camp at Pine Bluff through the summer of 1864 and went thence to Little Rock again. He went next to New Orleans and Algiers and to the vicinity of Mobile, where the regiment was again assigned to the 1st Brigade. He took part in the operations against the defenses of Mobile, and endured the horrors of the march to Fish River. He was in the trenches at Spanish Fort after arrival there, exposed to rebel fire and performing military duty until its capitulation, when he made the march for the relief of the besiegers of Fort Blakely, which had surrendered previous to arrival there. He was in the after movements to Texas, and was mustered out at Brownsville, whence he returned to Madison for final severance of his military relations, Sept. 23, 1865.

In 1871 he entered Hahnemann College at Chicago, where he studied for his profession under the lamented Dr. A. E. Small, and graduated in 1872. He has since practiced in Milwaukee, where he has built up a popular and profitable business. He is President of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, is President of the Academy of Medicine of Milwaukee and is also, in 1890, occupying the highest office in the State in the Order of the Royal Arcanum—that of Grand Regent. He is Supreme Medical Director of the Royal Adelpheia for the United States and officiates in that capacity for the entire Order in America. He

is Medical Director of the Department of Wisconsin, G. A. R., and holds a commission as Surgeon in the 4th Battalion, National Guard, having been appointed by Governor Rusk. He is also acting as Surgeon in the interest of the St. Paul railroad.

Dr. Carlson was married Feb. 8, 1870, to Bertha L. Strong, of Milwaukee. His only child, Edith, was born Jan. 15, 1872.



ROBERT E. BRADFORD, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 68, was born July 30, 1840, at Springfield, Ohio, and comes of stock that dates to Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts, who was the first executive of that State and was one of the Pilgrims who landed from the Mayflower, Dec. 20, 1620, on Plymouth Rock. The father of Mr. Bradford, Clifford Bradford, was a soldier in 1812, and married Sibyl M. Brace, of Scotch lineage. He was born in Vermont and his wife in Connecticut, and the family removed to Ohio in 1838, where the father died in 1852. The children were named Ashley, Eleanor V., Almon, Leman, Nancy, Susan, Frances, Robert and Edwin M. All are living but Leman, Nancy and Frances. Almon was a Lieutenant in the 45th Ohio Infantry and Edwin served in the same command. Leman enlisted at Springfield, Ohio, in the 2d Ohio Volunteer Infantry for the Mexican war, was killed at Buena Vista and buried on the field.

When he was 19 years old, Mr. Bradford learned the trade of carpenter and was among the first to enlist after the call for troops, enrolling April 17, 1861, at Springfield, Ohio, in the three months service, and was mustered at Lancaster, Pa., into the 2d Ohio Infantry, Company F, the color company. From camp at Lancaster the command went to Philadelphia, thence to camp at Suffolk, Va., and remained

there about 10 days, moving to Washington May 25th and camped north of the city. Two weeks after the regiment was ordered across the Potomac to Camp Upton on the Loudon railroad and moved next to Bull Run in Tyler's Division and Schenek's Brigade. The regiment took part in the fight, being stationed near the main road crossing, Cub Run. The only man Company F lost was young Charles McCook, of the famous brotherhood who distinguished the name later in the war. Charles McCook was 17 years old and was wounded: a rebel cavalry officer rode to him, drew his saber and thrust it through his body while he was on his knees and lifting his bloody hands for mercy. John A. Logan was near enough to see the sight and he went back to Washington, obtained a commission and raised a brigade; he was a Democrat prior to that. The regiment reached Washington as fast as the rest, gathered at Fort Cochrane and crossed into Washington two nights later, where they received first rations for two days. Soon after they marched to the arsenal, turned over their arms and were sent to Columbus, Ohio, to be discharged, their term having expired July 17th, prior to the battle of Bull Run. Aug. 5, 1861, Mr. Bradford again enlisted in the 16th Ohio Battery for three years. The organization was Light Artillery and independent. The battery went to St. Louis and drilled about six weeks, went to Jefferson City, Mo., and received their guns, went into winter quarters and drilled and performed guard duty until spring. Feb. 24, 1862, they went to St. Louis and fired next morning a salute in honor of Washington's birthday, went to Benton Barracks for full equipments, went thence to Pilot Knob in Steele's command and to Helena, arriving in July. The time until the spring of 1863 was passed in varied service, including several expeditions, and they

left Helena for Vicksburg, crossed the Mississippi River near Bruinsburg in April and were assigned to the 13th Corps, participating in the action at Port Gibson May 1st. The battery moved to the rear of Vicksburg and took part in the fight at Champion's Hill May 16th, where their captain was killed. (They were with McGinnis' Brigade and Hovey's Division). May 21st they took position in the rear of Vicksburg and operated in the siege until the surrender. During the whole period the battery lost no man in action and had only a few wounded. July 5th the battery followed Johnston towards Jackson and returned to Vicksburg, going a month later to New Orleans, where they camped a few days, and then went to Brashear City. Returning to New Orleans, they embarked, Jan. 1, 1864, on a transport on the Mississippi for Matagorda Bay, crossed from there to Indianola, Texas, and moved along the Gulf coast, marching and skirmishing. While at Matagorda the veterans took their furlough and went home by steamship via New Orleans and New York. They rejoined the battery at New Orleans in May and were stationed there with the 1st Missouri and 13th Massachusetts Batteries. They remained there until ordered to Columbus to be mustered out, Aug. 20, 1865.

Mr. Bradford worked at his trade in Springfield after the war until June, 1867, when he determined to enter the regular service and he enlisted and was commissioned 2d Lieutenant by Secretary Stanton in Company A, 15th U. S. Infantry, and joined the regiment at Mobile. In the winter of 1867-8 his command was stationed at Huntsville, and went in April to Tusculum, where he was in command of the company, remaining there through the summer. Thence the company went to Mobile where the regiment assembled and went to Shreveport, La., where orders were received to

be sent to various points in Texas, Mr. Bradford being promoted to 1st Lieutenant. His company went to Livingston and remained until May, 1868, when he received orders to join his regiment at Austin, Texas. A month later the command went to New Mexico at Fort Craig, remaining a year. Lieutenant Bradford was transferred to Company F and stationed at Fort McCrea, New Mexico, where he remained until Jan. 1, 1871, when he resigned.

After leaving the service he opened a hotel at Lona Pardo, a Government station, closed it after eight months and mounted a pony for Denver, whence he went to Springfield, Ohio, reaching there in October, 1871. He engaged in the excise office for about two years, and went to Sparta in 1872, working at his trade and removing to Milston where he resided eight years. He served there as Justice of the Peace and Clerk of the Court one term. He went thence to Glenwood, Minn., and a year later to Chippewa Falls, where he has since resided. He was elected Town Clerk in 1883, and in 1884 was elected Justice of the Peace, which incumbency he still holds (1890). He is also occupied in real estate business and is pension claim agent. He was married June 20, 1867, at Springfield, Ohio, to Florence, daughter of William and Rebecca (Brown) Davidson, and they have had six children—Frederick W., Naomi, Ashley, Paul, Robert C. and Ruth. Frederick died June 14, 1885. Mr. Bradford belongs to the Masonic Fraternity and is a Republican in political principle. He became connected with the Grand Army of the Republic in 1867, Post No. 16, at Springfield, Ohio, in District No. 7, Department of Ohio, and in 1888 was Commander of the Post at Chippewa Falls.



WILLIAM GROVER, La Crosse, Wis., one of the most prominent members of G. A. R. Post No. 77, of which he is serving his fourth consecutive term as Commander in 1890, was born Jan. 20, 1843, in London, England. His grandfather, William Grover, was in the British army and navy. William Grover, father of Mr. Grover of this sketch, was born June 18, 1814, and married Martha Wingrove, who was born Feb. 9, 1809. Their children were named William George, Martha, William G. (2d), George, Sarah and Sarah P. William George and Sarah are deceased. The family came to the United States in 1849, locating in Brooklyn, New York, and removed thence to Loraine Co., Ohio, where the father engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes. He went next to St. Paul and thence to Henderson, Minn., and after a stay of eight years returned to St. Paul, removed in the spring of 1864 to La Crosse, and died at Waueka, Wis., where the wife and mother also died.

When he was 18 years old the son left home and enlisted Aug. 24, 1862, in the State service of Wisconsin, remaining in camp until September 22d when he was sworn in at Fort Snelling, Minn., in the Minnesota Renville Rangers, Colonel McPhail, the command being ordered to Minnesota frontiers where the Indians were giving much trouble. Mr. Grover was in the fight at New Ulm a night and a day, the command losing eight men killed and several wounded. He was also in the fight with Indians at Fort Ridgely and, after driving the redskins, went to Beaver Creek to bury whites who had been murdered by Indians. Little Crow and his band attacked them in camp at night at Birch Cooley and they were rescued by reinforcements under General Sully. They went next to Wild Goose Lake pursuing Indians, and at Camp Release they captured 1,600

Indians and released 200 whites held as prisoners. Here Mr. Grover was mustered into the 1st Minnesota Mounted Rangers, Company A, and went up the Missouri River to Fort Abercrombie, Dak., after Indians again and in December received a furlough home and rejoined the regiment at Painesville, Minn., remaining there until May, 1863. Orders were again received for pursuing Indians and the summer was spent in this service, three fights taking place. In October the company was mustered out of that command and Mr. Grover went to the Mississippi River squadron to aid in looking after guerrillas. Dec. 15, 1863, he was taken sick, came home and was discharged, his time having expired.

Dec. 26, 1863, he re-enlisted at St. Paul, Minn., in Company I, 2d Minnesota Cavalry, and remained in camp until May, 1864, when he was detailed in the quartermaster's department at Mankato, Minn., and, July 16th, went with Captain Fisk on an emigrant expedition, a service planned by the Government for the protection and guidance of emigrant trains. The command returned to Bad Lands, D. T., where it was held by Indians, being in great danger of total annihilation eight days, before relieved by Captain Davy, in response to a summons by a scout sent in the night to General Sully, 600 men arriving just in time. The command was next stationed at Fort Jackson in protection of the southern Minnesota stockades and while carrying dispatches to Sioux City, Mr. Grover was injured, the weather being very cold and he nearly frozen, when his horse stumbled and fell on him, breaking three ribs and inflicting internal injuries. This was in the winter and he lay in various log cabins without medical aid until about June, when he was sent to Fort Ridgely hospital and in August was transferred to hospital at Fort Snelling, where he was mustered out Nov. 20, 1865. He

returned to La Crosse and learned the trade of a carpenter, which has since been his business, save when he has been occupied in rafting on the Mississippi River.

He was married Sep. 11, 1867, at Honey Creek, Wis., to Emma L., daughter of Rev. Herman and Amelia (Best) Richter, natives of Berlin, Prussia. They came to the United States in 1840, with their family of eight children named Bertha, Helen, Emma, Albertina, Martha, Lydia, William and Albert. The latter is deceased. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Grover were William H., George W., Edward W., Emma A., Frank A., Robert H., Martha, Edna and Helena F. William H., Robert, Martha and Helena are deceased.

Mr. Grover was a charter member of his Post and served in 1884-5-6 as Adjutant; in 1887 he was Assistant Department Inspector and in 1889 was Aid on the staff of the Department Commander. On the organization of the Woman's Relief Corps at La Crosse, Mrs. Grover was constituted President and served three years, from 1884 until the Order disbanded. On reorganization in 1887 she was made Senior Vice-President and in 1890 was elected President.



THERON W. HAIGHT, Waukesha, Wis., attorney and member of G. A. R. Post No. 49, also belonging to the Order of the Loyal Legion, Wisconsin Commandery, was born Sept. 14, 1840, in Jefferson Co., New York. His parents, Morris and Lois (Myrick) Haight, represented New England stock dating to the settlement of the country and were both natives of Dutchess Co., New York. The founder of the family in the paternal line came to America in 1629. In 1867 the family of the senior Haight removed to Wisconsin where the son resided and where

they died respectively in 1870 and 1874. The children were named Elizabeth, Elvira (deceased), Cecilia (deceased), Maurice P., (a soldier in the 28th Wisconsin Infantry who died at Helena, Ark.); Charles S. (enlisted in the 95th New York and died at Alexandria); Lois. (deceased) and Theron. Mr. Haight is the youngest of his father's family; he received a good elementary education and was instructed by a private tutor, Dr. W. Paret, Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Maryland (1890), who prepared him for college, but he engaged in teaching in the school of Dr. Paret and was completing his studies at the date of the beginning of the war.

He caught the infection of enlisting and enrolled at Ellisburg, New York, May 3, 1861, in Company K, 24th New York Infantry, and was mustered 14 days later at Elmira. The service of Mr. Haight represents one of the elements of American youth which characterized the Union soldiers to an eminent degree and which is rivaled by the records of no other war in any country. He went through every phase of it, and though slightly sick and several times wounded, he did not leave the ranks for the hospital. He was a prisoner and encountered the venom of rebel malice and witnessed their atrocities. He went into the ranks and rose by meritorious service through the several grades to second place in his company. He was made Corporal Jan. 1, 1862; Nov. 1, 1862, he was promoted to Sergeant; Feb. 11, 1863, he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant to rank from Jan. 16, 1863, and was mustered as such Feb. 25, 1863; May 9, 1863, he was made 1st Lieutenant to rank from March 30, 1863, and was mustered out as such May 29, 1863, his term of service having expired. Following is a condensed statement or outline of the service in which he was a participant: he fought at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., and was with his

command on the skirmish line and afterwards in guard and camp duty from July 22d until August; marched to Centerville in the spring of 1862 in the Manassas campaign; was in the Rappahannock campaign at Fredericksburg in April, 1862; went to Spottsylvania C. H., in June and to Front Royal—Pope's campaign; fought in the actions of Waterloo Bridge and Ford, Aug. 23-4, 1862; at Sulphur Springs on the 25th; at Gainesville on the 28th; at Groveton on the 29th; at 2d Bull Run on the 30th and was there taken prisoner on the third day of the fight. His comrades were on one side of an embankment and the rebels on the other; many wounded lay at the foot of the rise of ground and the rebels, having exhausted their ammunition, began throwing stones over, causing added injuries to the wounded; Mr. Haight mounted the embankment and remonstrated with effect, as the firing of missiles was stopped, but he was captured and remained a prisoner on the field until paroled Sept. 7, 1862; he was not exchanged until December and reached his regiment again just as the battle of Fredericksburg closed. He enjoyed the glory and emoluments of the Mud Campaign in January, 1863; went to fight at Fitzhugh's Crossing, April 29-30 in another Rappahannock campaign and fought in the disastrous battle of Chancellorsville May 3d and 4th following. In the battle of Bull Run he was slightly wounded several times. During the period he was in the war he saw some of the severest fighting and had as little satisfaction of available service as possible, as that was an era of probation to the Union troops, contending with a foe who learned the application of fire arms to every possible condition in life with the introduction to the dignity of trowsers, and who was inspired with a desperation a man bred to ways of peace and equal rights can never know. The service of the first year of the war can

never be fully set forth in all it involved to the volunteer soldiers of the North.

Mr. Haight found that his parents were in need of him, his brothers having both already died in the service, and this prevented his return to the army. He devoted himself to study for a year, giving his attention especially to modern languages—French and German—and in 1864 he went to Waukesha Co., Wis., and taught school one and a half years at Mukwonago, going thence to Milwaukee where he studied for his profession under the directions of Paine & Co., a leading law firm of the Cream City. He was afterwards engaged as teacher in the Spencerian College there for some time and during the year 1868 acted as City Editor of the *Sentinel*. In 1870 he became proprietor of the Waukesha *Freeman* by purchase and edited the same until 1876. For two years after this date he was secretary of the Wisconsin Board of Charities and corresponded with leading journals. In 1878 he established his law business at Waukesha and has since continued to conduct it with success. In 1880 he acted as editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*; prior to and since that time he has been prominently connected with leading journals as correspondent. He sold the *Freeman* to his brother-in-law and has since contributed much editorial matter to its columns. He belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows and has served as Grand Patriarch of the State; he has acted in the capacity of Justice of the Peace 10 years and has served as member of County Board of Supervisors and other local offices. His law business and newspaper connections make his life a very busy and useful one and he enjoys all the activity his relations with mankind bring to him. He has acted in the capacity of Mustering Officer and Department Inspector, also as Junior Vice Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, between

1882 and 1885, and was the first Department Officer to arrange the proceedings of the Department of Wisconsin for publication in pamphlet form. He was married at Mukwonago, Wis., in the spring of 1870 to Annie, daughter of Dr. H. A. and Luey (Andrews) Yonmans, a native of Mukwonago. Luey, Henry, Frank P., Robert W., Walter L. and Margaret, ranging from eighteen to two years of age, are the children of the household of Mr. Haight and they are a most lovable little flock. An American home in which are trained children to support and revere the principles for which their father and ancestors struggled, has no peer on the earth. Several members of the family are communicants in the Episcopal Church.



JAMES HENDERSHOT, Platteville, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 66, Department of Wisconsin, was born in the town of which he is a resident, Sept. 5, 1846. His parents, P. D. and Sarah (Buchanan) Hendershot, are natives of Canada, and have resided in Platteville since June, 1846, the father still being in active business as a saddle, harness and trunk maker, although he is in advanced age. Following is the record of his children of whom James is the oldest. Rachel married R. R. David and is a resident of Seattle, Washington; Sylvester lives at Platteville; P. D., junior, is a teacher; Sarah married William Lewis and lives at Aberdeen, Dakota.

James Hendershot was a student at Platteville Academy and finished his education at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. He is, by occupation, a saddle and harness maker. He was a private of Company A, 50th Wisconsin Infantry, enlisting Feb. 13, 1865, and being discharged June 20, 1866, having served in the company of which Hon. John C. Spooner was captain and in the regiment of which John G.

Clark was colonel. The command made a good record, although it received unjust treatment, being retained far beyond the close of the war in service on the frontier in Dakota Territory.

The regiment was mustered at Madison, Wis., and went to Missouri, where two months were passed in duty in patrolling the city of St. Louis about the date of the assassination of President Lincoln. The regiment was distributed at different points in the State of Missouri, guarding ferries, boats, towns, etc. Later, Mr. Hendershot was assigned to duty as Orderly at the headquarters of Gen. J. H. Beveridge at Kansas City, and joined his regiment at Leavenworth, Kansas. During the stay there the dissatisfaction among the regiments became great and the 6th Virginia Infantry mutinied outright. The 50th Wisconsin was called out to quiet their riotous conduct and this was the nearest to a fight in which the regiment was called to participate. The 50th was ordered thence to Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, where the command arrived Oct. 9, 1865, and was assigned to duty in keeping the Indians in subjection and in protecting navigation on the Missouri River. May 27, 1866, orders were received to move to Madison, Wis., for discharge and Mr. Hendershot received release from military obligations and returned home after being mustered out of service June 20, 1866.

On his return to civil life at Platteville he resumed business with his father as saddle and harness maker. He was married at Platteville in 1874 to Laura, daughter of Joel C. and Caroline (Banfield) Squires. Their children are named Mary, Sarah and Philip D. Mr. Hendershot is Secretary of Mound City Engine Co., No. 1, which is a part of the fire department of Platteville. His wife is President of the Woman's Relief Corps at that place.





1. B. W. Michaux.

2. U. D. Wood

3. Louis Clark.

LOUIS CLARK, Black River Falls, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 92, was born July 23, 1842, in Chemung Co., New York, and his parents, Homer and Mary Ann (Allington) Clark, were also natives of that county. In the father's line the lineage is from New York and in that of the mother from New Jersey, and the several paternal ancestors were boat builders. John, Louis, Mary, Benjamin and Charles were the names of the children of the family and the oldest son is not living. The father died in 1849 and the mother married Calvin Vaughan, their children being named Viola, Julia, Anna and William. After the death of his father, Louis resided with his uncle on a farm in Elmira, New York, until he was 19 years old, when he became a soldier. He enlisted June 11th, 1861, at Elmira, and was mustered into U. S. service there in July in Company D, 35th New York Infantry and on the 11th day of the same month left camp for the front, passing through Baltimore and going into camp at Arlington Heights. Two months were passed in building fortifications, drill and camp duty, and in September, because of efficiency of military understanding, the 35th was placed in the advance in the activities. The regiment was in a slight action at Taylor's Tavern about 10 miles from Washington and after constructing a camp and defenses the command went into winter quarters. March 10, 1862, the 35th started for Centerville and took a foremost position in Wadsworth's brigade, King's division and McDowell's corps, the army returning to the Potomac and embarking for the campaign of the Peninsula, the corps being reserved for the defense of Washington, and lying between that city and the rebels during the campaign of that season. April 4th the 35th went to Falmouth, and May 10th crossed the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg and moved on the 26th towards Richmond. Mr.

Clark was sent on account of illness to Mount Pleasant hospital, and after a month to Rhode Island, but through some unaccountable maneuver was immediately sent back to convalescent camp at Alexandria and remained "in that detestable place, without care, half fed for about four months," when he was discharged, Nov. 17, 1862, at Washington, for disability. (He is of the opinion that the treatment the sick received in that hospital was not far removed from that received by the Union prisoners at the hands of the rebels).

He returned to his uncle's at Elmira, and when partially restored to health engaged in farming for the season of 1863. In the fall he enlisted at Elmira in Company F, 86th New York Infantry, and, after a few days went to the front to join the regiment with the recruits, near Washington, the regiment being in the 2d Brigade, 3d Division and 2d Army Corps, and went in the spring to the campaign of the Wilderness, and Mr. Clark was in the successive fighting at Spottsylvania, where he was wounded by a rifle ball in the left hand. He went to hospital at Baltimore, and after a few weeks was discharged thence and placed on garrison duty at Washington on the Virginia side. In the fall he joined his regiment in front of Petersburg and performed picket duty at Fort Sedgwick through the winter. Among the experiences there were the friendly exchange of jokes, tobacco and salutes with the rebels, not excepting sometimes stray shots. The rebels frequently amused themselves by shooting Union soldiers who happened to put their heads above the rifle pits, and it is no wonder that Sedgwick was called Fort Hell. Mr. Clark was in constant service in the trenches before Petersburg and until the surrender of the city. He was in the action of April 2d and followed Lee after the city was taken in all the movements of his regiment

until the surrender at Appomattox. About the date of that event Mr. Clark was again ill and went to hospital in May to be discharged in Washington about two weeks later, when he returned home to Elmira.

After partially recovering his health he engaged in farm work, going West in the fall of 1867 to Portage, Wisconsin, and passed two years on a dairy farm. In 1869 he went to Merrillan and engaged in lumbering and farming until 1876, when he settled at Black River Falls, where he was similarly occupied until 1881, when he went to Clark county and purchased a farm of 10 acres, on which he remained a year. He sold out and went to Millston and opened a boarding house which he managed one year and went thence to Black River Falls, where he was in the employ of Hon. Wm. Price ten years. He exchanged city lots for a small farm on the border of the town of Albion, where he is operating to improve a home and bring his land into the best possible condition for small fruit culture. He is a Republican in political connection and has always been a devoted adherent to the Union. He receives a pension.

He was married at Lawrenceville, Pa., in the fall of 1863 to Harriet Higley, and their daughter, Mina, is Mrs. Arthur Mason. Mr. Clark was a second time married, at Black River Falls, to Eliza, daughter of William and Margaret J. Dodson, and she is an active member of the Woman's Relief Corps. The portrait of Mr. Clark appears on page 796.



B W. NIEHAUS, Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 173, at Fennimore, Wis., his place of residence, was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 1, 1816. His parents, Hermann and Anna (Stunder) Niehaus, were natives of Germany and the father was a tailor.

They had four children named Charles, Minnie (deceased), Mary and Mr. Niehaus of this sketch, who is the oldest child. The mother died in 1851 and the father determined to remove to America, having three brothers there. The family came to the New World in 1852, locating in Platteville, where the senior Niehaus entered the employ of his brother, who was a merchant tailor. The father's death occurred in 1859. Two of the children, who were still young, were sent to St. Paul to the care of two uncles, while the two oldest became members of the family of their uncle, John Niehaus, of Platteville.

Mr. Niehaus obtained a meager common school education and was apprenticed to learn the trade of a wagon-maker when 16 years old, having previously obtained some knowledge of the business of a tailor. He was occupied in wagon making until he enlisted, which he did May 5, 1864, in Company A, 11st Wisconsin Infantry and was mustered at Milwaukee and sent with his regiment to Memphis. His duty there was chiefly guard, camp and picket and the only chance of a battle he had was when Forrest visited the camp on one of his characteristic raids. After that he continued in the same line of duty as before until he received discharge. The command had been sent to Memphis, Tenn., for that purpose and Mr. Niehaus was there ill of chronic diarrhea, but not going to hospital he was on picket and was on his post when the first gun in the attack on Memphis was fired. He received his release from military duty Sept. 3, 1864.

On his return to Platteville he engaged in work at his trade of wagon making and was thus occupied until he again enlisted in Company K, 47th Wisconsin Infantry, enrolling Jan. 30, 1865. His Captain was C. H. Baxter, and Lieutenant, John Grindell. The regiment was mustered at Madison and Mr. Niehaus accompanied the command to Louisville and

Tullahoma, Tenn., where the regiment performed garrison, guard, picket and other duty until the close of the war. Mr. Niehaus was on detached duty in the Commissary Department for four months and received final discharge Sept. 4, 1865. He tried to enlist to serve with the 25th Wisconsin, in which he had many friends, but was rejected on account of youth.

He again became a private citizen of Platteville and resumed work at his trade, going to Annaton in the spring of 1866 and there engaged in the same business. He went next to Danville, Ill., where he remained until September, 1867, occupied in wagon making. He went back to Annaton, worked there three years and then located at Fennimore, establishing business there in his own interest.

He was married in the township of Liberty, Grant county, in August, 1866, to Mary Smith. She was born in Germany and of the children born of this union two survive—Minnie and Charles J. Mr. Niehaus is a charter member of his Post. He has acted in various official capacities in connection therewith prior to his present incumbency of Commander. His portrait appears on page 796.



UD. WOOD, Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 184, resident at Black Earth, Wis., was born Jan. 18, 1847, at Morristown, New Jersey, and is the son of Joseph H. and Esther H. (Williamson) Wood. His father was born in Rochester, N. Y., and descended from Quaker stock, the mother being a native of Norristown, and the daughter of Henry and Esther Williamson. The family reached Janesville, Wisconsin, on the first passenger train that entered the place, and removed 18 months later to Bad Axe county, now Vernon. The senior Wood was one of the

founders of Kickapoo, engaging in manufacturing and removing in the fall of 1859 to Liberty and was occupied in farming until 1861, when a removal to Rochester, N. Y., was effected. The son accompanied his parents thither and enlisted from that city. (Prior to leaving Wisconsin his father had assisted "Jerry" Rusk in organizing the first Masonic Lodge at Viroqua). He was a soldier in the Seminole war and a man who took a deep interest in all National affairs and when the civil war was more than two years old, his patriotism took him again into the ranks of the volunteer service; he enrolled at Buffalo in Company C, 50th New York Infantry, was injured at Bank's Ford and sent to hospital at Rochester, whence he was discharged for disability in February, 1864. The family went to Michigan that year and in 1868 to Prairie du Chien, going thence in 1875 to Nebraska, where the father and mother are still living. The former has been for many years connected with the Christian Church and has been a local preacher, leading that church organization in Nebraska until incapacitated from labor by increasing age. Mr. Wood is the first-born of seven children. His brothers and sisters were named Eva, Lillie, Esther May, Melvin, Malcolm and Elmer.

While in Wisconsin, at the age of 14 years, Mr. Wood enlisted in Company F, 8th Wisconsin Infantry at Liberty, but his muster was prevented by his father. When the household authorities had gone he took advantage of the opportunity and, while his father was serving in Rochester as a recruiting officer, he sought another official in the city and enrolled Aug. 1, 1862, in Company F, 50th New York Infantry. He went to rendezvous at Elmira and was rejected by the medical examiners, but allowed to go by the commanding officer, although but a little past 14 years old. He joined his regiment at Fredericksburg and was immediately

in action, his comrade being shot to death under the first order to advance. He was next in action on the bloodiest field of the war to that date—Chancellorsville, where he was stunned by a shell and carried from the field for dead. He was on duty at brigade headquarters until he had sufficiently recovered to rejoin his command when he was transferred to Company C, of the same regiment (April 5, 1863) and was made a musician. He fought in every action in which his regiment was afterwards engaged and following is the outline of his roster:—He was at Harper's Ferry when transferred; went thence on a seven-days' march in Maryland without rations, which hardship sent him to the hospital at Washington for two months; he rejoined his regiment in time for the movement to Rappahannock Station and took part in the spring campaign of 1864, fighting in the Wilderness, (see Statistical History) at Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North and South Anna, Jericho Ford, Hanover, Fort Powhattan, siege of Petersburg and in the events of the fall campaign, resuming connection with the movements of the spring of 1865 and participating with his regiment in action at Hatcher's Run and Five Forks, and was in the battle of Sailor's Creek, marching into Petersburg and following the rebels to the surrender of Appomattox. He was in the Grand Review at Washington and returned to Elmira for muster out in July, 1865. He was in the detail at Petersburg which took charge of the wounded and was in the hazardous work of laying the pontoons across the James River, for which he received the personal thanks of his officers and a gift from his comrades. He was only a boy in 1865 and was a general favorite with his command for his courage and uprightness of character. He was one of the youngest soldiers of the service and, although a musician, carried his musket on every occasion, having

still his receipt for his equipments which he turned over to the Government on the termination of the war. His record is one of the best.

In the same regiment with himself were enlisted two men named Riley, father and son; the former was ill in hospital at Washington at the same time as Mr. Wood, and his daughter, Miss Lodema Riley, came there to care for him; she also took an interest in her father's and brother's friend, nursed him to health and married him in Washington, Jan. 27, 1865. She was born in Broome Co., New York. After his release from military service, with his wife, he went to his father's in Hillsdale Mich., in the fall of 1865 and in the spring entered the employ of the Erie R. R. corporation at Susquehanna, Pa., removing in 1868 to Prairie du Chien. In May, 1869, he went back to New York, locating near Binghamton and becoming a permanent resident of Black Earth, Wis., in July, 1875. His occupation is that of a worker in wood and he has other business relations as a Notary Public and pension agent. In the different places where he has lived Mr. Wood has always been connected with local municipal affairs. He is a charter member of Post No. 184 and was its first Commander, serving three terms as such. He is also prominent in the Order of Good Templars and with his wife, belongs to the M. E. Church. He has made three trips South, one of which was in pursuit of the health he lost there, in which he was accompanied by his wife for the same purpose; he went again to visit her parents who reside there and another trip was made to the old scenes, where he discussed the merits of matters with old opponents in arms. (It should have been related in the proper connection that the shell which struck him at Petersburg, cut the visor from his cap and shaved off his eyebrows). Mr. Wood has been

several times a contributor to the columns of the *Washington National Tribune*. To him and his wife several children have been born: Roswell, December 18, 1868; Bertie, May 23, 1870; Martin, Oct. 6, 1872, (died Aug. 22, 1876) and Olive B., born May 22, 1875. The sons are telegraph operators and are promising young men.

The portrait of Mr. Wood, presented on page 796, was taken when a boy soldier in the service of the Union.



STEWART J. BAILEY, of Menomonie, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 58, was born Feb. 13, 1838, in Miami Co., Indiana, and is descended from a stock of long standing in this country, whose generations have been represented in the several wars of the Nation, his father, Stewart Bailey, having fought in the Black Hawk war, and his grandfather, Richard Bailey, having been a soldier in 1812. The senior Bailey was born Feb. 20, 1813, in Cattaraugus county, New York, and the mother and wife, Sally (Berry) Bailey, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 16, 1816, of German and Scotch extraction. Their 11 children were named Melinda, Stewart, Wellington, Clarke, Daniel, Caroline, Nancy, Olive, Sally, William and Laura. In 1837 they located in Indiana, where the father took up a claim and improved a farm on which he resided for many years, and died in Allen, Miami county, Feb. 14, 1879. His wife died Oct. 18, 1873.

The son worked with his father on the farm, and in making brick, until he was about 18 years old and obtained such schooling as was possible in the interims of labor. When the first call for 75,000 troops was issued, with his brother Wellington, he started Sunday morning, April 14th, to Plymouth, to open the busi-

ness of recruiting and, although the father was a strong Methodist and lay preacher, he entered no demurrer, when his sons, who had belonged to a drum corps, started on the business named with Captain O. H. P. Bailey. They raised a company of 120 men in about two weeks at Plymouth, but the quota was filled before they could offer themselves and the recruits afterwards enlisted in other regiments. Mr. Bailey went home to assist on the contract referred to, but still gave his attention to recruiting until September. He was one day engaged at work when Lieutenant Warner of the 1st Western Cavalry came in looking up recruits. After some conversation Mr. Bailey struck his hatchet in a timber, remarking, "Stay there till the war is ended" and enlisted in the 1st Western Cavalry which was mustered as the 9th Illinois Cavalry, Mr. Bailey entering Company G of that organization, the Colonel being in the regular service and State lines not so strictly defined in recruiting as afterwards. The recruiting was completed at Camp Douglas, Chicago, where equipments were received and in February, 1862, the regiment went to St. Louis and thence to join General Steele at Iron-ton, Mo. They performed cavalry duty until removal to Jacksonport and joined General Curtiss at Batesville and skirmished and fought bushwhackers thereabouts until they moved to Helena, Ark. On the way thither they fought at Stannart's Plantation and Bayou Cache, the command losing about 30 in killed and wounded, and the enemy getting away as soon as possible, believing the whole force of Curtiss to be engaged. After this action Mr. Bailey was promoted for meritorious service to 3d Sergeant. He was taken sick on the march and on the arrival was sent to the hospital at Memphis, ill with flux and malarial disorders. When a little better he obtained a furlough and went to St. Louis, afterwards returning to

Helena to join his regiment in the latter part of August. He accompanied the command to the White River expedition, and when they left the boats at Napoleon, he was in charge of the advance guard. A sudden turn showed three strangers and, as each supposed the others to be rebels, war was immediately declared, which suddenly terminated when Mr. Bailey found one of them was Lieutenant Noble, now Secretary of the Interior, who had strayed from his command. After some skirmishing the command returned to Napoleon and went thence to Helena, where Mr. Bailey was again ill and was sent up the river to Keokuk on a hospital boat. He remained from October until January, 1863, when he joined his regiment at Helena, after having made himself useful as an assistant in various departments. On going to his command, he was placed in charge of 60 men who belonged to different regiments and posts, and escorted them to Springfield, where he turned over his papers and charge and took a trip home. He rejoined his regiment at Helena and soon after, while on a raid after bushwhackers and guerrillas, he was again taken sick about April 1st, and with the regiment moved to Memphis, where he passed some time in the hospital and again found his regiment at Germantown, where he was detailed to the Commissary Department, the command being on the chase after Forrest, scouting and skirmishing on the Memphis and Charleston railroad as far as Corinth. While the regiment was encamped at La Grange in August, Mr. Bailey was detailed as Chief of Outposts, went thence to Corinth and Poca-hontas and back to La Grange. An attack was made at Colliersville, Tenn., by Chalmers on Sherman's regiment (13th U. S. Regulars) guarding him as escort on his way to Chattanooga, and the 9th Illinois Cavalry was summoned to reinforce, following the rebels to

Wyatts, on the Tallahatchie, where a fight took place. (See sketch of J. E. Pennefather). At Colliersville the 9th was assigned to the 16th Corps, and 2d Brigade under Hatch and went on a raid through Western Tennessee, collecting horses, mules and supplies in advance of Forrest. December 4th the regiment was in a fight with Forrest at Salisbury, following him to Moscow to fight again and returned to Colliersville. A combined effort was made to put an end to the depredations of the guerrilla chief, but it failed and Forrest attacked Company G, at Lafayette; the company held the position until help arrived, the balance of the regiment with infantry reaching the place to drive Forrest out. With Colliersville as headquarters, they scouted, skirmished and foraged through the country until spring, and prepared for the raid planned for February to drive the rebels out of that section and break rebel communications preparatory to the Atlanta campaign. Feb. 11, 1864, the regiment started through Mississippi and passed a night in Aberdeen with Forrest five miles away, and the army 15 miles distant. The time was one of great anxiety, but the troops came up next day, moved to Prairie Station, went thence to West Point and met Forrest at that place. At Okalona, Feb. 22d, Forrest attacked the command, routed the 1st and 3d Brigades and stampeded the trains (which were nearly captured). The 2d Brigade arrived and held the rebels in check until night when a retreat was made. During the action Mr. Bailey was wounded in the leg by a minie ball. The regiment went into camp at White Station and there veteranized, Mr. Bailey going to hospital at Memphis and joined his regiment in June, 1864, at Memphis and was detailed as clerk in the Commissary Department. When the regiment went to Germantown he was made color bearer, and he was next in the expedition to Tupelo and fought in

all the actions of that raid. In August he went to La Grange, Holly Springs and Oxford, fought at Hurricane Creek, August 13th, and was in a skirmish nearly every day with Forrest until the Memphis raid. Mr. Bailey's time expired and he was sent to Springfield for muster out Sept. 23, 1864.

He went to Bourbon and worked as a contractor until 1868, when he went to Menomonie, and after three years went to Miami Co., Ind. After the great fire he went to Chicago, spent a year there and another year in Indiana, returning in 1873 to Menomonie to locate permanently. He was married Dec. 30, 1862, at Bourbon, Ind., while at home on a furlough to Mary, daughter of John Cott, and their children are named Harry B. and Naomi. The wife died in December, 1871, and, April 5, 1874, he was married at Peru, Wis., to Amanda Cott; their children were named Verna, Pearl, Ruth and Grace. Verna and Ruth died young. Mr. Bailey is a Republican in politics and served as member of the Council from April 10, 1881, to April 10, 1886. In 1888 he was elected to the Assembly of Wisconsin and served two years. He was a member of the Wisconsin National Guards five years and in 1884 was Commander of his Post; he has served two years as Adjutant. In 1888 he was Secretary of the Soldiers' Relief Commission; he belongs to the A. O. U. W.



RICHARD W. CAPEN, Black River Falls, Wis., Chaplain of G. A. R. Post No. 92, in 1890, was born Nov. 11, 1833, in Allegany Co., New York, and is the oldest of two children born to his parents, Allen and Caroline (Piersons) Capen, the former a native of New York of Dutch lineage and the latter of English and Irish extraction.

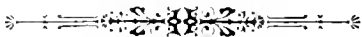
His sister Sylvia died at the age of eighteen. His father was a miller and a citizen of good position in his county, dying Nov. 11, 1835. The mother married Edward Crowell, moving afterwards to the Territory of Wisconsin, settling in Walworth county in the town of Bloomfield in 1842. When he was eight years old the son was adopted by Mr. Preston Denton with whom he lived until he was 14 when he went to New York and attended school, remaining there about a year when he went West and engaged as a sailor on the lakes. This was his occupation four seasons and in 1852 he engaged in farming in Kenosha county until 1860, when he went to Black River Falls and purchased a farm, engaging also in lumbering on the Black and Mississippi Rivers.

Oct. 19, 1861, he enlisted and was mustered into U. S. service Jan. 2, 1862, at Fond du Lac in Company I, 14th Wisconsin Infantry. He was in rendezvous at Camp Wood when the regiment was ordered to the front and he accompanied it, although he was sick from disease of the lungs, having been dangerously ill when mustered. His illness continued and he was finally discharged at Vicksburg, Nov. 6, 1863. He returned home and was in poor health for a long time but determined again to enter the service and in the spring of 1865, March 6th, he enlisted and was mustered into Company H, 18th Wisconsin Infantry at Milwaukee as Corporal. Soon after the eight companies mustered in were sent to St. Louis, Company H going finally, after moving to Sedalia and Paoli, to Olathe, Kansas. Mr. Capen was there detailed with an independent command with headquarters at Kansas City to look after Quantrell and bushwhackers generally and went thence about September 6th to Fort Larned to help keep the Indians in subjection. In December the company broke camp and went to Leavenworth to be mustered out Dec.

30, 1865, and went thence to Madison to be relieved from State military obligations. July 11, 1865, he was made 5th Sergeant.

On his return to Black River Falls his health was very much impaired but he resumed, as soon as able, his farming and lumbering and he has been engaged to a considerable extent in the cultivation of strawberries. He is the owner of a small home farm under excellent improvements within the corporation, and also owns 200 acres of land near the town. He is a Republican of active proclivities and exerted his influence for Harrison in the campaign of 1888. As a campaign orator he is magnetic and convincing. He is deeply interested in Grand Army matters and is a thorough worker for the interests of the Order.

He was married in March, 1852, at Wheatland, Wis., to Emma, daughter of Arnold and Catherine Slosser and they have had 7 children—Sylvia, John, Benjamin and Betsy, (twins), Clara, Joseph and George (twins), and Sylvia and John are deceased. The mother died in 1877, and Mr. Capen was again married Feb. 25, 1883, to Louisa Collister and they have two children—Thurman O. was born in 1881 and Flossie in 1887. Mr. Capen is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 72.



WILLIAM S. HOLMES, La Crosse, Wis., Adjutant of G. A. R. Post No. 38, (1890), was born July 29, 1812, in Jefferson Co., Ohio, and his parents, William and Eliza (Voorhies) Holmes, were natives of the same State of Irish parentage; the father was born in 1810 and the mother in 1815. The former died at Galena, Ill., in 1862, and the latter at La Crosse in March, 1881. The family removed to the West in 1816 and located in Galena with nine children named

John T., Lafayette, Sarah Jane, Lucinda, Lou Emma, William, Eliza, James and Isadore. Only Sarah Jane and Isadore are deceased.

Mr. Holmes received a good common school education and became interested in lead mining in Galena in which he was occupied at the outbreak of the war. July 30, 1862, he enlisted at Galena in Company A, 96th Illinois Infantry, and was mustered at Rockford, September 5th. The Colonel was Thomas E. Champion and Isaac L. Clarke, Lieutenant-Colonel. The formation of the regiment was of citizens of more than ordinary standing, the professions and trades being represented and the grade of culture in the ranks was a fact of which the command was proud and which, it was believed, was the source of the quality of the fighting done by the 96th Illinois. The regiment left the State for the front, journeying via Cincinnati, Lexington, Danville and Harrisburg and at the latter place was attached to the reserve of the Army of the Cumberland, the Division Commander being Gen. Gordon Granger. Months were passed in marching over the rough roads and mountains of Tennessee, chasing Bragg and skirmishing occasionally. In the spring of 1863 the regiment made connection with Roscerans' army at Nashville and received orders to move to Franklin, where they encountered Van Dorn's stragglers and in June went to Triune to join the commands which were consolidating for the Chickamauga campaign. The 96th went into camp at Tullahoma and was in reserve when the battle of Chickamauga was precipitated. By strategy in a flank movement, Roscerans compelled Bragg to retreat, his communications being threatened, but the rebel was re-inforced and enabled to take the offensive. Roscerans fell back to Chattanooga, tried to re-unite his three corps, and ordered the reserve forward. The 96th hastened along the slope of Lookout Mountain

and halted at Roseville Gap, at the foot of Mission Ridge. Rosecrans had distributed his troops in a manner which had widely separated the force and while they were endeavoring to form a junction to establish a line of battle on Chickamauga Creek, where the attack could be successfully met, on September 18th, the reserve distinctly heard the cannonading which told that the rebels were preparing for attack. The reserve received orders to hold the position at the gap which was done at severe cost. In the morning of the 19th the cannonading was again heard and the reserve lay on their arms through Saturday night and on the Sabbath morning were in arms for action. Orders were awaited impatiently, the animus of the war operating even at that distance, when they knew their fellow soldiers were in hot and continued action. None came and finally, General Steadman, Division Commander, determined to move towards the main army, fearing the battle was desperate if not a losing one to the Union troops. They met rebel cavalry which they dispersed and hastened on over a field covered with dead and wounded, halting on the edge of an open field: they formed in column and started across in a storm of shot and shell. General Thomas saw them and said: "If this is the enemy we are lost; if it is the reserve we are saved." And here Mr. Holmes was first in set battle in which he fought from morning until night and the Army of the Cumberland was saved and went to the intrenchments on the Chattanooga. The loss of men and officers of the 96th was terrific, among them being the Lieutenant-Colonel. Tuesday, September 22d, the command of Mr. Holmes went to Moccasin Bend opposite Lookout and remained until the arrival of Hooker with the 11th and 12th Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Thence they went to Bridgeport and to fight at Lookout Mountain, going afterwards to Shell Mound, a

month later to Chattanooga, and in the spring joined the troops of Sherman for the Atlanta campaign. They were first in action at Buzard's Roost, and Mr. Holmes fought there, and next at Resaca, going thence via Snake Creek Gap, and there the regiment lost heavily. He was in the actions at Cassville, Kingston, New Hope Church and Big Shanty, and afterwards in the fights known as Kenesaw Mountain, being under fire almost constantly from June 11th until the 30th. The losses were heavy in this campaign and the troops followed the rebels to the Chattahoochie River. Mr. Holmes was again in action at Peach Tree Creek, went to the investment of Atlanta, and was with Sherman in the flank movement designed to frighten the rebels out of the city. He was in the fighting at Lovejoy's and Jonesboro, afterwards camping in the city. He was next in the pursuit of Hood, who started to occupy Chattanooga, but the Union command reached there first at great risk. Hood took Big Shanty and Ackworth and threatened Allatoona, and here occurred the famous signal dispatch from Sherman at Kenesaw Mountain to Corse at Rome to reinforce saying, "Hold the fort, for I am coming." The command went by rail to Columbia and encountered Hood in a slight engagement on the river, then moved to Franklin, formed in line of battle and went from that field to Nashville, following Hood to Huntsville; Hood lost his command, being superseded by Beauregard. The command of Mr. Holmes went to Knoxville and thence to camp, next receiving orders to connect with Grant's army in the East, starting to march through West Virginia, and at Shields' Mills receiving intelligence of Lee's surrender, when the regiment was ordered to Nashville, for muster out, June 10, 1865. Mr. Holmes was discharged and paid off at Chicago.

He returned to Galena and resumed business

in lead mining and afterwards in steamboating on the Mississippi River. He alternately engaged in these occupations seventeen years, and about 1880 engaged in commission business at La Crosse. July 1, 1889, he was appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fourth Division, Second District of Wisconsin. He was married May 2, 1867, to Francis H., daughter of William and Calista Norris, of Galena. Their children are Mabel N., Sadie, Raymond, Blaine and Russell. Mr. Holmes is a member of the Masonic Order and a Republican of decided type.



GEORGE DELOS PHINNEY, Milwaukee, Wis., and a member of G. A. R. Post, George C. Drake, was born April 5, 1848, in Williamson, Wayne Co., New York. He is of pure American origin, his parents, Philander and Fanny (Cady) Phinney, being descended from stock connected with the early history of the country. He was in early childhood when his family removed to Wisconsin and when he was 13 years old his father enlisted in the 7th Wisconsin Infantry, Company A, and the son enrolled in the capacity of a musician in the same organization, although only thirteen years old. With the exception of a little more than a year the history of the "Iron Brigade" is his own. He rendezvoused at Camp Randall, passed the first winter at Arlington Heights and was in the advance on Manassas in the spring of 1862. In April he went to Falmouth, took part in the operations around Fredericksburg, and went to Cedar Mountain after the battle there and assisted in the burial of the dead. He was in a sharp skirmish at Rappahannock Station and went next to Sulphur Springs, preparatory to the great action at Gainesville. Company A lost 30 men

in killed and wounded in a little more than an hour. He was in the skirmishing and other operations prior to the second battle of Bull Run and after that action was with his command in the movement to Manassas Junction, the brigade covering the retrograde. While caring for the wounded there, he was injured by concussion from a shell, and was, with difficulty restored to consciousness. He was next in the severe fighting at South Mountain, where his father sustained a serious wound in his foot and was the first man from his company mentioned in the reports. The soldiers of the "Iron Brigade" were specially commended for bravery in that action. Afterwards, Mr. Phinney was detailed to accompany the wounded from the fields of South Mountain and Antietam to Philadelphia and was occupied in caring for them. Nov. 19, 1862, his father was mustered out for permanent disability, and the son also received his discharge, on account of his extreme youth, being then only fourteen years of age. He returned with his father to Lodi, Columbia Co., Wisconsin, where he remained until Dec. 28, 1863, when he re-enlisted in his former company and regiment, rejoining the command at Culpeper C. H., where his regiment was in winter quarters. He was then a veteran although but 15, and performed military duty until the opening of the spring campaign, when he went with the brigade to participate in the campaign of the Wilderness. He fought at the first action May 5th and 6th, and on the second day received a slight wound and was sent with 200 other injured men to Fredericksburg. All who could stand on their feet marched thither, and on the route encountered a squad of Mosby's guerrillas, who represented themselves as belonging to the 8th Illinois Cavalry. The fraud being apparent, one of the wounded soldiers fired, killing a man and the rest dispersed. The "200" were among the earliest to arrive at

Washington from the Wilderness after a march of three days without food. Mr. Phinney went to the Germantown hospital and to Convalescent Camp July 5, 1864. While at Alexandria, General Early made his raid on Washington, and Mr. Phinney was among those who left the Camp to repel the attack. He sustained a severe wound in his left arm while fighting with conspicuous gallantry. He received honorable mention for his conduct by Col. Geo. W. Gile, commanding the force, and was made captain by brevet by Governor Fairchild. He was mustered out as such, leaving the service Oct. 8, 1864, finishing his military career with honor when 16 years of age. He has since been a resident of Milwaukee. He was married July 31, 1865; the children of that union who survive in 1890 are Frank, Robert and Maggie May. Delbert died when ten years old. Mr. Phinney was a second time married May 27, 1888, in Milwaukee to Mary, daughter of William and Helen Eggleston, who was born in Michigan in 1860.

Mr. Phinney is a member of the Order Royal Adelpia, Carpenter Conclave No. 17, and also belongs to the Odd Fellows; he is a Republican who is still on the aggressive for the principles of the party under which he served as a soldier and which cost him the loss of an arm.



VICTOR WOLF, Eau Claire, Wis., charter member of Eagle Post No. 52, was born Dec. 28, 1824, in Kuepenheim, Baden, Germany, and his father and mother, George and Margaret (Haas) Wolf, were the parents of five children named Joseph, Genevieve, Thomas, Elizabeth and Victor. Both died in Germany and the son Victor joined his brother Thomas in the United States in 1846. He found him in Williams-

burg, New York, and his first labor was with a brick manufacturer. In August after his arrival he was ill and went to New York City, afterwards obtaining employ at his trade of shoemaking in Greenwich street. Feb. 23, 1847, he enlisted in the regular service, supposing that he was enrolling for the Mexican war. He was mustered for five years and sent to Governor's Island, where he was assigned to duty with a command on the island permanently established there, through an error of the interpreter, who stated that he desired to remain there instead of going to Mexico. He remained in that connection until 1850, performing Sergeant's duty and greatly dissatisfied. Finally, through the aid of Lieutenant afterwards General Buckner of the confederate service, he was transferred to the 4th U. S. Artillery for the Florida service. He started for that campaign in May, 1850, on a sailing vessel to Tampa Bay and marched thence to Fort Meade. On joining his command he was assigned to Company II, and for a month performed guard duty and scouted. The command went thence to Key West to be in readiness for the filibusters should they stop on their way from Cuba, where that class of pirates were making themselves interesting. After three months the command returned to Fort Hamer, Fla., and in the fall went to Governor's Island. Soon after the company was sent to Fort Johnson, N. C., and thence to Fort Niagara, New York, and were there two years. The next transfer was to Fort Ontario at Oswego, N. Y., where Mr. Wolf was discharged Oct. 10, 1856. He was promoted to 1st Sergeant in the spring of 1851. After the expiration of his five years' enlistment, he enrolled again as such, and served until Oct. 10, 1856.

After leaving the service Mr. Wolf went to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and entered the employ of Governor Tallmadge, with whose son

he had been in the service. He worked as a farm assistant there until July, 1858, when he bought a team and, with a wagon and his family, went to Eau Claire. (During his connection with the service he was hurt while moving a cannon and secured a pension through the aid of General Scott). He supported his family by aid of his team until he enlisted July 7, 1861. September 16th he was mustered in Company C, 8th Wisconsin Infantry and, on organization was made 1st Lieutenant of the company. He was on recruiting service for the command and, while filling up his company, he secured the eaglet that subsequently became famous as "Old Abe." Some Indians had brought the eaglet to the river and sold it for a bushel of corn. A man named Mills Jeffery purchased it for \$2.50 and presented it to the company then recruiting, and called the Badgers of Eau Claire. Mr. Wolf caused the name to be changed to the Eagle Company and named the bird "Old Abe."

October 12th, the regiment left the State for Benton Barracks, St. Louis, went thence to Pilot Knob on guerrilla service and whipped Jeff Thompson, October 21st. The command aided to chase the rebels into the Arkansas swamps and went later to Sulphur Springs, Mo. There Lieutenant Wolf obtained a furlough and went home, afterwards rejoining the regiment at Cairo. He performed provost duty there until March, 1862, and went thence to fight at New Madrid, went next to Point Pleasant and for some time was in activities on the river with the rebel gunboats. On the evacuation of Island No. 10, the command went to the Kentucky shore to intercept the fleeing rebels and took about 2,000 prisoners with small arms. While at Point Pleasant, Lieutenant Wolf had been detailed as Adjutant of the regiment. While on the Kentucky side of the river he took a ride to the rear and discovered

the rebels trying to land a section of their battery out of the mud. He galloped towards them and in a loud voice ordered a charge on the double-quick, as if he had a large force at command. The rebels cut the traces of their horses, abandoned their battery and dashed off. He rode back to the command, took two men and brought in the battery. Pope ordered his command to go to Tiptonville and thence to Fort Pillow, but on the way an order was received to go to the vicinity of Pittsburg Landing to re-inforce Grant, but the action was over and the regiment went to the siege of Corinth. A fight occurred at Farmington in which Captain Perkins was killed and Mr. Wolf applied to be relieved from the duties of Adjutant. This was finally done and he acceded to the captaincy of his company, May 11th. The regiment operated in Tennessee and Mississippi through the summer and in the spring of 1863 joined Grant's army for the Vicksburg campaign. They were in the operations of the spring months, digging canals, building roads, marching to various points and fighting at Jackson. The regiment was on the extreme right of Sherman's command on the Yazoo River and after leaving that position the 8th went to Richmond, La., and routed a force on the way to re-inforce the rebels at Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg the decimated command went to Camp Sherman, about 18 miles from Vicksburg and in the fall went to Memphis. In the spring the regiment was assigned to the force of General A. J. Smith to go to the Red River expedition and Captain Wolf was detailed Provost Marshal with the command, by special request of General Mower, commander of the 18th Corps. He operated in this position until he was discharged. He returned from the expedition to Memphis and received his veteran furlough. After passing it in Wisconsin he joined the army in August, 1864, at Memphis

and was afterwards in service after Price in Mississippi. In September he was detailed to escort the non-veterans and asked for a discharge. But the commander was unwilling to release him as his valuable services were greatly needed. He held to his rights to discharge and believed he could re-enlist afterwards if he desired. He obtained leave of absence and escorted the non-veterans to Wisconsin. He was taken sick at home and was finally ordered to join his regiment to receive discharge, but being unable to do so he was mustered out March 27, 1865.

In 1865 he engaged in handling freight from Sparta to Eau Claire in winter and in summer operated his quarry, until 1878. In 1870 he established a 'bus line and in 1880 the livery business, having had the Government contract for carrying the mails to and from the depot from 1870—nearly 20 years. The livery business he has turned over to his sons and is preparing to press his quarrying operations on his land in the vicinity of Eau Claire, where he owns 160 acres. He was married in July, 1848, in the city of New York to Ann Laughlin. Their children numbered seven—Elizabeth, Ceelia, Ada, Lillie, John J., George T. and William. Originally, Captain Wolf was a Democrat but changed his political views during the war and has since been a consistent Republican. He was elected in the spring of 1890 as a member of the City Council of Eau Claire, to represent the Eighth Ward.



G. CRISTMAN, M. D., Spring Green, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 9, at Baraboo, Wis., was born in Herkimer, New York, Jan. 26, 1839. He is descended from German ancestors who were early settlers in the Empire State, the founders of the

family in the several generations being soldiers and officers in the Indian wars and in the Revolution and 1812. They also entered the professions and many became prominent through distinguished ability. John and Catherine (Schell) Cristman belonged to the agricultural class in their native State of New York where they passed their lives. They reared seven children named Catherine, Margaret, Dorothy, Frias, Anna Melissa, E. G. and Mary. All are living in their native State excepting Dr. Cristman.

He passed his life prior to the age of 15 on his father's farm and at that age he went to school at Oxford, and taught and studied alternately until his academic course was completed. At 18 he began the study of medicine, which he finished in New York city and, before he took his degree, he enlisted in September, 1862, in the 152d New York Infantry. He was mustered as "unassigned" and on going to the front was made hospital steward. On reporting for duty at Washington the regiment went to camp at Chain Bridge and thence to Washington three months later to perform provost duty, leaving the city in April, 1863, when the regiment was ordered to report at Suffolk, Virginia, and went on a raid towards Petersburg, driving Longstreet back and went next to Yorktown, starting for the rear of Richmond during the fighting at Chancellorsville, the plan of that campaign being the capture of Richmond while the rebels were operating on the Rappahannock, but they were driven back. On the retreat from White House Landing, the regiment was under incessant firing and Dr. Cristman was next in the movement for the field of Gettysburg, but the command failed to cross the Potomac and received orders to proceed to New York to aid in quelling the draft riots. After this duty was done they returned to the Army of the Potomac and were in service

until the close of the war. Following is a roster of the battles in which Dr. Cristman was a participant: Wilderness, Spottsylvania C. H., Cold Harbor, North Anna and in the desultory operations around Petersburg through the summer and fall of 1864 and the actions on Hatcher's Run, at Five Forks, Little Sailor's Creek, fall of Petersburg, pursuit of Lee to the close at Appomattox, meanwhile being ill and going to hospital at City Point, and went North until recovered, when he rejoined his command. He was in the Grand Review and was mustered out near Alexandria and afterwards out of State service at Albany, N. Y., and discharged Aug. 17, 1865. While acting as hospital steward, Dr. Cristman was in charge of all hospital stores and soon after was examined and made Assistant Surgeon of his regiment, continued his clerical work and after the close of the war accounted to the proper authorities for all supplies consigned for the use of the command. He also filled his position as Assistant Surgeon through all the vicissitudes attending that branch of the service, the chief surgeons failing to retain their positions through the exigencies of hard work and want of rest. He also acted as brigade surgeon, every other individual having any medical knowledge, being at one time disabled.

After discharge he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City and took his degree from that institution, afterwards practicing in New York 18 months. Old army troubles making his health precarious he went to Minnesota and thence he went to Loganville, Sauk Co., Wis., in the spring of 1868 and returned to New York after a business at Loganville of more than 20 years to visit old scenes and in the winter of 1889 establishing his practice at Spring Green.

He was married Oct. 16, 1869, to Martha E., daughter of William H. and Ann Amelia

(Brook) Lewis, a native of Illinois. Their children are named Frank P., Lenora, E. R., Edgar, Eva M. and Alida Amelia. Two died in early youth. Dr. Cristman is fast securing the confidence of the community in his profession and socially. He has been prominent in political connections and officiated as Chairman of the Town Board seven years. He has been several times Congressional delegate and served in other municipal relations. He belongs to the Orders of Masonry and Odd Fellows, being a member respectively of Fraternity Lodge No. 58 and Western Lodge No. 100, at Reedsburg.



HENRY C. KOCH, Milwaukee, Wis., one of the leading architects in the Northwest and a member of G. A. R. Post No. 1, was born March 30, 1841, in Hanover, Germany, and was brought to America by his parents, Albert and Sophie (Kochne) Koch, in the year following his birth. He has been a resident of Milwaukee, so to speak, all his life, and his father died in that city in 1857. His mother survives (1890) at advanced age. His parents fully realized the importance of education in their adopted country and the son received an academic training. He learned the details of his business as an architect through private instruction of the best class and in practical office work, understanding the value of devoting his energies to the acquirement of the vocation in all its details and through which trait of thoroughness he has been enabled to construct a reputation of paramount character. He was engaged in the pursuit of his business when the excitement of 1862 in Milwaukee in regard to the progress of the war relegated every private consideration to the rear, as no man knew whether he would have a country wherein to press his interests or those of his

family, and Mr. Koch determined to go to the front, and whether he made a good soldier or not, he could manifest the quality of his citizenship and demonstrate his willingness to test the fate of war in his devotion to the interests of a united country. He enlisted Aug. 18, 1862, in Company B, 24th Wisconsin Infantry. He drilled in rendezvous at Camp Sigel until muster, which was completed Aug. 21st and until September 5th, when he went to Kentucky with the regiment and at Louisville the command was assigned to the 37th Brigade, Colonel Greusel, and the 11th Division under Sheridan. He served with the regiment about six weeks, when his abilities in his profession becoming known to Sheridan, he was detailed on his staff at division headquarters in the capacity of Topographical Engineer and served with him four years, remaining with him a year after the close of the war. Before he severed his connection with military life, General Sheridan sent him the following letter which covers the work he did, its quality and extent throughout the whole period of his service. It is given verbatim:

"New Orleans, La., March 24, 1866. Mr. Henry C. Koch, Milwaukee, Wis.:—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in acknowledging the very valuable services rendered by you to the Government in the Engineering Department at my headquarters during the last four years. The maps of the different battle fields which have been executed by you would, for accuracy of detail and beauty of finish, reflect credit upon the most experienced in your profession. It is with regret that I take leave of one who has proved himself to be so efficient and faithful at all times. I am, Sir, Yours truly, P. H. Sheridan, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A. (Headquarters Military Division of the Gulf)."

Upon leaving military life, Mr. Koch returned to Milwaukee and immediately established his

present business relations, which he has conducted with eminent credit and in a manner which has added greatly to the renown of Milwaukee for the beauty of her public structures whose construction he has planned and executed. He was only 16 when he commenced to acquire a knowledge of his business, and about 25 when he established the firm of H. C. Koch & Co., and the house has been chiefly engaged in the construction of public buildings in Milwaukee, at Oshkosh, Madison and in other places in Wisconsin and other States. His business relations are immense, and his establishment is the leading one of its kind in Milwaukee. Prominent among the public buildings of Milwaukee, constructed under his directions is the Soldier's Home; others are the State Insane Asylum at Oshkosh, the State University buildings at Madison, and court and schoolhouses in various localities. His business is located in the New Insurance building where he has quarters suitably fitted with all modern and improved appliances of his craft and where he directs the operations of a retinue of assistants. A visit to his rooms affords all the satisfaction and profit expected in a museum of curiosities. The specimens of drafting are wonders in themselves and would be works of artistic beauty even had they no practical use.

Mr. Koch was married in 1869 in Milwaukee to Johanna, daughter of David and Wilhelmine (Milbrath) Knob, and they have four children, named Armand D., Ella, Harry G., and Daisy. The oldest son is a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Mr. Koch is a charter member of E. B. Wolcott Post at Milwaukee, and belongs to Kilbourn Lodge and Chapter, A. F. and A. M.



H. J. WALL, M. D., Richland Center, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 33, was born July 12, 1841, in Ithaca, New York. His parents, John and Jane (Hall) Wall, were natives respectively of Ireland and New York, and they lived in the latter State after marriage, rearing two children, one of whom was a daughter named Elizabeth, still living at Van Etenville, New York, the wife of M. D. Canfield. Dr. Wall was educated in Ithaca, at Washington Academy and in Geneva College, enlisting while engaged in the study of medicine in the fall of 1863, at Oswego, New York, in the 21st New York Cavalry and was soon after commissioned as Commissary of Subsistence. As he had not completed his studies he could not obtain a surgeon's commission but he was active in raising his regiment which was mustered at Elmira, New York, and after being sent to the front on the Potomac River, was placed on picket duty with headquarters at Halltown below Harper's Ferry. Dr. Wall was with his command at this point several months, went thence to Cornersville, Md., performed guard and picket duty on the B. & O. R. R., and joined General Sigel's forces at Martinsburg, Dr. Wall having charge of Ordnance and Subsistence stores. At the beginning of the forward movement he received instructions to forward the condemned stores to Washington and afterwards, with his detachment reported to General Moore at Martinsburg on guide and scout duty in command of about 20 men; he carried dispatches to General Sigel, went on the following day with that General on a forced march, reporting to his regiment in the 1st Cavalry Brigade of the 1st Division and was again placed in charge of the Ordnance and Subsistence Department. In that capacity he went with Sigel up the Shenandoah Valley to Newmarket where he remained on duty at brigade headquarters until September,

1864, when he received orders to report to division headquarters and was assigned to same duty as before, remaining until some time in October. At that date General Sheridan ordered him to report to himself near Middletown and he was there performing his duty when the battle of Cedar Creek was fought. After this action Dr. Wall returned with General De Sha and his staff, intending to make Martinsburg; the doctor was with the escort and while on the way rode some distance ahead of the General and staff who were overtaken by the rebels and captured. Only this chance action of Dr. Wall in riding forward saved him from a similar fate and the capture was only discovered when the general and staff failed to reach the city. At Martinsburg Dr. Wall received orders to go to Pleasant Valley, where he received, inspected and forwarded army stores until the surrender of Lee and Johnston, when he was ordered to report to the Commissary General at Washington, where he was assigned to duty on the defenses below the city in the same capacity. He finally prepared his last report and turned over the stores at Alexandria to the proper authorities and remained in service in Washington until his resignation June 19, 1865.

He returned to Ithaca and went thence to Elmira, where he read law for a time and afterwards went to Minnesota where he engaged in the practice of medicine at St. Paul. In the spring of 1870 he established his business at Fort Atkinson, Iowa, and went to Richland in the fall of 1875, where he has since been located. In 1879 he attended lectures at Rush Medical College in Chicago, taking an advanced course. He was married in Rock county, Wis., in February, 1869, to Cora, daughter of Bradley and Lucretia (Howse) Plato, a native of Wisconsin. Two daughters, Catherine and Jennie now belong to the family. Dr. Wall

has been an active political worker in Wisconsin and Minnesota, serving on the State Central Committee, but has never been himself a candidate for office. He is Surgeon of his Post in 1890 to which office he was elected by acclamation. He belongs to the Medical Association and to the Minnesota Medical Association, to the Masonic Fraternity and to the Order of Redmen. His ability, skill, learning and experience have given him a large practice and many friends and adherents.



ROBERT H. DELAP, M. D., Richland Center, Wis., member of the Assembly of Wisconsin in 1888-9, and Commander of G. A. R. Post No. 35, at Viola three terms, was born near Monroe, Green Co., Wis., Sept. 26, 1846, where his father, R. M. Delap, was settled as a minister of the M. E. Church. The latter was born in Illinois and married Melvina Nice, a native of Indiana. The ancestors of the senior Delap had lived for generations in the State of New York, whence the father removed to Green county, going thence to Richland county in 1853, and, afterwards going to Sauk county where the mother died in 1861. June 1, 1863, the father enlisted in Company B, 30th Wisconsin Infantry, and died of disease Jan. 17, 1864, at Madison. Dr. Delap was the only son, and was only 15 years old when his mother died. When he was about 16 years old, Aug. 16, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, 33d Wisconsin Infantry, was mustered at Camp Utley, Racine, and sent to Memphis, where the regiment performed camp duty for a time and followed Grant under Sherman in his plans for the southern campaign at Vicksburg. They were at Yocono Creek, falling back after the disaster at Holly Springs and then going to that place where Dr. Delap was

taken sick and sent to La Grange, joining his regiment at Natchez and going thence to the siege of Vicksburg. Dr. Delap was in the investment there until the surrender, and his next movement was to Jackson. In February, 1864, he went to the Meridian expedition, participated in the work of destruction which made that movement a success and was in constant skirmishing until the command returned to near Vicksburg after a march of nearly 400 miles. The force was detached from the 17th Corps in March and transferred temporarily to the Red River expedition, the regiment being under fire forty days and fighting at Fort de Russey, Grand Ecore, Springfield, Pleasant Hill, Cloutierville, Cane River, Moore's Plantation and Marksville, returning to Memphis to go to fight at Tupelo, being sent out to recover ground lost at Guntown through the defeat of Sturgis. The expedition was successful, and after returning to Memphis the regiment went up the White River to Dnyvall's Bluff and Brownsville after Price, moving later to St. Louis preparatory to reinforcing Thomas at Nashville, and after the fight there followed Hood across the Tennessee river. Dr. Delap was with the escort to Grand View and after leaving winter quarters went to New Orleans, crossed Lake Pontchartrain and went to the rear of Spanish Fort and performed gallant service in that siege under constant fire until the evacuation; went thence to Blakely, and up the river to Montgomery, receiving en route news of the assassination of Lincoln. Dr. Delap was next at Tuskegee, guarding negroes, went to Montgomery, Salem and Vicksburg, and after muster out, Aug. 8, 1865, returned to Madison. Dr. Delap's service was eminently creditable to his character as he served in the ranks and persistently refused promotion.

He returned to Boscobel, where he began at once to study for his profession, obtaining

through his own efforts the means to pursue his studies, clerking at Viroqua until 1871, when he removed to Viola, Richland county, where he resided until January, 1889, the date of his removal to Richland Center. He pursued his medical studies as he found opportunity and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and took his degree in 1880. He served 14 years as a Justice of the Peace, and in 1884 was a member of the County Board. He belongs to G. A. R. Post No. 85, and is captain of John A. Logan Camp, Sons of Veterans. He is the Secretary of the Examining Board of Surgeons at Richland Center. Dr. Delap is a man who deserves and receives the highest esteem of his generation, his private character being stainless and his public career a credit to his manhood. He was married in May, 1869, to Laura Kate, daughter of Dr. E. W. and Mary (Nelton) Tinker, a native of Perry Co., Ohio. Myrtie M., Carrie Verne, Kate and Robert H., are the names of the children belonging to the family.



DWIGHT WOOD, Monroe, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 112, was born June 16, 1833, at Smithfield, Madison Co., New York. His father, Stephen Wood, married Betsey Loveland and they had six children all of whom are living (1890) except one named Elizabeth. A. L. Wood enlisted in Company H, 8th Wisconsin Infantry and was discharged for disability after two years; he re-enlisted in Company D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery and served nearly two years. Maria was third in order of birth and married Richard McGoon; William, B. L. and Dwight are the others. Both father and mother belonged to New England stock, identified with the first history of the country. They moved to Mercer

Co., Pa., in 1840, locating on a farm and four years after went to Exeter, Green Co., Wis., and finally removed to Monticello, where the father died in 1879 at the age of 78; the mother died in Pennsylvania in 1840. Mr. Wood found himself obliged to take care of himself after coming to Wisconsin, assuming the responsibilities of self-maintenance and self-training when 11 years old. He worked summers and for his board winters, going to school and since the age mentioned he has lived in Exeter and Mount Pleasant until 1887, when he moved, September 1st, to Monroe. He has operated most of the time in the two-fold capacity of farmer and mason. He was married in 1858 at Mount Pleasant to Rosella, daughter of Hiram and Priscilla (Moody) Heathman. She was born in 1813 and her parents were natives of Ohio; she is one of several children and the eldest; the others are Hiram, Valinda, Elmus, Clarissa, Samantha and George. All are living. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wood numbered eight, two of whom died young. Six are living and are Edward, Jeanette, Adelaide, Albert, Ida and Almeda; Henry died at six and Elma at three years of age.

Mr. Wood enlisted from Madison and was credited from Montrose in August, 1864. He enrolled in Company D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, was mustered at Madison and went thence to Fort Berwick, La., where the battery was stationed about six months on garrison duty. They went next to Brashear City and remained in garrison duty until the spring of 1865, when all who needed medical treatment were ordered to report North. Mr. Wood was among those and he went to Marine Hospital, New Orleans, sick with diarrhea and sore eyes. He was transferred to Marine Hospital at Memphis, going on a hospital boat to St. Louis and thence on the "Jennie Hopkins" to Prairie du Chien, where he was placed in Swift's hos-

pital until discharged July 29, 1865. He returned to Monticello and two years elapsed before he was able to work. He bought a farm which he occupied four years, sold it and bought another in Mount Pleasant which he occupied one year. He sold again and bought in the immediate vicinity of Monticello and after three years he removed to Monticello, retaining ownership of his farm. He resided there about 14 years when he fixed his residence at Monroe. His health is such that he is able to do little labor. He is a man of excellent character.



HUGH HALL, Columbus, Wis, member of G. A. R. Post No. 146, was born Jan. 14, 1843, at Plymouth, Windsor Co., Vermont. He is of English extraction in both lines of descent, his father and mother, Daniel and Maria (Brown) Hall, having been the descendants of ancestors of that nationality. The families of both were residents of New England from its earliest history and the parents went to Wisconsin and to Columbia county in 1842. The children, named in order of birth were Sarah A., Ralph, Galen, Hugh, Jonathan, Winfield and Addison. They were brought up on the farm in Columbia county which was the home of Mr. Hall of this account until he became a soldier at the age of 19 years. Aug. 14, 1862, he enlisted at Columbus in Company G, 23d Wisconsin Infantry, Colonel Guppy, and has the pride and satisfaction of having belonged to a command which elicited the widest praise for efficiency and bravery in action. (See sketch of Colonel John J. Guppy). He was mustered at Madison, Aug. 30, 1862, and left the State September 15th for the front in the north of Kentucky where Kirby Smith was causing much terror with his guerrillas

who threatened the invasion of that territory and of southern Ohio. The army was moving to fight at Perryville, whither Buell's forces were hurrying after worrying the rebels who were there for purposes of obtaining supplies, and the 23d remained at Covington and vicinity until after the battle of Perryville, when the regiment moved through Paris, Lexington and Louisville to Nicholasville and thence in November to Memphis to join the command of Sherman. Grant's plans were being formed for the possession of Vicksburg and after connection with the 1st Brigade, 10th Division and 13th Corps the command went to the interior of Louisiana on a raid of destruction of stores and railroads. Mr. Hall was with Sherman in the Yazoo expedition and his first battle was fought at Arkansas Post, Jan. 11, 1863. January, February and March were principally devoted to raiding expeditions with such of the regiment as were fit for duty, many men being sick from exposure to malaria, and many dying. The 23d moved with the forces of Grant to the rear of Vicksburg, crossed below Grand Gulf, which had proved too much for the force which expected to silence the batteries and compelled the landing at Bruinsburg. The regiment was in the fight at Port Gibson and took possession of the place, holding it as provost guard through the day. Afterwards the command moved to the Big Black River and was next in the action at Champion's Hill, fighting next in battle known as Black River Bridge, where the regiment captured the 60th Tennessee Infantry. May 19th the command was within three miles of the works at Vicksburg and continued in the siege proper until the surrender. Mr. Hall was under rebel fire continuously for 48 days, and went immediately after the fall of Vicksburg to fight Johnston at Jackson. The next orders for change of base took the regiment to New Orleans and thence to Berwick City, La. In

an expedition in southwest Louisiana the regiment passed through Franklin to Vermillion and thence through Opelousas, fought at Bayou Barbeaux and went after a severe action to fight at Carrion Crow Bayou. In the former engagement Colonel Guppy, whose bravery was heralded all over the world, was wounded. At Carrion Crow Bayou the regiment mustered less than 300 guns and after their first volley 65 rebels were killed or wounded. With others of the regiment Mr. Hall was taken prisoner and taken to Alexandria and there confined in an old sugar mill for a month. While there he tried to escape but nearly lost his life when retaken. The prisoners were taken to a camp in the woods and there held until exchanged. Mr. Hall was in durance two months when paroled and exchanged which was effected near Opelousas, La. While on the way to exchange the prisoners were corralled like cattle in a barnyard in which was a sink-hole filled with carcasses and of this the men were obliged to make use although a clear stream ran rippling within earshot. After exchange Mr. Hall went to New Orleans and to Matagorda Bay, Texas, where he found his regiment. In the spring of 1864 the regiment went to the Red River expedition with Banks, marched to Pleasant Hill and to fight at Sabine Cross Roads where the expedition received its death blow and Mr. Hall was twice wounded. He received a bullet in his left fore arm and through his right hand. After his wounds were dressed he was sent from the field hospital to the U. S. Hospital at New Orleans. The night preceding the fight he had marched until 11 o'clock and was called out two hours later to go into action, was in the ranks all the following day and the next night marched 18 miles on the retreat, with his hands bleeding incessantly and weak from want of rest and loss of blood, but, remembering his experience in a rebel prison he managed to

keep up with the lines, fearing capture. When he was better he received a furlough home and rejoined his command at Morganzia. Soon after he was in a skirmish at Bayou Sara in which the man in the rank before him was killed, a shell shattering his head and covering Mr. Hall with blood and brains. The next movement was to Helena and thence to New Orleans, preparatory to moving to the defenses of Mobile, going to Dauphin Island and thence to Spanish Fort, taking position in the trenches after a severe march and over obstructions of the worst possible character. After a few days the command went to assist at Blakely and supported the charge which resulted in the capitulation of the fortress. The regiment remained in Louisiana and Alabama until discharged at Mobile, July 1, 1865, and returned to Wisconsin.

Mr. Hall went to Minnesota for a short time, and returned to his old home where he engaged eight years in farming. He went to Madison and engaged with a wholesale house as traveling salesman, handling windmills and agricultural implements. In 1884 he established his business in the same line and has built up a prosperous trade in pumps, windmills, drilling machines and agricultural implements. He was married in the town of Hampden, Columbia Co., Wis., in 1875, to Ellen M., daughter of Edward and Mary (Long) Fairbanks and their children are named Mabel and Blanche M. Mr. Hall is Junior Vice Commander of Frank A. Haskall Post in 1890 and is a member of the Order of Modern Woodmen at Fall River. He is a Republican and has served as delegate to county and State Conventions. He is Deputy Sheriff of Columbia county.



WILLIAM MILES, Reedsburg, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 13, was born Oct. 6, 1832, near Springfield, Ohio. His father, John Miles, was a native of Virginia and married Lucinda, daughter of Major Spencer Smith, a veteran of the war of 1812, and an officer in command of a battalion at New Orleans, serving through the entire second war with Great Britain. William Miles, paternal grandfather of Mr. Miles, was a soldier of 1812 and a descendant from English ancestry; in the maternal line the lineage of Mr. Miles is of Holland origin.

His father's family included six boys and one girl named in order of birth, William, John, George C., David B., Spencer, James and Minerva J. The record of four of these sons shows the patriotic quality of the blood they inherited as they served in the cause of the Union during the civil war. George was a soldier in Company A, 6th Wisconsin Infantry and was killed in action at South Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862; Spencer was a soldier in Company B, 12th Wisconsin Infantry and was killed in the charge at Atlanta July 21, 1864; he was Orderly Sergeant of his company; James was First Sergeant of Company B, 12th Wisconsin Infantry, was wounded July 21, 1864 in the charge of Bald Hill, in which his brother was killed and he lost an arm; he resides at Reedsburg. Minerva is unmarried.

Mr. Miles was trained in a knowledge of his father's calling, that of mason, while a lad and early in life became an assistant in sustaining the fortunes of the family. In the fall of 1853 he went alone to Wisconsin whither the family followed in a few months and in the summer of 1854 a homestead was fixed at Reedsburg. Mr. Miles located on coming to Wisconsin at Madison, where he entered a law office to complete a course of study for that profession which he had begun in his native State. After re-

moval to Reedsburg he studied under the direction of J. Mackey, an attorney of that place, and was admitted to the Bar in 1856, to practice in the subordinate courts and afterwards was admitted to all the State courts of Wisconsin. On establishing his business as an attorney at Reedsburg he formed a partnership with Giles Stevens, their relations continuing until both members of the firm entered the army. Mr. Miles enlisted in March, 1862, in the 12th Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery, and on the organization was made Junior 1st Lieutenant. The battery went from rendezvous to St. Louis, the men being sent forward in squads to Jefferson Barracks where they received equipments—guns and horses—and the section to which Lieutenant Miles belonged was sent thence May 6, 1862, and was first in action at Farmington; he went thence to the siege of Corinth and engaged in the work which made the command prominent in that campaign. He was in the chase after the rebels afterwards and in the subsequent operations of the battery until the fight at Iuka, in which he was one of those who were warmly commended for splendid service. He was again in action Oct. 3d and 4th at Corinth where the battery again distinguished itself. He remained with the command until failing health compelled his resignation which was accepted and by the advice of the regimental surgeons and others he went to Ohio to recruit his health if possible and as soon as he reached the Buckeye State the enthusiasm and activity prevailing led him into the recruiting service, in which he was invested with full authority from the War Department to muster in or out of any organization in the volunteer service, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio. He remained in this until the close of the war, when he formed a business connection as an attorney at Wapakoneta, Ohio. He reached prominence

in citizenship and in his profession, serving the municipality two terms as Mayor, Police Justice and Judge. He removed to Reedsburg on the demise of his parents, where he re-established his business on a permanent and profitable basis, and he pursued its relations until failing health compelled him to abandon the heavier duties of the vocation. In 1887 he was elected Justice and has since attended to the duties of that position. He is unmarried. Lieutenant Miles is justly considered as one of the reliable citizens of Reedsburg, where he has been identified with the best interests of the place and community. His character is above reproach and his abilities and learning as a jurist have made him a foremost member of the legal fraternity in his section. He has served in official positions in his Post and he belongs to the Masonic Order at Reedsburg.



FREDERICK THIES, Spring Grove, Green Co., Wis., a member of G. A. R. Post No. 90, is one of the leading citizens of his locality. He was born Jan. 1, 1811, in Westphalia, Prussia, and is the son of Henry Thies (which is the family name as originally spelled) who was a farmer in his native land and was a government official of the class of foresters, his father, Carl Thies, occupying the same position in the confidence of the State. He was born July 25, 1796, and was thirteen years old when Napoleon was pushing his schemes in that portion of Europe. Carl Thies, a brother of Henry, was a sharpshooter in the Government service and was appointed forester according to the laws and customs of the country; his son Carl was also a soldier and was made Secretary of the Foresters' Department. He is deceased. The mother of Mr. Thies, Sophia Mideka before marriage, was born

in 1804 and married in 1826. With her husband, six daughters and two sons she came to America. Two children are deceased; Henry P. died in November, 1888, in Spring Grove; Sophie, eldest daughter, Mrs. Lentz, died in 1881 at Spring Grove. Louisa is the wife of Mr. Arnsmeier; Wilhelmine married Fred Thilka of Stevenson Co., Ill.; Josephine married Fred Waldhoof, of Westphalia, Prussia, village of Lathe, formerly Lippe Detmold. Elizabeth married Philip Heitken, of Gratiot, Wis.; Amelia married Henry Bechmeier, of Stevenson Co., Ill., a former soldier of the civil war. The family removed directly from the port of New York to Spring Grove, and located on a farm in July, 1858, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Prior to entering the army Mr. Thies was a farm assistant in the vicinity of his parents' home, excepting a few weeks passed in school. He had already obtained a good education in the schools of Prussia. Oct. 16, 1861, he enlisted from Pelee in Company B, 18th Wisconsin Infantry, and was mustered at Camp Trowbridge, Milwaukee, and left the State March 30th for St. Louis whence they went to take position at Shiloh, arriving there without rations and without equipments for comfort. They went to their tents without food and went into action the next morning without warning, without experience and without rations. It was a terrible experience; at the close of the fight of the second day less than 250 men were fit for further service, the remainder being killed, wounded or missing, and the Colonel, James S. Alban, was dead. The partial roster of the battles of Mr. Thies is as follows:—Siege of Corinth, Itka, Corinth, Lake Providence and Jackson. In the last named action he was wounded through the hand and went to the hospital; the troops moved away and left their wounded without protection, and they were taken prisoners by the

rebels May 16, 1863. Before this he was in every movement with his regiment, going November 3d, after Corinth to Grand Junction and thence, on the 28th to Yoceno, south of Holly Springs, and thence to Moscow, Tenn. In January he went to the field of preparation for the siege of Vicksburg and worked as a laborer on the levees and canals besides performing his regular military duty. He was paroled soon after his capture, held two weeks and taken to Richmond, where he remained one night at Libby; thence he went to City Point and Annapolis, where his wound received medical treatment, and he was sent thence, when sufficiently recovered to Parole Camp at St. Louis to await exchange. When this formality was effected he joined the command at Huntsville, Ala., where he veteranized and, re-enlisting as a private was made Corporal. He was afterward commissioned 2d Lieutenant, and, although not mustered, served as such until his discharge. When Sherman endeavored to reinforce Rosecrans at Chattanooga he left the 4th Minnesota, 93d Illinois and 18th Wisconsin to guard the pass at Allatoona and to protect the large quantity of supplies there. Hood sent French to attack the garrison, but he had mistaken the character and purpose of the men who held the position. Only 1,500 Union men withstood the assault of 6,000 rebels but when French sent a truce flag asking for surrender to avoid bloodshed Corse replied that when he surrendered not a man would be left of his command. Every available man was in the fight, officers, cooks, teamsters and every soul had a gun and used it with such effect that at nightfall the rebels fled in disorder leaving nearly as many on the field as the numbers of the Union command comprised. History says of Alatoona Pass:—There was never a more gallant action. One field officer survived the fight. The veterans then

had an opportunity to take their furlough, which was impossible at the time of re-enlistment and Mr. Ties passed 30 days at home re-joining his command at Newbern, N. C., whither he went from Annapolis, the Grand March across the State of Georgia having been made and Mr. Ties first saw Sherman at Goldsboro after taking leave of his command for a visit to Wisconsin. From Goldsboro they went to Raleigh where intelligence of the murder of Lincoln and the surrender of Lee was received, and on the 26th of the same month Johnston laid down his weapons of rebellion. Mr. Ties accompanied the command on the march through Virginia and to Washington and after the Grand Review went to Louisville, camping at Woodlawn until mustered out July 18, 1865.

He returned home and purchased his farm on Spring Prairie on which he has since resided. He was married Dec. 13, 1863, at Spring Grove to R. A. Eminger, a lady of that place and a native of New Ashland Co., Ohio, who died Jan. 16, 1884, after becoming the mother of seven children, named:—Abbie S., Sept. 29, 1866; Harriet F., Oct. 16, 1868; Nellie J., Sept. 23, 1870; Mary C., Feb. 21, 1873; Allethe J., March 24, 1875; James R., Sept. 13, 1877; Fred M., April 18, 1880; Harriet died March 18, 1881. The death of the wife and mother was a heavy trial to her husband and her young children sustained a loss that will be a permanent sorrow. Mr. Ties was married to Jane Mooney of Brodhead, April 11, 1886. She is a native of the State of New York.

The character and career of Mr. Ties have been such as to deserve special commemoration. His qualifications, business integrity and executive ability have called him continually to official position, and he has served many years as Chairman of the Town Board. He has also served as Assessor and is always prom-

inent and active in town politics. He is Captain of the Spring Grove Reserves, an organization which is a portion of the Green County Veteran's Association. He is a leading agriculturist and his family is second to none. He is a Christian man and was a soldier who served his country to the uttermost. He is enthusiastic in Grand Army matters and his tenacity of purpose, will power and influence personally is illustrated in an occasion in his army experience. He was ill of typhoid fever and lay on a board on the ground in the field hospital, his illness being so severe as to cause his comrades to remark, as one after another was borne out in death, "Fred will be the next." When the hospital was established at Keokuk, it was proposed to remove him thither but he begged to stay and recovered sufficiently to fight at Corinth although hardly strong enough to hold his gun.



JOHAN M. WILLIAMS, Belleville, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post No. 121, was born in Granville, Washington Co., New York, June 19, 1843. His father, Horace Williams, was a native of the State of New York, and married Juliet Smith, who was born at Skaneateles in the Empire State. Mr. Williams traces ancestral stock to Welsh progenitors; he went to Wisconsin, locating at Belleville with his parents in 1854, and was variously occupied in the interims of school until he entered the army. He enlisted when 18 years old, May 9, 1861, in Company G, 2d Wisconsin Infantry, for three months. He was in the service 11 weeks and was honorably discharged, Aug. 27, 1861, he again enlisted in Company H, 8th Wisconsin Infantry, and served three years and twenty-two days. He was mustered Sept. 11th, and left the State Oct. 12th, going to St.

Louis, and the record of the regiment is his, the command never forming line of battle, appearing on dress parade or stacking arms without him. He did not miss a march, skirmish or battle, and in his roster includes New Madrid, Island No. 10, Farmington, siege of Corinth, Iuka, battle of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Mechanicsburg, and the experiences of the Meridian expedition, Red River expedition, Fort de Russey, Henderson Hill, Cane River, Pleasant Hill, eight days' skirmishing near Alexandria, marching nights and fighting days, Cloutierville, Mansurara, Bayou de Glaize, Lake Chicot, Hurricane Creek and Abbeville. After a most tedious march to Memphis he received discharge, Sept. 21, 1864, Feb. 6, 1865. Mr. Williams again enlisted in Company A, 1st Regiment, Hancock's Veteran Army Corps and was detailed on recruiting service at Madison, Wis. April 9, he was transferred to Company C, 9th Regiment of the same command and went to Washington June 10th on detached service. Sept. 30, 1865, he was detailed to go to the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., under appointment as Ordnance Sergeant, his papers being dated Oct. 14th. Feb. 6, 1866, he was mustered out.



RICHARD BOTTRELL, Eagle, Waukesha Co., Wis., a former soldier of the civil war and formerly a member of Franklin Bigelow Post, (now extinct) was born May 17, 1841, in Devonshire, England. Samson and Sarah (Edwards) Bottrell, his parents, had four children, Mr. Bottrell of this sketch being the youngest. When he was about six years old they emigrated to America, landing at the port of New York in 1847. They located in Troy, Walworth county, where the mother died within two months after reach-

ing Wisconsin. The father remained on the homestead until his death in 1879. Mr. Bottrell passed his childhood days on the home farm and while still in youth, he began the management of his own affairs, engaging as a farm assistant in summer and attending school during the several winters until he entered the army, which he had long desired to do. Sept. 30, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, 13th Wisconsin Infantry and passed the first weeks afterward in rendezvous at Camp Treadway, Janesville, went thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with the expectation of joining the "Jim Lane" expedition, but that plan came to naught and after a fruitless march to Fort Scott they went on another to Fort Riley to engage in the New Mexico expedition. That plan was also abandoned and the regiment went to Fort Leavenworth and soon after to Columbus, Ky. Their next move was to Fort Henry and thence to Fort Donelson, where they remained and engaged in active military duty. They were in a skirmish at Rickett's Hill, chased Morgan unsuccessfully, fought Woodward at Garrettsville and in December was in pursuit of Forrest who was endeavoring to interfere with the communications of Grant in West Tennessee. Afterwards they acted as guard on the Tennessee River and marched to Fort Donelson which was under assault from Forrest but the repulse had taken place before their arrival. They were then in camp at Stevenson after August 27th, guarding supplies and watching the operations of Forrest on the railroad where that rebel was bent on destruction. They were on duty at Chattanooga where, perhaps, the regiment was in its greatest danger, the garrisons being insufficient and the water low, which endangered the supplies, the communications being cut off and they remained there until the arrival of Joe Hooker with two corps from the army of the Potomac. Starvation was im-

minent and the arrival of the fighting hero was a source of the greatest satisfaction. The regiment went into quarters at Edgefield where re-enlisting took place and after the reorganization in the spring they were assigned to the 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 20th Army Corps, expecting to operate against Atlanta, but their operations were changed to duty on the railroads and to guarding the river between Stevenson and Decatur. June 4th they went to Claysville and engaged in patrol duty on the river, throwing up fortifications to prevent Forrest's operations and through September and October they remained in that service. They moved from there to prevent Hood's retreat and also to see that he did not make a change of base to East Tennessee; he was sent flying south with a dismembered army and never again had a command. In March the 13th was re-assigned to the 2d Brigade, General Beatty, 3d Division, General Wood, 4th Corps, General Stanley, with Colonel Lyon in command of the regiment preparatory to going to join the army of Virginia. They went to Jonesboro where they remained until April 20th when the intelligence of the end of the war and the murder of the President reached them. They returned to Nashville where some of the regiment were mustered out and the veterans went to New Orleans, and thence in July to Indianola, Texas. Their next move was to Green Lake, where the regiment suffered from sickness, the men being poisoned by the lake water which they drank and 65 died. Finally, after several changes they reached San Antonio where they remained until they were mustered out November 24th, and they immediately came to Wisconsin. Mr. Bottrell was with the regiment during his entire period of service except the month he passed at home after veteranizing in January, 1861, and during two years of the time he served as Corporal. A

part of the time he was in the regimental band and after reaching Texas was detailed to the Adjutant's office. After being discharged he returned to Troy and engaged in farming which has since been his chief occupation. March 17, 1866, he was married to Sarah, daughter of Carl Beach, and their two children are named Leo D. and Elbert C.



CONRAD GRODE, Milwaukee, Wis., member of G. A. R. Post E. B. Wolcott No. 1, was born in the Grand Duchy of Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, Oct. 5, 1829, and is the son of John and Anna Judith Grode. His parents removed with their family to America in 1846 and landed at the port of New York, May 5th of that year. They left the same night on the Hudson River for Albany and traveled thence on the railroad to Buffalo, whence they journeyed to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the lakes. Soon after, the father went to Germantown, Washington county, where he bought 80 acres of land which was the homestead for about a quarter of a century. The senior Grode went thence to Winona, Minn., in 1869, where he died. The mother died on the homestead in Germantown in 1859.

Mr. Grode, after he had passed the time required by the laws of his native land in school, learned the trade of a cabinet maker and after he came to America he remained on the farm three years. In 1850 he located at Milwaukee where he engaged in the business of a contractor and builder and became prominent in that vocation. As examples of his work may be mentioned the Mitchell bank building, St. Joseph's church and others equally prominent.

When the call came for German troops he

hastened to the defense of his adopted country and enlisted at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 18, 1862, in Company A, 26th Wisconsin Infantry and went to rendezvous with the regiment at Camp Sigel preliminary to moving to the front to be assigned to the Corps of General Sigel. A day was passed at Washington and the regiment marched thence to Fairfax C. H., where Mr. Grode performed his first service for the United States in carrying dispatches to the headquarters of General Steinwehr, for which he was detailed by Col. W. H. Jacobs. He went through unsettled territory, through bushes and forest undergrowth, and expected momentarily to be taken by the rebels, as every portion of the woods was patrolled by them. But by skillful hiding and caution he succeeded in his mission. On many pages of this book is the story of the 26th Wisconsin related in all its details. (See sketches of General Winkler and Colonel Boebel). The experiences of Mr. Grode were identical with those of others until his military career was interrupted by the fate of war in the form of severe wounds, and he rejoined his command to perform distinguished service in behalf of Wisconsin and the Union after partial recovery. On his roster appear Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, together with all the miscellaneous duty performed by the command in the interims of these leading actions which cover with honor every man who participated therein.

Lieutenant Grode received his wounds in the first day's fighting at Gettysburg and his name was mentioned in the dispatches. He was acting in the capacity of chief in command of his company, his captain being wounded, when he was hit and one of his injuries shows the strategy of the rebels in their deadly work, as Lieutenant Grode was shot with a double missile. It entered his right shoulder, went

through the upper part of the lung, passed nearly through his body, was then deflected and one portion passed out, while the other, a full-sized minie ball, was cut from near the spine, between the sixth and seventh vertebra, two days later by Dr. Huebschmann, who claimed that there were two missiles. It was his theory that they were separated by striking the breast bone. A few minutes before this second wound a bullet struck the fleshy portion of the right thigh. Mr. Grode rejoined his regiment in time to move to the relief of the Western Army under Hooker, although still in a feeble condition. He contracted rheumatism in consequence of his enfeebled state while wading the river at Chattanooga before he was fully recovered. He has ever since been a sufferer from this disease, his ability to walk being much affected. He has also suffered with inflammation of the eyes. Before he left Wisconsin he was made Corporal and he was promoted to 1st Sergeant at Fairfax C. H., where he was also made 2d Sergeant; at Stafford C. H. he was promoted to 3d and 4th Sergeant and was there, after a searching examination, made 2d Lieutenant. November 17, 1863, in Look-

out Valley, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and continued in service until Jan. 27, 1864, when on account of disability he resigned and returned to Milwaukee, where he passed months before he was able to resume active connection with civil life. He passed about six years in attempting to carry on his former business which he finally abandoned by advice of his physician. Through the kindness of friends he was enabled to establish a book store and has since conducted the business of a stationer, with the assistance of his wife.

He was married Aug. 30, 1855, at Milwaukee to Sibilla, daughter of John and Mary Katherine Agnes (Bell) Schmitz and their children were born as follows: John Conrad, Oct. 5, 1856; Peter Joseph, Nov. 14, 1858; Charles Fidelis, April 24, 1874. The oldest son died Feb. 29, 1880, and the youngest June 19, 1878. Mrs. Grode was born Jan. 3, 1837, in Flamersheim, Germany and came to America with her parents Aug. 11, 1847. Her father was born in September, 1794, and her mother July 12, 1798; they were both natives of the village of Flamersheim and were married Oct. 27, 1818.



THE MAN WITH THE MUSKET.

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SOLDIERS pass on from this rage of renown,
This ant-hill, commotion and strife,
Pass by where the marbles and bronzes look down
With their fast-frozen gestures of life,
On, out to the nameless who lie 'neath the gloom
Of the pitying cypress and pine;
Your man is the man of the sword and the plume,
But the man of the musket is mine.

I knew him! by all that is noble, I knew
This commonplace hero I name!
I've camped with him, marched with him, fought with him, too,
In the swirl of the fierce battle-flame!
Laughed with him, cried with him, taken a part
Of his canteen and blanket, and known
That the throb of this chivalrous prairie boy's heart
Was an answering stroke of my own.

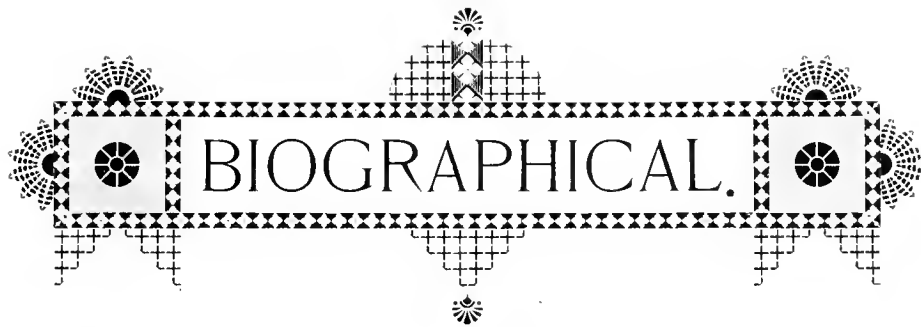
I knew him, I tell you! And, also, I knew
When he fell on the battle-swept ridge,
That the poor battered body that lay there in blue
Was only a plank in the bridge
Over which some should pass to a fame
That shall shine while the high stars shall shine!
Your hero is known by an echoing name,
But the man of the musket is mine.

I knew him! All through him the good and the bad
Ran together and equally free;
But I judge as I trust Christ will judge the brave lad,
For death made him noble to me!
In the cyclone of war, in the battle's eclipse,
Life shook out its lingering sands,
And he died with the names that he loved on his lips,
His musket still grasped in his hands!
Up close to the flag my soldier went down,
In the salient front of the line:
You may take for your heroes the men of renown,
But the man of the musket is mine!

—H. S. TAYLOR, Evauston, Ill.



M. D. Eskins.



BIOGRAPHICAL.



ASSENA BERTHIER ER-
SKINE, Racine, Wis., a lead-
ing citizen of Southern Wis-
consin, was born at Royal-
ton, Worcester Co., Mass.,
Dec. 19, 1819, and is the son
of Walter and Margaret (Bowen)
Erskine. The family is of Scotch
origin and was founded in America
early in the 17th century by three
brothers Erskine, whose descen-
dants are disseminated through-
out the United States. John Er-
skine, the grandfather of Mr. Er-
skine, went from Winchester, Mass., his birth-
place, to Oswego county, New York, where he
died at the age of 92 years. Thomas Bowen,
maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Erskine,
lived in Warren, Rhode Island, whence he re-
moved to Richmond, N. H., in 1767, where his
son Zephaniah was born Oct. 10, 1776. Walter
Erskine died while his son was still young and
his widow, Margaret, the daughter of Zephaniah
Bowen, afterwards married Maturin M. Ballou,
a member of a distinguished family in Whit-
ingham, Vermont. Mr. Erskine of this sketch
has two sisters, Emugenia and Mandana, who
still survive in 1890.

Mr. Erskine obtained a fair education in the
schools of the period and also learned the trade

of a carpenter which he followed several years.
In 1849 he made a voyage around Cape Horn
to California and joined a company of miners
who had started a claim which yielded most
promisingly for a few days, when the rising of
the river compelled them to abandon it. Mr.
Erskine remained in California, applying his
skill as a mechanic to local enterprises until he
decided to make that State a permanent home
and he returned East for his family. But old
influences proved too strong to tear asunder
with ease and he remained East until June,
1852, when he started for a section of the West
less remote and went to Racine, Wisconsin, to
prospect for business. He found the oppor-
tunity he sought with J. I. Case and the result
was his formation of a relationship with him
which still exists. He became foreman of the
growing works of the J. I. Case Threshing Ma-
chine Company and in June, 1863, became the
owner of a quarter interest therein, associated
with Messrs. Case, Bull and Robert H. Baker.
The combined skill, interest and abilities of
these gentlemen have erected one of the most
immense industries in the United States, of
which an outline is briefly presented in the
sketch of Mr. Case on another page. Mr. Er-
skine has sustained the same connection with
the business continuously since 1853. In 1885
he connected himself with the Racine Wagon

& Carriage Company, and he is a Director in the First National Bank of Racine, and in the First National Bank of Burlington, Racine county. He is President of the First National Bank at Fargo, N. D. Although his business relations have been of the most arduous character he has found time to answer to the calls of his obligations as a citizen and served as Mayor of Racine in 1869-70-71-79. His name led the subscription list for a soldiers' monument at Racine with a generosity which characterizes him. He is a liberal supporter of the several religious denominations of Racine and officiated as Director and Treasurer of Taylor Orphan Asylum five years. During the period of the war he was active in support of the Government and in the raising and equipping of soldiers. He gave a son to the cause, and the ineffaceable record of the rebellion on his household is marked by a soldier's grave in the cemetery at Racine.

Mr. Erskine was married at Westford, Mass., April 7, 1811, to Susan, daughter of William and Hannah Perry, who were both direct descendants of Henry Leland, founder of the Leland family in America in 1652. She is one of a family of ten children, and her parents died at Natick, Mass. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Erskine, of whom three survive. Freeman W. Erskine, oldest son, enlisted May 14, 1861, at Racine, in Company F, 39th Wisconsin Infantry, and died at Memphis, Tenn., July 18, 1864, of typhoid and malarial fever.

The portrait of Mr. Erskine appears on page 826. It will be received by the patrons of this work with heartfelt pleasure.



ALLEXANDER McMILLAN, La Crosse, Wis. To the people of Wisconsin in the section where Mr. McMillan has been a resident almost four decades, his name

has become the synonym of integrity, rectitude and public spirit. He is one of the men of whom the world is coming to take just recognition for the part they have played in its history and development and in simple biography will the generations to come form a true idea of the progress and advancement of the New World.

Alexander McMillan was born Oct. 23, 1825, at Finch, Stormont Co., Ontario, Dominion of Canada. He is of unmixed Scotch lineage, his ancestral generations including his parents, having been born and bred on the heaths of "Auld Scotia." They were clansmen and strong allies of the issues which has made and kept Scotland statuesque in the history of the world. In her pride and self-respect she stands like a monument of greatness, like a tribute to freedom from the selfish struggles of nations for supremacy: Scotland can afford her disinterestedness in the light of her matchless disregard of national supremacy. Duncan and Mary (McMillan) McMillan, the parents of Alexander, were born in Lochaber, Invernesshire, Scotland, and emigrated to Canada in 1815. The father was a merchant in Glasgow some years prior to removal to America, and on arrival in the Dominion settled near Cornwall, in the town of Finch, where he engaged in farming. Ten of the children born to himself and wife reached mature life. One died young. They were named in order of birth Daniel, John, Christian, Mary, Alexander, Angus D. B., Catherine, Margaret, Ewin H., Duncan D. and Allan. The latter died when 14 months old. John, Daniel and Catherine are not living. The after lives of the parents were passed on the Canadian farm and they left a record for piety, thrift and uprightness which still reflect a blessed memory to their surviving children. The senior McMillan was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and the discipline of his

teachings in his home circle still exercises its influences over his sons, who are types of manhood which would delight him if he could take cognizance of their careers. They received such education as he could give them, Alexander attending the common schools and working on the farm until he reached the period of legal freedom when he assumed the burden of his own support and conflict with the world. In 1846 he went to the State of New York, and in 1850 went to Madison, Wis., meanwhile teaching and pursuing a course of study, of which he felt himself to be in need. He was a natural linguist and acquired a practical knowledge of German and also an uncommon acquaintance with the Gaelic language. He taught in the evening schools at Madison three nights each week for a time, and after passing a year there as a clerk, he went to Portage City, Wis., where he spent some months, similarly employed. He had worked with an end in view, and with true Scotch thrift and economy had saved his earnings and, in 1852, went to La Crosse where an opening for the application of his growing business energies presented itself. He formed a partnership with his brother John in the logging and lumber business, the firm of J. & A. McMillan taking the first log raft down the Mississippi River from Black River to St. Louis in the spring of 1853. The same qualities which had inaugurated their enterprise ensured its success and it was pressed with all the energy, forethought and perseverance its proprietors possessed; growing to immense proportions, the firm style becoming in 1864, J. & A. & D. D. McMillan, by the admission of a younger brother. The style changed a year later to A. & D. D. McMillan through the death of the senior brother. Experience and the natural expansion of a well directed business led the company to extend its interests and in 1864 the Black River Improvement Com-

pany was organized with one of the brothers as President. As a sample of the business transacted by the McMillans in lumbering may be quoted the doings of one year in which they owned 24,000,000 feet of logs and another year in which they sold to W. J. Young & Co., of Clinton, Iowa, 15,000,000 feet, the contract amounting to \$180,000. The Black River Improvement Company was designed for the moving of logs cut in its vicinity and the enterprise is duly appreciated by its beneficiaries. Mr. McMillan became President of the La Crosse Gas Light Company in 1864 and after the formation of the Electric Light Company, in 1885, the interest was sold to that corporation.

In October, 1878, Mr. McMillan became by purchase, sole owner of the flouring mills at Neshonoc, Wis., and known by the same name, and with which he had been connected five years. Under his management the plant has become extensive and famous for the merit of its products. From a sawmill in 1852 the establishment has grown to be one of the largest mills for local manufacture in Western Wisconsin, having been wholly remodeled in 1881 under the personal supervision of Mr. McMillan and now possessing one of the best water powers in the State. At West Salem, in La Crosse Co., where the mills are situated is the fine stock farm of Mr. McMillan, where he devotes time and money to the improvement of cattle and horses and in this demonstrates how strong are the first formed tastes of early life; the strong contrast between his early and later farming days affording him one of the keenest of the many delights of his life. His stables show some fine samples of Hambletonians of recorded speed and one valued at \$10,000; and his herds exhibit a valuable collection of Alderney cattle.

Mr. McMillan has never posed before the

public as a politician or in any other attitude than that of a citizen with other citizens. His Scotch nature precludes his assuming the appearance of being anything but what he is—a simple citizen of a Republic—but his opulent, generous, sympathetic nature has kept him constantly to the fore in many projects that included a wide field of usefulness to the general public. He purchased the "Brick" Pomeroy Opera House Block, refitted it and kept it open for entertainments until the new theatre building was constructed. Also he has added to his testimonials of effort the construction of several business blocks which are as ornamental as useful to the city which is proud to possess him as a citizen. He has performed his share of municipal duty in the capacity of Councilman, and on the County Board; also as Mayor and Assembly; he was elected to the former position in 1871, and in 1873 to the latter, serving in both with a consistency and ability characteristic of himself and in accordance with the expectations of his constituents. Mr. McMillan has been also identified with the financial affairs of his city and was, in 1873, President of the First National Bank of La Crosse.

A paragraph is due to the record of his temperance work in which he does honor to the memory and example of his father, who instilled into his children the principle of sobriety and strict abstinence from intoxicants. He has always been prominent in his interest in the cause and in 1873 was made President of the La Crosse Temperance League. And, when the country was in the throes of apparent dissolution from the advent of rebellion, Mr. McMillan stood behind the authorities with his money and influence, performing as good service as those in a more prominent position in the war.

Mr. McMillan was married in October, 1858,

to Sarah L., daughter of Herrick and Mary E. (Sherwood) Parker, of La Crosse, and their children are Mary, Angie, Samuel D., and Jesse—the first two and last born are safe in the home of the hereafter, and only Samuel D. is living; he is the partner and manager of the business house of McMillan & Son, who conduct a furnishing store. He married May, daughter of John Clark, a merchant of West Salem. Three little sons, Clarke, Parker and Harrie have been added to the household of the younger McMillan.

In 1883, Mr. McMillan and his wife made an extensive European tour, visiting the Scottish homestead, going to Ireland, visiting in Dublin, Cork and Belfast and seeing lovely Killarney, going also to Glasgow, thence to England and from there on a continental trip, beginning at Paris, and continuing to Florence, Turin, Milan, Genoa, Venice, Rome for the winter, Naples, Ischia, thence on a sailing voyage along the Mediterranean, going to Pompeii and Mt. Vesuvius, and returning to the Holy City. They went to Vienna and crossed the Alps, went through Switzerland, again to Paris and visited Berlin, Potsdam, Munich, Wiesbaden, Cologne and other famed continental cities, returning for a farewell look at the old heather braes of Scotland. The start for home was made in the fall of 1881 from Greenock, or Glasgow. While on his trip, Mr. McMillan gave his friends much gratification as well as surprise in his fluent knowledge of the old Gaelic in which he could converse with them. It was a great pleasure to him to be able to speak to his countrymen in the language of their forefathers. Mr. McMillan and his wife belong to the Congregational Church at La Crosse, and he is a member of the Masonic Order.

Mrs. McMillan is an amateur artist of much more than ordinary genius, and her elegant house is filled with countless works from her



Henry Mitchell.

artistic brush. While abroad she had the best opportunities to improve her taste and skill, and availed herself of it to the extent of her abilities. The results of her studies of old paintings famed from almost the beginning of time, adorning the walls of her beautiful home, give the best evidence of her industry, love of art and genius. The McMillan home is the epitome of good breeding, kindly influences and wholesome associations.



HENRY MITCHELL, a prominent manufacturer in the prominent manufacturing city of Racine, Wis., was born March 10, 1810, in Fifeshire, Scotland. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Jackson) Mitchell, were natives of the "land o' cakes" where their forefathers had been born from the earliest traditions of the family and performed their obligations with the clans which made "auld Scotia" the most steadfast and reliable Nationality on the European continent through her domestic institutions and the preservation of family and "kirk" relations. There is no need to pause to characterize the blood from which Mr. Mitchell is descended and which he brought to swell the tide which has developed and brought the American Nationality to its splendid prestige. The senior Mitchell was a farmer on the heaths and hills and also carried on a business between the capital city of Scotland and adjacent towns, which may be described as not unlike that of the express companies of this country. He was of "Covenanter" descent and possessed of the traits of that sturdy and decided class, training his family in the strictest regimen of principle and uprightness. In 1845 he followed his son to the United States and located on a farm near Kenosha, Wis., which he cultivated some years with a

delight which grew out of the contrast with his labors on the braes of Scotland. He afterwards became a member of his son's family at Racine, where he died in 1857. The wife and mother was a typical Scotch wife and mother; her children, numbering 11, grew up to honor and bless her, for she had exemplified everything which "mother" should mean to such a band of little ones, whom she taught and trained in everything good and noble and true. She died on the farm in Kenosha, in 1847, having accompanied her husband to America two years previous. The memory of the father and mother of Mr. Mitchell is still a treasured thing in the hearts of friends and relatives. Mr. Mitchell, now 80 years old, was their first-born child and the others, named in order of birth, James, William, Agnes, Catherine, Eliza and Thomas, are the sole survivors. The schooling obtained by Henry Mitchell was gained chiefly at the evening schools, as his daily tasks, after he became old enough to attend school, kept him occupied through the day as was customary. He was by nature a draftsman and gave what attention he could to the art of drawing until he was 15 years old, when he was apprenticed to learn the business of a wheelwright to which he gave the same faithful attention as he had done to his other educational opportunities, making the most of such instruction as he could obtain and practicing his favorite drawing and drafting as the business in which he was engaged afforded the best means possible for improvement in those avenues. He served seven years and was a most accomplished mechanic when his indentures closed, and he had also acquired a reputation for superior skill in the manufacture of wheels. He passed 18 months subsequently as foreman in a prominent manufacturing establishment of Edinburgh, and during that time considered his future. America had become known to him

as a land of promise which he determined to test and, in 1834 he started for New York. After a tedious sailing voyage, he proceeded at once to Chicago, where he obtained work at once, his appearance and his possession of a complete outfit for his work, the first "kit" of wagon-making tools seen there, recommending him. He did not like Chicago; its foundations were fickle as contrasted with the stability of the cliffs and peaks he had left and he set out Northward to find a place where he could be at least assured of terra firma. But his stay in Chicago was memorable in more than one particular in view of the growth and advancement the city has made. There were about 300 white people and plenty of Indians in what had just emerged from the frontier (now) reminiscence of Fort Dearborn and one of his associates was Mr. L. S. Blake, now a fellow manufacturer in Racine. He was also the companion of such noted men as Wm. B. Ogden, Thomas Kinzie, "Long" John Wentworth, George Smith and Mark Beaubien, to say nothing of others equally famous and instrumental in the development of Cook county. He was one of the contractors on the Illinois canal, and saw the first shovel of earth removed for that historic ditch.

Traveling North, he first considered the feasibility of locating at Kenosha, and finding what seemed to him a satisfactory outlook he decided to pitch his tent there and to start there the manufacture of wagons. From a small start he operated until he built up the splendid business interests which, in 1855, he sold to Edward Bain, who continues to prosecute the business and to sustain the prestige given it by Mr. Mitchell. Racine had been for some years coming forward as a manufacturing center and when Mr. Mitchell sold at Kenosha it was with the intention to establish his plant there and to press his business until it should reach a

magnitude commensurate with the country of his adoption and his views of the field a Republic presents for perseverance, integrity and effort. At this writing, 1890, he is at the head of one of the largest wagon manufacturing establishments in the United States, and one second to none in the quality of the wares produced. His first buildings were of wood, lined with brick, and were burned in 1880. As his business extended he added larger and more commodious structures, fitted with modern machinery of the most improved type, and the plant includes about 20 acres of ground. In 1864 he associated with himself his son-in-law, W. T. Lewis, whose sketch appears on another page. In 1884 the firm took on the dignity of a corporation under the style of Mitchell & Lewis Company with a capital stock of \$600,000, which, it goes without saying, was all paid up. The annual output is about 85 wagons daily and 600 men are employed when the works are in full operation. The market embraces the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America. In the midst of his business complications he has found time to amplify his relations and was one of the founders of the Racine Artesian Well Company and is also a Director in the Manufacturers' Bank of Racine. He has never sought nor desired local official honors, although his high character and cultivation fitted him for any position he might choose. However, a sketch of him would not be complete if it were not stated that he has served with his generation in the capacity of Common Councilman of the Belle City, several terms. He is a man who has carried to a demonstration his ideas of business and, as such, is a type of what energy, thrift and well-directed effort may accomplish under the institutions of free America.

Mr. Mitchell is a Republican and supported Lincoln to the extent of his resources. In war

time he supplied means in all avenues to aid in the prosecution of the conflict which imperilled his interests and those of Racine and he went several times to the front as a messenger of ways and means to the armies in the field.

He was married Jan. 7, 1832, near Edinburg, Scotland, to Margaret, daughter of James Mitchell, and eight children have been born to them, six of whom are living. Margaret died in youth in Chicago, and William H. in Portland, Oregon. Elizabeth A. married T. O. Wallis; Mary B. is the wife of W. T. Lewis, of Racine; Martha A. married C. D. Sinclair; Henry G. is the superintendent of the wagon works; Frank L. is Mayor of Racine, (1890). Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Calumet Club (Old Settlers) at Chicago. He is a gentleman of the old school, possessing the culture, refinement and courtesy which mark the class. He is in good health and is passing his life's sunset in the enjoyment of the remembrances of a well spent life.

Mr. Mitchell's portrait appears on page 832.



LUCIUS S. BLAKE, Racine, Wis., a representative citizen of Southern Wisconsin, was born March 14, 1816, in Burlington, Vermont. He is of Irish descent in the paternal line, his earliest ancestor in this country being Theophilus Blake, who was the father of Bradbury Blake, the grandfather of Mr. Blake of this sketch. His father, Levi Blake, was in the war of 1812 and married Mary Stanford; their children were named Charles H., Sanford E., Lucius S., Albert H., Maria A., Adoniram J., Mary Ann, Sarah Ann and Levi R.; Maria and Sarah Ann died in youth; Levi R. was a soldier and was killed at the battle of Butler Ranch in the civil war. The father was a carpenter and farmer and

followed both occupations most of his active life. He removed his family from Burlington, Vt., to Aurora, Erie Co., New York in 1817 and after some years to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, and in June, 1834, the father went to Chicago, where his family joined him the next year, when his son of this account went to Caledonia township, Racine county and located a tract of Government land, which he held until the family took possession in the winter of 1834-5. At that date there was but one house between the place and Chicago and that was at Gross Point. The father remained on the farm about four years, when he removed to Racine to operate as a carpenter and builder. He was one of the public spirited citizens who placed themselves under a tax of 15 per cent to aid in the construction of the harbor and was the first man who drew a load of stone for the purpose. He was a Republican in political principles and died at Sparta in 1861; his wife died there in 1855. Both were members of the Baptist Church.

The son worked in Racine some time as a carpenter, which business he had learned from his father, and he also acted in that capacity at Kenosha where he worked six months, returning to Racine, where he operated as a contractor and builder. In 1842 he commenced the manufacture of fanning mills, with which he has since been continually connected. This was the first business enterprise of considerable extent opened in Racine and in 1865 Mr. Blake associated James T. Elliott with himself as a partner and their connections were in existence 15 years, after which the firm became Blake, Beebe & Co., and when the junior partner terminated his relations with the business, Mr. Blake took as partners his sons, Byron B. and Adoniram J. The former withdrew, when the firm style became L. S. & A. J. Blake, which is still operative. The output of 1889 aggre-

gates about 1,000 mills; the average manufacture prior to the introduction of much of the improved farm machinery was about 3,000 annually. In 1865, associated with other capitalists, Mr. Blake instituted the woolen mills at Racine, which now constitute one of the leading industrial establishments of the Northwest. The style is Blake & Co.'s Woolen Mills and the members of the corporation are L. S. Blake, J. T. Elliott, John S. Hart and James & M. Tillapaugh. The capital stock was originally \$60,000 and at date of writing, is \$100,000, Mr. Blake having been President from the first. The establishment is unique in this section, and the facilities which have been continually added for the improvement of manufactures are of the most improved character. (It is what is technically known as a five-set mill). A very superior quality of shawls is made, which form the specialty in the manufactures, which also include cloths of several varieties. An average of 100 persons are employed and \$100,000 worth of goods are made annually. When the Pease manufacturing establishment was organized Mr. Blake was one of the incorporators and was made President, the capital being \$35,000. When the Chicago Rubber Clothing Company was transferred to Racine, the change was effected through the connection of Mr. Blake therewith and the establishment is one of the most successful of its kind in the West. The capital stock is \$100,000, and Mr. Blake is President; the business aggregates \$100,000 annually and its relations are rapidly widening. About a hundred workmen are employed. Mr. Blake is also President of the Turner Stove Company, which was established at Racine in September, 1889, with a capital of \$150,000. The business had its origin in Chicago in 1886, and at the date mentioned was established at Racine Junction. Its object is the manufacture

of the Turner Heater. When the Manufacturer's National Bank was established at Racine in 1871, Mr. Blake was one of the incorporators and is still a Director. The institution is one of the most solid and reliable in the Northwest and has a capital of \$250,000. Mr. Blake is an extensive real estate owner and holds about 50 acres within the corporation of Racine. His connection with the municipal management commenced before the separation of Racine and Kenosha counties and he served as County Treasurer in 1843. He has been Alderman of Racine six terms and in 1870 was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature of Wisconsin. He was a member of the National Convention at Philadelphia in 1872 which nominated Grant and he was a Garfield elector in 1881. Since that he has been inflexible in his decision to take no further active part in political life. Among his less prominent business investments was, with others, the rental of a plantation in Mississippi for a year to experiment in cotton and to acquire a practical understanding of Southern business relations. They raised one crop which was sold for \$1.00 and \$1.50 per pound in New Orleans.

Mr. Blake's marriage to Caroline, daughter of William and Sarah (Ireland) Elliott, occurred Dec. 26, 1843, at Racine. Mrs. Blake was born in England of parentage which originated in that country. The children which formed the issue of the marriage were named Annette, Lucius E., Byron B., Stella M. and Adoniram J., and all survive but Annette and Lucius. Stella is the wife of Sands M. Hart of Racine. Both surviving sons are married and residents of Racine. Mr. and Mrs. Blake are members of the Baptist Church, of which he has been trustee for a long period of years. Three brothers of Mr. Blake were in the service of the United States during the late war. E. Sanford engaged as sutler, going out with the 4th Wis-



John A. Hinsey.

consin Infantry, and soon after, while attending to his business he was raided by the rebels and robbed of his stock of stores. He then entered the service, regularly enlisting and serving throughout in several capacities, one of which was as Quartermaster. He returned to Sparta after the war, and died on April 28, 1889, in Minneapolis, Minn. Albert H. Blake enlisted in the summer of 1861 in the 4th Wisconsin Infantry and accompanied the regiment to Baltimore, and then to New Orleans with the command of General Butler. While there he was commissioned 1st Lieutenant and transferred to the 9th Wisconsin which he joined in Missouri. He was shot through the lungs in the battle of Prairie Grove, brought home to Wisconsin by his brother Lucius, and after remaining three months rejoined the army, although still an invalid, and he remained with his command, acting on detached duty in several capacities, among which was that of Postmaster of New Orleans during a dangerous period. He received honorable discharge in 1865, and returned to Racine, and he died at Two Harbors, Lake Superior, July 17, 1889, leaving five children.

A faithful biographer, in view of the life, public spirit and character of Mr. L. S. Blake, strongly desires to add what might be considered fulsome adulation. But it would not add luster to the unembellished account of his efforts to build up the business interests of Racine, whose benefit has been the object of his efforts and through him the Belle City of Wisconsin has advanced rapidly and substantially in repute as a manufacturing center, and to him with others, she owes much of her prosperity and position among the municipalities of the Badger State. This is all that need be said.



JOHN ADAMS HINSEY, Milwaukee, Wis., was born Aug. 10, 1833, in Berks Co., Pennsylvania. His father and mother, Jacob and Lydia Hinsey, were natives of Connecticut and Pennsylvania and were respectively of Scotch-French and German lineage. His father died when he was eight years old. The family included eight children who were dependent on the mother for maintenance and in 1841, with her flock, she removed to Ohio, locating in the vicinity of Mansfield. The place, the period and her circumstances controlled her methods of rearing her sons, and, as the question of ways and means was foremost to be considered, she disposed of the young strength of her boys as seemed wisest for all concerned and in this manner young Hinsey became early accustomed to the idea that effort must be the necessity of his existence. Farming was the mode of life accessible to everybody and he was apprenticed to a farmer with whom he remained until he was 18 years old, securing a livelihood, a training in the best avenue of exertion and a physical constitution of great hardihood. From the beginning of a broader life he had in him the element of "push." In 1856 he went to Michigan City, Ind., and entered the employ of the M. C. R. R. corporation. In 1858 he went to La Porte, Ind., and commenced a career of prominence which he rounded out in various public capacities, including political preferment and local usefulness as a citizen. He had gathered such education as he could through the avenues by which most men who have pushed their way to prominence in the West have done so. He became early in life a close observer of men and their methods of operation and used his discrimination to good purpose in determining just the shade of interest which would insure no failure in his outlook. His abilities were recognized in whatever sphere he operated and

in 1866 he came to Milwaukee; in 1877 he became an attache of the C., M. & St. P. railroad company, in whose interests he has since operated until he is at the head of the claim department of the corporation, a position which requires abilities of first class quality and discernment and knowledge of mankind to an uncommon degree. Since his connection with Milwaukee began he has been a prominent factor in her public enterprises. He is, at this writing, (1889) engaged in pressing to completion a system of street transportation, which is a gigantic undertaking and when completed will form one of the most prominent enterprises in that line in this country. He has always been prominent in local politics in Milwaukee and has served in several public capacities, among which is President of the Council, to which incumbency he acceded in 1881, and since that date he has been identified with most plans for the permanent advancement of the municipal interests of the city.

Perhaps the most prominent relation of Mr. Hinsey to his fellow men is in his connection with the Order of Knights of Pythias to which he has belonged since 1878. In his relations therewith his course has been consistent with his character. He never does anything by halves, but in the most complete manner which he can compass. He joined Schiller Lodge No. 3, at Milwaukee, from which he withdrew on the organization of Crescent Lodge, No. 23, of which he was one of the founders, and became its Past Chancellor. He has served several terms as Commander and has been one of the foremost workers in the interests of the local as well as of the general body. He entered the Grand Lodge in 1879, has served three years as Grand Lecturer, and one year respectively as Grand Vice Chancellor and Grand Chancellor. In 1885 he was made Supreme Representative, and in all relations with the Order he

has brought to bear his business sagacity, his personal influence and his unerring judgment and discernment.

He was married in 1855 at Morenci, Michigan, to Sarah Jane Wise. She was born in 1837 in Richland Co., Ohio, and their daughter and two sons are named in their order of birth, William A., Annie Laura and John M. The portrait of Mr. Hinsey appears on page 838.



HON. JAMES F. LEWIS, formerly of Racine, Wis., now deceased, was born May 4, 1836, at Cardigan, Wales, and accompanied his parents, William J. and Jane (Turnor) Lewis, to America, when two years old. The family resided for a time at Utica, New York, and there the son attended schools of the elementary class and, afterwards, was a pupil at Whitesboro (N. Y.) Academy. In 1855 the family removed to Racine, Wisconsin. For a time James was manager in the telegraph office at that place and, being a scholarly, reflective youth, he determined to fit himself for contact with the world by studying the profession of law. He found an opportunity to prosecute his studies under the direction of Hon. C. S. Chase, of Racine, and, after a thorough course was admitted to the Bar of that county, passing a brilliant examination in open Court. He engaged for a short period in practice at Racine when, believing that he might find a wider and more profitable field in some part of the opening West, he determined to go to California to test his fate. He sailed for the Pacific coast in April, 1862, and, on reaching San Francisco found the Nevada mining excitement at its height. He went to Washoe City, where he formed a law partnership with Judge North and pressed his business as an attorney there two and a half years, dur-

ing which time his abilities and exalted character brought him into conspicuous prominence and he became a candidate for the position of Judge of the Supreme Court of the (then) new State of Nevada and was triumphantly elected, although but 28 years of age and then the youngest Judge in the United States. On the organization of the Court in December, 1861, he took his seat on the Bench. He served his term, was elected his own successor and remained upon the Bench until January, 1873. The volumes of Court reports published during this period contain his decisions, which are marked by clearness, conciseness, and learning and attest his ability, industry and conscientious performance of duty. His services were of great value to the State, reflecting the highest credit on his character and winning for him an enduring reputation as a jurist.

When he retired from the Bench in 1873 he resumed practice as an attorney, entering into a partnership with W. E. F. Deal of Virginia City. The qualities that had distinguished him on the Bench characterized him at the Bar, where his success as a lawyer was attributable to industry and a mind richly stored with legal principles and under the guidance of innate and comprehensive intuitions of the Higher Law. In private life he was justly esteemed for his purity of character and his many acts of unostentatious charity. It may be said of him briefly, that, as an able and upright judge, a conscientious citizen and an honest lawyer he commanded and retained the confidence and respect of his fellow men.

In 1880 he left Virginia City for Tombstone, Arizona, whence, after two years of practice as an attorney, he went to San Francisco and formed a partnership with Judge Dibble, their relations continuing to exist until the death of Judge Lewis. His reputation as an attorney and his well-known reliable character

extended his relations in his business and he was frequently called to distant fields to conduct prominent and important cases and, on one of these occasions, his severe labors with the extreme heat proved fatal.

He had been to Yuma, Arizona, at a period when the "washouts" on the routes of travel interfered with the movements of the public and in one of the delays on this account he was seized with congestion of the brain and passed away Aug. 18, 1886, after a few hours of suffering. He was at the zenith of a successful manhood, of fame and usefulness and his death was a loss that can never be repaired to a broad circle of personal and professional friends, who had watched his career with the intensest satisfaction and love.

In November, 1864, he was married in San Francisco to Elizabeth, daughter of Seneca and Susan (Bentley) Raymond, who is his survivor. Her father was a pioneer of Eastern Wisconsin. He was born in Lewiston, Niagara Co., New York, and in September, 1836, was married to Susan Bentley, of Onondaga Co., New York. In October following they sought a home in the West, locating on a farm about 12 miles from the city of Racine, and there Mr. Raymond became the possessor of a beautiful tract of land under high cultivation. After some years of farm life, he removed with his household to the city of Racine, where he passed an esteemed and honored old age. Raymond township and village preserve his name and the remembrance of his life of usefulness and honor.

William J. Lewis, father of Judge Lewis, was the representative of a long line of ancestors of the highest character in his native country, belonging in successive generations to the professions and attaining distinction in intellectual circles. He was educated for a divine of the Episcopal Church, and was graduated from

Christ's College, Oxford, England. He was a man of decided views and in his administration of his parish duties, his sermons on infant baptism were of such liberal type as to elicit the disapprobation of the bishop and he resigned his charge. He finally withdrew from the Church and became an adherent of the Baptist denomination. He removed to the United States and died at Utica, New York, in 1868.

The mother of Judge Lewis was a woman of deeply religious character, refined and cultivated, and came of a family of wide relations in her native country which dates from 1670 in direct line. The earliest traceable ancestors were in high esteem with the Government and sustained the record in succeeding generations. Between the years 1790 and 1835, three of the brothers of Mrs. Lewis received appointments under the crown, including a Chancellorship, a position as Post Commandant at Liverpool or London and a Captaincy in the Royal Navy, and for their united meritorious deeds the family received a crest, emblematic of "The Army, The Navy and The Judiciary."

Mrs. Lewis returned to Utica, New York, and died not long after, in 1879, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Margaret Garlock, wife of Dr. Garlock, now of Racine, leaving three children—Mrs. Garlock, James F. and William Turner Lewis, of Racine.

The latter was born at Utica, New York, March 10, 1819, and went with his parents to Racine in 1855 and he has since been a resident of that city. He learned the business of a carriage trimmer which he abandoned for telegraphy, which was taught him by his brother James, who resigned the position of manager of the Racine office in his favor, but he soon became dissatisfied with his comparative inactivity under the stress of National

affairs which left their weight on every conscientious son of the Republic. William T. Lewis is, par excellence, the son of his father and no issue affecting the interests of the Republic escapes his attention. He could not remain inert and resigned his situation to engage in the service of the Government in such capacity as would enable him to render the best aid in his power in the emergency. He accepted a position as telegraph operator first at Etowah, Ga., after the completion of a bridge across the Etowah River, which the confederates destroyed on their retreat south. Young Lewis was afterwards placed on duty at headquarters of the 3d Division of the 15th Army Corps where he was taken sick with jaundice. He remained until he became disabled for duty and asked for leave of absence, which was granted by Captain Van Duzen, Superintendent of Military Telegraph Lines. The fall of Atlanta and the march to the sea changed all plans in the Western army and did away with the necessity for telegraph operators except such as accompanied the columns of the force that crossed the Atlantic.

In the fall of 1864 he was married to Julia H. Mitchell. He is now connected with the Mitchell & Lewis Company and is also with the Badger Electric Company. He is President of the National Anti-Convict Association and deeply interested in moulding public opinion against the present method of employing convict labor in lieu of honest, law-abiding and tax-paying wage earners. He is one of Racine's successful, active and energetic business men and inherits the endurance, perseverance and physical hardihood of his progenitors in both lines of descent. He is cognizant of no such thing as fatigue while prosecuting any enterprise which engages his interest.





Your truly
J. H. Case

JEROME I. CASE, Racine, Wis., of whom a portrait appears on the opposite page, was born Dec. 11, 1819, in Williamstown, Oswego Co., New York. His "pedigree" can be traced to a brotherhood of four who came from England to America in the days of first things in the Atlantic region and from one of these his father descended. The names "Cass" and "Casey" sprang from the original patronymic, Case. The name of the mother of Mr. Case prior to marriage was Jackson and she belonged to the same line as the sturdy General and President.

To the age of 15, Mr. Case was an attendant at the district schools in the winter seasons and at that date, 1835, he took a vital interest in the advancement of a project in which his father had become a factor. Theretofore the common mode of threshing was with the ordinary flail and the value of machinery in that line was self-evident, which fact the senior Case recognized and which awakened the sagacity and foresight of the son. The faith of the father in his boy's integrity, ability and industry was great and, as he had developed a taste for machinery, he intrusted him with the management of a threshing machine of which he had become the owner. It would be fitting to introduce here a picture of the rickety, imperfect rattle-trap which was a God-send to that generation and the starting point in the career which has brought Mr. Case to the front in the history of farm implements.

When he was 21, he commenced business as a manager in his own behalf and, understanding the need of a sound education, he saved his earnings for that purpose and in 1841 became a student at Mexicoville, New York. Afterwards, being unable to abandon his ideas of improving threshing machines, he devoted his attention to the work and, obtaining credit on the strength of his persevering character, he

bought six one-horse, tread-power machines and started for Western fields. He went to Wisconsin, sought buyers at Racine and sold all but one machine, which he kept for purposes of experiment and "threshed" until his machine was worn out. In the course of his tinkering with it, the feasibility of engaging in the manufacture and gradual improvement of it engrossed his attention until, in the winter of 1843-4, he produced a combination which threshed and separated the grain and in the fall of 1844 he was the first to put it in practical operation. Popular opinion predicted that the threshing machine business would hardly repay the young inventor and manufacturer, as the machines would accomplish so much that they would be a drug in the market, but Mr. Case pushed his affairs until 1847, when he erected a shop which was 30 feet in width, 90 feet long and three stories high. It was regarded as a foolish procedure, but Mr. Case had a sense of pride in the town in which his business was to take a leading position and in a few years he found his 30x90 building quite too small and has since kept adding building after building until, in 1890, the factory is the most magnificent business plant in the west.

There are 30 acres covered with commodious structures which are a delight in themselves to strangers who travel to Racine to look over this gigantic industry, and it is so efficiently managed that the concern, so to speak, runs itself. Every portion is in the hands of tested and trusted employes, and the policy of Mr. Case in the enlargement of the works and in the addition of principals whose interests were entirely with the business, has been to recognize the merits of others who have been instrumental in advancing his enterprises. It is not within the province of this sketch to enlarge on the interests of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, and the reader is referred

to the sketches of M. B. Erskine and Stephen Bull for further information on this point. Suffice it to say that, in 1890 the manufacturing capacity of the plant is \$2,000,000 per annum. The buildings connected with the works form a village in themselves, including the residences of the workmen, who, with their families, form a sixth of the population of Racine.

Mr. Case was one of the founders of the J. I. Case Plow Company whose affairs, when he determined their necessities, fell into his hands and under his management they have been since 1884, an eminent success.

From the date of his connection with the history of Racine, Mr. Case has been associated with all her prominent financial interests and has made many other men independent. In 1871 he became one of the incorporators of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Racine, and has been its President ever since its organization. In the same year he aided in establishing the National Bank at Burlington in Racine county, of which he has been President since its organization. And later, as his relations with the far west have extended, he has assisted in establishing banking houses at Monrovia, Cal., Fargo, Dak., and Crookston, Minn. (It should have been added above that the Threshing Machine Company are engaged in 1890, in the manufacture of the Cunningham Cotton Picker, for a southern patentee which is expected to effect a revolution in the harvesting of that staple).

In local affairs in his municipality Mr. Case has been equally active and efficient. He has been Mayor of Racine and has served a term as State Senator. No matter, affecting the interests of his townsmen, has escaped his attention. When the war threatened the destruction of all he had accomplished and all he hoped for, he was among the foremost in activity and furnished aid of the most practical

and valuable type. When Colonel William Utley devoted himself to raising and organizing a regiment, Mr. Case offered \$1,000 to the first company raised and in every way possible he contributed to the general result, his money being freely applied, and the care of and interest in the volunteers and their families being a prominent consideration with him under all circumstances.

Hundreds of incidents in the life of Mr. Case might be written and still the half not be told of his large heartedness, force of character and business capacity. His property relations have spread almost across the continent. When California lands were booming, he took advantage of opportunity and he is the owner of residences at Pasadena and Monrovia where he expects to escape when need comes, from the climatic rigors of the lake region of Wisconsin. During the summer of 1889 he traveled in Europe with Mrs. Case and his daughter, Mrs. Wallis.

Mr. Case finds deep satisfaction in the improvement of blooded horses. If he could choose his epitaph he would direct that the record be that he owned the fastest trotter on the globe. He is the furthest possible from anything in the line of jockeyism, and it is an event of a lifetime to see him when his stock is speeding on some famous track, competing with horses with whom it is an honor to contend. He sees in such an occasion an element of sport which comports with dignity and which affords legitimate opportunity to display the judgment of stock growers and owners of trotting horses, and his stables make an enviable exhibit. He also owns a third interest in the Glenview stock farm near Louisville, Ky., where he transacts business in connection with the rearing and training of trotting horses and in all sporting circles in the avenue referred to, he is as well-known as any man on the American continent.

He won fame with Jay-Eye-See and Phallas and takes pride in "Brown," record 2:18 $\frac{3}{4}$ as a "four year old."

The limits of this work compel the close of a most inadequate account of Mr. Case in his business and other relations. Few men make so little personal display of wealth as he; he takes no satisfaction in exhibiting what he has done beyond other men; his habits are unostentatious, his tastes simple and he regards the good of all a thing to be desired. His home is elegant but not imposing; his associations are those of the true Westerner—breezy, candid, trusting. His face always bears the mark of the happy spirit within, and when he shall have become only a memory to the people of Racine, no man will be more missed or lamented; not a severe thought will follow him. He needs no better tribute.

Mr. Case is one of four brothers who are living. His marriage to Lydia, sister of Stephen Bull, took place in 1849. Of their seven children four survive—Henrietta, now Mrs. Percival S. Fuller; Jessie F., Mrs. H. M. Wallis; Amada, Mrs. J. J. Crooks, of California, and Jackson, the only son. He is married and devotes his time to his father's stock interests.



JOHAN PLANKINTON.—In the history of the phenomenal progress of the city of Milwaukee, no name stands more conspicuous than that which introduces this inadequate account of a man whose whole course of life within her precincts has been one long train of benefits to the locality. No taint of selfish ambition will ever shadow the splendid record of his achievements. When generations to come speak the name of John Plankinton, it will be with honor for his life, with love for his simple character, and with pride that his

abilities and accumulation of wealth found their best application in the permanent growth and advancement of the beautiful city, whose prosperity was as dear to him as his principles of manhood and citizenship.

He was born in New Castle Co., Delaware, March 11, 1820, and grew up near his birthplace, and, early awakening to the fact that the east presented but small scope for his energies, after a brief stay in Pennsylvania, went to Milwaukee, with the purpose of going into business, and stepped first on Wisconsin soil Sept. 8, 1844, from the steamer "Great Western." He looked about for the best opening he could find in the line of business he had expected to engage in, and leased a piece of ground on Grand avenue at \$60 a year and erected thereon a frame structure, costing \$110, in which he began to sell meat, 14 days after his arrival in the city. With a capital of only \$150, such was his thrift, good judgment and popularity that his sales the first year reached the amount of \$12,000. As his business and experience broadened he perceived that an immense field of profit was open to enterprise guided in the right direction, and he engaged in the business of buying the large numbers of cattle and hogs with which the new country had become stocked and, after operating a year alone, formed a partnership with Frederick Layton, the style being Layton & Plankinton. This relation existed until 1860, when Mr. Plankinton conducted his affairs singly three years, rising to a first rank in his line of business, a statement which implies little of the real status of Mr. Plankinton as a business factor in one of the greatest enterprises which have marked the immense progress of the West.

In 1863, Mr. Plankinton and Mr. P. D. Armour, became partners, and soon after additional houses were established in Chicago, in Kansas City and in New York.

The wealth of Mr. Plankinton has been chiefly appropriated to the improvement of the city of Milwaukee. The Plankinton block, fronting on Grand Avenue, containing besides the hotel which bears his name and which has a world-wide celebrity as one of the best hostleries in the Northwest, many business offices, is alone a sufficient monument to his public spirit. In addition to this he has built business blocks on the corners of Second and Fourth streets, which are not only a source of pride to the citizens of Milwaukee, but a surprise to strangers who visit the city. They are fine buildings, one being seven stories high and constructed in the most substantial manner known to modern architecture and afford, in addition to spacious, perfectly planned and appointed business quarters, hundreds of offices. In justice to Mr. Plankinton it must be stated that, with true business acumen and judgment, he has placed his buildings at the service of the business public according to a method which has insured the prosperity of his tenants as well as his own. While this has the appearance of a generous philanthropy, it is also the prescience of an experienced man of business, who properly understands the most substantial method of securing permanency and profit to all concerned. One million dollars has been expended on the Plankinton block alone, and a book might be written about the beautiful hotel, its management and popularity, the latter item rivaling that of the best known public house in the country. Mr. Plankinton, although he has reached the allotted limit of life, is still arranging for the construction of further buildings which will add to the beauty and prosperity of Milwaukee.

The character of Mr. Plankinton is one which deserves a full elaboration at the hands of an impartial biographer. Much as he has accomplished he has done so without the sacrifice of

a friend, without incurring enmity or antagonism, and in Milwaukee he is honored and believed in as he deserves. The people of the Cream City regard him in the light of a general benefactor and, although no man is more decided than he in opinion, nor firmer in allegiance to his convictions, no imputation deleterious to the quality of his manhood has or can rest upon his repute. He is observing, reflective and silent. In politics he is a Republican, and in religious faith a Presbyterian. He has a splendid physical constitution, preserved unbroken for almost 70 years by his plain habits and observance of the best laws of health. For the benefit of those who will study accounts of his life work, it must be added that he is tall, erect and well proportioned; he is a faithful friend, affable and genial to all, and no more prominent figure has ever moved on the thoroughfares of the city where his name will endure while a knowledge of the existence of Milwaukee lingers in the minds of men.



GEORGE BRUMDER, Milwaukee, Wis., one of the most prominent publishers in the German language in the United States, was born May 24, 1839, in Breuschwickersheim, Province of Alsace, Germany, and is the son of George and Christine (Noepfel) Brumder, both natives of "Das Vaterland." The father was a school teacher and died at 63 years of age; the demise of the mother occurred Sept. 19, 1881, both dying in their native land, on the homestead where they had passed their married lives. They had 16 children of whom nine survive:—Martin, Christine, Frederick, Anna, Catherine, Barbara, Caroline, Madelein and George.

The latter received his boyhood's training



Stephen Bull.

under the regulations made and provided by law in his native land, attending school until 14, when he learned the trade of a carpenter. He was nearly at an age for the conscription, but did not wait to serve a compulsory military career and sailed for the United States in 1857, arriving in the summer and proceeding to Milwaukee. He brought with him, as a starter in the world, about \$300, and was variously engaged until 1865, when he embarked in the sale of books, establishing his business in the same block in which he is now located. About 1875 he removed to his present stand on which he had erected the building he now occupies and entered upon the publication of the *Germania*, a weekly newspaper, which has been transformed into a semi-weekly and has reached a circulation of 82,150 in 1890, the largest of any German journal in the United States. In 1878 the *Deutsche Warte*, published in Chicago, Ill., was started as a weekly and was afterwards made a semi-weekly, its subscription list reaching in the current year, 25,750. In the same year Mr. Brumder established the *Deutsches Volksblatt*, published in Buffalo, N. Y., also a weekly, which has been changed into a semi-weekly. The *Haus- und Bauernfreund*, an agricultural journal, issued weekly, has a circulation of 125,000. In 1878 Mr. Brumder established the *Erholungsstunden*, a weekly family newspaper which has a circulation of 22,000. The aggregated circulation of the papers published in German by Mr. Brumder, is over 250,000, a showing which cannot be rivaled in the world of publications issued by one house in one language, and about half a million papers leave the Germania publishing house each week.

In 1880 he added a binding department, a necessity arising from the rapidly increasing publications of books, which is the largest and most fully equipped establishment of its kind

in the Northwest. There is a branch office of the establishment in Chicago and in Buffalo, N. Y., and in Milwaukee about 150 men are employed. One of the latest enterprises in which Mr. Brumder is interested is the publication in English and German of "North American Birds." It should be added that the house transacts a large business in publishing English works. The annual business amounts to about \$400,000.

Mr. Brumder was married July 19, 1865, to Henrietta Brandhorst, and they have eight living children—Amalia, Ida, William, Emma, Alfred, George, Herman and Herbert. Alfred, Ella and Henrietta are not living. Politically, Mr. Brumder is independent in opinion.



STEPHEN BULL, a prominent business factor of Racine, Wis., was born March 14, 1822, in Cayuga Co., New York. His father, De Grove Bull, married Amanda Crosby; he was born in Dutchess Co., New York, and was the son of Horace Bull, who was a native of Hartford, Conn., of English ancestors; the mother and her father were natives of Putnam Co., Conn., and represented a family of early American stock. The father of Mr. Bull was a farmer by occupation and removed to Wisconsin in 1846, locating in Raymond, Racine county. This was the homestead and there he and his wife died. Their 11 children were named in the order of birth Sallie, Janet, George, Stephen, Clarissa, Lydia A. (Mrs. J. I. Case), Daniel, James, Caroline, Wakely T. and Charles H.; Sallie, George and James are deceased.

The early life of Stephen Bull was passed on a farm and when he was 18 years of age he went to New York to fill a situation as clerk in a grocery. After five years passed in that occu-

pation he came back to Wisconsin and after a short stay at Racine went to Burlington and thence to Spring Prairie where he opened the sale of general merchandise. In 1857 he sold out, went to Racine, and was engaged with his brother-in-law, J. I. Case, until 1863, when the business firm which included Messrs. Case, Erskine, Robert Baker and himself was formed, the style being J. I. Case & Co. Under the management of Mr. Case, who established the manufacture of threshing machines at Racine, the business had grown to an extent which required the supervision of individuals of responsible character and from this necessity grew the formation of the company. It is also a fact that Mr. Case, with a peculiar generosity, selected personal friends as well as tested employes whose abilities had developed in their connection with the business and to whose integrity and capacity he realized his indebtedness and which he acknowledged in a manner which has insured the permanence and repute of the business. It is probable that the factors in this gigantic business corporation stand unique in their mutual relations, their confidence in and esteem for each other having never known change or abatement. Under their combined management the business extended until 1880, when the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company was organized with a paid up capital of \$1,000,000, besides a surplus, and the firm style has remained intact since that date. On his accession to a fourth interest in the concern Mr. Bull became Vice-President and General Manager, and when the responsibilities involved in the latter position, in which the incumbent is the practical head of the manufacturing departments of an interest with a pay roll of about \$40,000 per month, is estimated, some idea of Mr. Bull's executive ability may be formed. He is also an inventor of no common capacity and many

improvements in the products of the establishment are due to his genius. (For further particulars of the relations of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, see sketches of J. I. Case and M. B. Erskine).

Notwithstanding the complications of Mr. Bull's relations with the corporation referred to, he is connected with other business enterprises, among which are the Milwaukee Harvesting Machine Company, the First National Bank of Burlington and also the Manufacturers National Bank of Racine.

In private character, Mr. Bull is a man who regards above all other considerations his relations as a citizen and to his family. His acknowledged abilities and popularity personally would confer upon him any emolument of public position in the community to which he belongs. He is a man of broad gauge in his relations with humanity and he never makes an enemy; it is almost impossible to give him offense, save through the discovery of wicked dereliction where he has bestowed confidence. For quiet charity and sympathy with sorrow he has no peer, and no one who knows him will demur at this most just tribute to a trait of character which has engraved the name of Stephen Bull on many hearts whose griefs have been made lighter by his personal interest. At the time of the war he was interested, heart and soul, in the part taken by volunteers from his community, and he contributed substantially to the general result by judicious advice and forethought, while the records of his city manifest his practical connection with what is included in the term "sinews of war." His large farm near Racine is managed in a manner which shows the advantage of his early training on the homestead in Raymond.

He was married in June, 1849, at White Pigeon, Mich., to Ellen C., daughter of Albert B. Kellogg. Their children are Mrs. Ida B. Con-

ger, wife of the Vice-President of the Milwaukee Harvester Co.; Frank K., Secretary of the J. I. Case T. M. Co.; Mrs. Janet Gage Robinson; Mrs. Lillian M. Robinson; Fred Herbert, a farmer in Wyoming; Bessie M., a student at Stuttgardt, Germany. Mrs. Bull died March 27, 1880, at Racine, and on this loss to her family no comment need be added. Mr. Bull is a Republican in political relations and a member of the Masonic Order. In 1889 he accompanied his youngest daughter to Europe, where she is pursuing her studies. Mr. Bull's portrait is presented on page 850.



HON. EMIL WALLBER, Milwaukee, Wis., Judge of the Municipal Court, was born April 1, 1841, in Berlin, Prussia, where his parents, Julius and Henrietta (Krohm) Wallber, resided all their lives prior to removal to the United States in 1850. The family occupied a position second to few in that country, where successive generations succeed to rank and standing in social and government matters. The administrative affairs of Prussia demand the co-operation of certain classes who are considered as holding right of primogeniture almost as much as if sanctioned by law, so systematically are their relations to the government regulated. Judge Wallber's forbears belonged to the better classes referred to, people of refinement and culture who retained from time immemorial their prestige. The integrity, worth and culture they have brought to this country have constituted one of the best strains in the Nationality. Julius Wallber and his wife considered the advantages a free Government offered to their sons, who were liable to all the stringencies of government regulations in their native country, and brought their flock of small people to New York, remaining there,

giving three sons the advantages of education in the schools, Emil attending the free Academy during the latter years of his stay there. The curriculum of study at that institution was calculated to awaken every intellectual capacity in the mind of an ambitious boy, and he improved every opportunity the school offered. His systematic education had greatly assisted in disciplining his mind, and while he pressed his miscellaneous studies he did not relinquish his early formed determination to enter the legal profession. Not long after coming to Milwaukee he made successful application to a leading legal firm for admission to their office to read law. When Winfield Smith and Edward Salomon undertook the guidance of his reading, his future was assured. Both were men of the highest position, with a clear understanding of the value of every moment of time, and they saw in the young German, with his ambition and stainless character, an assistant worthy of the place they could give him, as well as an aid in their clerical business of great promise. In 1864 he passed a very thorough examination in open Court and was admitted to practice in the State and Federal Courts. When Mr. Salomon became lieutenant governor in the fall of 1861, Mr. Wallber remained in the office at Milwaukee with the firm. When his chief succeeded Governor Harvey as chief executive of Wisconsin, Mr. Wallber went to Madison and acted as chief clerk of the executive office during Governor Salomon's term. In 1864 Mr. Wallber was appointed Asst. Atty. General of Wisconsin and served two years, returning to Milwaukee to establish his business as an attorney. He performed his duties to his clients in a manner that recommended him for public preferment and, in 1873, he was elected City Attorney. He filled the office by successive re-elections until he declined inflexibly to be again a candidate in

1878. He, however, accepted the position of Court Commissioner and continued to discharge the duties until 1888. In 1880 he was again urged for City Attorney but was firm in declining. In April, 1884, he was elected Mayor of Milwaukee and re-elected in April, 1886. In April, 1889, he was elected Judge of the Municipal Court of Milwaukee county, and took his seat in January, 1890. He has been a faithful servitor of his generation in local municipal positions, serving as School Commissioner of the Sixth Ward from 1870 to 1873, officiating in 1874-2 as President of the Board. In 1872 he represented the Sixth District as Assemblyman and officiated on important committees. In the spring of 1883 he was appointed Regent of the State Normal Schools of Wisconsin and resigned in December, 1889, to accept his judicial position. He is a prominent member of the "Turnverein Milwaukee" and has filled all the principal official positions of the Society, besides being many years President of the State organization of Wisconsin. He belongs to Aurora Lodge No. 30, Masonic Order, to the American Legion of Honor, to the Order of Hermann's Sons, to the Milwaukee Musical Society, to the Deutsche Gesellschaft and to the Kindergarten Verein der Nordwest Seite. He was instrumental in founding the last named society. Socially, Judge Wallber is highly esteemed and is considered in Milwaukee as constituting a member of society whose relations have ever been maintained consistently with his character as a citizen of the municipality who has fully demonstrated his entire adoption of the connections of citizenship.

He was married Sept. 5, 1868, to Minna Seeger and their children are named Fritz, Otto and Etta. The oldest son is employed in the Commercial Bank at Milwaukee; Otto is a clerk with the Hanford Oil Company.

MATHIAS M. SECOR, a prominent manufacturer of Racine, Wis., was born in Bohemia and accompanied his parents, Mathias and Fanny Secor to this country in 1851. Their children are all living and are named Mary Theresa, Peter, Barbara and Josephine. Until he was 11 Mr. Secor remained on his father's farm in Caledonia Township, Racine Co., when he took the guidance of his own affairs under management and went to Racine to learn the ways of business. He was clerk in a grocery one year, after which he began to learn the trade of a saddler, and engaged in making trunks for a time. When he was 21, in 1861, he had a kit of tools and \$80 in money and he borrowed \$100 with which to establish himself in business and started the manufacture of harness and all articles pertaining to that avenue of industry, in which he operated until some time in 1862, when he commenced the manufacture of trunks in a building adjoining his harness shop. After pursuing the two jointly about seven years, he sold his harness business and has since devoted his attention exclusively, so far as manufacturing is concerned, to the making of trunks. In 1866 his business had extended far beyond the scope of the building he occupied on Main street and in that year he erected a frame building on Lake Avenue, 40x80 feet in extent. To this he added two others 40x80 feet, and three stories high. This frame building is still standing, has been raised to five stories above a stone foundation, veneered with brick and finished with an iron roof. In 1874 he put up a brick building three stories high, 40 by 80 feet and two stories have been added to this establishment, making it five stories, and one of the most extensive manufacturing structures in Racine. In 1882 the extent of the business was such as to necessitate the building of another structure of brick, four



stories in height, 65 by 80 feet, in which the power was placed to operate the entire works. In addition additional buildings were erected, 60 by 100 feet, fireproof and located on the corner of Lake Avenue and 4th street. The machinery is all of the latest and most improved pattern, and in addition to the buildings enumerated, there are a number which are utilized as dwellings for the employes and for store houses. The corporation is now engaged in putting in machinery to increase the facilities for the making of traveling bags, of which about 60 varieties are made and nearly 80 sorts of trunks. The annual output is about 75,000 pieces of merchandise, representing about \$250,000. The trade extends to all the Western States, to most of the Southern States and to Pennsylvania. On the road the company is represented by 12 salesmen and the force of employes number about 200. In 1887 Mr. Secor decided to associate with himself in the concern several of his oldest employes, including Joseph Welfel, Joseph Kristerius, Vincel Pokorney, Ignatz Bures and F. N. Grumm. The firm was incorporated in 1887 under the style of the "Northwestern Trunk and Traveling Bag Company," with M. M. Secor, President, Mrs. M. M. Secor, Vice-President, Joseph Welfel, Treasurer, Joseph Kristerius, Secretary and Ignatz Bures, Superintendent, the capital stock being \$100,000. The establishment has received the notice it deserves from the industrial publications, the *Scientific American* giving it the prestige of its dictum in stating "that it is one of the most extensive establishments of the kind in the world."

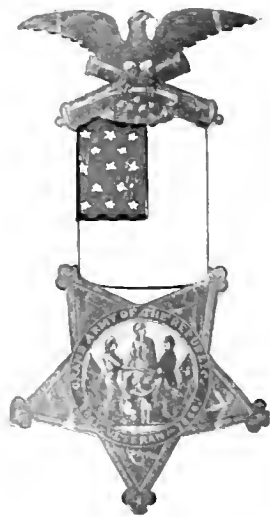
Mr. Secor was married Feb. 1, 1862, to Fanny, daughter of Frank and Fanny Haygek, and Louise, Anna, Mattie, Emma and Frankie are

their children. Louise is the wife of F. N. Grumm, a prominent merchant of Denver, Colorado.

Mr. Secor is one of the prominent citizens of Racine, and is a man of peculiarly independent and outspoken character. His success in business and popularity with the laboring classes, added to the discharge of a former book-keeper have made him the object of malice. In 1886, while driving home one evening, he felt impressed that some calamity was impending for which he had been looking, knowing the source of much of the malice and hatred which followed him. He drove with great rapidity, and after leaving his buggy and entering his home a terrific explosion shook the premises. Examination showed that a dynamite bomb had been exploded in the track of his carriage drive and his life had been saved by the merest chance. The ground was torn up in every direction and quantities of missiles commonly placed in such instruments were found. Traces of blood were also found which were followed and led to the discovery of an individual who was making efforts to conceal himself. He proved to be a man who was the tool of others who desired the destruction of Mr. Secor without risk to themselves. The man was arrested, tried, found guilty and sentenced to prison for ten years, while the really guilty parties remained free and unharmed.

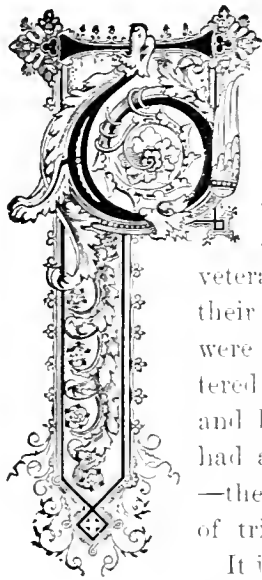
Mr. Secor has been called to fill several public capacities. In 1873 he was made School Commissioner on the Republican ticket and again in 1875. In 1884 he was elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket, and in 1888 was elected to the same position. In religious belief he is independent as he is in social and political views.







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 hours 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 1865-6 he discussed with comrades at Springfield, Ill., 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 man-

ner concerns this narration. At this writing, 1890, only one survivor of the original framers of the ritualistic work of the Order survives. At the National Encampment at St. Louis, in June, 1887, Fred J. Dean, 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 manifesto: "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; Col. 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 was 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 ratio 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, Adj.-Gen., Dept. Illinois. B. F. Stephenson, Commander-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 1890, the Order numbers nearly 500,000 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 857. 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 1890, 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 place 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 and fealty to the old flag.

The purposes of the Order and the work carried on under its auspices are 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 1890 inclusive.

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 1.—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.
1889. Aug. 30.—Milwaukee, Wis.—Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich.
1890. Aug. 13.—Boston, Mass.—W. G. Veazey, Rutland, Vt.



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 for 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 1890, 264 Posts are reported with a membership of nearly 14,000 at date of the annual Encampment at Milwaukee, in March, 1890. 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 shows the growth of the G. A. R. in the Wisconsin Department from 1881:

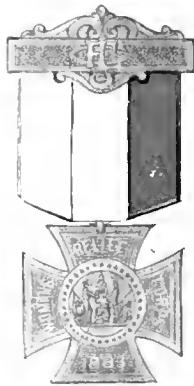
YEAR.	NO. OF POSTS.	MEMBERSHIP.
1881.....		850
1882.....		858
1883.....	60.....	2,486
1884.....	129.....	5,979
1885.....	199.....	9,165
1886.....	215.....	11,060
1887.....	227.....	10,027
1888.....	248.....	10,973
1889.....	260.....	13,944

In March, 1890, 264 active Posts were reported with a membership of 13,987.

Following is a tabulated statement of the Wisconsin Department Encampments and Commanders elected.

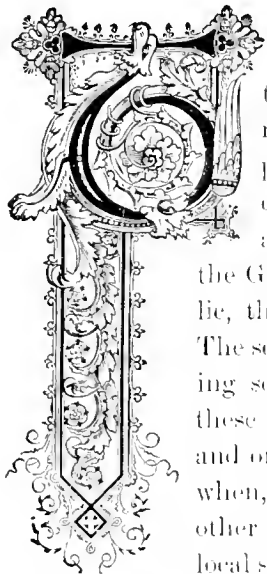
1866.	June 7.....	J. K. Proudfit.
1867.	June 19.....	H. A. Starr.
1868.	Jan. 8.....	J. M. Rusk.
1869.	Jan. 27.....	T. S. Allen.
1870.	Jan. 27.....	T. S. Allen.
1871.	Jan. 11.....	Edward Ferguson.
1872.	Jan. 17.....	Edward Ferguson.
1873.	.....	A. J. McCoy.
1874.	Jan. 8.....	G. A. Hammaford.
1875.	.....	G. A. Hammaford.
1876.	Jan. 12.....	John Hancock.
1877.	Jan. 25.....	H. G. Rogers.
1878.	.....	S. F. Hammond.
1879.	.....	G. J. Thomas.
1880.	.....	G. J. Thomas.
1881.	.....	G. J. Thomas.
1882.	.....	H. M. Enos.
1883.	Jan. 23.....	Philip Cheek, Jr.
1884.	Jan. 23.....	Philip Cheek, Jr.
1885.	Jan. 22.....	James Davidson.
1886.	Feb. 3.....	Lucius Fairchild.
1886.	.....	H. P. Fischer.
1887.	Feb. 15.....	M. Griffin.
1888.	Feb. 15.....	A. G. Weissert.
1889.	Feb. 25.....	A. G. Weissert.
1889.	Oct. 29.....	L. Ferguson.
1890.	Mar. 19.....	B. F. Bryant.







WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.



O 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 opinion among the women themselves as to the character and government of an association to be founded, 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 institution of the Woman's Relief Corps, as auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic at Denver, Colo., 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., was the executive head in 1888. In 1889 Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, of Philadelphia, was elected at Milwaukee, Wis., and at Boston, Mass., Aug. 14, 1890, Mrs. ——— McHenry, of ———, Iowa, was made National President.



DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN.

The Woman's Relief Corps in Wisconsin was made an organic institution, June 26, 1884, at La Crosse, Wis., Clara B. Sloan, of Fond du Lac, being constituted President. Mrs. Harriet Dunlap, of Lodi, was made Department President in 1885. 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, and in March, 1889, was elected and served with eminent credit to herself and benefit to the Department. March 19, 1890, Helen Holmes Charlton, of Brodhead, Wis., was elected Department President.

The annual Report of the Department of Wisconsin shows the existence of 97 corps in active working condition. At this writing, late in 1890, there are more than 3,000 working members.

It is not within the scope or province of this work to discuss the merits of any of the organi-

zations 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 will be observed with regret, however, 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 incipency, 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 fiber, consistency and substance of which heroines are made.



SONS OF VETERANS.



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. From this beginning its progression has been marked by steady accessions to its membership and in 1890 it holds a position which compares favorably with the G. A. R. and W. R. C. in importance and influence.

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.

H. T. Rowley, of Pittsburg, Pa., was the first regularly elected Commander-in-Chief. The first executive session of the Order as an organization occurred in October, 1882, and Mr.

Rowley was elected on the 18th. He was succeeded by Frank P. Merrill of Auburn, Me., H. W. Arnold of Johnstown, Pa., W. S. Payn of Ohio, G. B. Abbott of Chicago, and C. E. Griffin of Indianapolis, Ind., Commander-in-Chief in the current year, 1890. Messrs. Payn and Abbott served two terms each.

The approximate membership as reported in June, 1890, is about 75,000.



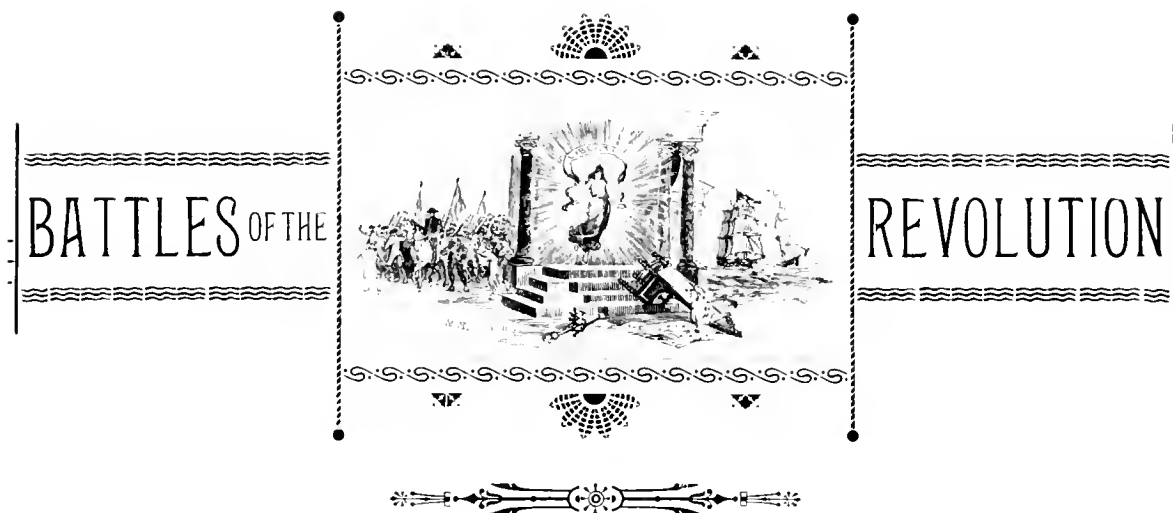
WISCONSIN DIVISION.

The Order of 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 Colonel. July 24, 1886, at Milwaukee, F. J. Walthers was elected. Feb. 15, 1887, Mr. Walthers was re-elected and

in August resigned his position on account of a foreign trip and at that date 25 Camps were in operation. John P. Sheridan was elected in October, 1887, to complete the unexpired term. June 30, 1888, Charles H. Hudson, of Madison, was elected at that place to the chief office and was re-elected at Menasha, Wis., June 19, 1889. Harry S. Fuller, of Milwaukee, was elected Colonel at Sheboygan, June 17, 1890.

The reported condition of the Order June 30, 1890, shows that 68 working organizations were in existence in Wisconsin and aggregating 1,500 members.





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 Allan, 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 men. 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 com-

manded 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 sur-

round 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 men.

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 Hubbardton, 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 New York 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. August 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 British 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 5,791 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. General Washington defeated 11,000 British; the American loss was 362; the British lost 370 men.

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 British 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 Pro-

vost. A few days later Augusta was taken by the same force.

MARCH 3.—Battle of Brier 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, N. Y., 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 Greene 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 prisoners, 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 Greene. The American loss was 419 and that of the British, 570. Cornwallis then marched into Virginia.

SEPT. 8.—General Greene 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 4,800 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. 21.—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 Queenstown 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 4,100 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 was in tatters. Perry was determined to win the victory and crossed in a small boat under a 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.

1811. 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. Gen. 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 being plundered 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 his courage entirely. His army's withdrawal terminated in a disorderly flight.

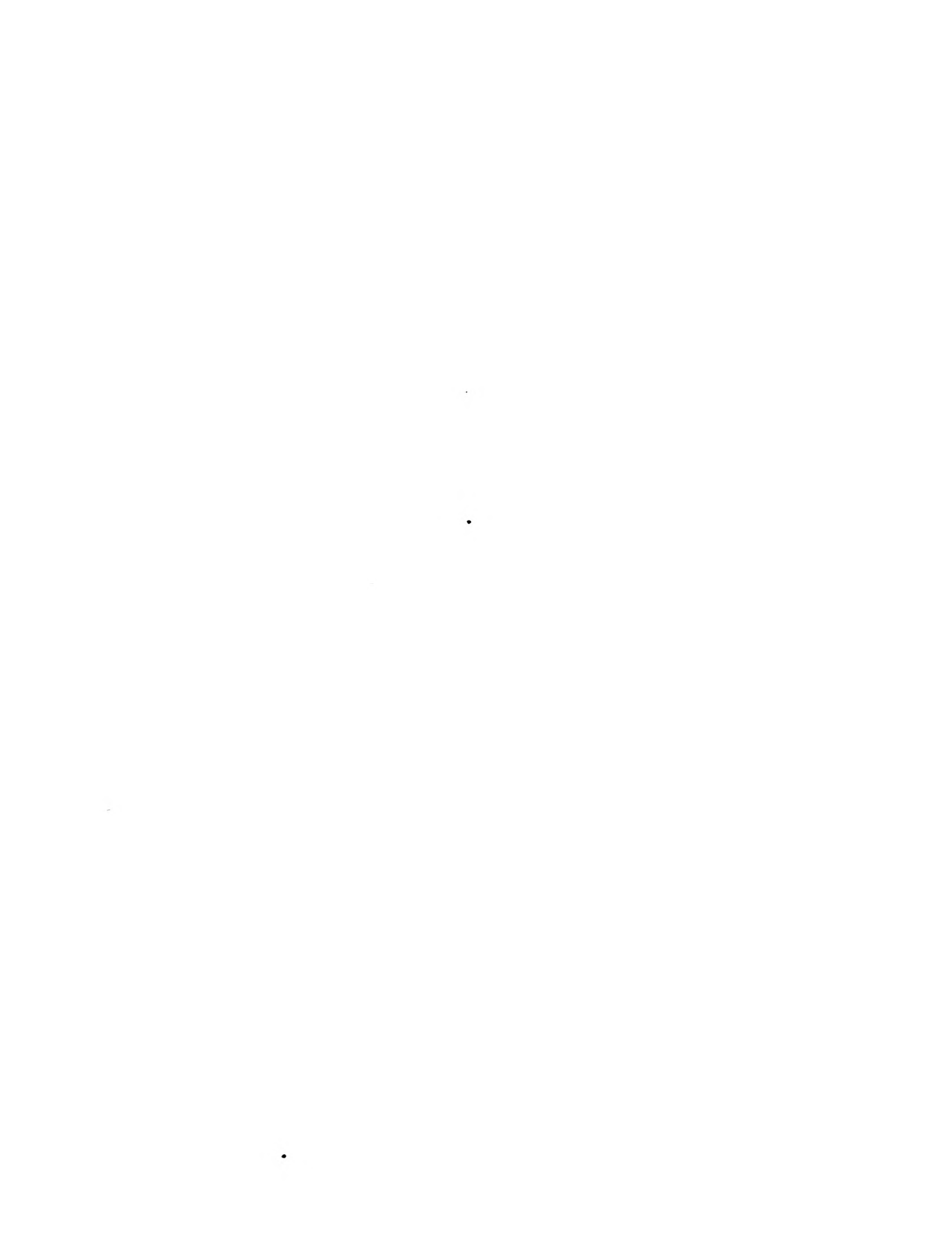
SEPT. 12.—The British vessels appeared off Patapsco Bay preparatory to the capture of the city of Baltimore. In a few hours, the troops

under Gen. Ross had landed and taken up their line of march for the city. At the same time, preparations were made to bombard Fort M'Henry. 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 M'Henry 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 Jackson and the British fought under General Packenham. 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. 23, 1814, by the British and American Commissioners after a session of several months, did not reach America until Feb. 11, 1815. 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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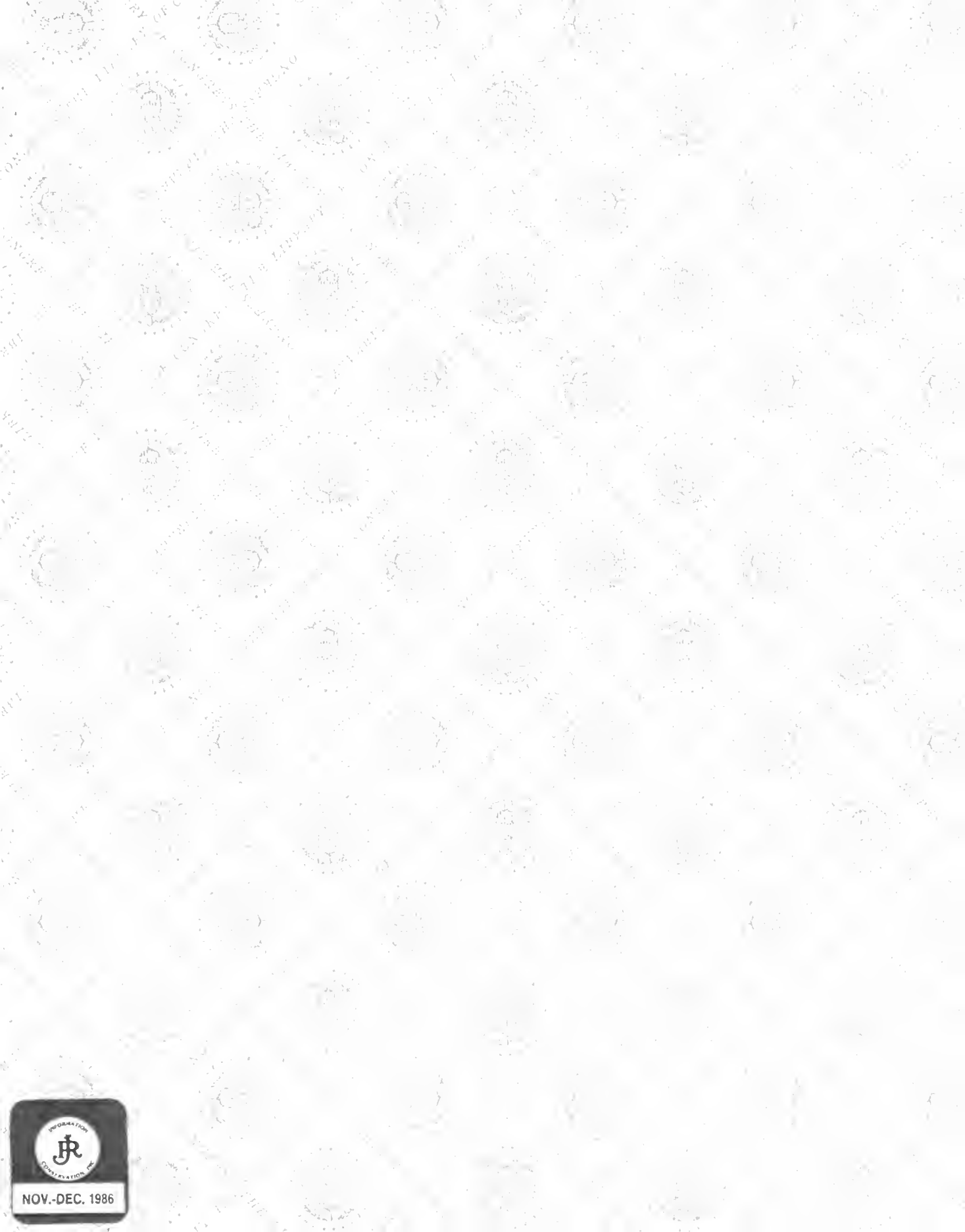
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