
Illinois Adjutant General's Report

Regimental and Unit Histories

Containing Reports for the Years 1861– 1866

Histories of Illinois Civil War Regiments and Units

The following histories of Illinois Civil War regiments and units originate from the first eight volumes of the nine volume publication, *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Illinois* (1900-1902). (The ninth volume lists units of the Black Hawk, Mexican and Spanish-American Wars as well as the War of 1812.) The histories, some written shortly after the war's end, are the work of numerous authors throughout the intervening years. The 1886 version of the Adjutant General's Report included regimental histories compiled by that office which had not previously been published. The final 1900-1902 republication of the report incorporated revisions and corrections to the histories.

A listing of regiments and units which have accompanying histories follows. In recognition of the service of Illinois' six regiments during the Mexican War, the assignment of regimental numbers for infantry began with seven. Please click on the bookmark for the desired regiment or unit to get to the history for that regiment or unit.

Illinois Civil War Regimental Histories

Official Name	Database Abbreviation(s)
<i>INFANTRY</i>	
7th Illinois Infantry	7 INF, 7 INF CON
8th Illinois Infantry	8 INF
9th Illinois Infantry	9 INF, 9 INF CON
10th Illinois Infantry	10 INF
11th Illinois Infantry	11 INF
12th Illinois Infantry	12 INF
13th Illinois Infantry	13 INF
14th Illinois Infantry	14 INF, 14 INF CON
15th Illinois Infantry	15 INF, 15 INF CON
16th Illinois Infantry	16 INF
17th Illinois Infantry	17 INF
18th Illinois Infantry	18 INF, 18 INF CON
19th Illinois Infantry	19 INF
20th Illinois Infantry	20 INF
21st Illinois Infantry	21 INF
22nd Illinois Infantry	22 INF
23rd Illinois Infantry	23 INF, 23 INF CON
24th Illinois Infantry	24 INF
25th Illinois Infantry	25 INF
26th Illinois Infantry	26 INF
27th Illinois Infantry	27 INF
28th Illinois Infantry	28 INF, 28 INF CON
29th Illinois Infantry	29 INF
29th United States Colored Infantry	29 USC
30th Illinois Infantry	30 INF
31st Illinois Infantry	31 INF
32nd Illinois Infantry	32 INF
33rd Illinois Infantry	33 INF
34th Illinois Infantry	34 INF
35th Illinois Infantry	35 INF
36th Illinois Infantry	36 INF
37th Illinois Infantry	37 INF
38th Illinois Infantry	38 INF
39th Illinois Infantry	39 INF
40th Illinois Infantry	40 INF
41st Illinois Infantry	41 INF, 41 INF CON
42nd Illinois Infantry	42 INF
43rd Illinois Infantry	43 INF, 43 INF CON
44th Illinois Infantry	44 INF
45th Illinois Infantry	45 INF
46th Illinois Infantry	46 INF
47th Illinois Infantry	47 INF, 47 INF CON
48th Illinois Infantry	48 INF
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142nd Illinois Infantry	142 INF
143rd Illinois Infantry	143 INF
144th Illinois Infantry	144 INF
145th Illinois Infantry	145 INF
146th Illinois Infantry	146 INF
147th Illinois Infantry	147 INF
148th Illinois Infantry	148 INF
149th Illinois Infantry	149 INF
150th Illinois Infantry	150 INF
151st Illinois Infantry	151 INF
152nd Illinois Infantry	152 INF
153rd Illinois Infantry	153 INF
154th Illinois Infantry	154 INF
155th Illinois Infantry	155 INF
156th Illinois Infantry	156 INF

CAVALRY

1st Illinois Cavalry	1 CAV
2nd Illinois Cavalry	2 CAV, 2 CAV CON
3rd Illinois Cavalry	3 CAV, 3 CAV CON
4th Illinois Cavalry	4 CAV, 4 CAV CON
5th Illinois Cavalry	5 CAV
6th Illinois Cavalry	6 CAV
7th Illinois Cavalry	7 CAV
8th Illinois Cavalry	8 CAV
9th Illinois Cavalry	9 CAV
10th Illinois Cavalry	10 CAV, 10 CAV CON
11th Illinois Cavalry	11 CAV
12th Illinois Cavalry	12 CAV, 12 CAV CON
13th Illinois Cavalry	13 CAV, 13 CAV CON
14th Illinois Cavalry	14 CAV, 14 CAV CON
15th Illinois Cavalry	15 CAV
16th Illinois Cavalry	16 CAV
17th Illinois Cavalry	17 CAV

ARTILLERY

1st Illinois Artillery	1 ART
2nd Illinois Artillery	2 ART

INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY

Bridges' Battery	BRIDGE'S LGT ART
Campbell's Battery	CAMPBELL'S LGT ART
Chapman's Battery	CHAPMAN'S LGT ART
Chicago Board of Trade Independent Battery Light Artillery	BOARD OF TRADE ART
Chicago Mercantile Independent Battery Light Artillery	MERCANTILE
William Cogswell's Battery Light Artillery	COGSWELL'S
Colvin's Independent Battery Light Artillery	COLVIN'S LGT ART
Henshaw's Independent Battery Light Artillery	HENSHAW'S
Renwick's Elgin Independent Battery Light Artillery	ELGIN LGT ART
Springfield Independent Light Artillery	SPRINGFIELD LGT ART

MISCELLANEOUS

Alton Battalion	None (part of 144 INF)
Irish Dragoons	None (part of 23rd IA)
Sturgis Rifles	STURGIS RIFLES

Infantry

7th Illinois Infantry

Illinois having sent six regiments to the Mexican war, by courtesy the numbering of the regiments which took part in the war for the Union began with number seven. A number of regiments which responded to the first call of the President for troops claimed to be the first regiment in the field, but the honor of being the first was finally accorded to Col. John Cook, and hence his regiment was numbered seven. The Seventh regiment was recruited as follows: Company A from Elgin and vicinity; Company B, Mattoon and vicinity; Company C, Aurora and vicinity; Company D, Litchfield and vicinity; Company E, Atlanta and vicinity; Company F, Bunker Hill and vicinity; Company G, Springfield and vicinity; Company H, Lincoln and vicinity; Company I, Springfield and vicinity; Company K, Carlinville and vicinity.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service at Camp Yates April 25, 1861, by Captain John Pope, U.S.A. Was forwarded to Alton, St. Louis, Cairo and Mound City, where it remained during the three months service.

Was reorganized and mustered for three years service July 25, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U.S.A. Proceeded to Ironton, Missouri, and joined the command of Brigadier General B. M. Prentiss. August 23, 1861, marched to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where it remained some time, Colonel Cook commanding Post. The regiment went into winter quarters at Fort Holt, Ky., Colonel Cook commanding Post. The garrison consisted of a brigade - Seventh and Twenty-eighth Illinois and McAllister's battery. General Grant commanded the District of Cairo.

Was with the reconnoitering expedition, under General Grant, in the rear of Columbus, Ky. During the battle of Belmont was sent to Elliott's Mills, just above Columbus. On February 3, 1862, embarked for Fort Henry, and on the 12th for Fort Donelson, taking part in the investment and siege of that place, February 13, 14 and 15, and was engaged in the last charge of the left of the enemy's works. At Donelson the regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Babcock, Colonel Cook commanding Third Brigade Second Division, Major General C. F. Smith commanding. Loss three killed, including the gallant Captain Mendell of Company I, and nineteen wounded.

February 21, 1862, left Fort Donelson for Clarksville, Tenn., Major Rowett commanding, Lieutenant Colonel Babcock absent, sick, and Colonel Cook commanding Brigade. Ordered to Nashville, and afterwards to Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived March 22, 1862. Was engaged continually, April 6 and 7, at the battle of Shiloh, under command of Lieut. Col. Rowett, Col. Babcock being absent, sick, and Colonel Cook having been promoted to Brigadier General on the 2nd of March; was a part of Colonel Sweeny's Brigade of General W. H. L. Wallace's Division; went into action between 9 and 10 o'clock April 6th, and first took possession at Duncan's Field and drove the enemy in its front across the field but was in turn driven back; and when the Division Commander, General W. H. L. Wallace, was killed and the Brigade Commander, Colonel T. W. Sweeny, was wounded and taken off the field, Lieutenant Colonel Rowett obtained permission from General McClernand to form on his left and become a part of his line, where his horse was killed in a charge on the enemy. The Seventh was in the line that repulsed the last charge of the enemy on the night of the 6th, when it was advanced to a picket line and remained there until relieved by General Buell's command near daylight next morning. It went into action before noon on the 7th, and was hotly engaged when the enemy retreated at 3 o'clock P.M. In this battle the regiment lost, in killed, 2 commissioned officers and 15 men; wounded 79. Lieutenant Colonel Rowett was among the latter.

Was engaged up to May 30th with Third Brigade, Second Division, and in center of right wing, moving upon Corinth - meanwhile having several skirmishes with the enemy. On evacuation of Corinth, May 30, by the enemy, the regiment marched to Farmington and Booneville, Mississippi,

repairing roads and bridges, and returned to Corinth, June 11, 1862. At battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862, the regiment was engaged both days, entire, on right of Third Brigade, and still in Second Division. Colonel Babcock was in command. On 5th October marched in pursuit of enemy as far as Ruckerville, and returned on 10th. Loss at Corinth - 2 commissioned officers and 6 men killed, and 46 wounded. Also, 21 prisoners, who have since been exchanged and returned to duty. December 18, marched to Lexington, Missouri, in pursuit of guerrillas.

February 28th, 1863, Colonel Andrew J. Babcock resigned and retired from the service, when Lieutenant Colonel Richard Rowett was promoted Colonel, to rank from that date.

April 15, 1863, marched with General Dodge's command through Iuka, Glendale and Burnsville to Bear Creek, on the Alabama line. On 17th, deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy from the creek, and, as soon as the cavalry had crossed, companies C and K pushed forward at a double quick in support of a battery. The remainder of the brigade then crossed, and, moving forward to Cherokee, engaged the rebels. The Seventh, on the right, killed 12 of the enemy and captured two prisoners. At dark retired, and next morning moved back to Bear Creek.

April 25, again moved forward to Tuscumbia, and the same evening to South Florence, joining the Ninth Illinois (mounted) Infantry. The next day moved with main column to Town Creek. April 28th, crossed Town Creek and drove the enemy three miles, and remained on the ground during the night with the Second Iowa Infantry. On 29th, recrossed and returned to Corinth with the command, arriving May 2. Loss, during this expedition, one man killed - accidentally shot.

May 12 to June 8, 1863, guarded railroad from Bethel to Jackson, Tennessee. June 18, mounted, by order of Major General Dodge, and the remainder of the month was scouting through West Tennessee. July 7 to 9, on scout. July 26 to August 5, on expedition under command of Colonel Rowett, of the Seventh, capturing 42 prisoners, including one Colonel and two Captains, and many horses and mules. Lost one man, accidentally killed. Again went out, together with 100 men of the Tenth Missouri Cavalry. Had several skirmishes, and captured 20 prisoners. September 26, commenced a four days' expedition with the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, Colonel Rowett in command. Had some very brisk skirmishes, and captured 30 prisoners and several horses and mules. October 4, relieved Eighteenth Missouri at Chewalla, and was again relieved on the 28th.

October 26, proceeded to Iuka. Here guarded approaches until the 6th of November, when marched to East Point, and, crossing the Tennessee river, moved on flanks of Dodge's command, capturing horses, etc., and fighting guerrillas until November 12, when camped at Pulaski. November 17th to 19th, scouted to and beyond Lawrenceburg, capturing 30 prisoners. December 10, ordered on scout toward Shreve Creek and Florence, Alabama.

The Seventh Infantry re-enlisted as Veterans at Pulaski, Tennessee, December 22, 1863, and was mustered in January 6, 1864, and left immediately for Illinois, to receive 30 days furlough. Arrived at Springfield, January 18, 1864. Received an enthusiastic reception from the citizens. Quartered in Representatives Hall until next day, when furloughed. Reassembled Feb. 18, 1864, reinforced by 200 recruits. Left Camp Butler for Pulaski on the 23d, under command of Major Estabrook - Col. Rowett being in command of Camp Butler. Arrived at Pulaski Feb. 27, 1864, where the regiment was mounted, and left for Florence, Alabama, 90 miles distant, to patrol the Tennessee river and watch Forrest's command, which were just leaving Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the memorable raid on Paducah and Fort Pillow. The regiment was divided into three detachments - four companies at Florence, two companies at Sweet Water, and four at Centre Star.

April 8th, Colonel Rowett returned to the regiment, whose headquarters were at Florence, Alabama, and again assumed command, having been relieved from the command at Camp Butler, at his own request.

On the morning of the 7th of May, General Roddy's rebel brigade crossed the Tennessee, between Sweetwater and Centre Star, and attacked the companies at Florence and Sweetwater. After six hours severe fighting against ten times their number, the companies were obliged to retire with a loss of three officers and 32 men wounded and captured. On the 13th of May, the 7th returned with the 9th Ohio Cavalry, under command of Colonel Rowett, and drove the rebels across the Tennessee, capturing a number of prisoners. Was engaged in patrolling the river until June 14th, when the regiment was dismounted and ordered to report to the Brigade Commander at Rome, Georgia. Arrived at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on the 17th of June, and was ordered to Tilton, Georgia, to patrol the railroad from Dalton to Resaca, which was then threatened by rebel Cavalry. On July 7th was relieved by the 18th Wisconsin Infantry, and proceeded to Rome, Ga., and went into camp on the south side of Etowa river. On the 29th of July the non-Veteran officers and men was mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service. Capt. Hector Perrin was mustered as Lt. Colonel, and Capt. Edward S. Johnson as Major. On the 3d of October 1864, the 4th Division, 15th Army Corps, (to which the Seventh was attached) commanded by Gen. John M. Corse, was ordered to Allatoona Pass to assist in the defense of that important station, then threatened by Hood's army. The 3d Brigade, consisting of the 7th, 50th and 57th Illinois, and 39th Iowa, commanded by Col. Rowett, reached the Pass on the morning of October 4th. The railroad being destroyed after the passage of this Brigade, the rest of the Division failed to reach its destination. On the morning of the 5th the Pass was attacked by Gen. French's rebel Division, numbering six thousand men. The 7th, armed with the Henry rifle (or 16-shooter), did gallant and fearful work - successfully repelling four separate charges made by the desperate and hungry enemy on the line occupied by them - its torn and bleeding ranks told at what a fearful cost. Its colors, under which fell many a gallant bearer that day, were never lowered.

"Let its stained and tattered mass,
Tell the story of the terror and the glory
Of the battle of the Allatoona Pass."

The brave Capt. Jack Sullivan and Adjutant Robinson fell mortally wounded. Col. Rowett was severely wounded in the head. Thirty-eight men were killed and sixty-seven wounded. The enemy lost two thousand two hundred killed and wounded, and, not able to stand against this gallant little band of defenders in the Pass, they fled, leaving this number on the field. The Seventh, together with all those who assisted in that gallant defense and glorious victory, won never fading laurels, and was highly complimented by the Division Commander and Gen. Sherman, who said: "For the numbers engaged, they stood upon the bloodiest battle-field ever known upon the American continent." After the battle the regiment returned to Rome, and on the 12th of November, with their Corps, under command of General Osterhaus, joined the Grand Army of Sherman, at Kingston, Georgia, where preparations were being made for the "March to the Sea".

On the 21st of November the regiment was remounted and detailed as the advance of the 15th Army Corps. On December 22nd, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Perrin, it entered Savannah with Sherman's victorious columns. Then turning northward, with the army into the campaign of the Carolinas; participated in the battles of Salkahatchie Swamp, Bentonville and Columbia.

While on the march to the sea the regiment was surprised by the appearance of Captain E. R. Roberts, who was captured, with most of his company, May 7th, 1864, at Florence, Alabama. He had effected his escape from the prison pen at Columbia, South Carolina, and by night had traveled 180 miles to join his regiment.

April 20th Colonel Rowett returned from his enforced absence, caused by wounds received at the battle of Allatoona, and again took command of the 3rd Brigade.

After the surrender of General Johnson April 26th, the regiment took up its line of march for home by way of Petersburg, Richmond and Alexandria May 17th, 1865, and took part in the grand

review at Washington, when it was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, where on the 9th of July it was mustered out of the service. The regiment arrived at Springfield July 11th, when it was paid off and discharged.

As a little retrospect it will not be improper to say that the Seventh Infantry takes great pride in the fact that it was the first organized regiment from this State and mustered into the United States service in the war that was waged to save the Union, and the first to return to the capital of the State and re-enlist as veterans, as well as being the only regiment in the whole army that purchased its own guns - the Henry rifle, 16-shooters - paying \$50 each for them out of their meager pay of \$13 per month, thereby increasing their effective force five-fold. Colonel Rowett, who commanded the Seventh the last four hours of the battle of Allatoona, where Sherman had stored millions of rations, while according to all the highest meed of praise for gallant conduct and stubborn courage, insists that without the aid of the 16-shooters, French's 6000 rebels would have overwhelmed the gallant 1500 of "The Pass". Colonel Rowett was promoted to Brevet Brigadier General on recommendation of General Sherman, for gallant conduct in this battle.

General Sherman speaking of this battle in his official report, says:

"I esteemed this defense of Allatoona so handsome and important that I made it the subject of a General Order, viz:-No. 86 of October 7, 1864:

"The General commanding avails himself of the opportunity in the handsome defense of Allatoona to illustrate the most important principle of war, that fortified posts should be defended to the last, regardless of the relative numbers of the party attacking or attacked. The thanks of this army are due and are hereby accorded to General Corse, Colonel Tourtellotte, Colonel Rowett, officers and men, for their determined and gallant defense of Allatoona, and it is made an example to illustrate the importance of preparing in time, and meeting the danger, when presented, boldly, manfully and well.

"Commanders and garrisons of the posts along our railroads are hereby instructed that they must hold their posts to the last minute, sure that the time gained is valuable and necessary to their comrades at the fronts.

By order of Major General, W. T. SHERMAN.
(Signed) L. M. DAYTON, Aid-de camp.

8th Illinois Infantry

On the 25th day of April 1861, the Regiment was organized at Springfield, and mustered in for three months' service. Richard J. Oglesby, of Decatur, was appointed Colonel. The regiment was immediately sent to Cairo. Companies A and D, in command of Capt. Isaac Pugh, were sent to Big Muddy river, to guard the railroad bridge, as there was danger of its destruction by rebel sympathizers, to prevent the transportation of troops and supplies. Relieved by other troops, these companies rejoined the regiment at Cairo. The regiment remained at Cairo during its term of service, when it was mustered out.

July 25th, 1861, the regiment reorganized and was mustered in for three years service. It remained at Cairo until October 1861, when it was ordered to Bird's Point, Mo. During this time it received a thorough drill, and attained a high state of discipline. With other troops it made expeditions to Cape Girardeau, Commerce, Bloomfield, and Norfolk, Mo., and Paducah and Blandville, Ky., and joined in the feint on Columbus, Ky., in January.

The move to Bloomfield is fixed in the memory of the soldiers of the Eighth by the raid on the rebel Colonel Hunter's well stocked farm, and the rapid return march from Bloomfield to Cape Girardeau. In November, the regiment constructed at Bird's Point extensive and comfortable quarters for the winter.

February 2d, 1862, it was taken up the Tennessee river to a point near Fort Henry. On the 5th it reconnoitered the enemy's position, approaching near enough to attack and drive in his outpost. It was among the first to enter the Fort, after its reduction by the gunboats.

February 11th, the movement on Fort Donelson began. The next day, under command of Lieut. Col. Frank L. Rhoads (Colonel Oglesby commanding the Brigade), it was in the advance of the column, where it met a strong outpost of the enemy about noon, and after a few volleys dislodged and drove them toward their entrenchment. The regiment was moved towards the Cumberland river, on a ridge overlooking, in places, the enemy's defenses. On the 13th moved further to the right, gaining a position still nearer the enemy. During this night the weather became extremely cold, and the men suffered greatly - being so near the rebel picket line no fires could be had. A driving snow-storm set in, adding to the discomforts of the situation. Many were severely frost-bitten. On the 14th the regiment was in position near the Dover road, with pickets thrown well to the front, and in constant action with those of the enemy. Another night of intense cold, with sleet and snow, was experienced, and at early dawn on the 15th the enemy came out in massed columns and attacked us. Our men were quickly in line, and although stiffened and suffering with the cold, they met the first onset and stood their ground for about three hours, when, ammunition exhausted and the brigade to the right giving away, it was forced to retire. The regiment lost in this battle 57 killed, 191 wounded, and 10 missing. Major John P. Post was captured. Among the killed were Capt. Joseph M. Hanna, and Lieut. Daniel A. Sheetz, F Co., and Lieut. Henry Y. Marsh, B Co., and Lieut. Joseph G. Howell, K Co., acting adjutant.

On the 6th of March the regiment embarked for Savannah on the Tennessee river and a few days after for Pittsburg Landing. Here it was in McClernand's Division, and brigaded with the 18th Illinois, the 11th and 13th Iowa Regiments. The camping ground was excellent for drill, and the time was well occupied with that and other camp duties.

Sunday morning, April 6, when called into line for the impending battle of Shiloh, there were 25 officers and 453 enlisted men. The regiment was in command of Captain James M. Ashmore, C Co; Lieutenant Colonel Rhoads being absent sick, and Major Post a prisoner of war. The regiment was moved rapidly to a position on left of Sherman's Division, and not far from Shiloh

Church. At once it received a fierce attack from the enemy, but held its ground. Captain Ashmore was wounded and left the field. Captain William M. Harvey, K Co., next in rank, took command and nobly led the regiment until about 10 o'clock A.M., when he received a shot through his body and died instantly. The fight at this time was furious and the regiment was forced back, but recovering and reforming, it drove the enemy back over the ground that it lost. Captain Robert H. Sturges, H Co., next in rank, took command, and led the regiment with steady courage through the great battle. At night the regiment lay on the field, exposed to the storm of rain that fell, and ready for the conflict of the succeeding day. It was in the front lines that early moved against the enemy on Monday morning, and performed its share in the battle of the day. Near the close of the second day's fight the regiment, with the 18th Illinois, under the immediate orders of General McClelland, charged upon and captured a rebel battery, which was pouring a destructive fire on our lines; some of the gunners were killed at their posts. The regiment lost at Shiloh 26 killed, 95 wounded and 11 missing. Among those wounded were Captain Loyd Wheaton, E Co.; Lieutenant Geo. S. Durfee, A Co., and Adjutant Monroe.

When the movement against Corinth began the regiment was in a brigade under command of General John A. Logan, and in McClelland's Reserve Division. It experienced the fatigues of the approach, following closely the advanced troops, and often thrown far out to cover the right of the advancing lines.

After the evacuation of Corinth, the regiment marched to Bethel, Tenn., and thence to Jackson. Here it was brigaded with the 7th Mo., 63d and 81st Ill., Colonel John D. Stevenson, of the 7th Mo., commanding the brigade, in General Logan's Third Division. During the summer it took part in various movements to neighboring points, and as often as possible pursued its company and battalion drills. The movement to Boliver by railroad, and the march thence to Brownsville, was a picnic, and the boys will remember the old white horse which was so generously offered to Colonel Rhoads by the Colonel commanding the column.

Returning to Jackson, the regiment was sent down the railroad to Toones and Medon stations. The two companies at Medon were under command of Captain Herman Lieb, B Co., and under his direction put the depot building in splendid condition against attack.

October 2, 1862, the regiment formed part of a column of troops hastily organized and marched rapidly to the relief of the army at Corinth. General Oglesby, the first Colonel of the Eighth, was severely wounded in the battle at Corinth, being in command of his brigade at the time.

November 10, 1862, the regiment was ordered to LaGrange, Tenn., and was in General Logan's Division in the 17th Army Corps, under General McPherson. It took part in General Grant's movement down the line of the Miss. Central R.R. The regiment marched as far south as Oxford, Miss. Very little fighting occurred, as the enemy fell back as Grant's army advanced. The cutting of the line of communication between Columbus and Jackson, and the capture of Holly Springs and destruction of supplies there collected, caused Grant to fall back to the Tallahatchie river, and finally to Memphis. The regiment camped at Tallahatchie about ten days, subsisting on such supplies as could be foraged from the country - corn and molasses being the chief reliance.

January 4, 1863, the regiment broke camp and marched to Grand Junction, Tenn., arriving on the 9th. There was almost continual rain and the roads were in terrible condition. On the 12th started for Memphis. Reached Lafayette in the midst of a heavy rain storm and went into camp. The weather turned very cold and everything was frozen for a day or two, occasioning much suffering.

Here, Col. John P. Post joined the regiment, having been a prisoner, part of the time in Libby, since the battle of Donelson.

January 19th the regiment marched to Memphis and camped on the Hernando Road just out the city limits.

February 22, 1863, embarked on steamer for Lake Providence, La. Soon after, in consequence of high water the regiment moved camp to Berry's Landing. It performed its share of arduous work of cutting a channel through Bayou Baxter. It went on foraging expeditions to points on the Mississippi River. When Gen. Grant determined to run past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg, the transports selected for the purpose were all but one abandoned by their crews, and volunteers were called for from the army to man them. Lieuts. Wm. P. Sitton, "G" Co., and Thomas J. McClung, "K" Co., and 12 men of the Eighth were among those selected out of the hundreds that promptly offered their services for the dangerous undertaking. They were in the "Moderator", and passed through the storm of shot and shell with but few casualties.

April 12th the regiment went to Milliken's Bend, the rendezvous of most of the troops which were to make the memorable movement down the river, cross it and attack Vicksburg from the rear.

On the 25th it marched out through Richmond and to Perkin's Landing, and thence to DeShroon's Landing, and crossed the river to Bruinsburg, and took part in the stubborn battle of Port Gibson and the fight at Thompson Hill, in which Captain Elihu Jones, G Co., was severely wounded. With its brigade the regiment forded Bayou Pierre, waist deep in water, and pushed on through Willow Springs and Rocky Springs to Utica. At Raymond the enemy made a determined stand. They were strongly posted on a hill to the left of the road and in the deep ravine in front. About 11 o'clock A.M. of May 12th, Logan's Division attacked them, and a furious battle ensued. The Eighth was moved up the road, the wagon train being turned aside, and was soon in line of battle, and won great distinction by charging the enemy and relieving the center, which was hard pressed. In this engagement it lost one of its bravest officers, Captain Frank Leeper, A Co., killed. The other losses were 5 killed and 15 wounded. May 14th it took part in the capture of Jackson, and on the 16th the bloody battle of Champion Hill. In this battle the brigade in which was the Eighth, command by Col. John D. Stevenson, was moved to the extreme right of the line, and, under the immediate orders of Gen'l Logan, it charged up the hill on its northern slope, and captured a battery of six guns, horses, caissons and all.

On the night of the 17th, aided in constructing a bridge near Big Black River, and on the next day crossed and pushed on to Vicksburg. On the 19th gained a position very near Fort Hill, on the main Jackson road. On the following day took part in the general assault which had been ordered by General Grant at 10 o'clock A.M. The regiment did its share of the work incident to the approach on Fort Hill, and was in the trenches on June 25, when the mine was fired under the fort ready to push through the opening it was expected to make and enter the rebel lines. The interview between Grant and Pemberton was just in front of the regiment's position. After the surrender on the 4th of July, the regiment being in Logan's Division, which had approached nearest to the enemy's works, was among the first of the troops to enter the town. July 4 the regiment was posted on the Jackson road at Fort Hill, and acted as guard as the paroled rebel troops passed out.

August 21, 1863, the regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Josiah A. Sheetz, formed a part of the expedition to Monroe, La., returning September 2.

October 12, moved with the 17th Army Corps, under General McPherson, towards Canton, Miss. Near Brownsville, in an engagement, lost two men wounded.

On the 18th, returned to camp at Vicksburg. Picket guard and patrol duty and drill occupied the time until February 3, 1863, when it moved, with the army under General Sherman, to Meridian,

Miss. On the march, had several encounters with small bands of the enemy, and did its share of foraging on the country.

March 24, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization, and was sent on furlough to Camp Butler, Ill. Returning to Vicksburg, the veterans of the 17th Ill. Regiment were consolidated with it, adding to its strength and efficiency.

July 1, formed part of the expedition to Jackson, Miss., under command of General Elias S. Dennis. Occupied Jackson on the 5th. Returning towards Vicksburg on the 6th towards night, found the enemy in considerable force in position to dispute the march, and skirmished until dark. At daylight the following morning, charged upon the rebels and drove them from their position, opening the road and permitting the safe passage of the wagon train. In this spirited action the casualties were 3 killed, 21 wounded, and 2 missing.

From 29th July to September 3, engaged in the Morganzia expedition. Embarked for mouth of White river, arriving on the 8th. Remained in camp here until October 18, when the regiment embarked for Memphis, Tenn. Camped at Fort Pickering until the 29th, and was ordered again to White river.

November 9, proceeded to DuVall's Bluff, and remained there till the 28th, when it was again ordered to Memphis.

On the 29th of December, marched to Moscow, returning to Memphis on the 21st.

January 1, 1865, left Memphis for New Orleans, arriving on the 4th, and camped in the mud at Kennersville.

February 4, moved to Lakeport, and embarked on Lake Pontchartrain, to Dauphin Island at Mobile Bay, being part of the army under General E. R. S. Canby, organized for the campaign against Mobile.

While here the regiment received a large number of recruits, making its ranks full. These new men assigned to the different companies soon learned from the veterans the duties of the soldier, and made the regiment one of the largest and most effective in the service. March 17th the regiment crossed the bay to Navy Cove, and moved with the army on Mobile. On the 26th reached the vicinity of Spanish Fort and entrenched. For four days worked in the approaches to the fort, having frequent engagements with the enemy, and a number of our men were killed and wounded. On the 30th was ordered towards Blakely, Ala. The following day camped within four miles of the fort. April 3d changed position to the rear of the fort, and for six days the regiment worked in the trenches and extended saps until on the 9th it occupied a position close up to the rebel works. At 5 o'clock P.M. on the 9th the regiment took part in the grand assault on the fort, doing gallant service and planting its colors first on the earthworks. The loss in this charge was 10 killed, 54 wounded. Among the killed was Color-bearer Sergt. Isaac H. Simonson, E Co. On the 12th of April the regiment was sent across the bay, and marched on the shell road was the first to enter the city of Mobile. Here it remained, performing patrol and guard duty and undergoing a thorough company and battalion drill, until May 27th, when it embarked again for Lakeport.

On the 29th camped on the race course just out the city of New Orleans. May 31st left the city and proceeded up the Mississippi and Red rivers to Shreveport, La., arriving on the 9th. On the 16th was ordered to Marshall, Texas, where it remained in camp, engaged in guard duty and occasional expeditions for the protection of government property and officials, until late in fall of 1865, when it was ordered to Alexandria, La. Here it remained until the spring of 1866.

The regiment was finally ordered to Baton Rouge, Miss., where on May 4, 1866, it was mustered out and sent to Springfield, Ill. Arriving at Springfield, May 13th, it received its final pay and was honorably discharged, after a service of five years duration.

9th Illinois Infantry

On the 24th day of April, the NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS was mustered into the service at Springfield for the term of three months. It was one of the six regiments organized under the first call of the President, at the commencement of the war of the rebellion. Six companies - A, B, C, D, E and F - were from St. Clair county; G, I and K, from Madison, and H from Montgomery. The regiment was ordered to Cairo, where it was stationed, doing garrison duty until the close of the term of service, July 26, 1861, when it was mustered out. During that time the garrison at Cairo was composed of the 8th, 9th, 10th and 12th Infantry. The brigade at Cairo was composed of these regiments and the 7th and 11th Infantry, the latter being stationed at Bird's Point, Mo., and the 7th a part of the time at Cairo, and a part of the time at Mound City. The brigade was commanded by General Prentiss. During the three months' service the work of the soldier was made up of fatigue duty, building barracks, clearing off parade grounds, building fort defenses and the redan earthwork where the Ohio River is wedded to the Mississippi, and which guarded the confluence of those rivers from the possible advance of rebel gunboats. The monotonous work of this period was broken only by one incident, a march into the swamps of Missouri, back of Commerce, after Jeff. Thompson. The marching column was composed of battalions from the several regiments, including one from the Ninth.

At the expiration of their term of service of the regiments herein named there was no force to take their place as a garrison, which placed Cairo and the vast government stores almost at the mercy of the enemy, but this difficulty was happily overcome by volunteer response from the officers and men of the disbanded regiments to do garrison duty until their places could be filled by soldiers who had enlisted in the three years' service, which was from four to six days. Some the hundred and fifty of this volunteer garrison was composed of the Ninth Infantry, who proposed to re-enlist. In this way the enlistment was for the three years' service began with the Ninth. On this mere skeleton of a regiment of officers and men recruiting began in earnest, and in less than thirty days it was again a full regiment. It was organized at Cairo with companies B, C, D and F from St. Clair county; A and I from Madison; H from Montgomery; G from Pulaski; K from Alexander, and E from St. Clair and Mercer.

On the night of September 5, 1861, General Grant moved with the Ninth and Twelfth Infantry from Cairo to Paducah, taking possession of that city early on the morning of the 6th, thus defeating a similar movement on the part of the rebels only five or six hours. The Ninth was ordered to move out and tear up railroad track and destroy a bridge which was about twelve miles out from Paducah. This being accomplished, the regiment returned to Paducah where it was stationed until early in February 1862. The brigade to which the Ninth belonged was directed to make a feint on Columbus, on the day of the battle at Belmont, which occurred November 7th, 1861. The regiment made several reconnoissances during the time it was stationed at Paducah, but the chief duty was the constant drill and picket duty with the steady demand for fatigue parties for the construction of fortifications, which prepared the soldier for duty in the field.

On October 15, 1861 about three hundred men of the Ninth moved up the Cumberland river on a steamboat, convoyed by the gunboat "Conestoga", and landed at night a few miles north of Eddyville, Kentucky, and marched out in the night, attacked at sunrise next morning about two hundred rebels at Saratoga, killing and wounding from ten to fifteen, and capturing about thirty-six prisoners. In this engagement, the only loss or casualties sustained by the Ninth was in having three wounded. Subsequently the detachment returned to Paducah.

On the 5th of February 1862, all the regiments, save Company H, which was left as provost guard at Paducah, embarked on steamboats to a point five miles below Fort Henry, landing on the left bank of the Tennessee river, and moving with the column to attack Fort Helman, opposite Fort

Henry, whilst the latter place was attacked by the gunboats and First Division. The regiment composed a part of the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Army of the Tennessee in that movement, and was a part of the column that moved on Fort Donelson. The Second Brigade, Second Division, commanded by Colonel John McArthur, was ordered to support the First Division, commanded by General McClernand, on the 13th, and on the night of the 14th was moved to the extreme right of the Union army; the position of the Ninth being the left of the Brigade; the Twelfth was on the right and the Fortieth and Forty-first in the center. The position of the Ninth placed them across the road over which the Confederate forces attempted to break out on the 15th. But eight companies were in position, Company H being left at Paducah and Company A detached as skirmishers to cover the front of a battery. When the battle of the 15th opened before Fort Donelson, the Second Brigade, Second Division met the first attack of the enemy. About six hundred men of the eight companies of the Ninth reported for duty, and they sustained a loss of thirty-five killed, one hundred and sixty wounded and six prisoners.

On February 22nd the regiment moved up the Cumberland to Fort Sevier, near Clarksville, and on the 27th marched to Nashville; thence from Nashville, March 1st, to Clarksville, and March 6th, embarked for Pittsburg Landing as a part of the Army of the Tennessee. The regiment was at Shiloh, and here again the Second Brigade Second Division was detached and ordered to the left of General Hurlbut, to fill the gap between the Brigade of Colonel Stuart and the left of General Hurlbut, which was wide enough to require more than a large division to fill. On this part of the line the regiment was engaged until driven back about two o'clock by the enemy, being unable to flank them because of the wide gap to the left. After procuring a new supply of ammunition, the regiment was again engaged until night on the first day of the battle. The regiment went into the field with 578 present for duty, and sustained a loss of sixty-one killed, three hundred wounded and five prisoners, and of those prisoners three were wounded, thus showing a loss of killed and wounded unparalleled by the history of any regiment during the war, which sufficiently attests its gallantry. The regiment took part in the advance on Corinth, and was on garrison duty there, except on occasional reconnoissance, until the second battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th, 1862, at which time the Second Division was commanded by General Davis, and the Second Brigade by General R. J. Oglesby. In this battle the regiment sustained a loss of twenty killed, eighty-two wounded and fifty-seven prisoners.

On the 15th of March, 1863, General G. M. Dodge, commanding left wing Sixteenth Army Corps, which comprised the army then stationed at Corinth, ordered the Ninth to be mounted, and from that time until the expiration of its service it remained so, and to write a history of its marches, skirmishes and battles would require more space than that allotted to the history of a regiment in the Adjutant General's Report.

On the 14th of April, the Ninth moved with a cavalry brigade composed of the Tenth Missouri, a battalion of the Fifteenth Illinois and Seventh Kansas under command of Colonel Comyne on a scout in north Alabama, the purpose of which was to make a feint until the expedition of Colonel Streight, who was making a raid around Chattanooga, could pass the cavalry of the enemy. This feint caused the brigade to be engaged in several skirmishes, in one of which one company of the Ninth moving in an exposed position, under an order of the brigade commander, was captured. The loss of the regiment during this expedition was five wounded and fifty-nine prisoners. During this scout the regiment was engaged in five unimportant skirmishes, and was on the march eighteen days. From May 26th to May 31st, 1863, the regiment was engaged as part of the cavalry force on a raid from Corinth to Florence, Alabama, for the purpose of destroying certain factories there. In the raid the Ninth was engaged in several skirmishes. On June 3rd, the regiment was ordered with camp equipage to be stationed at Pocahontas, Tenn. It was out on scout from the 8th of June to the 11th, in western Tennessee, and again from the 12th to the 22nd, it was engaged in a raid through north Mississippi to Ripley, New Albany, Pontotoc and other points; was engaged during this raid in several sharp encounters with the enemy, particularly at Meed Creek Swamps. From the 8th of July to the 15th the regiment was on a

continuous scout in west Tennessee, having several skirmishes and a sharp encounter at Jackson. From July 20th to August 3d it was on a raid through west Tennessee, without incidents of importance.

On the 3d of August the ranks of the regiment were increased by the assignment of 105 deserters, who were sent from Fort Pickering, at Memphis, where they had been held some time as prisoners. These deserters were from many different regiments, and on being assigned to duty made good soldiers. But tow of the number again deserted. The fault of their original desertion was evidently not in the men alone, for they were trusted and fully retrieved their character.

On the 6th of August, by reason of an order issued by Major General Hurlbut, commanding the Sixteenth Army Corps, a detachment of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry numbering 103 men was consolidated with the Ninth, which further added to the efficient strength of the regiment. These men were assigned to different companies and proved themselves brave men and true, and in many warm conflicts showed themselves good soldiers.

On the 12th of August, the Ninth formed a part of a column of cavalry concentrated at Oxford, Mississippi, and made a raid to Grenada, where was destroyed 60 locomotives, 450 cars, and a large supply of Confederate stores. The regiment returned to camp at Pocahontas, August 24th, having been engaged on a most arduous march and in several slight skirmishes. During the months of September and October the regiment was constantly moving in west Tennessee and north Mississippi, with occasional skirmishes, one at Salem, Mississippi, being a hot fight, and another at Wyatt, Mississippi, was a spirited encounter.

The killed and wounded from the time the regiment was mounted, March 15th, 1863, to Oct 30th, 1863, were as follows: at Jackson, Tenn., 1 killed and 5 wounded; at Cherokee, Alabama 1 wounded; at Meed Creek Swamps, Mississippi, 2 killed and 10 wounded; at Salem, Mississippi, 4 killed and 14 wounded; at Wyatt, Mississippi, 1 killed and 3 wounded; at Florence, Alabama, 1 wounded; at Montezuma, Tennessee, 1 killed; at Athens, Alabama, 2 wounded; at Grenada, Mississippi, 1 wounded. Total, 9 killed, 37 wounded.

During the month of November, the regiment was constantly moving and scouting through north Mississippi, north Alabama and central Tennessee, going into camp at Athens, where it remained until February, when it went into camp at Decatur, Alabama. From the 1st of November 1863, to the 1st of May 1864, the regiment was almost constantly moving, and had frequent engagements, particularly at Moulton, Athens, Florence and Flint River, in each of which several men were killed and wounded.

Early in May 1864, the regiment was ordered to take the wagon and ambulance trains of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Army Corps from Huntsville, Alabama, to Chattanooga, Tennessee. When this was accomplished the regiment was ordered to move to the front, and it lead the advance of the Army of the Tennessee in the movement to flank Dalton and Buzzards' Roost, Georgia. In getting possession of Snake Creek Gap, a hard sharp fight ensued, in which several men were lost.

During the Atlanta campaign the regiment was engaged in scouting on the flanks of the army, and this duty was continued until the close of there term of service of the regiment in July 1864.

Whilst at Decatur, Alabama, in April 1864, about 40 of the re-enlisted as veterans; these with the 105 termed deserters, and the 103 transferred from the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, together with a few recruits, altogether numbering about 150 men, were, by authority of the following order, consolidated:

Special Field Orders.

Headquarters, Department No. 74
Army of The Tennessee, Before Atlanta, Georgia
July 21st, 1864.

I. The enlisted men of the Ninth Illinois Infantry whose term of service expires during the present month, with such officers of same as by reason of expiration of term desire to be mustered out of service, will forthwith proceed to Chattanooga, Tennessee, under charge of Colonel Mussy, for purpose of muster-out.

II. The remaining men of the regiment will be consolidated into one or more companies of the legal maximum standard, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Jesse J. Phillips, and the requisite number of other commissioned officers will be appointed and assigned on the recommendation of Major General G. M. Dodge, commanding left wing Sixteenth Army Corps.

III. Major General G. M. Dodge will order an officer from the battalion thus organized to Nashville, Tennessee, to procure a sufficient number of Spencer rifles to arm the command.

By order of Major General James B. McPherson.

(Signed) WILLIAM T. CLARK,
Assisant Adjutant General.

Under which order the remaining men were consolidated into a battalion consisting of seven companies. This battalion moved with the army to Savannah; thence to North Carolina, where the Confederate forces surrendered, being constantly on the flank or in advance of the army.

The regiment was mustered out July 9th, 1865, at Louisville, Ky.

10th Illinois Infantry

The TENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was one of the six Regiments called for by the Governor's order of April 16, 1861. It was formed from the first four companies that reported at Springfield, April 20, 1861, which were ordered to Cairo on the 22nd, and there, with three other Infantry and three Artillery companies, the Regiment was organized, and mustered by Captain John Pope, April 29, 1861, into the United States service for three months, with B. M. Prentiss as Colonel, J. D. Morgan, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Charles H. Adams as Major. The early promotion to a Brigadiership made Morgan Colonel, Adams Lieutenant Colonel and John Tillson Major. Thus organized, it remained at Cairo, doing garrison duty, during its three months service; twice making movements of reconnaissance, one toward Columbus, Ky., and again to Benton, Mo. It enlisted, and was mustered into the three years service, July 29, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pitcher at Cairo; thence was soon removed to Mound City, Ill., where it remained through the winter, taking part in January 1862 in the movement of Grant's forces toward Columbus and Paducah. In February it was stationed at Bird's Point, Mo., and while there, March 1, had brisk engagement with Jeff Thompson's troopers, near Sykeston, Mo., taking several prisoners and two field pieces.

Attached in March to General Pope's army, in Brigade composed of Tenth Illinois, Lieutenant Colonel Tillson; Sixteenth Illinois, Colonel Smith, and battalion of Yates Sharp Shooters, Lieutenant Colonel Williams, Colonel Morgan commanding in Division of General E. A. Paine. It engaged in the siege of New Madrid. In a night movement, March 12th, advanced on the place, driving in the enemy's pickets, establishing earth works and planting four field pieces commanding the rebel forts, without raising alarm until daylight, when our fire opened. During next day, lay under fire of the enemy's two forts and five gunboats; made sorties in which lost one Captain (Carr of Co. H), and two men killed. The place was evacuated during the night. April 7th, crossed the river from New Madrid in the advance of Pope's Army, intercepted rebels retreating from Island No. 10, bringing to surrender at Tiptonville General Mackall with 2500 men, resulting in the capture of about 6000 men and a large amount of field artillery and small arms. On the 13th of April, embarked on a steamer for Forts Wright and Pillow; returned up Mississippi on 18th, and landed at Hamburg on the Tennessee, April 24.

Took part in movements of Pope's army in advance on Corinth. Had brisk fight May 3; forced passage through Four Mile Swamp, losing two men killed and five wounded, capturing 15, and killing an equal number of the enemy whom we found and buried. Entered Corinth May 30, and thence pursued the enemy to Booneville. Returned to Corinth and lay in camp at Big Springs during the month of June, and until 21st July, when marched to Tusculum, Ala. Aug 31 marched thence via Florence, Athens and Columbia, to Nashville; had five men killed by guerrillas on the march. Reached Nashville Sept. 12, remaining there most of time until July 1863, with occasional movements in the neighborhood. In attack on our lines Nov. 5, had two men killed. Garrisoned Fort Negley. Assigned at this time to Army of Cumberland, Mitchell's Division, Thomas' Corps, and in July to Granger's Reserve Corps.

July 20 marched to New Fosterville, thence Aug. 24 to Bridgeport, Ala. Oct. 1, with Tenth Mich., Sixtieth Illinois and section of Ohio Battery, under command Colonel Tillson, in connection with McCook's Cavalry, made forced march of 28 miles from Bridgeport up the valley of the Sequatchie, driving Wheeler's Cavalry out of the valley, where they had raided our supply trains and destroyed nearly 1200 wagons, 110 of them laden with ordnance stores. Camped and fortified in the valley at Anderson's Cross Roads, and on Oct. 24 went to Igo's Ferry on the Tennessee. Nov. 24, under General Jeff C. Davis (Division commander), crossed the river on pontoons, supporting Sherman's attack on Bragg's right, at Mission Ridge. Closely pursued, on 26th, Hardee's retreating column, and at Chickamauga Station captured 20 of the rear guard, and

scattered the rebel transportation trains. Pushed on to Ringgold - there were sent towards Knoxville, at this time invested by Longstreet. When within 16 miles (On Longstreet's withdrawal) were ordered to Columbus on the Hiwassee. Returned to Chattanooga, and went into winter quarters at Rossville, Ga.

January 1, 1864, the Regiment re-enlisted as veteran; 394 were mustered as such on the 8th by Capt. C. O. Howard, and they left on the 11th on 30 days furlough for Illinois, rendezvousing at Quincy. Feb. 22d, with 200 recruits added left again for the field, Colonel John Tillson in command. Remained in quarters at Rossville until May 2d, when broke camp and moved with Sherman's army towards Atlanta. Had stubborn fight on 9th at Buzzard's Roost and again on 15th at Resaca, where Adjutant Rice was killed. On 16th marched around by Rome, which was taken on the 18th; thence via Dallas rejoined the main army at Ackworth on 3d of June. From then until capture of Atlanta, continued in the forward movements of the army. Lost two men killed and seven wounded June 27 in attack on Kenesaw. At crossing Chattahoochie, July 18, lost several men, Major Wilson and Capt. Munson, Co. H, wounded - the latter losing an arm.

Aug. 20th transferred to Army of the Tennessee, Third Brigade, Colonel Tillson, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, General Ransom, which, was shortly after changed to Third Brigade, First Division, Seventeenth A.C. - General Mower, Division Commander.

After fall of Atlanta, camped there until Oct. 4th, when followed Hood northward to Gaylesville, Ala.; thence returned to Marietta, Ga., where received 200 recruits, and from there started on the "March to the Sea" on Nov. 13th. Participated in the movement of the Army of the Tennessee on this march, ending with the taking of Savannah. Prior to the surrender of the city, made march of 50 miles south along railroad, to Walthonsville and the Altamaha river. Remained at Savannah until January 3, 1865, when embarked on transports for Beaufort, S.C.

The Tenth lay at Beaufort from January 9th to 13th, when it moved with the division (Mower's First Division) to Pocatigo, on Charleston and Savannah Railroad. Remained there until the 30th, attempting on the 20th and 26th to cross the Salkahatchie, but failing on account of high water. On 30th, moved up on right bank of river and effected a crossing at Rivers' Bridge on the 3d, with a loss of 40 men, the Third Brigade, to which the Tenth was attached, being in the advance and losing about 125 men. The crossing was difficult and obstinately contested, the swamp, a mile wide, and with many streams to cross, the water ice-cold and from one to five feet deep. We were in from 7 A.M. till dark.

General Howard, who was present, pronounced it "the best thing of the war".

The regiment marched to Midway, on Augusta and Charleston Railroad; 9th, crossed South Edisto at Binicker's Bridge, throwing a pontoon over in the face of the enemy, and wading, after dark, over one-third of a mile through the "lake", took the position of the enemy in the flank, drove them from their entrenchments and captured several prisoners and one caisson.

Passed with the army through Orangeburg to Columbia, Winnsboro and Cheraw, skirmishing and destroying railroad, thence to Fayetteville on 11th March. There the regiment was detached to lay pontoon over Cape Fear River, which was done and lodgment effected for a brigade on opposite bank. The enemy's cavalry was driven back with a loss to them of one Lieutenant and five men killed. Thence, with renewed skirmishing, we pushed toward Goldsboro, and when the Fourteenth Corps was attacked at Bentonville, we joined it by a forced night march, and took part in the battle of the 20th and 21st. On the latter day our division, with the Sixty-fourth Illinois Sharpshooters on the skirmish line, got in on Johnson's rear and captured part of his headquarters material. Our division successfully resisted the attack of Hardee's whole corps. The loss of the regiment on this occasion was about 60, 11 killed; and of the brigade, over 100.

The enemy evacuating during the night, the next day moved to Goldsboro, thence to Raleigh. After Johnson's surrender, moved to Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington, where participated in the grand review.

Proceeded on the 4th of June to Louisville, Kentucky. Mustered out of United States service July 4, 1865; and received final discharge and pay July 11, 1865, at Chicago, Illinois. During this campaign the regiment was commanded by Lieut. Colonel David Gillespie. The third Brigade by Brevet Brigadier General Tillson. First Division by Major General J. A. Mower until to Goldsboro, and afterwards by Brevet Major General M. F. Force, Seventeenth Army Corps, Major General Frank P. Blair commanding. Army of the Tennessee, Major General O. O. Howard, commanding.

11th Illinois Infantry

The Regiment was first called into service under proclamation of the President, April 16, 1861; organized at Springfield and mustered into service April 30, 1861, by Captain Pope, for three months.

During this term of service the regiment was stationed at Villa Ridge, Ill., to June 20, then removed to Bird's Point, Mo., where it remained performing garrison and field duty until July 30, when the regiment was mustered out, and re-enlisted for three years' service. During the three months' term the lowest aggregate was 882, and the highest 933, and at the muster-out was 916.

Upon the re-muster, July 13, 1861, the aggregate was 288. During the months of August, September, October and November, the regiment was recruited to an aggregate of 801. In the meantime were doing garrison, and field duty, participating in the following expeditions: September 9th to 11th, expedition towards New Madrid; October 6th to 10th, to Charleston, Mo.; November 3d to 12th, to Bloomfield, Mo., via Commerce, returning via Cape Girardeau; January 7th and 8th, 1862, expedition to Charleston, Mo., skirmishing with a portion of the command of Jeff. Thompson; January 13th to 20th, reconnoissance of Columbus, Ky., under General Grant; January 25th to 28th, to Sikestown, Mo.; February 2d, embarked on transports for Fort Henry, participating in campaign against that place; February 11th, moved towards Fort Donelson; February 12th, 13th and 14th, occupied in investing that place; 15th, heavily engaged with enemy about five hours, losing 329, killed, wounded and missing, out of about 509 engaged, of whom 72 were killed and 182 wounded; March 4th and 5th, en route to Fort Henry; 5th to 13th, en route to Savannah, Tenn., in transports; 23d to 25th, en route from Savannah to Pittsburg Landing; April 6th and 7th, engaged in battle of Shiloh, losing 27 killed and wounded out of 150 engaged; April 24th to June 4th, participated in siege of Corinth, thence marched to Jackson, Tenn., making headquarters there to August 2nd; participated in two engagements, July 1st and 2nd, towards Trenton, Tenn.; July 23rd to 28th to Lexington, Tenn.; August 2nd, moved to Cairo, Ill., for purpose of recruiting; remained at that point until August 23rd; thence to Paducah, Ky., remaining there until November 20th; in the meantime engaged in two expeditions - August 24th September 16th, to Clarksville, Tenn., via Forts Henry and Donelson - October 31st to November 13th, expedition to Hopkinsville, Ky.; November 20th the 24th, en route to Lagrange, Tenn., where the regiment reported and was assigned to Brigadier General McArthur's Division, Left Wing, 13th Army Corps. From this time to January 12th, 1863, participated in campaign in Northern Mississippi, marching via Tallahatchie (where the regiment was engaged in a sharp skirmish); from thence to Abbeville; thence seven miles below Oxford; thence to Holly Springs, Moscow and Memphis, Tenn. Remained in Memphis until 17th, when embarked on transport and en route to Young's Point until 24th, remaining there until February 11th, then moved to Lake Providence and assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps, making headquarters there until April 20th, participating in expeditions to American Bend from March 17th to 28th; April 23, 1863, the One Hundred and Ninth Illinois Infantry was transferred to the Eleventh, 589 being the aggregate gained by the transfer. April 26th, regiment moved with column to rear of Vicksburg, via Richmond, Perkins' Landing, Grand Gulf, Raymond and Black River, arriving before the works, May 18th; May 19th and 22d, engaged in assaults on the enemy's works; then in the advance siege works to July 4th at time of surrender; the regiment losing the siege and assault one field officer (Col. Garrett Nevius) killed; three (3) line officers wounded and forty (40) men killed and wounded. July 17th; moved with expedition to Natchez, Miss., participating in expedition to Woodville, Miss. October 23th, returned to Vicksburg, Miss.; making headquarters there to July 29, 1864, in the meantime engaging in the following expeditions: February 1 to March 8, up Yazoo river to Greenwood, Miss., having skirmish at Liverpool Heights, February 5th, losing 4 killed and 9 wounded; action at Yazoo City, March 5th, losing one line officer killed, 8 men killed, 24 wounded and 12 missing; April 6th to 28th, at Black River Bridge; May 4th to 21st, expedition to Yazoo City, Benton and Vaughn's Station, Miss., taking prominent part in three important skirmishes; July 1st to 7th, with

an expedition to Jackson, Miss., under Major General Slocum, engaged with the enemy three times; July 29th, moved to Morganzia and was assigned to Nineteenth Army Corps, staying there to September 3rd; in the meantime participating in an expedition to Clinton, La., August 24th to 29th; September 3rd, moved to mouth of White river, Ark.; October 8th, moved to Memphis, Tenn., returning to White river, October 27th; November 6th and 7th, expedition to Gaines Landing; November 8th, moved to Duvall's Bluff, Ark.; November 30th to December 4th, en route to Memphis, Tenn.; December 20th to 31st, expedition to Moscow, Tenn.; January 1st to 5th, 1865, en route to Kenner, La.; February 4th to 7th, en route to Dauphine Island, via Lake Pontchartrain; March 17th to April 12th, engaged in operations against Mobile, Ala., marching from Fort Morgan, participating in the investment and siege and final capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and in the assault on the latter. April 12th, marched into and took possession of the city of Mobile, staying there until the 27th of May, when embarked in transport and moved via Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans; from thence to Alexandria, La., remaining there until June 22nd; thence to Baton Rouge, La., to be mustered out of service; mustered out July 14th, 1865, and left for Springfield, Ill., for payment and final discharge.

Killed in the field and died of wounds	149
Aggregate three months' service	933
Aggregate three years' service.....	1879
Field and staff, three years service.....	53
Total.....	1875

The following General Officers have been in the regiment: General W. H. L. Wallace, General T. E. G. Ransom, General Smith D. Atkins.

The following Field Officers of other regiments were members of this regiment: Colonel Hotchkiss, Colonel Hapeman, Colonel H. H. Dean, Colonel G. L. Fort, Lieutenant Colonel McCaleb, Major S. B. Dean, Major Widmer.

Line Officers from this regiment to other regiments, thirty-three (33).

12th Illinois Infantry

The TWELFTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was mustered into the United States service for three years August 1, 1861. The regiment remained at Cairo, where it was organized, until September 5, 1861, when, with the Ninth Illinois Infantry, it moved up to and occupied Paducah, being the first Union troops there.

With the exception of occasional expeditions, the Twelfth lay at Paducah until February 5, 1862. Four companies, however, occupied Smithland, Kentucky, until January 25, 1862-Lieutenant Colonel Chetlain commanding Post. Were engaged in the demonstration against Columbus, Kentucky, forty-six miles from Paducah, during the Belmont battle. In January were engaged in a reconnoissance in force towards Fort Donelson, Tennessee.

Endured the cold and snow and hunger and fatigue of the Fort Donelson battle; formed with the Ninth and Forty-first Illinois, McArthur's Brigade, which suffered so terribly, but fought so nobly on the 15th of February. Loss, 19 killed, 53 wounded, and 10 missing.

February 22, moved to Clarksville, Tennessee, and occupied Fort Sevier. February 26, moved to Nashville. Returned to Clarksville, March 1. Mar. 6th embarked for Pittsburg Landing. Went into camp 19th.

Took part in the terrible battle of Shiloh, being engaged nearly all the time of the two days. Colonel Chetlain commanded the regiment the 6th, but he being injured by a fall from his horse, Major Hugunin commanded on the 7th. Regimental loss, 109 killed and wounded, and seven missing.

April 28th, moved with the army on Corinth; was engaged in the siege of Corinth, doing its share of picket and fatigue duty, extending saps, etc. After the evacuation the regiment was sent with General Pope in pursuit of the enemy. Lay at Booneville six days and then returned to Corinth. The regiment remained at Corinth until the middle of September. During the approach on Corinth were in Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of Tennessee. Brigadier General Thomas A. Davies, commanding division; Brigadier General R. J. Oglesby, brigade, and Colonel Chetlain, regiment.

On the 16th September moved to near Iuka. Were not engaged in the battle of Iuka. On the 19th moved to Burnsville, where it remained till October 2.

October 3 and 4, were engaged in battle of Corinth. The division (second) Gen. Davies, and the sixth division, General McArthur, fought nearly the whole rebel army. The losses were very heavy, and the fighting most desperate. On the 4th, "Powell's Battery", which we were supporting was captured by the enemy in a charge, but was almost immediately retaken. In this affair the Twelfth took a very conspicuous and brilliant part. Supported by a small part of the Fiftieth and Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, they drove the enemy from the works, capturing a stand of colors, and turned the guns of the battery on the enemy. The division lost more than half of the men that were lost during the day, the regiment losing 17 killed, 80 wounded, and 15 missing. Captain Guy C. Ward, acting major, was killed, and brigade commander General Oglesby severely wounded. Remained at Corinth until January 24, 1863 when it was sent as train guard to Hamburg and returned.

April 12. The enemy attacked Glendale, an out-post twelve miles from Corinth. The regiment, 225 strong, in command of Major Hugunin, was ordered as reinforcement. On arriving, they

found that the Sixty-fourth Illinois, "Yates' Sharp Shooters", had repulsed the attack, and they returned to Corinth. The regiment was now in left wing Sixteenth Army Corps, Major General R. J. Oglesby commanding.

June 6, 1863, moved to Pocahontas, Tennessee, to guard railroad, where they remained until 29th October, when left wing being attached to Fifteenth Corps, Major General W. T. Sherman commanding, they moved as rear guard, via Corinth, Iuka, crossing Tennessee river at Eastport-at Lauderdale, Alabama, destroying an immense cotton factory-to Pulaski, Tennessee, arriving November 12. Here left wing remained, Fifteenth Army Corps going on to Chattanooga and battle of Missionary Ridge.

November 13, went as wagon guard with Second Iowa Infantry to near Columbia, Tennessee, and returned.

November 25. Ordered to Richland Station, Nashville and Decatur Railroad, to guard railroad, where they remained about two months, doing duty, foraging, etc.

December 29. Colonel Chetlain appointed Brigadier General.

January 16, 1864. Regiment re-enlisted as veterans.

January 18. 311 men and 24 officers started for Camp Butler, Illinois, on veteran furlough. The remainder, about 90 men, remained under command of Captain J. D. Towner.

March 18. Having re-organized at Camp Fry, Chicago, Illinois, the Twelfth proceeded to Pulaski, Tennessee.

April 28. Marched to Larkinsville, and thence by rail to Chattanooga. Started on the Atlanta campaign, 9th May, and from that time till the fall of Atlanta, was actively engaged. Was in second brigade second division left wing Sixteenth Army Corps, Colonel Aug. Mersey commanding brigade; Brigadier General T. W. Sweeny commanding division; Brigadier General G. M. Dodge commanding left wing; Major General J. B. McPherson commanding department and Army of Tennessee.

The first engagement the regiment participated in was Lay's Ferry and Rome Cross Roads, 13th, 14th and 15th May, losing two killed and 21 wounded.

May 27. Assisted in repulsing a heavy night attack on Dallas.

June 2. Left the lines and swung around toward Lost Mountain and Ackworth.

June 10. Passed through Ackworth and Big Shanty.

June 27. Slightly engaged at Kenesaw, losing three men wounded.

July 4. Engaged near Nickajack creek. Crossed Chattahoochie river and was engaged in battle of July 22, Bald Knob and Decatur; losing 35 or 40 men killed and wounded.

July 28. Engaged at Ezra Church.

During August closely engaged in the siege of Atlanta; losing some 40 men killed and wounded.

August 27. Moved out from works in the movement around Atlanta, compelling its fall.

September 1. Assisted in repulsing attack of the enemy on right of Fifteenth and left of Sixteenth Army Corps. Marched to Lovejoy's, and, September 6th, returned to East Point, where division was transferred and became fourth division Fifteenth Army Corps. Sept. 26 moved to Rome, Georgia. October 4, by rail to Allatoona.

October 5. Engaged in battle of Allatoona, losing 57 killed and wounded out of 161 muskets taken into action. Returned to Rome, remained until November 11.

On the 11th of November started on the "march to the sea", passing through Kingston, Cartersville, Cassville, Allatoona, Ackworth, Big Shanty and Marietta, arriving at Atlanta, November 15. 16th, resumed march, passed through Jonesboro, McDonough, Jackson, crossed Ocmulgee river at Seven Islands Cotton Factory, Monticello, Hillsboro, Clinton, camping near Gordon on 24th. Lost one man near Clinton, captured by Wheeler's cavalry.

November 25. Passed through Irwinton, crossed Oconee river, where some opposition was made by the enemy, on through Irwin's Cross Roads, Wrightsville and head waters of Ohoopsee river, through Summerville, camping on Scull's creek, four miles from Millen 2d December.

December 3. Crossed Ogeechee river, on picket; 4th returned, marched down the river and crossed at Jencke's Bridge on the 8th. Marched to Ogeechee canal finding the enemy in force, on the 9th, four miles from the canal. They were soon flanked out of their position, leaving a "Blakesley gun" English manufacture, in our possession.

10th. With Sixty-sixth Illinois, were sent to burn railroad bridge over Little Ogeechee, but it was burned by the enemy on our approach. Until 17th the regiment was stationed in different places on the line around Savannah, when it was detailed to guard the prisoners taken at Fort McAllister and on the march and to take them to Hilton Head.

January 10, 1865. Returned to Savannah and remained to 28th, when broke camp, and marching up the Savannah river, camped as Sister's Ferry, 31st.

February 4. Crossed on 4th, and after repairing bridge and causeway crossed Coosawatchie, on the 7th; Whippy Swamp, 8th; Salkahatchie, 9th; Beaufort river bridge, 10th; South Edisto, 11th; Charleston and Augusta railroad, 12th; North Edisto, 13th; Sandy Run Post Office, 14th; 16th Saluda river, 17th, Broad river, and entered Columbia, making a march from Savannah of 177 miles.

18th and 19th February, tore up railroad, (Charleston and Columbia); 20th, marched to Muddy Springs; 21st, Longtown; 22d, Peay's ferry; 23d, crossed Waterec river; 24th, with four companies of 66th Illinois, on reconnoissance through Camden; 25th, on picket; 26th, 27th and 28th, at Lynch's Creek; March 1st, crossed Black creek; 3d, Julian creek; 4th at Cheraw, making 164 miles from Columbia.

March 6th, crossed Peedee river, passed Gum Swamp, Springfield, Laurel Hill, North Carolina, Lumber creek, Rocky Fish creek, arriving at Fayetteville, North Carolina, March 12th, from Cheraw, 73 miles.

March 14. Crossed Cape Fear river, and on the 19th arrived near Neuse river; 18th from Goldsboro, from Fayetteville, 77 miles.

March 20, 1865. Marched 9 miles and went into position in front of the enemy. 21st, lost two men wounded; 22d, moved into enemy's works.

March 24th. Entered Goldsboro, North Carolina.

Total distance marched since leaving Savannah, over 600 miles.

April 10. Broke camp and marched in pursuit of Johnson's army; Raleigh, 14th; Morrisville, 15th, where it remained until Johnson's surrender.

April 21. Returned to Raleigh; 29th, started northward. Petersburg, May 6th, making 186 miles in six and a half days. May 9th, Manchester, Alexandria, 19th. Passed in the grand review at Washington, May 24th.

June 3d, left Washington; June 6th, arrived at Louisville, Kentucky.

July 10th, 1865. Mustered out, at Louisville, Kentucky. July 18th, received final pay and discharge at Camp Butler, Illinois.

13th Illinois Infantry

The THIRTEENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY was one of the regiments organized under the act known as the Ten Regiment Bill.

It was composed of companies as follows: "I" from Cook county, "H", from Kane county, "K", from Du Page county, "E" and "F" from DeKalb county, "A" and "C" from Lee county, "B" and "G" from Whiteside county, and "D" from Rock Island county.

John B. Wyman of Amboy, was elected Colonel, B. F. Parks of Aurora, Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Gorges of Dixon, Major.

The Regiment was mustered into the State service on the 21st day of April and into the United States service on the 24th of May 1861; for three years or during the war, by Captain John Pope, of the Regular Army, at Camp Dement, Dixon, Illinois.

The Thirteenth was the first Regiment organized from the then Second Congressional District of the State, and was composed of as good citizens as Northern Illinois contained, many that enlisted as privates rising to field officers in later regiments.

Its Colonel, John B. Wyman, organized and commanded the "Chicago Light Guards" the first Crack Corps the Garden City ever had, and he soon brought the Thirteenth to a degree of proficiency in drill and soldierly deportment that was never excelled by any regiment with which it was afterwards associated.

On the 16th of June it was ordered to Caseyville, Ill., 10 miles east of St. Louis, and on the 5th day of July it passed through St. Louis to Rolla, Mo., where it remained until the spring of 1862.

While stationed at Rolla it was engaged in guarding supply trains to and from General Lyon's army, in suppressing guerrilla bands in that part of the State, and was a part of General Fremont's force that went to Springfield, Missouri, in the fall of 1861 after General Price, when the Regiment was well and favorably known as "Fremont's Grey Hounds", a name given to them by General Fremont himself, on the evening the Regiment joined his army at Bolivar, in splendid shape, after a day's march of 42 miles.

In 1862 it joined General Curtis' army at Pea Ridge, 250 miles southwest of Rolla, and was with General Curtis in his memorable march from Pea Ridge to Helena, Arkansas, on the Mississippi river.

It was part of General Sherman's army in his attack upon Chickasaw Bayou, and from that time on became a part of the noted Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded so long by General Sherman in person. In the first day's assault at Chickasaw Bayou, Colonel Wyman was killed. The day following, it was a part of General F. P. Blair's Brigade that distinguished itself by approaching nearer to the rebel works than any other command in that part of the field. The losses to the Regiment on that day were 183 killed and wounded. It was present at the capture of Arkansas Post, after which it returned to Young's Point opposite Vicksburg. While there, General Steele's Division, of which the Thirteenth was a part, made a very successful raid to Greenville, Miss., and up Dear Creek, driving the rebels out that region, and destroying an immense quantity of corn intended for the rebel garrison at Vicksburg.

It was part of General Grant's army that crossed the Mississippi at Grand Gulf below Vicksburg, and participated in a part of the battles in the rear of Vicksburg and in the capture of Jackson, and was with General Sherman's Corps on the right of the army during the siege of Vicksburg.

It was with General Steele's Division in the fruitless assault on the rebel works on the 2d day of May, where it suffered severely. Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th day of July 1863; and on that same night at 12 o'clock the Regiment started with General Sherman after Joe Johnston.

It was present the second time at the capture of Jackson, Miss., and moved still further east to Brandon, where the pursuit of Joe Johnston ended, and with the remainder of the command returned to Black River and went into camp.

When General Sherman was ordered to join General Grant at Chattanooga with his Corps, of which this Regiment was still a part, it went from Vicksburg to Memphis by boat, and from there to Chattanooga by land. The march from Memphis to Chattanooga was a continuous fight, as the rebels tried every way in their power to prevent Sherman from joining Grant's army.

It was with General Osterhaus' Division, temporarily attached to General Hooker's command at the battle of Missionary Ridge, where the Regiment captured 2500 prisoners, and followed the retreating forces to Rossville, where the enemy was overtaken and a severe skirmish ensued; from there the enemy was driven to Ringgold Gap, where they massed their batteries to protect their retreat.

Osterhaus' Division formed in line of battle, the 13th being directly in front of the Gap and the masked batteries. It being impossible to take the Gap by a charge, the Division was withdrawn and again advanced up the side of the mountain to the left of the Gap, where it encountered the forces of General Pat Claybourne, strongly entrenched at the top of the mountain. Here the Regiment and Division held their ground till their ammunition gave out, and they were finally relieved at the third attempt by the 14th Army Corps. They held this trying position for about two hours, the greater portion of the time being without ammunition, depending wholly for their safety upon "fixed bayonets" and their determination never to retreat.

The losses in this battle were 67. Among the killed were Major Bushnell, Captain Blanchard and Color Bearer Riley; the latter, when shot through the breast, fell in such manner as to be rolled up in the flag, staining it with his heart's blood. For its conduct in the battles in and around Missionary Ridge, the Regiment received the following complimentary notice in Gen. Hooker's report, vol. 8, page 215, Rebellion Record:

"At the same time the enemy kept his artillery busily at work. Their skirmishers were driven in, and, as we learned the position of the battery, the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, from the right of Wood's line, was thrown forward to seize some houses from which their gunners could be picked off by our men. These were heroically taken and held by that brave Regiment. Apprehensive that he might lose his artillery, the enemy advanced with superior force on our skirmishers, and they fell back behind Wood's line, when that excellent officer opened on the rebels and drove them into the gorge, they leaving as they fled their dead and wounded on the ground. Our skirmishers at once reoccupied their line, the Thirteenth Illinois all the time maintaining its position with resolution and obstinacy".

The time of this Regiment being so near out they were not taken on the march to the sea, but left to guard the communications in the rear. On the 18th of June 1864, the Regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., having served three years and two months.

14th Illinois Infantry

The FOURTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY was one of the regiments raised under the "Ten Regiment Bill", which anticipated the requirements of the General Government by organizing, equipping and drilling a regiment in each Congressional District in the State for thirty days, unless sooner required for services by the United States.

The companies were enlisted as follows: "A" by Captain Thompson, Cass county; "B" by Captain Hall, Shelby county; "C" by Captain Corman, Macoupin county; "D" by Captain Bryant, Greene county; "E" by Captain Johnson, Menard county; "F" by Captain Littlefield, Jersey county; "G" by Captain Reiner, Sangamon county; "H" by Captain Simpson, Christian county; "I" by Captain Morris, Morgan county; "K" by Captain Cam, Scott county. This gave one company from each county in what was then the Sixth Congressional District. Captains Johnson and Morris were chosen as field officers and relinquished the command of their companies to Captains Meade of "E" and Meacham of "I".

The companies met at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, on the 11th day of May 1861, and were mustered into State service by Adjutant General Mather. On the 25th of the same month the Regiment was mustered into the United States service, for three years, by Captain Pitcher, U.S.A. The field officers were elected by ballot, officers and soldiers all voting. John M. Palmer, of Carlinville, was chosen Colonel; Amory K. Johnson, of Petersburg, Lieutenant Colonel; Jonathan Morris, of Waverly, Major. First Lieutenant Scott, of Company F, was appointed Adjutant; First Lieutenant Noble, of Company A, Quartermaster; Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, Surgeon and Doctor, Head Assistant Surgeon.

As the commissions of the officers were expected to be of the same date, the rank of Captains was settled by lot, the only change made after the drawing, being the voluntary exchange on the part of Captain Cam of his rank, five, with Captain Hall, who had drawn eight. The companies were then lettered and assigned places in line, without any reference to the rank of the Captains. Instead of the regulation order from right to left of A, F, D, I, C, H, E, K, G, B the consecutive letters were placed on the right and left respectively, thus giving an arrangement from right to left of A, C, E, G, I, K, H, F, D, B. This order was not changed after the Regiment entered the United States service; so in this respect the Regiment always remained an exception to other Regiments.

The Regiment remained at Camp Duncan until the latter part of June, for instruction; then proceeded to Quincy, Illinois, and from thence to Missouri, July 5, where, in connection with the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, it did good service in keeping down the spirit of rebellion. The rebel force under Martin E. Green was dispersed, and James Green, U.S. Senator, a fomenter of secession, was captured and paroled. Regiment left Rolla, Mo., for Jefferson City, accompanying General Fremont on his memorable campaign to Springfield, Mo., after General Price; then returned and went into winter quarters at Otterville.

In the month of February 1862, the Regiment was ordered to Fort Donelson, where it arrived the day subsequent to its surrender; was brigaded with the Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois and Twenty-fifth Indiana, and assigned to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, under Brigadier General Stephen A. Hurlbut. In the meantime Colonel Palmer had been promoted, and Major Hall, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, originally Captain of one of the companies, had been promoted Colonel. Captain Cam was promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

From Fort Donelson the Regiment proceeded to Fort Henry, where it embarked on transports and proceeded up the Tennessee river to Pittsburg Landing.

In the sanguinary engagements of the 6th and 7th of April, when the Regiment first smelt powder from the enemy, the loss in killed and wounded was fully one-half the command engaged. The colors, which came out of this bloody conflict with forty-two bullet holes through them, fully attest the gallantry of the command in that memorable struggle. In the grand charge, on the evening of April 7, which was the consummation of that splendid victory over the hosts of rebellion, the Fourteenth Illinois was in the advance and was led by Colonel Hall. In the official report of General Veatch, commander of the Brigade to which the Fourteenth was attached, the following language is employed: "Colonel Hall, of the Fourteenth Illinois, led, with his Regiment, that gallant charge on Monday evening which drove the enemy beyond our lines and closed the struggle of that memorable day".

The Regiment took an active part in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation it proceeded to Memphis, and thence to Bolivar, Tenn.

October 4, 1862, the Fourth Division, under General Hurlbut, was ordered to proceed to Corinth, as a forlorn hope, to relieve the beleaguered garrison of that place; but the gallant Rosecrans, before Corinth was reached, had already severely punished the enemy, and "the forlorn hope" met the retreating rebels at the village of Metamora, on Hatchie river. In the glorious victory that followed eight hours' hard fighting, the Fourteenth Illinois well sustained its reputation earned at Shiloh.

The Regiment constituted a part of the right wing of Grant's army in the march into Northern Mississippi, through Holly Springs to Yacona Patalfa, under the immediate command of the lamented McPherson. Van Dorn having captured Holly Springs, and General Sherman being unable to effect a dislodgment of the rebels from Vicksburg, Grant's army was obligated to retreat, and on January 18, 1863, the Fourteenth Illinois went into winter quarters at LaFayette, Tennessee.

Early in the spring the command was ordered to Vicksburg, where it took part in the siege of that stronghold until its fall, July 4, 1863. Also, accompanied the expedition to Jackson, Mississippi, taking part in the siege until its evacuation. In August, proceeded to Natchez and formed part of the force which marched across the swamps of northeastern Louisiana to Harrisonburg, on Wachita river, and captured Fort Beauregard, where, the spring before, the ram "Queen of the West" had been sunk; it accompanied General Sherman on his Meridian raid. After the return of the Regiment a large portion re-enlisted as veterans, though its time would have expired in a few months. Returning from the north, where it had been on veteran furlough, it formed a part of the army in the advance on Atlanta. Here the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois, ever together since the fall of 1862, sharers of each others' sorrows and joys, weary marches and honorably earned laurels, were consolidated into the "Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois Veteran Battalion". The Battalion was detailed to guard railroad communications at and near Ackworth, Georgia, a most important and dangerous duty, as it was the only route by which General Sherman could supply his immense army with subsistence, etc.

In the month of October 1864, when the rebel General Hood made his demonstration against Sherman's rear, a large number of the battalion were killed and the major part of the balance were taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville prison. Those who escaped capture were mounted, and, on the Grand March to the Sea, acted as scouts, and were continually in the advance, being the first to drive the rebel pickets into Savannah, Georgia. During the long and weary march through North and South Carolina, the battalion was on duty day and night, being constantly in the presence of the enemy, gaining notoriety as skirmishers. The battalion was the first to enter Cheraw, South Carolina, Fayetteville, North Carolina, and also took part in the battle of Bentonville.

At Goldsboro, North Carolina, in the spring of 1865, the battalion organization was discontinued, a sufficient number of organized companies of recruits having arrived by way of New York and Morehead City, North Carolina, to fill up the two regiments, Colonel Hall again being assigned to the command of the Fourteenth. After the capitulation of Johnson, the Regiment marched to Washington, D.C., where, on the 24th of May, it took part in the grand review of Sherman's army.

It afterwards proceeded by rail and river to Louisville, Kentucky; thence, by river, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; thence marched to Fort Kearney, N.T., and back.

Mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 16, 1865; arriving at Springfield, Illinois, September 22, 1865, where the Regiment received final payment and discharge.

The aggregate number of men who belonged to this organization was 1,980, and the aggregate mustered out at Fort Leavenworth was 480.

During its four years and four months of arduous service, the Regiment marched 4,490 miles, traveled by rail 2,330 miles, and by river 4,490 miles-making the aggregate of 11,670 miles.

15th Illinois Infantry

The FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was raised under the "Ten Regiment Act", in the First Congressional District. Company A was from McHenry county; Company B, Winnebago county; Company C, Boone county; Company D, McHenry county; Company G, Stephenson county; Company H, Ogle county; Company I, Lake county; and Company K, from Carroll county. The Regiment was organized at Freeport, Illinois, and mustered into the United States service on the 24th day of May 1861, being one of the first regiments from the State sworn into the United States service, for the three years service. After electing officers, organizing and drilling for some time, the Regiment proceeded to Alton, Illinois, remaining there six weeks for instruction. In July the Regiment left Alton by steamboat for St. Charles, Missouri, thence by rail to Mexico, Missouri, where it remained for a time in company with the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, commanded by Colonel U.S. Grant. A part of the Regiment marched from Mexico to Fulton, and thence to the Missouri river, and thence by steamer to Jefferson Barracks; the other part of the Regiment marched to Hannibal, Mo., and thence by steamer to Jefferson Barracks. The Regiment then moved by rail to Rolla, Mo., where it arrived in time to cover General Sigel's retreat from Wilson's Creek. After building one or two forts, the Regiment was ordered to Tipton, Mo., and thence became attached to General Fremont's army, and marched under General Hunter to Springfield, Mo.; after remaining there a short time, the Regiment returned to Tipton, then went to Sedalia. It assisted in the capture of 1,300 rebels a few miles from the latter place. The Regiment then marched to Otterville, Mo., and went into winter quarters December 26, 1861. The winter was cold and the snow deep, and the first winter's experience in tents was a severe one.

February 1, 1862, the regiment marched to Jefferson City, thence by rail to St. Louis, where it embarked on transports for Fort Donelson, and arrived to take part in the surrender. The Regiment was then assigned to General S. A. Hurlbut's "Fighting Fourth Division", and marched to Fort Henry, then went by boat to Pittsburg Landing, being one of the first regiments that landed on that historic battle ground. At the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April, the Regiment was in the first line of battle, formed by Hurlbut's Division, and was in the Brigade commanded by General C. Veatch. Hardly had the Brigade taken positions when a Confederate column, massed three lines deep, deployed from the woods on the left and front, and with rebel yell that echoed through the surrounding forest, charged on in double quick. The Fifteenth was flanked by the Fifty-third Ohio, on the right. At the first fire of the enemy the Buckeyes broke and ran, and the enemy were not only in front of the Fifteenth Regiment, but on both flanks in a very short time. For more than one hour the Regiment held its position, and fought as gallantly as any troops could fight in the terrible struggle, called by the Confederates the "Hornet's Nest", and disputed inch by inch the advance and the incessant attacks of the best troops in the Confederate service. Owing to the want of support, the Regiment was compelled to withdraw and take up a new position. In five minutes after the Regiment formed its first line, the field officers, Lieutenant Colonel E.F.W. Ellis and Major Wm. R. Goddard, Captains Holden Brownell and Harley Wayne, and Lieutenant John W. Peterbaugh were killed, and Captain Adam Nase lost a leg and was taken prisoner. Captain Thos. J. Turner was absent, and the command of the Regiment devolved upon Captains L.D. Kelley and George C. Rogers, assisted by Adjutant Charles F. Barber. As soon as a new line was formed the Fourteenth Illinois on the left of the Fifteenth, when the enemy had approached sufficiently near, these two Regiments, acting as one man, rose and delivered a rapid, well aimed and awfully destructive fire, full into the massed ranks of the enemy. The enemy was soon convinced this was not the way to the landing. At the second attack these two Regiments received the first shock, and for three hours were in that awful gap, without giving ground, where the Confederates sacrificed more than two thousand as brave men as ever trod the battle-field, in the unavailing effort to drive them from their position. This baptism of blood cemented the two Regiments, and they were always afterwards brigaded and served together during the remainder of the war, and discharged at the same time and place. The Fifteenth was in the hottest of the fight both days of the bloody battle, and not a man faltered in his duty or failed to perform all that was required of him. The two Regiments that were in the final charge on the 7th, led by General Grant in person, were the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois, the Fourteenth commanded by Colonel Hall, and the Fifteenth by Captain George C. Rogers. This detachment moved forward, and when within range delivered their fire, and with fixed bayonets charged at double quick. The raking fire, however, had done its work. The Confederate army had fled. The Fifteenth Regiment lost in this engagement 250 men,

killed and wounded, and there are more of the "known dead" of this Regiment buried in the National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing, than of any other Regiment, and many died of wounds in hospitals at home.

Captain George C. Rogers was promoted Lieutenant Colonel by Governor Yates for meritorious conduct on the battle-field of Shiloh, and took command of the Regiment. The Regiment participated in the siege of Corinth, Miss., losing a number of men killed and wounded.

After the evacuation of Corinth the Regiment marched to Grand Junction, thence to Holly Springs, then back to Grand Junction, thence to Lagrange, thence to Memphis, arriving there July 21st, 1862, where it remained till September 6th. After recruiting, drilling, procuring new uniforms and "seeing the sights", the Regiment marched to Bolivar, Tenn., and from there the 4th Division was ordered by General Grant to "relieve Rosecrans at Corinth or perish". At the Hatchie river on the morning of October 4th, 1862, the division met the enemy on Matamora Hill; the 15th Regiment was on the extreme left and forced the enemy from their position, and in connection with other troops, charged the enemy, routing and scattering their formation in the wildest confusion, and driving them to the river bank, the 15th capturing one four-gun battery and about three hundred men at this point; many jumped into the river and were drowned. The 15th charged across the Hatchie bridge on a run, and formed the first line on the left of the road; the 14th formed on the right of the 15th. The two regiments charged the enemy in the timber, driving them from their strong position, capturing another battery crowning the crest of the hill, and soon the enemy was in full flight, looking for a new place to retreat across the Hatchie. Torn and bleeding, the 15th laid on the ground that night, covered with new and everlasting honors. The 15th was commanded on that day by Lieutenant Colonel G.C. Rogers, and lost over fifty men in killed and wounded. The Regiment then returned to Bolivar, from thence to Lagrange, thence with General Grant down through Mississippi to Coffeetown, returning to Lagrange and Memphis; thence to Vicksburg, taking an active part in all the movements during the siege of that place, losing many in killed and wounded. After the surrender of Vicksburg, marched with Sherman to Jackson, Miss., then returned to Vicksburg and embarked on a boat for Natchez, marched thence to Kingston, returned to Natchez, then to Harrisonburg, La., capturing Fort Beauregard on the Wachita river; returned to Natchez, remained there until November 10th, 1863, then proceeded by boat to Vicksburg, and went into winter quarters. Here the Regiment re-enlisted as veterans, remaining until February 1st, 1864, when it moved with General Sherman through Mississippi. On Champion Hills had a severe engagement with a body of rebels, charged them several times during the day, and each time drove them from their positions. Marched to Meridian and Enterprise and assisted in destroying about fifty miles of railroad; thence back to Vicksburg.

In March 1864, went home on Veteran furlough. On expiration of furlough joined Seventeenth Army Corps, and proceeded up Tennessee river to Clifton, thence to Huntsville, Ala.; thence to Decatur and Rome, Ga., thence to Kingston, and joined General Sherman's army, moving on Atlanta. At Allatoona Pass the 15th Regiment was, with the other regiments belonging to the 2d Brigade, 4th Division, 17th Corps, commanded by Colonel Geo. C. Rogers, ordered to fortify that place. The forts at Allatoona, where General Corse, with 2,100 men, defeated Hood's whole army, were built by this brigade. Here the 15th and 14th Infantry were consolidated, and the gallant and brave McPherson knowing the honorable record of these regiments, and that neither might lose its identity, acceded to the request of Colonel Rogers, and had the organization made and known as "The Veteran Battalion Fourteenth and Fifteenth Infantry Volunteers". The organization numbers 625 men. The organization was stationed at Ackworth, Big Shanty and Marietta for some time. The rebel General Hood struck the organization at Big Shanty and Ackworth, when he moved north, capturing quite a number of the command. The remainder fell back, some to Allatoona, and fought under Gen. Corse, where many were killed and wounded; the balance fell back to Marietta, and were mounted and acted as scouts for General Vandever. They were afterwards transferred to General F.P. Blair, and marched with General Sherman to the sea.

After the capture of Savannah, the Regiment proceed to Beaufort, S.C.; thence to Salkahatchie river, participating in the various skirmishes in that vicinity-Columbia, S.C., Fayetteville, N.C., battle of Bentonville-losing a number wounded; thence to Goldsboro and Raleigh. At Raleigh recruits sufficient to fill up both regiments were received, and the organization of the Veteran Battalion discontinued, and the Fifteenth reorganized. The campaign of General Sherman ended by the surrender of General Johnston. The Regiment then marched with the army to Washington,

D.C., via Richmond and Fredericksburg, and participated in the grand review at Washington, May 24th, 1865; remained there two weeks. Proceeded by rail and steamboat to Louisville, Ky.; remained at Louisville two weeks. The regiment was then detached from the 4th Division, 17th Army Corps, and proceeded by steamer to St. Louis; from thence to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., arriving there July 1st, 1865. Joined the army serving on the plains. Arrived at Fort Kearney August 14th; then ordered to return to Fort Leavenworth, September 1st, 1865, where the Regiment was mustered out of service and placed en-route for Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge-having served four years and four months.

Number of miles marched.....	4,299
Number of miles by rail	2,403
Number of miles by steamer	4,310
Number of men joined from organization.....	1,963
Number of men at date of muster-out	640

16th Illinois Infantry

The SIXTEENTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized and mustered into United States service at Quincy, Ill., under the "Ten Regiment Act", on the 24th day of May 1861. It was mustered in by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U.S.A.

June 12, 1861, moved to Grand River as railroad guard; after which the Regiment was scattered along the line of the road as guard. July 10, Colonel Smith's force was attacked at Monroe Station by 1,600 mounted Rebels, but he held his position until the arrival of reinforcements, when the enemy retired. On the 16th, lost two men killed and two wounded at Caldwell Station. August 20, Regiment moved under General Hurlbut to Kirksville, and in pursuit of General Green, arriving at Hannywell on September 1.

September 10, ordered to St. Joseph, Mo. On 14th, together with the Third Iowa Infantry, had a skirmish at Platte City. 17th, returned to St. Joseph.

January 27, ordered to Bird's Point. March 3, ordered to New Madrid, where we were attached to the Army of Mississippi, Second Brigade, Colonel James D. Morgan, First Division, Brigadier General E. A. Paine.

On the evening of the 12th of March the Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers were thrown forward and erected a line of earthworks, mounting four heavy guns, within half a mile of the enemy's works.

March 13, the battle of New Madrid was fought, the Sixteenth supporting the siege guns.

April 7, were landed on the opposite side of the Mississippi, with the Tenth Illinois, and followed the retreating enemy to Tiptonville, Tenn., where we captured 5,000 prisoners, a large amount of artillery, small arms and ammunition. April 9, returned to New Madrid; 13th embarked for Osceola, Ark.; 17th, embarked for Hamburg, Tenn., where we arrived 22d. Participated in the siege of Corinth. After the evacuation, pursued the retreating enemy to Booneville; June 12, returned and camped at Big Springs.

July 20, moved to Tusculumbia; 29th, crossed the Tennessee at Florence.

September 15, arrived at Nashville, after a seventeen days march, with continual guerrilla fighting-loss, one killed and five wounded.

Garrisoned Edgefield, Tennessee, guarding railroad bridge. November 5, Garrison was attacked by Rebel General Morgan, who was repulsed, leaving many dead upon the field. Our loss, one killed and five wounded.

The Regiment remained at Edgefield until the middle of July 1863, when it broke camp and marched to Murfreesboro, where it remained one month; thence it marched to Columbia, Tennessee; thence to Athens, Huntsville and Stevenson, Alabama, camping a few days at the latter place, when it made a forced march to Bridgeport, where, with the Brigade, it guarded ordnance stores and pontoon bridge against a threatened attack. The battle of Chickamauga having just been fought, Bragg was threatening the rear of Rosecrans' army.

While at Bridgeport, on September 30, an immense quantity of ordnance stores, lying directly at the right of the Regiment, exploded, by which 14 men were killed and wounded.

Early in October, a march was made up the Sequatchie Valley as far as Anderson's Gap, a distance of 40 miles.

Up to this time the Sixteenth had been in the First Brigade, First Division, Reserve Corps of the Army of the Cumberland. At Anderson's Gap orders were received transferring it and the entire Brigade to First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. The Brigade was commanded by General James D. Morgan, the Division by General Jeff. C. Davis, and the Corps by General John M. Palmer. The Regiment remained in this Brigade, Division and Corps until the close of the war. From Anderson's Gap the Regiment marched to Waldross Ridge, and for a few weeks guarded a line of transports up the Tennessee River; thence it moved to Kelly's Ferry, where it encamped until January 1864, where it was engaged in the arduous duty of unloading from boats the rations, forage, and ammunition sent forward to Thomas' army, which lay at Chattanooga, 60 miles above.

From December 20 to 31 the Regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and on New Year's Day, 1864, left for Illinois on a furlough of 30 days. Returning, arrived at Rossville, Georgia, the latter part of February; went into camp with the rest of the Brigade and Division.

May 5, moved with Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign; was in advance of Division at Buzzard Roost, where a sharp fight was kept up for one day, in which the Regiment lost 18 killed and wounded; withdrawing from the front of Buzzard Roost with the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Corps, the latter, under command of General Logan, made a night march through Snake Creek Gap, fighting the battle of Resaca, and flanking the Rebels from Dalton. From Resaca the Regiment moved with the Division which was sent by Sherman to capture Rome, an important Rebel city, which was taken after a sharp fight, in which the Sixteenth sustained no loss. From Rome the Regiment moved to Lost Mountain; thence to Kenesaw Mountain, where for four days it lay under the fierce cannonade of a hundred guns on that impregnable natural fortress; was afterwards the reserve line of the charging column on June 27, when in a few minutes the army lost 3,000 men; the loss of the Regiment was some 10 or 15. Thence on the Chattahoochie river, which the Sixteenth was the first to cross, driving back the heavy picket line of the enemy, losing over 20 men. It participated in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, losing a number by wounds and prisoners by marching into the line of the enemy while the Regiment was making a night reconnoiter to the front.

After the investment of Atlanta, the Regiment held a position on the front line, and for 30 days was constantly engaged in skirmish firing. About August 25 it withdrew from the front and swung round the city to the west, and on the 30th was in the thickest of the fight at Jonesboro. In the famous charge of the Fourteenth Army Corps at that place, in which Hardee's line was broken, a large portion of it captured, and Atlanta won, the Sixteenth charged with fixed bayonets and empty guns. Owing to depression of ground over which the Regiment charged, its loss was less than 30, while Regiments to the right and left lost twice that number.

After the capture of Atlanta, the Regiment went into camp nearly a month. While Hood was making his raid to the rear, the Regiment was sent with the Division back to Chattanooga, Huntsville, and as far as Athens. Hood having gone farther west, which changed the plans of Sherman, the Regiment and Division returned to Atlanta. Here the Corps was taken from the Army of the Cumberland, and, with the Twentieth Corps, became the Army of Georgia. With this the Regiment participated in the famous march through Georgia to the Sea. Being on the most advanced post at the evacuation of Savannah, it had the honor of being the representative Regiment of the Fourteenth Army Corps to take formal possession of the city. Marched north through the Carolinas during February and March 1865; assisted in the capture of Columbia and Fayetteville; was in the fierce fight at Averysboro, where, during the afternoon of March 16, the Regiment lost 15 or 20 killed and wounded, among whom was Captain White, of Company A, who was commanding the Regiment, and who fell, mortally wounded, while leading a charge across an open field.

On the 19th, 20th and 21st of March, at the battle of Bentonville, the Division of which the Sixteenth was a part withstood for five hours, during the first day's battle the six times repeated onslaught of Johnson's entire army. The Sixteenth, being in the front line, while repelling a charge saw the Rebels, who had been successful at another point, swing around it, and drive the supporting Regiments from their works and into the swamp. Having repelled the assault in front, the Sixteenth climbed over the temporary breastworks, and opened fire on what, five minutes before, had been its rear. After a few shots, with the assistance of the Fourteenth Michigan, charged the Rebel line, capturing some 800. The second day of the battle, the Sixteenth, in conjunction with the Fourteenth Michigan, through a mistaken order of the Colonel of the latter, made a charge into the center of the Rebel forces, and for over a quarter of an hour was under as murderous a front and flank fire as ever rained on troops. In this brief space of time a third of the Regiment fell, having less than 300 in line on going into the fight. Company A, with 27 men, lost 10, 7 of whom died on the field or soon after. This was the last battle of the war the Sixteenth was engaged in, but it was the most terrible of them all.

After this battle, the Sixteenth was marched to Goldsboro, where it encamped a month; thence to Raleigh and Durham Station, where Johnson surrendered his army to Sherman. Marched with Sherman's army to Richmond and Washington; participated in the grand review at the latter place, May 24, 1865, after which the Regiment proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was mustered out on the 8th of July, after a term of service of four years and three months; and a week later it arrived at Springfield, Illinois, where it received its final pay and discharge papers.

17th Illinois Infantry

The SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OF ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS was mustered into the United States service at Peoria, Ill., on the 24th day of May 1861. Left camp on the 17th of June, for Alton, Ill., for the purpose of more fully completing its organization and arming. Late in July it proceeded from Alton to St. Charles, Mo., remaining but one day; thence went to Warrenton, Mo., where it remained in camp about two weeks-Company "A" being detailed as body guard to General John Pope, with headquarters at St. Charles.

The Regiment left Warrenton for St. Louis, and embarked on transports for Bird's Point, Mo. Remained at Bird's Point some weeks, doing garrison duty; then proceeded to Sulphur Springs Landing; debarking there proceeded, via Pilot Knob and Ironton, to Frederickstown, Mo., in pursuit of General Jeff. Thompson, and joined General B. M. Prentiss' command at Jackson, Mo.; thence proceeded to Kentucky and aided in the construction of Fort Holt; then ordered to Elliott's Mills; remained there a short time and returned to Fort Holt; thence to Cape Girardeau, and with other Regiments were again sent in pursuit of General Jeff. Thompson's forces. Met and defeated them at Fredericktown, Mo., October 21, 1861, losing several killed and wounded. Captured two 6-pound howitzers and 200 prisoners. The enemy fled in great confusion, leaving his dead upon the field, among whom was the Brigade Commander, Colonel Lowe. Among the killed and wounded on the Union side was First Lieutenant J. Q. A. Jones, Company "K", killed; Second Lieutenant Owan Wilkins, Company "A", wounded, and Sergeant Jacob Wheeler, Company "K", was twice wounded, once dangerously. October 22, pursued the enemy, and engaged him near Greenfield, Ark., in which the Seventeenth lost one killed and several wounded. Returned to Cape Girardeau, doing provost duty until early in February 1862, when ordered to Fort Henry. Participated in the sanguinary battle, followed by the surrender of Fort Donelson, losing a number of men; thence marched to Metal Landing; thence embarked for Savannah, later arriving at Pittsburg Landing, where the Regiment was assigned to the First Division of the Army of West Tennessee, under command of General John A. McClernand, and upon the memorable field of Pittsburg Landing took part in the momentous battles of the 6th and 7th of April. On the 6th, the Regiment was under fire from early morn until night, when a rain set in. Meanwhile under the dauntless and skillful leading of General McClernand, the field was contested with fluctuating success in seven successive positions. At nightfall he formed his decimated ranks for the eighth time upon the Seventeenth Regiment to rest on their arms until the morning of the 7th, when the Regiment with the Division moved forward to the attack, and in co-operation with the other Union forces, after a fierce and stubborn conflict, drove the enemy from the field. It is a notable fact that the First Division, including the Seventeenth Regiment, maintained its organization, not only amid the wreck and confusion of the 6th, but also on the 7th. It fought out the two days battle, and to General McClernand, perhaps more than any one commander, is due the credit of averting this calamity.

In the two days the Seventeenth lost some 130 killed and wounded. The victory won, later the Regiment marched with the advance forces to Corinth. After the evacuation of Corinth, marched to Purdy, Bethel and Jackson, Tenn.; remained there until the 17th of July, when the Regiment was ordered to Bolivar, and assigned to duty as Provost Guard. Remained at Bolivar until November 1862, during which time participated in the expedition to Iuka, to reinforce General Rosecrans. Afterwards at the battle of Hatchie. Returned again to Bolivar; remained there until middle of November. Then ordered to Lagrange, reporting to Major General John A. Logan; were assigned to duty at Provost Guard, Colonel Norton being assigned to the command at that post. Early in December marched to Holly Springs; thence to Abbeyville, guarding railroads; thence to Oxford. After the capture of Holly Springs, was assigned to the Sixth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, under Major General McPherson; then proceeded, via Moscow, to Collierville; from there to Memphis, and was assigned to duty at the navy yard. Remained there until January 16th; then embarked for Vicksburg; re-embarking and proceeded to Lake Providence, La., then the headquarters of the Seventeenth Army Corps, doing duty there until the

investment of Vicksburg commenced. Arriving at Milliken's Bend on or about May 1st, commenced to march across the Delta to Perkin's Landing, on the Mississippi river, thence to the crossing below Grand Gulf, advancing with McPherson's command, via Raymond, Champion Hills, Jackson, Big Black, and to the final investment of Vicksburg. After the surrender of that city, remained there doing garrison duty and making incursions into the enemy's country as far east as Meridian; west as far as Monroe, La. Returning to Vicksburg, remained there until May 1864-the term of service of the Regiment expiring on the 24th of May, of that year.

The Regiment was ordered to Springfield, Ill., for muster-out and final discharge, when and where those of the original organization who did not re-enlist to entitle them to retain their regimental organization, the veterans and recruits whose term of service had not expired were consolidated with the Eighth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and were finally mustered out with that regiment and discharged in the spring of 1866.

18th Illinois Infantry

This Regiment originally rendezvoused at Anna, Union county, Ill., May 16, 1861, for the Ninth Congressional District, under the "Ten Regiment Bill". May 19 was mustered into the State service for thirty days, by Ulysses S. Grant, then State Mustering Officer, and was on the 28th of the same month, by Captain Pitcher, U.S.A, mustered into the service of the United States for three years-Michael K. Lawler, Colonel; Thomas H. Burgess, Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Eaton, Major.

June 24, 1861, the Regiment was moved to Bird's Point, Mo., where it remained, drilling, doing guard duty, working on fortifications, removing railroad buildings and track to keep same from falling into the river, making new road, etc., until August 5, when it was moved into the swamp eight miles west, on the line of the C. and Fulton Railroad, to guard it and protect workmen making repairs. August 14 moved to Bird's Point, half the command sick, poisoned by malaria. August 26, moved to Mound City, Ill., to guard gunboats there being built, and to recuperate health of the Regiment. October 5, went to Cairo November 3, formed part of a force, under Colonel Oglesby, sent to Bloomfield, Mo., to rout Jeff. Thompson and his band, which was accomplished. November 13, returned to Cairo, via Cape Girardeau. January 10, 1862, marched with force under General Grant, composed of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, General McClernand, Division Commander, on reconnoissance in the vicinity of Columbus, Ky. Returned to Cairo and there remained until February 3; then took steamer and proceeded with expedition under General Grant up the Tennessee River. February 6, this Regiment was in the advance in General Oglesby's Brigade at the capture of Fort Henry, and one of the first to enter the same, but too late to meet the rebels-they had flown. In the battles of 13th to 15th, occupied the right of Oglesby's Brigade, which was on the right of the line of battle. On the 15th February, the Regiment lost in killed and wounded, 200 men; 50 died upon the field and 10 soon afterwards. Colonel Lawler was in command of the Regiment, and the Lieutenant Colonel and Major being absent, D. H. Brush, as Senior Captain, acted as second in command. In the battle of the 15th, Colonel Lawler was wounded early in the day, and turned over the command to Captain Brush, who later received a rifle shot in his shoulder. The Regiment at the time occupied the extreme right of the line, and was separated from the other forces some two or three hundred yards to the east, having been ordered by Gen. Oglesby to take such position to intercept the rebels in their attempt to get away in that direction. The advancing enemy was confronted and held in check until the ammunition of the interposing force was exhausted, when it was withdrawn from that part of the field in good order, and unmolested by the rebels.

The Regiment during all the battle maintained the positions to which it was in the early morning assigned, bravely and persistently, and not until its ammunition was spent was the order to retire given. Its place that eventful morning was one commanding the road from the Fort, by which the rebels essayed to escape. The daring attempt, however, was most signally frustrated by Oglesby's dauntless Brigade. March 11, the Regiment embarked for Pittsburg Landing, and went into camp there on the 23d, about two miles out from the river. The Brigade to which it was attached consisted of the Eighth and Eighteenth Illinois and the Eleventh and Thirteenth Iowa Regiments, under Colonel Hare, of the Thirteenth Iowa. Sunday morning, April 6, a little after 7 o'clock, the long roll was sounded, whereupon the Brigade was speedily formed, the Eighteenth under command of Major Eaton, acting Colonel, Colonel Lawler and Lieutenant Colonel Burgess being absent, Captain Brush being second in command; and about 8 o'clock the Brigade was ordered to the front. It marched out towards Corinth about one mile from camp before striking the rebels. Line of battle was formed, and the fight at once became fast and furious. Very soon Major Eaton fell, pierced by a ball, and was taken from the field. Captain Brush then assumed command. The battle raged incessantly; about 1 P.M. he received a shot, disabling his bridle hand, and an hour later a rifle ball struck his thigh, compelling his retirement. The command of the Regiment then devolved upon Captain Anderson, he being next in rank. He was in command during the remainder of the engagement.

At the commencement of the battle the Regiment had for duty 435 officers and men. The loss on the 6th was 10 killed, 63 wounded, and 2 missing. None were injured in the second day of the battle. The three Color Bearers, who carried the flag in the first day's conflict, were all killed while supporting the banner. Major Eaton died of the wound he received. He had resigned on the 1st of April, but notice of the acceptance of his resignation not having reached him, he went bravely into the battle in command of the Regiment and lost his life.

The Regiment was with the Army of the Tennessee during the advance upon Corinth, serving in a Brigade commanded by Colonel Lawler, in Brigadier General McClelland's Division. After the evacuation of Corinth, was stationed at Bethel, on M. and O. railroad, reaching there June 6, from whence, on the 15th of June, it marched to Jackson, Tenn., and there went into camp, remaining mostly at rest, except reasonable performance of drill and camp duties, and keeping due watch-out for Rebel movements.

July 27, Major D. H. Brush, promoted to that office since the battle of Shiloh, joined the Regiment and assumed command, not yet fully recovered from the wounds he received in that battle, and the same day the Eighth, Eighteenth and Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, with a two-gun battery and a squadron of cavalry, under Colonel Lawler, started on an expedition to Bolivar and other points where it was supposed Rebels might be encountered, Bolivar, Brownsville, and various other places were visited, no force of the enemy caught up with, and August 13 returned to camp at Jackson, where it remained during the residue of the year 1862, keeping up drill and tactic instruction, performing its full share of guard duty, and sending out strong detachments to guard railroads and save bridges from Rebel raids, etc. September 26, the Regiment received an accession of two Companies, "H" and "C", aggregating 137 men, recruited by Captain Conner, at Carbondale, Ill., to take the place of the original Companies "H" and "C", which had been consolidated with other Companies of the Regiment after the battles of Donelson and Shiloh.

November 28, 1862, one-half of the period for which the Regiment was mustered into service having expired, a statement was made showing the following facts, viz:

Originally mustered, strength, officers and men.....	930
Has lost, killed in battle	65
Died of wounds, received in battle	30
.....	95
Died of disease	117
Discharged on account of wounds.....	34
Discharged for disability, etc	129
Transferred to other service	36
Discharged by General Halleck for absence over two months.....	23
Deserted	22
Added by new recruits	236
Aggregate now on rolls.....	710
.....	1,166

Lieutenant Colonel D. H. Brush in command; the Colonel, M. K. Lawler, commanding the Post of Jackson, Tenn. December 11 K Company left the Regiment for Memphis, orders having been received for that Company to report to the Marine Brigade. December 20 the Regiment, with other forces, was marched out towards Lexington and Trenton, to intercept the rebels in a raid then being made against Union troops guarding the railroads, etc. December 23, marched towards Bolivar; reached Medon Station, on M.C. R.R., and camped; next day marched to Denmark, and thence to Toon's Station, and there took cars for Jackson, arriving at midnight of the 26th. Heard frequently of rebels just ahead, and saw signs of their late presence, but could not catch up with them. December 31, E and H Companies of the Regiment were engaged in the fight with the rebels under Forrest, near Lexington. The Companies were commanded by Captain Davis, of this Regiment, General Sullivan leading the Union forces, and driving the rebels with considerable loss. The same day the rest of the Regiment was sent to join in pursuit of the retreating foe. Reached Lexington next day,-one day too late, the rebels having passed.

Pursuit was continued to the crossing of the Tennessee at Clifton, but the rebels had gotten over and were out of reach.

January 7th, 1863, the Regiment returned to its camp at Jackson, having had the severest tramp yet experienced. More than one hundred and twenty-five miles had been marched in snow, in rain, in mud, over hills and rocky roads, and through ice-cold streams,-yet the men stood it well, few giving out or complaining. The Regiment was not again ordered away from Jackson until March 4, when the command moved out toward Huntingdon; reached that place same day, but found no rebels in arms; scoured the country until the 9th, and then returned to old quarters.

March 15 the Regiment was again ordered to proceed to Huntingdon and Trenton to look after rebels; moved out some two hundred strong, mounted; was gone two days; found only citizens "who had taken the oath", in eighty miles travel.

April 1 the Regiment, two hundred and fifty mounted men, was again moved toward Bolivar, Whiteville, and beyond, on the hunt of guerrillas and other rebels said to be infesting the neighborhood. Had a brush with a party posted in the road; drove them towards Danceyville; captured some prisoners and horses. Proceeded to Covington, Tenn., where Colonel Lawler established a "Post", and, as Commander, required citizens to come in and take the oath. Captain Reed, of E Company, was sent towards Randolph, on the Mississippi river, with a squad, to find out the doings of the rebels, and was killed by a shot from a thicket as he was returning. A rebel prisoner he had in charge was also killed by the same volley.

The Regiment scoured the country from Covington to Porterville, and to "Big Creek Settlement", within twenty miles of Memphis, gathering in horses, mules, some "citizens" with arms handy, and also needed supplies for the men. April 10, returned to Bolivar, and turned over prisoners, some thirty, to Provost Marshal, and captured property to General Brayman's A.A.Q.M. Next day was ordered to Summerville, Tenn.; investigated that place and the surrounding country, routing guerrillas and securing some prisoners. Returned to Bolivar on the 15th, and arrived at Jackson on the next day. One hundred and fifty seven horses and four mules were turned over to Captain Cluff, Department Quartermaster at Jackson; also, one Colt's revolver, taken from a rebel Surgeon captured in a camp found hidden in a swamp,-said property having been secured by the Regiment on said expedition.

April 25, Colonel Lawler having been commissioned a Brigadier General, received orders to report to General McClernand, near Vicksburg. The Regiment, on the 27th, escorted General Lawler to the train, with mutual regrets at parting and that all were not going. When General Grant was about to leave Jackson for Memphis and the south on the expedition against Vicksburg, the Commander of the Regiment applied to him for the Regiment to be included with the other forces taken, but as large Government stores were to be left at Jackson, well tried troops must be detailed to guard the property, and the "Old Eighteenth", was one of the Regiments selected for that duty.

May 30, ordered to take train at 5 A.M. with General Kimball's Division, which was done. The train moved towards Memphis, arrived there the same day; went on board a steamboat and down the Mississippi. Below Helena received a volley from the Arkansas shore. Two men of the 22d Ohio on the hurricane deck were wounded. June 2, reached the point above Vicksburg and were ordered up the Yazoo to Haines' Bluff; landed there and the next day the brigade moved up the river some five miles and went into camp on the hills about 12 miles northeast of Vicksburg, yet within hearing of the incessant bombardment of that doomed city. June 4, the aggregate of the Regiment, rank and file, was 369 on hand for duty, not including the teamsters and men in hospital and those absent on other service. June 7, the brigade was moved out about four miles to the northeast, and on the 9th again moved farther up the bluff to support a battery. On the 11th the Regiment with the brigade was moved back towards Haines' Bluff and placed in position upon high ground near the Yazoo ("River of Death").

June 16th the Regiment was again moved some four miles west to a position near Division Headquarters, a point more central in the line fronting outward from the forces closely investing Vicksburg. Lieutenant Colonel Brush, promoted to the office of Colonel, was mustered in as such. June 25, the Regiment occupied still its position in the line in rear of, and some twelve miles northeast of Vicksburg, established there to prevent the outside rebels from attacking the Union forces investing that city, doing little but listening to the continuous cannonading going on. July 1, the Regiment was moved about two miles to a position outside the breastworks. July 3, news came that the rebels had hoisted a "White Flag" on the ramparts, and on the ever glorious 4th the assurance that Vicksburg, the stronghold of the enemy, was again under the Union banner, cheered every loyal soldier's heart. July 24, the Regiment, with other troops, was placed on transports and started up the Mississippi, and on the 27th landed at Helena, Ark., and went into camp. The aggregate strength of the Regiment then present and absent was 553, many of them being sick in hospital. August 6, 1863, the Regiment was included in the forces being made ready for the "Arkansas expedition" by Major General Steele, under authority from Headquarters of the 16th Army Corps, and was assigned to second Division. August 13, started from Helena, and on the 17th reached Claredon on White River; remained there until the 22d and then left for Duvall's Bluff, where the division went into camp on the 24th and remained until September 2, then moved to Brownsville 27 miles west.

August 31, the Regiment was mustered and found to be so much reduced by sickness that less than 200 remained for duty. Some 1,500 men sick were left at Duvall's Bluff, and about 700 more had to be provided for at Brownsville. September 7, the Regiment was in camp with the other forces ten miles from Little Rock. September 11, the forces advanced toward the city driving the enemy on both sides of the river, and took possession of the intrenchments and the city the same day. Notice of the acceptance of the resignation of the Colonel of the Regiment, who had tendered same because of the great reduction in the number of its men, its condition not entitling it at that time to a Colonel in case of a vacancy, having come to the Regiment, he turned over the command to the next in rank present, the Major.

The Regiment remained in Arkansas, being stationed principally at Pine Bluff, Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, and participated in numerous campaigns and expeditions. Soon after May 28, 1864, when the term of service of those originally mustered in expired, they were mustered out and proceeded to Springfield, Illinois, for pay and discharge. All reenlisted men and recruits who had joined the Regiment since the date of its original muster-in, in compliance with special orders No. 112, of Commander of the Department of Arkansas, dated May 24, 1864, formed into companies under supervision of Major Vincent, Commissary of Musters, and on the 14th of April 1865, the Regiment was composed of two companies of veterans (B and C) one company of three years recruits (A), and seven companies of one year's recruits assigned to the Regiment in March 1865.

December 16, 1865, the Regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., and December 31, thereafter, arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, for payment and discharge.

The aggregate of the Regiment since its organization, rank and file, numbers 2,043.

19th Illinois Infantry

The act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, passed May 2d, 1861, authorizing the acceptance for State service of ten regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry and one battalion of light artillery, provided that one of such regiments might be raised out of volunteer companies then at Springfield, as the regiment from the State at large, and one regiment from each of the nine congressional districts. That regiment from the State at large, consisting then only of four Chicago companies, commanded by Colonel Joseph R. Scott, was mustered into the State service May 4, 1861, at Camp Yates, and on the 3d of June ordered to Chicago, became the nucleus of a regiment, which, after having been filled up to its quota, was mustered into the United States service for three years on the 17th of June 1861, as the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

This date of mustering, although showing that the Regiment was not of the number of the first six regiments organized under the act of 25th April 1861, yet it embraced four original companies that tendered their service to the State and were accepted far earlier than many other companies that belonged to the original six regiments. Thus the "Chicago Highland Guards" was an organized company in the State service, dating its organization back to 1855; it tendered its service to the Governor on the 14th January 1861, three months before Fort Sumter was fired upon; was accepted on the 21st of April, and on the 23d ordered to Springfield under command of Captain A. W. Raffin. Thus "Chicago Light Infantry", under Captain Frederick Harding, "Company A, Chicago Zouaves", under Captain James R. Hayden, and "Company B, Chicago Zouaves", under Captain John H. Clayborne, were organized in March 1861, before the call of the President, tendered their services to the Governor, and on the 21st of April 1861, by order of Governor Yates, formed a part of the expedition under Brigadier General R. K. Swift, to move by rail to Cairo, and to occupy that important strategic point, as future basis of our operations against the rebellious States. Of these last companies "Company A, Chicago Zouaves", was left by General Swift to guard the Big Muddy Bridge, a very important point on the Illinois Central Railroad, this being the first company on actual guard duty in the State; while the other two companies went to Cairo, where their services with other companies of that expedition were very important at that early time, in keeping down the rebellious spirit of southern sympathizers, in preventing the landing of southern militia in Illinois, and in stopping transportation of arms and munitions on steamers on the Mississippi River from points above Cairo to the points below it. So that, while there four Chicago companies were doing actual service, the six first regiments were not even in their embryo organizations.

The roster of the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, when organized at Camp Long (afterwards Camp Douglas), was as follows:

Field and Staff: Colonel, John B. Turchin; Lieutenant Colonel, Joseph R. Scott; Major, Frederick Harding; Adjutant, Chauncey Miller; Quartermaster, Robert W. Wetherell; Surgeon, Samuel C. Blake (resigned in a few months and succeeded by Roswell G. Bogue); First Assistant Surgeon, Preston H. Bailhache; Chaplain, Augustus H. Conant.

Line Officers: Company A (Chicago Zouaves): Captain, James R. Hayden; First Lieutenant, Clifton T. Wharton; Second Lieutenant, John C. Long; Company B (Elmira Rifles, Stark County); Captain, Charles A. Stewart; First Lieutenant, Stephen M. Hill; Second Lieutenant, Alexander Murchison, Jr. Company C (Chicago Zouaves): Captain, James V. Guthrie; First Lieutenant, William Ennis; Second Lieutenant, Leavens J. Keeler. Company D (Chicago Light Infantry): Captain, Charles A. Colby; First Lieutenant, Jas. R. Faulkner; Second Lieutenant, D. E. Cunningham. Company E (Highland Guards): Captain, Alexander W. Raffin; First Lieutenant, David F. Bremner; Second Lieutenant, John Young. Company F (Cass County

Guards): Captain, Luther L. Allard; First Lieutenant, Knowlton S. Chandler; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Job. Company G: Captain, Charles D. C. Williams; First Lieutenant, Lyman Bridges; Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Roland. Company H (Moline Rifles): Captain, Peachy A. Garriot; First Lieutenant, DeWitt C. Marshall; Second Lieutenant, Alvah Mansur. Company I (Anit-Beauregards, Galena): Captain, Bushrod B. Howard, First Lieutenant, Thaddeus G. Drum; Second Lieutenant, John R. Madison. Company K (Chicago Zouaves): Captain, John H. Clyborne; First Lieutenant, Pressly N. Guthrie; Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Shepley.

Colonel Turchin having been a Colonel in the Russian Guards, paid particular attention at the start to the drill and discipline of the Regiment, and helped by several officers and sergeants, who belonging to the original company of Ellsworth Zouaves, utilized the first two weeks in Camp Long to the utmost, to make the Regiment as efficient as possible for the service before it. He pursued his endeavors in that respect in future every time the Regiment was not on the march, and finally succeeded in making the Nineteenth Illinois one of the best drilled regiments in the western armies.

Brigadier General John Pope having been appointed to command troops in north Missouri, and Brigadier General S. A. Hurlbut to command troops in northeastern Missouri under Pope, with headquarters at Quincy, the Nineteenth Illinois received orders to move to Quincy by rail and report to General Hurlbut. On the 12th of July the Regiment struck tents, and, moving out of camp, marched to the Illinois Central depot. Being largely composed of Chicago men, crowds of relatives, friends and spectators accompanied the Regiment on its way and at the depot, taking leave of the soldiers going to the front. Amidst the touching scenes of parting, cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the men crowded the cars, the locomotives whistled, and the Nineteenth Illinois started on its martial career of three years of service given patriotically and voluntarily to the nation and the government. On the evening of the 13th it arrived at Quincy, and on the 14th received orders from General Hurlbut to relieve the Twenty-first Illinois, under Colonel U. S. Grant, posted on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad from Quincy to Palmyra, and between Palmyra and Hannibal. During two weeks of stay in this locality, the Regiment, besides guarding several important bridges on railroad, made several expeditions to different points in the neighborhood, chased organized rebel companies out of various plantations, destroyed their barracks and provisions, obliged the citizens to give pledges not to support any more such companies, encouraged formations of home guards companies at Palmyra and Newark, suppressed the Secessionists and encouraged the Unionists.

The concentration of strong rebel forces at New Madrid, Mo., under command of General G. J. Pillow, obliged General Fremont, then in command of the Department of Missouri, to concentrate a sufficient force at Bird's Point, opposite Cairo, on the Missouri side. On the 27th of July the Nineteenth received orders to take boats at Hannibal and proceed by river to St. Louis, where it joined a large flotilla, on which a number of troops were embarked, and the whole proceeded down the river. The troops were landed at Bird's Point, and the Nineteenth was immediately detailed to Norfolk, six miles below Bird's Point, as an advance guard, where its duties were quite difficult and arduous. The information that a portion of Pillow's army was advancing towards Dallas and Jackson, with a view to strike at Ironton, originated another expedition, in which the Nineteenth participated. On the 14th of August it left Norfolk, took boats at Bird's Point, went up the river, landed opposite Sulphur Springs Station, on the St. Louis and Ironton Railroad, and thence went by rail to Ironton, from which point, on the 29th of August, moved as a part of the expedition under Brigadier General B. M. Prentiss, consisting of six regiments of infantry, one battery of artillery and a squadron cavalry, towards Dallas and Jackson. Approaching Dallas, where it was expected to meet the enemy, General Prentiss requested Colonel Turchin to move with his Regiment as an advance guard of the column. No enemy having been met, the columns stopped at Jackson, and on the 8th of September moved to Cape Girardeau, took boats again and went to Cairo, where the Nineteenth was ordered to cross to the Kentucky shore and take camp by Fort Holt, newly built, but in a few days was ordered,

together with Seventeenth Illinois Regiment, under Colonel L. F. Ross, to move down the river and occupy Ellicott's Mills, twelve miles this side of Columbus. While there the Regiment received orders to move to Cairo, take cars on the Illinois Central Railroad, and proceed to Washington, D.C. On the 16th of September the Regiment left Cairo, and on the 17th, having changed cars at Sandoval, proceeded in two trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad towards Cincinnati. When 46 miles east of Vincennes, Ind, the second train, containing four companies and regimental staff, about 10 P.M. broke through the bridge No. 48, crossing Beaver Creek, between Shoals and Mitchel, Ind., and in that frightful accident 24 men, including Captain B. B. Howard, were killed on the spot, and 105 men wounded. Of the last, some have died in hospitals at Cincinnati; others were crippled for life, and others recovered and joined the Regiment afterwards. This horrible accident caused a loss in life nearly as great as any of the battles fought by the Regiment during the whole of its term of service. The troubles at that time in Kentucky caused the Regiment to be stopped at Cincinnati and wait for orders. It camped a few days at Camp Dennison, when it received orders to take boats and proceed to Louisville, Ky., where it arrived on the 25th of September, where it relieved the Louisville Legion and went to camp. Thus, after thousands of miles of traveling by river and by rail, the Regiment at last got into a somewhat permanent camp, where it could drill and improve itself in guard and picket duty and in battalion movements.

Brigadier General Robert Anderson having been relieved by Brigadier General W. T. Sherman, in command of the Department of Kentucky, the concentration of Union troops at Mumfordsville necessitated the moving of the troops to the rear. The Nineteenth Illinois received orders, on the 22d of October, to move to Elizabethtown, and went into camp at that place. Here was another chance to drill. The Regiment took possession of the printing office of "Elizabethtown Democrat", (a rebel sheet, whose owners fled at the approach of Union forces) and commenced to issue the "Zouave Gazette of the Nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers". Colonel Turchin profited by the occasion to publish articles on the skirmisher's drill, out-post duties, bugle signals rendered in woods, and many others on battalion movements, distributing the articles among officers and men of the Regiment, in view of perfecting them in their duty. He prepared also a "Brigade Drill", in pamphlet form, which afterwards was freely distributed among officers of his Brigade, and which was the first brigade drill adapted to improve arms since the old "Scott's tactics".

Brigadier General D. C. Buell having been appointed to command the Army of the Ohio, and the formation of Brigades and Divisions having commenced, General Buell went around to review his command, and when he came to Elizabethtown to review the Nineteenth Illinois, he was strongly impressed by the soldierly appearance of the Regiment, and its marching. Contrary to the long established usage to review a Regiment by only passing in review of its companies in marching, he accepted the proposition of Colonel Turchin to see the drill of the Regiment, and after the Regiment went through manual of arms, loading, firing and bayonet exercise, as also through various evolutions of the battalion drill, with a skill and regularity not to be surpassed, General Buell confessed to Colonel Turchin that he "never saw a better drilled Regiment". He soon assigned Colonel Turchin to command the Eighth Brigade of the Third Division, Army of the Ohio, the Brigade consisting of Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Illinois, Eighteenth Ohio, and Thirty-seventh Indiana Regiments, under Brigadier General O. M. Mitchell, commanding the Division. The Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Brigades, constituting the Third Division, went into camp at Bacon Creek soon afterward, and remained there until the 10th of February 1862.

The taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, compelled the rebel forces under General A. S. Johnston to evacuate Bowling Green, before which the advance guard of Buell's army, under General Mitchell, appeared at three P.M. on the 14th of February, Turchin's Brigade, being the advance of the Division, and the Nineteenth Illinois in the advance of the Brigade. The railroad bridge being destroyed, and the trains on the other side of the Big Barren being busily engaged carrying away the rebel stores, Colonel Turchin proposed to march down the river, to cross it in a

scow by a mill a few miles below, and occupy Bowling Green with his Brigade the same evening. General Mitchell agreeing the movement during the night was successfully executed, and the Nineteenth Illinois was the first Regiment in that stronghold, where a large amount of rebel stores were captured. In the advance on Nashville, beyond Bowling Green, Gen. Mitchell's Division was in the rear of Buell's army, arriving at Nashville on the 4th of March 1862.

General Buell, moving with his army to join General Grant at Pittsburg Landing, left Mitchell with his Division to protect Nashville, who remained there until March 18, repairing bridges between Bowling Green and Nashville; then moved to Murfreesboro, and from there to Shelbyville, the terminus of the railroad in that direction, where he established his depot of supplies. While there, an expedition was organized to move on Huntsville and take possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, between Decatur and Bridgeport, thus thoroughly breaking the direct communications of the enemy's army at Corinth with east and southeast of the Confederacy, and helping the operations of our armies against Corinth. Turchin's Brigade, with Simonson's Indiana Battery, preceded by the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, under Colonel John Kennett, moved, on the 7th of April, to Fayetteville, General Mitchell accompanying. Approaching Fayetteville, it was ascertained from two citizens returning in a buggy from Huntsville, that the day previous (the 6th of April) our army was routed at Shiloh, and driven into the river. Mitchell at once sent an orderly with a dispatch to General Buell, back to Shelbyville, and the next morning, while at Fayetteville, received an answer that Grant's army was defeated on the 6th, but on the 7th both armies of Grant and Buell attacked the enemy, and drove them back to Corinth. The movement then continued on the 8th, and the force camped for the night within six miles of Huntsville, and at dawn on the 9th Colonel Turchin, with the Fourth Ohio Cavalry and a section of battery, made a dash on Huntsville, while Mitchell, with the Eighth Brigade, followed. One hundred and seventy prisoners, seventeen locomotives, one hundred and fifty passenger and freight cars, and a great amount of property of great value to the enemy, were captured. In two days after the Brigade came to Huntsville, Turchin, with Twenty-fourth Illinois and two companies of the Nineteenth Illinois, moved, on a train, with a gun mounted on a flat car in front of the locomotive, towards Decatur, repairing bridges and culverts which the rebel Cavalry under Colonel Helm tried to destroy, and the next day the expedition was at the bridge across the Tennessee, where a fortification built of bales of cotton was captured, the trestle-work across the slough, that was tarred and cotton-feathered and set on fire, was saved, and the troops, rapidly moving across the bridge, surprised and captured a rebel camp of militia, and took possession of Decatur. The balance of the Nineteenth Illinois, and the Eighteenth Ohio, were ordered to join Turchin at Decatur, and the movement continued to Tuscumbia, within thirty-five miles of the enemy's fortifications at Corinth, the Nineteenth Illinois occupying the town, while the balance of the Brigade camped back in a grove. During this time General Mitchell, with his other Brigades, took possession of the Memphis and Charleston railroad between Huntsville and Bridgeport. After receiving one hundred thousand rations sent by General Halleck on a transport convoyed by a gunboat, for Mitchell's Division, and shipping the same to Huntsville, the Brigade withdrew to Huntsville, the Eighteenth Ohio being sent to occupy Athens. During the above expedition the Nineteenth Illinois lost a few men. On the 13th of May, on the report that the Eighteenth Ohio was surprised by Scott's rebel Cavalry, brought there by some citizens of Athens, and driven from the town, Colonel Turchin, with Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Illinois, Edgerton's Ohio Battery, and the Fourth Ohio Cavalry under Colonel Kennett, rapidly moved to Athens. The Eighteenth Ohio was met, and faced towards Athens again, part of it ordered to take wagons and follow the Cavalry, who reached and attacked the rear of the rebels on Elk river.

On the 26th of May the Brigade was ordered to move to Fayetteville, where on the 2d of June it joined the expedition, under Brigadier General Jas. S. Negley, to Chattanooga, during which, on the 6th, the Nineteenth Illinois, under Lieutenant Colonel Scott, was detached from the column for the purpose of crossing Cumberland Mountains by the shortest route, and cutting off the enemy's retreat. The Regiment accomplished the march, came down the mountains opposite Chattanooga, driving in Rebel scouts and pickets and capturing some, while our main force was

ten to fifteen miles from Chattanooga. The next day during the demonstration by our forces and cannonading, Companies A and G, deployed as skirmishers along the shore, supported by Companies E and D, silenced the Rebel water battery on the opposite side of the river. The loss of the Regiment was one mortally and two severely wounded. The expedition over, the Eighth Brigade returned to Huntsville, from which point subsequently an expedition, consisting of the Nineteenth Illinois with Simonson's Indiana Battery and a few Cavalry, under Colonel Turchin, was sent to Winchester, Tenn., from which point it went, by Paint Rock Valley, to Larkinsville, and thence was directed by Bellefonte to Stevenson, around which other Regiments of the Eighth Brigade were stationed; the army of General Buell gradually advancing towards Chattanooga. During the march through Paint Rock Valley the advance guard of the Nineteenth was fired upon by guerrillas from an ambush, in retaliation for which the Regiment burned several houses in that neighborhood. Colonel Turchin was now ordered under court-martial by General Buell, on account of the disorders committed by his troops at Athens, Ala., but before the sentence of his dismissal from the army as Colonel of the Nineteenth Illinois had been pronounced, he was commissioned by President Abraham Lincoln as Brigadier General, and left the army for Chicago to await orders. The Regiment was ordered to guard bridges in little squads scattered in stockades along the railroad from Huntsville to Decatur, and thence up to Columbia. When the Rebel army, under General Bragg, moved from Chattanooga, by Sparta and Carthage, to invade Kentucky, and had struck at Buell's communications between Bowling Green and Franklin, Ky., the Brigade was ordered to concentrate at Nashville; the Nineteenth Illinois was one of the last Regiments that were withdrawn from the front, during which withdrawal it had several times to fight guerrillas and Rebel Cavalry, every time whipping the enemy. From the 5th of September 1862, it remained at Nashville, as a part of garrison under General Negley, during the blockade of that place, having its share of guard duty, short rations and sharp skirmishing with the enemy.

After the battle of Perryville Major General W. S. Rosecrans superseded General Buell; the Army of the Ohio changed its name to the Army of the Cumberland and was reorganized; the Nineteenth Illinois was brigaded with the Eighteenth and Sixty-ninth Ohio and Eleventh Michigan, under the name of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps; the Division being commanded by General J. S. Negley, the Brigade by Colonel T. R. Stanley, of the Eighteenth Ohio, and the Corps by Major General H. Thomas.

On the 10th of December 1862, Negley's Division moved from Nashville out about eight miles and camped on the Franklin pike, remaining there until the 26th, when a general movement of the army took place towards Murfreesboro, occupied by the Rebel army under General Braxton Bragg. On the night of the 29th the army approached the enemy's position, Negley's Division being in the center of the line, and on the morning of the 30th the Nineteenth deployed as skirmishers, entered the cedars and soon attacked the enemy and drove him across Wilkinson pike into the woods, except a part of the Rebels that occupied a brick kiln close to the pike, which Colonel Scott with the reserve of the Regiment attacked and drove back also. McCook's troops coming up, the Nineteenth was withdrawn to its place in the line. On the morning of the 31st the troops stood under arms, the Division being ready to move, when the disaster overtook McCook's Corps, forming the right of the army, and Negley's right flank became exposed. The Division partly changed front and checked the advance of the enemy, but was overpowered and fell back to the edge of the cedars. Here it tried to make a stand but again was forced back. But here the Nineteenth Illinois showed its pluck and daring, performing an act of heroism which alone should make the name of the Regiment to shine in our history. When Sheridan's Division was displaced by the enemy and formed at an angle on the right of Negley, two Brigades of Rosseaus' Division were posted to the right and rear of Sheridan, but when Sheridan's Division, broken and out of ammunition, fell back, the Rebels followed it closely and got into the interval between Rosseau and Negley. Thomas ordered Rosseau to fall back out of the cedars and form a temporary line on the open ground in a depression, to give chance to the batteries and to Negley's Division to fall further back to the high ground and form a permanent line there. At this critical time, in order to check the Rebels, the Nineteenth Illinois occupying the cedars not only

remained there while a new line of Rosseau's troops were forming, but Colonel Scott boldly advanced and remained for over half an hour against the Rebels pressing him in front and on the flanks; the Regiment sustained a heavy loss in officers and men, being at one time entirely surrounded by the enemy, but fought its way out, passing over large numbers of Rebel dead in its heroic struggle to join the main line, but it helped Rosseau to form a new intermediate line, and then the Nineteenth, with the whole of Negley's Division, fell back to the designated position on the high ground where afterwards Rosseau's troops and reserves were formed, and where the Rebel army was definitely stopped and the fortune of the battle turned in our favor.

During the same battle, on January 1, 1863, Negley's Division was ordered to our extreme right to support McCook, in anticipation of a second effort of the enemy to turn our Regiment. During the afternoon VanCleve's Division, command by Sam Beatty, moved across the Stone River, supported by Grose's Brigade, and formed a line of battle in front of Breckenridge.

On the 2d of January, anticipating an attack on our left, Negley's Division was moved back to the river, and posted to the right and rear of Sam Beatty's troops that were beyond the river, while a battery of 58 guns was concentrated back of Negley, on the elevated ground. Breckenridge impetuously attacked our left, and routing Price's and Gryder's Brigades, of the first line, drove them pell-mell from the heights to the river and across it, when our guns opened up, while most of the Regiments of Miller's and Stanley's Brigades of Negley's Division, the Nineteenth Illinois leading, without orders, rushed to the river, and checked the enemy. Then the Nineteenth crossed the river, reformed on the opposite side, protected by the bank of the river, and charged on a Rebel battery, eagerly followed by other troops, which drove the Rebels back to their position, captured four guns and a Rebel flag, and defeated the plan of Bragg to break our left. In this brilliant movement the Nineteenth played a most conspicuous and honorable part, but again lost heavily in officers and men, losing also its commander, the gallant Colonel Scott, here dangerously wounded, and afterwards died from this wound. After the fall of Scott, Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Raffan, a brave and efficient officer, assumed the command of the Nineteenth Illinois.

During the three days of the Stone River battle, the Regiment lost 1 officer and 13 men killed, and 7 officers and 88 men wounded and missing.

Early in the spring of 1863, General Turchin joined the army, and was assigned to command Stanley's Brigade, to which the Nineteenth Illinois belonged, but only for a few days. Earnestly solicited by General Rosecrans and General Garfield to take command of the Second Division of Cavalry, he reluctantly accepted, and with regret was obliged to forego the pleasures to command a Brigade in which were his own Regiment, the Nineteenth Illinois, and another that belonged to the First Brigade-the Eighteenth Ohio.

During the time the Army of the Cumberland was lying at Murfreesboro, the Nineteenth had its share of picket and guard duty, as well as taking part in a number of expeditions, and became prominent as the best drilled Regiment. Several times it was called out in front of the Army, when reviewed by the General commanding, and went through the manual of arms and bayonet exercise.

During the campaign of Tullahoma, it did its full duty, and on the 8th of September it crossed the Tennessee River, on the Chattanooga campaign.

General Negley's Division, being designated as an advance guard of General Thomas' Corps, after crossing Raccoon and Lookout Mountains, on the 10th of September descended by Steven's Gap into McLamore's Cove, and moved across the cove to Dug Gap, in Pigeon Mountains, on direct road to Lafayette.

On the 11th, at Davis' Cross-roads, it had a spirited engagement with the Rebels, in which the Nineteenth participated.

After McCook's Corps joined Thomas, Negley's Division was ordered, on the 18th, to relieve Palmer's and VanCleve's Divisions at Owen's Ford, on the Chickamauga, and at Crawfish Spring.

During the first day of the battle of Chickamauga, Negley's Division did not participate until late in the afternoon, when, moving from Widow Glen's house to the front, it met a portion of the Rebel force that broke between Davis and VanCleve's Divisions, and drove them back, the Nineteenth participating in the fight.

On the 20th of September skirmishing began at daybreak. General Thomas' intention was to have Negley's Division on his left, but during the severe fighting of that day the Brigades became separated. When Stanley's Brigade reached the extreme left of Thomas' wing, about 10 A.M., it was just in time to meet the second assault of the enemy, in which the Rebels greatly overlapped the flank of Baird's Division. Stanley's Brigade checked the Rebel advance, and charging in turn, drove the enemy in disorder through the woods for half a mile, capturing a considerable number of prisoners, among whom were General Adams and staff, who surrendered to Major Jas. V. Guthrie, of the Nineteenth Illinois. The Rebels being reinforced, the Brigade fell back in order, taking all the prisoners and most of its wounded. The Brigade was then ordered by General Thomas to support our forces on the famous "Horseshoe Ridge", on the extreme right of the army. Here, the Nineteenth Illinois did its fullest duty, with other as brave and patriotic commands as itself, performing acts of bravery and devotion to the flag unsurpassed in any battle of modern warfare. Here, during a long hour, between 2 and 3 P.M., all the assaults of three Divisions of Longstreet's Corps, supported by Preston's and Hindman's Divisions, were repulsed with slaughter by our troops, not over 5,000 strong, but the bravest of the brave; but when Hindman's Division was ready to take our position in flank, and the men were preparing to die, Steadman's Division arrived, and rolled back the Rebel wave. Here the Nineteenth Illinois, like others, fought till night, and withdrew in the dark. The loss of the Regiment in this battle was very great.

After the Army of the Cumberland got to Chattanooga, it was reorganized, and the Nineteenth Illinois assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. The Brigade consisted of First and Second Battalions of Fifteenth, First Battalion of Sixteenth, First and Second Battalions of Eighteenth, and First Battalion of Nineteenth United States Infantry; Eleventh Michigan, Nineteenth Illinois and Sixty-ninth Ohio, Volunteer Infantry, and commanded by Brigadier General J. H. King; the Division commanded by Brigadier General R. W. Johnson, and the Corps by Major General John M. Palmer. During the blockade at Chattanooga, the Nineteenth, like other Regiments, was doing its share of duty in throwing up fortifications, in picket and outpost duty, as well as in suffering from privations and hardships.

General Geo. H. Thomas relieved General Rosecrans in command of the Army, General Grant came, the battle of Missionary Ridge began on the 23d, continued on the 24th, and culminated in the assault on the Ridge by the four Divisions of the Army of the Cumberland, that finished the battle and gave us the victory on the 25th of November 1863. In this assault, Johnson's Division was on the right of the four Divisions, and when the signal was given and the troops cleared the open space and reached the rifle pits of the enemy, at the base of the Ridge, the Nineteenth Illinois did not halt at the pits, but leaped over them, and started to ascend the steep slope ahead of others.

After the pursuit of the enemy was over, the Regiment returned to Chattanooga, where it remained with its Brigade till February 22, 1864, when the reconnoissance towards Buzzard Roost Gap was ordered, in which the Regiment participated, and afterward camped at Graysville,

Georgia, till May 3, when, by a special request of General Turchin, it was, together with the Twenty-fourth Illinois, transferred to his Brigade-First Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, with which the Regiment made a part of the Atlanta campaign, under Major General W. T. Sherman. It participated in the battle of Resaca, and in the movements towards Kingston and beyond Etowa River, as far as Burnt Hickory, from which the Nineteenth was sent to Ackworth, Georgia, from which, on June 8, it started to Chicago, arriving there on the 17th of June, and on July 9, 1864, it was mustered out of service.

This Regiment left Chicago on July 12, 1861, nearly one thousand strong, had received during its service a large number of recruits, and was mustered out with less than 350 men.

The following is its muster-out roster: Lieutenant Colonel, Alexander W. Raffin; Major, James V. Guthrie; Surgeon, Roswell G. Bogue; Assistant Surgeon, Charles F. Little; Adjutant, Lester G. Bangs; Acting Regimental Quartermaster, Lieutenant John Young; Sergeant Major, S. H. McDowell; Quartermaster Sergeant, Hylar A. Downs; Commissary Sergeant, Hiram Bush; Hospital Steward, Henry C. Mattison.

Company A-Captain, James R. Hayden; First Lieutenant Clifton T. Wharton; Second Lieutenant, Thomas M. Beatty. Company B-Captain, Alexander Murchison; First Lieutenant, William Jackson; Second Lieutenant, John T. Thornton. Company C-Second Lieutenant, Cyrus E. Keith. Company D-Captain, William A. Calhoun; First Lieutenant, Oliver E. Eames. Company E-Captain, David F. Bremner; First Lieutenant, John Young; Second Lieutenant, James W. Raffin. Company F-Captain, James G. Campbell; First Lieutenant, Samuel L. Hamilton. Company H-First Lieutenant, John Dedrick. Company I-Captain, John Longhorn; First Lieutenant, William Quinton; Second Lieutenant, D. B. Morehouse. Company K-Captain, Pressly N. Guthrie; First Lieutenant, Cornelius B. Lamberson; Second Lieutenant, Bradford Bell. (Company G was lost to the Regiment, having been turned into a Battery of Artillery, at Murfreesboro.)

20th Illinois Infantry

May 14, 1861, organized and went into camp at Joliet, Illinois.

June 13, 1861, mustered into the service of the United States at Joliet, Illinois, for a term of three years.

June 18, 1861, moved by rail from Joliet to Camp Pope near Alton, Illinois, and went into camp.

July 6, 1861, moved by boat from Camp Pope to St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo.

July 10, 1861, moved by boat from St. Louis Arsenal to Cape Girardeau, Mo.

July 10 to Sept. 12, 1861, made a number of marches to Jackson, Benton, Commerce, Hamburg, Round Pond and other places in Missouri in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau, retaining Cape Girardeau as headquarters and base.

September 12, 1861, moved by boat from Cape Girardeau to Bird's Point, Mo.

October 17, 1861, moved by boat from Bird's Point to Cape Girardeau.

October 18-20, 1861, marched from Cape Girardeau to Fredericktown, Mo.

October 20, 1861, actively engaged in battle of Fredericktown.

October 21-23, 1861, marched from Fredericktown to Cape Girardeau.

October 24, 1861, moved by boat to Bird's Point, Mo.

October 24, 1861, to January 15, 1862, headquarters at Bird's Point, making frequent marches to Charleston and other points in vicinity.

January 15-21, 1862, in expedition making feint on Columbus, Ky.

February 2, 1862, embarked on steamer at Bird's Point, Mo.

February 5, 1862, disembarked at Camp Halleck about six miles below Ft. Henry, Tenn.

February 6, 1862, entered Ft. Henry and remained there until February 12, 1862.

February 12, 1862, marched from Ft. Henry and took position in front of Ft. Donelson, being in Wallace's Brigade of McClernand's Division.

February 13-16, 1862, entered Ft. Donelson and remained there until March 5, 1862.

March 5, 1862, marched from Ft. Donelson to Ft. Henry and embarked on steamer.

March 13, 1862, disembarked at Savannah, Tenn.

March 23, 1862, took steamer at Savannah, Tenn.

March 25, 1862, disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., moved out about three miles from the river and went into camp.

April 6-7, 1862, engaged in battle of Shiloh in McClelland's Division.

April 8 to June 4, 1862, in advance on Corinth, Miss., in advance on right wing of the army.

June 5, 1862, marched to and camped near Purdy, Tenn.

June 8, 1862, marched into Jackson, Tenn.

June 8 to August 15, 1862, at Jackson, Tenn.

August 15, 1862, marched to and went into camp at Oustanaula, Tenn.

August 15-31, 1862, marched to relieve troops surrounded at Medon Station, Tenn., and fought battle of Britton's Lane with Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

September 2-3, 1862, relieved forces at Medon Station.

September 4, 1862, returned to Jackson, Tenn.

September 4 to October 22, 1862, remained at Jackson, Tenn.

October 22, 1862, deployed along M. & O. R.R. in Tennessee guarding bridges.

November 8, 1862, returned to Jackson, Tenn.

November 9, 1862, marched south on Mississippi expedition.

November 10, 1862, camped at Middleburg, Tenn.

November 11-28, 1862, camped at LaGrange, Tenn.

November 29, 1862, marched south from LaGrange, Tenn.

November 30, 1862, camped at Coldwater, Miss.

December 1, 1862, camped in Holly Springs, Miss.

December 2, 1862, camped at Lumpkin's Mills, Tenn.

December 3, 1862, camped on Tallahatchie River in Tennessee.

December 4, 1862, camped in Oxford, Miss.

December 4-24, 1862, in camp at Oxford, Miss.

December 25, 1862, marched north and camped two miles north of the Tallahatchie River.

December 25, 1862, to January 5, 1863, remained in camp near Tallahatchie River.

January 6, 1863, camped in Holly Springs, Miss.

January 7, 1863, camped at Coldwater, Miss.

January 8, 1863, camped at LaGrange, Tenn.

January 8-11, 1863, in camp at LaGrange, Tenn.

January 11, 1863, marched to Moscow, Tenn.

January 12, 1863, camped at Collierville, Tenn.

January 12-20, 1863, in camp at Collierville, Tenn.

January 20, 1863, marched to Germantown, Tenn.

January 22, 1863, entered Memphis, Tenn., and went into camp.

January 22 to February 20, 1863, in camp at Memphis, Tenn.

February 21, 1863, embarked on steamer on Mississippi River.

February 24, 1863, landed at Lake Providence, La.

February 24 to March 15, 1863, in camp at Lake Providence, La.

March 16, 1863, moved by steamer to Berry's Landing, La.

March 16 to April 19, 1863, in camp at Berry's Landing.

April 19, 1863, moved by steamer to Milliken's Bend, La.

April 19-25, 1863, in camp at Milliken's Bend, La.

April 25, 1863, on march across the peninsula west of Vicksburg, Miss., camped at Richmond, La.

April 26-29, 1863, on march, reached Mississippi River April 29, 1863.

April 30, 1863, crossed to east bank of Mississippi River at Bruinsburg, Miss.

May 1, 1863, in battle of Thompson's Plantation or Port Gibson, Miss.

May 2, 1863, moved into Port Gibson, Miss.

May 3, 1863, in camp near Port Gibson, Miss.

May 4-7, 1863, in camp near Big Black River, on south side.

May 8-9, 1863, in camp at Rocky Springs, Miss.

May 10, 1863, marched toward Utica, Miss.

May 11, 1863, marched toward Raymond, Miss.

May 12, 1863, in battle of Raymond, Miss., and camped in Raymond.

May 13, 1863, marched towards Jackson, Miss.

May 14, 1863, in battle (1st) of Jackson, Miss., and camped in the city.

May 15, 1863, marched towards Vicksburg, Miss.

May 16, 1863, in Battle of Champion Hills.

May 17, 1863, in battle of Big Black River.

May 18, 1863, took position on Jackson road in rear, and close up to the enemy's works, of Vicksburg.

May 18 to July 4, 1863, in position on Jackson road in rear of Vicksburg.

May 19, 1863, in assault on works at Vicksburg.

May 22, 1863, in assault on works at Vicksburg.

June 25, 1863, in assault on enemy's works.

July 4, 1863, entered Vicksburg, Miss. During the Vicksburg campaign the Regiment was a part of the First Brigade of Logan's Division.

July 4 to November 6, 1863, in camp in Vicksburg, Miss.

November 6, 1863, marched to and went into camp at Big Black River.

November 6, 1863, to February 4, 1864, in camp at Big Black River, during which time a majority of those composing the Regiment re-enlisted of three years longer.

February 4 to March 1, 1864, in Meridian expedition.

March 1, 1864, returned to Big Black River.

March 2-22, 1864, those who had re-enlisted were en route by river and rail to Springfield, Ill., to take veteran furlough.

March 22 to April 22, 1864, at home on veteran furlough.

April 29, 1864, in camp at Camp Butler near Springfield, Ill.

April 28, 1864, in camp at Cairo, Ill.

April 30, 1864, embarked on steamer at Cairo, Ill.

April 30 to May 5, 1864, moved by steamer from Cairo, Ill., to Clifton, Tenn.

May 5 to May 23, 1864, marched from Clifton, Tenn., via Athens, Ala., to Huntsville, Ala. Went into camp at Huntsville, Ala.

May 25, 1864, marched from Huntsville, Ala.

May 27, 1864, crossed the Tennessee River at Decatur, Ala.

May 28 to June 7, 1864, marched from Decatur, Ala., via Warrenton, Ala., Rome, Ga., and Kingston, Ga., to Ackworth, Ga.

June 8, 1864, took position in left wing of Sherman's army in front of Kenesaw Mountain.

June 8 to July 2, 1864, engaged in front of Kenesaw Mountain in left of army.

July 2, 1864, at night marched from left to extreme right of army in front of Kenesaw Mountain and took position.

July 5, 1864, moved to Nick-a-jack Creek.

July 12, 1864, moved to Sweetwater.

July 17, 1864, moved via Marietta, Ga., to south side of Chattahoochie River, crossing at Roswell's factories.

July 20, 1864, camped at Decatur, Ga.

July 21-22, 1864, engaged in battles in front of Atlanta, Ga., being in First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, on extreme left flank of the army. Many of the Regiment were surrounded and captured in the battle of July 22, 1864.

Entered Atlanta, Ga., on its fall and remained there until November 15, 1864.

November 15, 1864, started from Atlanta, Ga., under General Sherman, on the March to the Sea.

December 25, 1864, entered Savannah, Ga.

January 4, 1865, left Savannah by boat and landed at Beaufort, S.C.

January 13, 1865, marched out of Beaufort, S.C., on Carolina campaign.

January 15, 1865, captured Pocotaligo, S.C., and camped there until January 30, 1865.

January 30, 1865, marched from Pocotaligo.

February 12, 1865, entered Orangeburg, S.C.

February 17, 1865, entered Columbia, S.C.

March 1, 1865, entered Cheraw, S.C.

March 11, 1865, entered Fayetteville, S.C.

March 24, 1865, entered Goldsborough, S.C.

April 10, 1865, marched from Goldsborough, S.C.

April 14, 1865, entered Raleigh, N.C., and remained until April 29, 1865.

April 29 to May 9, 1865, marched from Raleigh, N.C., to Richmond, Va.

June 7, 1865, left Washington City by rail.

June 9, 1865, arrived at Parkerburgh, W.Va., and took steamer.

June 12, 1865, arrived by steamer at Louisville, Ky.

July 16, 1865, mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky. Moved in a body from Louisville, Ky., by rail to Chicago, Ill.

July 24, 1865, received final pay at Chicago, Ill., and disbanded.

21st Illinois Infantry

This Regiment was called into the State service under the "Ten Regiment Bill". It rendezvoused at Mattoon on the 9th day of May 1861. On the 15th day of May it was mustered into the State service for thirty days by Captain U. S. Grant, and was known during that period of service as the Seventh Congressional District Regiment. It was composed of companies from the following counties: Company A from Macon, B from Cumberland, C from Piatt, D from Douglas, E from Moultrie, F from Edgar, G from Clay, H from Clark, I from Crawford and K from Jasper.

On the 28th day of June the Regiment was mustered into the United States service for three years, by Captain Pitcher, U.S.A., with U. S. Grant as Colonel. Colonel Grant continued in command of the Regiment until the 7th of August, when he was commissioned by the President Brigadier General of Volunteers, to date from May 17, 1861, when he assumed command of the District of Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cairo. We append a memorandum made by that great captain, who fought his last fight on earth at 8:08 A.M., Thursday, August 23, 1885, at Mount McGregor, New York:

I was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry by Governor Richard Yates, some time early in the month of June 1861, and assumed command of the Regiment on the 16th of that month. The Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States in the latter part of the same month. Being ordered to rendezvous the Regiment at Quincy, Illinois, I thought, for the purpose of discipline and speedy efficiency for the field, it would be well to mark the Regiment across the country, instead of transporting by rail. Accordingly, on the 3d of July 1861, the march was commenced from Camp Yates, Springfield, Illinois, and continued until about three miles beyond the Illinois river, when dispatches were received, changing the destination of the Regiment to Ironton, Missouri, and directed me to return to the river and take a steamer, which had been sent there for the purpose of transporting the Regiment to St. Louis. The steamer failing to reach the point of embarkation, several days were here lost. In the meantime a portion of the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, under Colonel Smith, were reported surrounded by the enemy at a point on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, west of Palmyra, and the Twenty-first was ordered to their relief. Under these circumstances, expedition was necessary; accordingly the march was abandoned, and the railroad was called into requisition. Before the Twenty-first reached its new destination, the Sixteenth had extricated itself. The Twenty-first was then kept on duty on the line of the H. & St. Jo. R.R. for about two weeks, without, however, meeting an enemy or an incident worth relating. We did make one march, however, during that time, from Salt River, Mo., to Florida, Mo., and returned, in search of Tom Harris, who was reported in that neighborhood with a handful of rebels. It was impossible, however, to get nearer than a day's march of him. From Salt River the Regiment went to Mexico, Mo, where it remained for two weeks; thence to Ironton, Mo., passing throughout St. Louis on the 7th of August, when I was assigned to duty as a Brigadier General, and turned over the command of the Regiment to that gallant and Christian officer, Colonel Alexander, who afterwards yielded up his life whilst nobly leading it in the battle of Chickamauga.

U. S. GRANT.
Lieutenant General.

It will ever be a pleasing thought with the men who composed this gallant Regiment to remember that the man who first led them in defense of their country's flag became the most illustrious soldier and distinguished citizen of the age and generation in which he lived.

Lieutenant Colonel John W. S. Alexander assumed command of the Regiment at the promotion of Colonel Grant.

After the arrival of the Regiment at Ironton, it remained in camp several weeks, receiving instruction in company and battalion drill; made reconnoissance with the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry as far as Marble Creek, in the direction of Greenville, where the Rebel General Hardee was discovered with a large force; went into camp at Marble Creek; remained about two weeks. On the 23d of August, Lieutenant Colonel John W. S. Alexander was unanimously elected Colonel by the line officers of the Regiment, vice Grant, promoted. Returned to Ironton, where the Regiment remained until October 17, when it marched to Fredericktown, supporting Walker's Squadron of the First Indiana Cavalry; discovered the Rebel Jeff. Thompson in force; returned to Ironton; on the 26th with the Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry and First Indiana Cavalry, marched to Greenville; remained there until March, and from thence moved to Rive's Station, on the Black River, arriving there March 11 or 12. Here the troops, consisting of Twenty-first, Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Illinois Cavalry, First Indiana Cavalry, and Sixteenth Ohio Battery, were organized into the Division of Southeast Missouri, under command of Brigadier General F. Steele, First Brigade, Colonel Carlin commanding, consisted of Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and Sixteenth Ohio Battery.

March 31, moved from Rive's Station to Doniphan. April 17, crossed Current river 21st, reached Pochontas, Arkansas.

April 30, marched for Jacksonport, Arkansas, arriving May 4.

May 10, the Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth were ordered to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, 220 miles distant. This march was made in ten days, a day and a half of which time was spent in terrying Black and Current rivers. Arrived at Cape Girardeau May 21. On this day the two columns, under General Jeff. C. Davis and Colonel Carlin, were marching on converging roads, each striving for the right of way at intersections. Carlin's column gained the right of way; his advance guard, being under Lieutenant Vance, of the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, marched 28 miles, by mile posts, in six hours and thirty minutes. Arrived at Hamburg Landing May 24. Moved to the front, and were before Corinth during the last days of the siege-in Second Brigade Fourth Division, Left Wing, Army of Mississippi, Colonel Carlin commanding Brigade, Brigadier General Jeff. C. Davis commanding Division and Major General John Pope commanding Army of Mississippi.

Marched to Danville, Booneville, back to Corinth, and to Jacinto. During the last of June, marched to Ripley, and returned by forced marches, arriving July 4, 1862. Remained in camp till August 14, when marched with the Division to join the Army of the Ohio, under General Buell. Passing throughout Iuka, Mississippi, crossed the Tennessee at Eastport, thence marched, via Florence, Alabama, Lawrenceburg, Mt. Pleasant, Columbia, Franklin, Murfreesboro and Nashville, Tennessee, Bowling Green, Mumfordsville, Elizabethtown and West Point, Kentucky, arriving at Louisville, Kentucky, September 26, 1862, having marched, night and day, about 500 miles.

October 1, marched from Louisville, in the Thirty-first Brigade, Ninth Division, Army of the Ohio - under Colonel Carlin commanding Brigade, and General Robert B. Mitchell commanding Division.

October 8, engaged in battle of Perryville, and Chaplin Hill. Company F, Captain David Blackburn, was the first in Perryville. Was honorably mentioned in General Mitchell's report of the battle. Joined in pursuit of Bragg as far as Crab Orchard, and then marched through Lancaster, Danville, Lebanon and Bowling Green, to Edgefield Junction, near Nashville, arriving November 9.

When the army marched from Nashville, December 26, 1862, this Regiment formed a part of the Second Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and was in the skirmish at Knob Gap. December 30, in connection with Fifteenth Wisconsin, Thirty-eighth Illinois and One Hundred and First Ohio, it had a severe engagement with the enemy near Murfreesboro, where it charged the famous Washington (Rebel) Light Artillery, 12 Parrott guns, and succeeded in driving every man from the battery, when it was compelled to fall back by a Division of Rebel Infantry. During the battle of Murfreesbor, it was fiercely engaged, and did gallant duty, losing more men than any Regiment engaged. The Twenty-first was with General Rosecrans' army from Murfreesboro to Chattanooga. Was engaged in a severe skirmish at Liberty Gap, June 25, 1863.

Marched through Manchester, and camped at Winchester, Tenn. August 17th, 1863, crossed the Cumberland Mountains to Stevenson, Ala. 30th, crossed the Tennessee River at Caperton's Ferry. Crossed Sand Mountain, and Camped in Will's Valley. September 9th, crossed Lookout Mountain, and camped in Broomtown Valley, about 50 miles south of Chattanooga.

September 13th and 14th, recrossed Lookout Mountain to Will's Valley. 16th, ascended Lookout Mountain, and marched 25 miles, on the top, to Steven's Gap. 17th, entered McLemore's Cave, and laid in line of battle before Dug Gap, in Pigeon Mountains. 17th, at dark, moved to the left, to Pond Springs. 19th, marched past Crawfish Springs, and entered the battle of Chickamauga, near Gordon's Mills. Double quickening, a line was formed, under fire, and was hotly engaged till dark. September 20th, was moved to the left. Went into position at 10 A.M., and was heavily engaged. The enemy, pressing through a gap made by the withdrawal of General Woods' Division, forced the line back, and the Brigade narrowly escaped capture. Was reformed on the hills, in the rear of the battle ground, and marched toward Rossville. Was then marched toward the right, where General Thomas was continuing the fight. After dark, returned to Rossville.

Losses in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th - 238 officers and men. Among the officers killed were Colonel Alexander and Lieutenant Weitzell, Company K; Captain Frank Reed, Company D, and Captain Andrew George, Company G, were mortally wounded; Captain Harlan, Company H, Lieutenant Austin, Company H, and Lieutenant Hunter, Company F, were wounded; Lieutenant Colonel McMackin, Captain Welshimer, Company B, Lieutenant McKeen, Company H, and Lieutenant Songer, Company G, were captured.

Colonel Alexander being killed, and Lieutenant Colonel McMackin captured, Captain C. K. Knight took command of the Regiment.

After the battle of Chickamauga the Twenty-first was attached to First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps and remained at Bridgeport, Ala., October, November and December.

In January 1864, marched to Ooltewah, east of Chattanooga, where the Regiment remained until March, when it re-enlisted, and after a month's furlough in Illinois, rejoined the army in front of Kenesaw Mountain. July 5th, reached the Chattoohoochie River, 12th, crossed the Chattahoochie at Power's Ferry. 20th, crossed Peach Tree Creek. 21st, engaged at outer lines before Atlanta. 22d, threw up works before Atlanta. 26th, moved to works protecting rear and left of the lines. August 1st, the Corps relieved the Twenty-third Corps, on the left. August 25th, withdrew from the lines in the night. 31st, on railroad, below Rough and Ready. September 1st, engaged in the battle of Jonesboro. September 2d, moved to Lovejoy, and threw up works on the left of the lines. 8th, camped at Atlanta.

October 3d, marched in pursuit of Hood, via Marietta, Ackworth and Allatoona, to Kingston, thence to Rome, Resaca, Ship's Gap, Summerville, to Gaylorsville, Ala., and after halting a few days, marched to Chattanooga, arriving October 30th, 1864.

October 31st, the First Brigade started as escort to wagon train of Fourth Corps, for Huntsville, the remainder of the Corps going by rail. Passing through Shell Mound, Bridgeport and Stevenson, crossed Cumberland Mountain at Tantallon. Passed through Cowan, Itcherd, Winchester, Salem and Fayetteville, rejoined the Corps at Pulaski, Tenn., November 12th, 1864.

Arrived at Columbia, Tenn., November 24th. November 25th and 26th threw up works and skirmished with the enemy. 27th, crossed Duck River in the night. 28th, threw up works opposite the ford. 29th, moved and threw up works on the left flank. Withdrew in the night and marched through Spring Hill, passing a large rebel camp. Marched alongside the train to Franklin, with rebel cavalry on the flanks. 30th, entered Franklin. About half past four the enemy advanced, driving in our skirmishers, but were driven back by the main line. Withdrew at midnight, and crossing the Harpeth River, reached Nashville. December 1st, occupied in building fortifications and doing outpost duty. 15th, was placed in position near the Hardin pike, and at four o'clock P.M. were in the charge on Montgomery Hill, and among the first to enter the enemy's works, capturing battery and many prisoners. 16th, was in the reserve line, and joined in pursuit, when the enemy's lines were broken. Was in pursuit to Lexington, Ala. Marched to Huntsville, arriving January 5th, 1865. Remained at Huntsville until March 13th, 1865.

March 13, proceeded by rail to Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee, 24th, moved to Lick Creek, near Bull's Gap. April 3, Brigade was ordered on an expedition to Ashville, North Carolina. Returned 11th. 20th, took cars for Nashville. June 7, the non-veteran regiments having been mustered out, the Twenty-first and thirty-eighth Illinois were assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, the Brigade also containing the Ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-fifth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, Colonel J. C. B. Leeman, commanding Brigade.

The Fourth Army Corps was sent to Texas by way of New Orleans; camped two weeks on old battle ground at New Orleans; embarked on vessel for Matagorda Bay; disembarked for Victoria, thence to San Antonia, where the Regiment was mustered out December 16, 1865. Arrived at Camp Butler January 18, 1866, for final payment and discharge.

22nd Illinois Infantry

The TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Belleville, Illinois, May 11, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service, for three years, at Caseyville, Illinois, June 25, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U.S.A.

On July 11, the Regiment moved to Bird's Point, Mo.

November 7, seven companies engaged in the battle of Belmont-three being left to guard transports. Loss, 144, killed, wound and missing.

January 14, 1862, made a reconnoissance, under General Grant, into Kentucky, in the rear of Columbus.

The Twenty-second was on detached duty a great deal of the time, and not infrequently had single-handed engagements with the enemy.

On August 19, Colonel Dougherty, with Companies A, B, C, D and E, attacked Colonel Hunter at Charleston, Mo., in the night, and drove him from his camp to the town in a hand-to-hand fight, capturing many prisoners and horses. In this engagement the Twenty-second lost 1 killed and 11 wounded, including Colonel Dougherty, whose shoulder was broken with the butt of a gun, and Captain Johnson, who received a gunshot through the right leg.

After this engagement, the Regiment returned to Bird's Point. Early in the spring of 1862 the Regiment left camp, with one day's cooked rations, to engage General Jeff. Thompson, who was known to be in the neighborhood in force. Coming up with him at Sikestown, a running fight ensued, when he was driven to his fortifications at New Madrid. In this engagement the Twenty-second captured two guns and a few prisoners, and returned to camp the third day without the loss of a man.

April 8, 1862, expedition to Tiptonville, under General Paine, to intercept retreating enemy from Island No. 10. Captured 4,000 prisoners, 2 Generals, and a large quantity of stores, ammunition, arms and guns.

May 3, 5 and 9, 1862, skirmished before Farmington, and battle of Farmington.

The Regiment was engaged in the siege of Corinth, and in pursuit of the enemy two weeks, in June. The last day of the siege Captain Johnson was again wounded, receiving a gunshot through the head.

The Twenty-second was engaged guarding Memphis and Charleston Railroad until August 25, 1862, when it fell back to Nashville by forced marches, arriving September 11, where it remained the balance of the year.

After the return of the Regiment to Nashville, it was besieged in the city for months, without receiving communication of any kind from the outside world, and it was forced to send out foraging parties daily to obtain supplies.

December 31, 1862, and January 1 and 2, 1863, the Regiment was engaged in the battle of Stone River, where it lost 199 out of 312 men going into action. Lieutenant Colonel Swanwick was wounded and taken prisoner, and remained at Atlanta and Richmond (Libby) until May 1863. It is a singular fact, that at the battle of Stone River, every horse belonging to the Regiment, including the Battery, was killed.

After the occupation of Murfreesboro, the Regiment was in camp at different points around that place, foraging and skirmishing through the winter and spring.

Marched with the Army of the Cumberland, early in June, southward.

Crossed the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, Alabama, about September 1.

The Regiment was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, on the extreme right of the Army, under General Sheridan, losing 135 officers and men, out of an aggregate of less than 300. In proof of the severity of the action on the 19th, the Regiment lost 96 men in less than ten minutes, most of whom were down. Among others, the brave Major Johnson was very severely wounded, and Captain French mortally.

The Regiment remained in and around Chattanooga, suffering, in common with the rest of the army, from exposure and want of provisions, being frequently on less than half rations, and almost destitute of blankets, clothing, tents, etc., until the 26th of November, when, with the remainder of General Sheridan's Division, it was engaged in storming the heights of Mission Ridge, losing again between 30 and 40 out of the mere skeleton to which it had previously been reduced.

The few men remaining fit for duty marched, about the last of the month, to the relief of Knoxville.

Passed the greater part of that severe winter (1863-4) in the mountains of East Tennessee.

Marching in the month of January 1864, to Dandridge, in pursuit of the Rebel Army under General Longstreet-retreating at night, over awful roads, to Strawberry Plains, and thence marched through Knoxville to Loudon, Tennessee, where it remained long enough to build log huts and occupy them some weeks; and here, March 6, 1864, received the first full ration since leaving Bridgeport, being fully six months.

Leaving Loudon, the Regiment marched to Cleveland, Tennessee, and there remained until the scanty remnant joined the grand Army of General Sherman, on the Atlanta campaign.

The Regiment was engaged two days at Resaca, having about 20 men killed and wounded, and in all the other battles and skirmishes, with the exception of Rocky Face (was eleven days and nights under fire at New Hope Church), until the morning of the 10th of June, when all but the recruits and veterans were ordered to Springfield, Illinois, for muster-out.

The Regiment was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, July 7, 1864. The veterans and recruits, whose term of service had not expired, were consolidated with the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers.

It is worthy of mention here that Colonel Dougherty, having lost a leg at the battle of Belmont, never commanded the Regiment after that engagement.

23rd Illinois Infantry

The organization of the TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS commenced under the popular name of the "Irish Brigade", at Chicago, immediately upon the opening of hostilities at Sumter. It served until the war had fully closed, and among the officers whom it compelled to mourn as lost in battle was its illustrious Colonel, James A. Mulligan, of Chicago, who fell while commanding a division of the Army of West Virginia at Kernstown, in Shenandoah Valley, July 24, 1864, and perished while in the hands of the enemy, July 26, of three desperate wounds, received while at head of his own Regiment to which he had galloped in the confident and justified expectation that he would be able to make it the steady rear-guard of an overwhelming rout, caused by the advance of all of Early's army upon an unsupported and meager force.

The formal muster of the 23d was made June 15, 1861, at Chicago when the Regiment was occupying barracks known as Kane's brewery on West Polk street, near the river. From a barrack encampment, to the arsenal at St. Louis. On the 21st of July it moved to Jefferson City, at a time when Colonel Jeff. C. Davis was in command of the post. During the month of August it made various excursions into the surrounding country, Brigadier General Grant superseded Colonel Davis as commander of the post at Jefferson City, and on the 18th of September the 23d commenced a march of 120 miles on Lexington, Mo., where the first notable siege of the war of the rebellion occurred. Lexington, reinforced by the 23d, which arrived on the evening of the 11th, became a post of 2,780 men, Colonel Mulligan commanding. General Price with the Missouri State guard was marching upon the town, a convenient location near which Colonel Mulligan's command engaged actively in fortifying. The rebel advance under Raines with a battery of six guns assaulted the fortifications on the 12th but were repulsed. The post was then regularly invested by an army of 28,000 men with 13 pieces of artillery. For nine days the garrison sustained an unequal conflict, not alone against the vastly superior forces of the enemy but against hunger and thirst, for provisions, hastily gathered in from the surrounding country, were inadequate and the water supply wholly failed. No reinforcement appeared, nor was there promise or hope of any. On the 20th the most determined and systematic of the enemy's assaults was made, and repeatedly repulsed, but in the afternoon it was determined to surrender. The killed and wounded of the Regiment numbered 107, while General Price officially report his loss at 800.

The officers and men, with the exception of Colonel Mulligan, who was detained as a prisoner and accompanied Price in his march into Arkansas, were paroled. On the 8th of October the Regiment was mustered out by order of General Fremont, but upon the personal application of Colonel Mulligan, who had been exchanged for General Frost, General McClellan, then commanding the army, directed that its organization be retained and that it should be considered as continuously in the service from the date of its original muster. Reassembling at Camp Douglas in Chicago, the camp being commanded by Colonel Mulligan, it guarded rebel prisoners there until June 14, 1862, when it was ordered to Harper's Ferry, Virginia. Its service thenceforward was in both Virginias. From Harper's Ferry it moved to New Creek, Virginia. It was at Clarksburg, Virginia, in September and later at Parkersburg, in both cases saving the towns from the menace of Imboden. November 10, 1862, companies B, D and K under Major Moore attacked Gen. Imboden on the South Fork of the Potomac, capturing forty prisoners and large supplies on the hoof. January 3, 1863, the Regiment made a forced march of 40 miles in 10 hours from New Creek to Moorefield to the relief of the Union force there attacked by Gen. Jones, who thereupon withdrew. In April 1863, being then at New Creek, the Regiment as assigned to the 5th Brigade, 1st Division, 8th Corps, Colonel Mulligan commanding the Brigade and Lieutenant Colonel Quirk the Regiment. The Regiment moved to Grafton on the 25th of April, and Captain Martin Wallace, commanding Co. G, as a detachment in Greenland Gap, occupying a block house, had a spirited engagement with General Jones did not surrender until the block house was in flames. April 25th the Regiment was engaged with Imboden at Phillippi. In 1863 the Regiment was on the flank of Lee in his retreat from Gettysburg, and had an engagement with Wade Hampton at Hedgeville. Having re-

enlisted as veterans at New Creek in April 1864, the Regiment was reorganized at Chicago and the month's furlough having expired returned to Virginia.

During the month of July 1864, the Regiment participated in the following engagements: 3d, Leetown, Va.; 5th to 7th, Maryland Heights, Md.; 17th to 20th, Snicker's Gap, Va.; 23d and 24th, Kernstown, Va., where Colonel Mulligan was killed. In the battle of Kernstown on the 24th, the Regiment lost in killed and wounded about one-half of those engaged therein.

From early in August 1864, to December 25, 1864, during which time General Sheridan was in command of the Shenandoah Valley, the Regiment was actively engaged therein, and took part in the following battles and skirmishes: Cedar Creek, August 12th to 16th; Winchester, August 17th; Charleston and Halltown, August 21st to 28th; Berryville, Sept. 3d; Opequan Creek, Sept. 19th; Fisher's Hill, Sept. 21st and 22d; Harrisonburg, Oct. --; Cedar Creek, October 13th; Cedar Creek, October 19th. About December 30th, 1864, the Regiment was transferred to Army of the James, and during January 1865, was in front of Richmond, and was afterward assigned to the defenses of Bermuda Hundreds. March 25, 1865, rejoined Twenty-fourth Army Corps north of the James River, and thence moved to the left as far as Hatcher's Run, where was engaged March 31st and April 1st, and on April 2d assisted in the assault and capture of Fort Gregg in front of Petersburg, and thereafter took part in the pursuit of Lee's Army until the surrender thereof at Appomattox C.H., April 9, 1865.

In the months of January and February 1864, while stationed at Greenland Gap, W.Va., First Lieutenant John J. Healy, as special recruiting officer, re-enlisted about 300 of the Regiment as veterans, and in May following they came to Chicago on thirty days furlough, as the Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers.

In August 1864, the 10 companies of the Regiment, then numbering 440, were consolidated into five companies, and was designated "Battalion Twenty-Third Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry", and Lieutenant Colonel Simison assigned to command. In March 1865, Colonel Simison returned to Illinois, leaving Captain P. M. Ryan in command, to have five new companies assigned by the Governor to fill the Regiment, and in this he was successful, but the new companies did not meet the Veterans until the surrender of Lee.

The Regiment was thanked by Congress for its part at Lexington, and was authorized to inscribe Lexington upon its colors.

Two medals authorized by Congress, were given members of the command for gallant conduct. They were bestowed upon Private Craig, Company C, who, at the battle of Fisher's Hill, knocked down a rebel color-bearer and captured his flag, and Private Patrick Hyland, Company D, who was the first soldier to scale the rebel works at Fort Gregg, Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

The orders for consolidation after the death of Colonel Mulligan, are not appended. Lieutenant Colonel Quirk and Major Moore retired after the veteran re-organization.

24th Illinois Infantry

The TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY OF ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, known as the First Hecker Regiment (the Eighty-second being the Second), was organized at Chicago, with two companies, to-wit: the Union Cadets and the Lincoln Rifles, from the three months service in June 1861, and mustered in July 8, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pitcher. It left Chicago early in July, under orders to report at Alton, Ill., whence it moved to St. Charles, Mo., and thence to Mexico, Mo. It remained at Mexico until the 28th of July, when it was ordered to Ironton, Mo., where it joined Gen. Prentiss' Brigade. On the 3d of August, a detachment of the Twenty-fourth, under Lieut. Col. Mihalotzy, was thrown forward to Centreville, where Secession troops had gathered in force threatening communications with St. Louis. The Regiment moved to Pilot Knob, Mo., where General Grant was then in command, on the 8th of August, and was sent by him to Frederickstown, with instructions to effect a junction with the Union troops at Cape Girardeau. The command reached Cape Girardeau, and moved thence to Cairo, early in September, and on the 15th of the month received orders to join the Army of the Potomac at Washington. Arriving at Cincinnati, it was detained by the railroad accident which disabled the Nineteenth Illinois, also en route for Washington. Meanwhile, however, the Confederate General Buckner had taken possession of Muldraugh Hill, south of Louisville, and threatened the capture of that city. The Regiment therefore received counter orders, and left Cincinnati on the 29th of September for Louisville. It was the first command of Union troops that trod the soil of Kentucky during the earlier days of the Rebellion, and upon its arrival at Louisville, the loyal people there accorded the Regiment a most hospitable and brilliant reception.

From Louisville the command proceeded to Colesburg, and from there, on the next day, part of it took possession of Muldraugh Hill, General Buckner having fallen back on Green River. There it remained until November 30, when it was assigned to Turchin's (Eighth) Brigade, Mitchell's (Third) Division of the Army of the Ohio, and went into camp near Elizabethtown, Ky., where the Nineteenth Illinois also was stationed.

On the 22d, Turchin's Brigade marched to Bacon Creek, where it remained until February 10, 1862, when, intelligence having been received of the surrender of Fort Henry, the movement on Bowling Green and Nashville commenced.

Mitchell's Division left camp on the 10th, Turchin's Brigade, with the Twenty-fourth in the advance, leading the column of Infantry. After a march of 40 miles over a frozen rocky road, obstructed by trees felled by the enemy in their retreat, the Big Barren River was reached, and as soon as an old ferry-boat could be repaired, the Infantry, in the dead of night, crossed in parties of 50-all that the boat would hold at one time. The Twenty-fourth was the first Regiment across, and with the Nineteenth, pushed on towards Bowling Green, choosing to face the possible enemy yet lingering there, rather than the bitter cold of that winter night. The town was reached, but was enraptured in flames, the Rebels having set fire to their stores and the railroad buildings.

Leaving Bowling Green on the 24th of the month, the Regiment arrived at Edgefield, opposite Nashville, which place General Johnston had previously occupied as headquarters, on the 27th.

Nashville was surrendered the following day, and the troops crossed the river, and went into camp.

Mitchell's Division having been assigned the task of penetrating the enemy's country to Huntsville, Ala., and, by occupying that place, severing the main line of communications between the Rebel armies in the East and in the West, the command moved to Murfreesboro, remaining there until April 4, building bridges, repairing roads, and making ready for the

coming campaign. Huntsville, Ala., was a railroad center of vital importance to the enemy, and General Turchin therefore solicited and obtained permission from General Mitchell to advance with his Brigade, and if possible, surprise and capture this city before the enemy was prepared for defense.

On the morning of the 10th, the expedition marched from Fayetteville. Turchin's Brigade, which consisted of the Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Illinois, Eighteenth Ohio, Thirty-seventh Indiana, Fourth Ohio Cavalry, and Simonson's Battery, was followed by the other two Brigades of the Division at a little distance.

Their progress was slow and exceedingly laborious owing to the terrible condition of the roads, which led through swamps and forests, or over high and precipitous hills, up which the mules could hardly drag the wagons.

About six o'clock in the morning of the 11th, Kennett's Cavalry, which was in the advance, came in sight of the town. A section of Simonson's Battery was placed in position on the Meridianville road, which, while the infantry was coming up, by a few well directed shots succeeded in capturing a locomotive which, with train attached, was steaming out of Huntsville toward Stevenson, carrying 150 Confederate soldiers, who then became prisoners. As the infantry came up Colonel Mihalotzy sent a detachment of the Twenty-fourth to tear up the track and prevent the escape of any trains.

The troops in the meantime entered Huntsville, taking the town completely by surprise, and capturing without a blow all the rebel soldiers that garrisoned the place, besides seventeen locomotives, one hundred and fifty cars, and an immense amount of railroad and war material. On the same day Huntsville was occupied, the whole of the Twenty-fourth Regiment and two companies of the Nineteenth Illinois, with one section of Simonson's Battery, moved to Decatur on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and captured in the fortifications built there for the protection of the Decatur bridge, 500 bales of cotton, and on the opposite side of the bridge the full equipage of a Confederate regiment. Turchin's Brigade pushed on from Decatur to Tuscumbia, in Western Alabama, and some sixty miles from Huntsville. This point was seized and occupied, thus extending Mitchell's line from Stevenson on the east, along the railroad, to Tuscumbia on the west, about 120 miles. With the small force at his command so long a line could not be held, and Turchin's Brigade, after occupying Tuscumbia until April 22, was obliged to fall back to Huntsville. The command reached Jonesboro on the 24th, crossed the Tennessee at Decatur on the 26th, and reached Huntsville on the 30th. On May 1st the Brigade was sent to Athens, from which Colonel Stanley had just been driven by the enemy's cavalry, with orders to occupy and hold the place. The Brigade was stationed there nearly a month.

On May 26th, the Twenty-fourth Illinois marched to join General Negley's forces at Fayetteville, Tenn., and with them on the 1st of June set out on an expedition to Chattanooga to disperse a force of cavalry concentrated at that point. On the 4th of June the command encamped at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains, crossed Waldron's Ridge on the 5th, and driving back General Adams' Cavalry across the valley, arrived opposite Chattanooga on June 7th. A portion of the enemy's cavalry was found on the north bank of the Tennessee on the arrival of Negley's command. He formed his line, with the Twenty-fourth deployed as skirmishers, and moved forward, the cavalry recrossing the river on their advance. Batteries were placed in position commanding the town, the enemy's guns were silenced, and the Union troops remained on the north bank of the river until the 7th, when, being unable to procure supplies, General Negley was obliged to abandon the attempt to occupy Chattanooga, and withdrew. The Regiment arrived at Stevenson on June 11th, and marched thence to Jasper, Tenn., where it encountered the enemy and engaged him in a sharp fight, in which Captain Kovats and Lieutenant Gerhard were wounded.

From Jasper the Regiment moved to Battle Creek, and thence on July 11th, to Tullahoma, remaining on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad employed in guarding various stations until September 7th, when Bragg having commenced his march into Kentucky, it proceeded with General Buell's army to Nashville. It was there assigned to Starkweather's (28th) Brigade, Rousseau's Division, McCook's Corps, and, with the rest of Buell's army, marched to Louisville, where it arrived on the 28th of September.

On October 1st, it marched from Louisville in pursuit of Bragg, and on the evening of the 7th encamped with the Brigade near Mackville. On the morning of the 8th, after marching about twelve miles, the command reached Chaplin Hills near Perryville, and formed on the extreme left of Rousseau's Division. The ranks of the Twenty-fourth had been sadly thinned ere this, by disease and hardships. Colonel Mihalotzy was left behind at Louisville severely sick, as were also Lieutenants Schweinfurth, Borneman and Poull. The field officers were all sick, and only seven commissioned officers were left to the ten companies fit for duty. Captains acted as field officers, and Lieutenants and Sergeants as Captains commanding companies. The men who acted as field officers in this battle were Captain Aug. Mauff and Captain Geo. A. Guenther; and the companies were commanded as follows:

Company A, by Sergeant Chas. Fritze, afterward its Second Lieutenant. Company B, by First Lieutenant Andrew Jacobi, afterward transferred to another regiment and promoted. Company C, by First Lieutenant Wm. Blanke, afterward Captain. Co. D, by Sergeant Major Wm. Vocke, afterward Second Lieutenant, Adjutant of the Regiment, and finally Captain of Company D. Company E, by First Lieutenant Arthur Erbe, subsequently Captain of Company H. Company F, by Second Lieutenant Hugo Gerhardt, afterward First Lieutenant. Company G, by First Lieutenant Peter Hand, afterward Captain of Company G. Company H, by Captain Frederick Hartman, fatally wounded. Company I, by Captain Aug. Steffens. Company K, by Sergeant Aug. Bitter, afterward Second and First Lieutenant of Company G.

The Regiment occupied the left of Rousseau's line, with a portion of the Thirty-third Ohio deployed as skirmishers in the woods at its foot. As General Jackson's and General Terrill's troops in front were first attacked by the enemy, and driven back panic-stricken and demoralized, passing to the rear of Rousseau's Division, the enemy pressed forward and heavily attacked his left, held by Starkweather. The Second Ohio and Twenty-fourth Illinois, were ordered forward to support the skirmishers. The Second Ohio was driven back, but the Twenty-fourth Illinois personally led by General Rousseau, who on many occasions praised the Regiment as among the best under his command, reached the position and went into action to the left of the Thirty-third Ohio. With the first fierce charge of the rebels, the regiments to the right and left both made up of new recruits, broke, and could not be rallied. The Twenty-fourth was ordered to charge bayonets; this they did, and then clubbing their muskets, a hand-to-hand conflict ensued, and the rebels were finally driven from the front of the Regiment. Captain Fred. Hartman, of Company H, received a fatal wound. Captain Aug. Steffens, of Company I, Lieutenant Peter Hand, of Company G (Chicago Germ. Turners), were slightly wounded. Jos. Broesch, Color Bearer, and Carl Kirchner, Color Sergeant, were killed in short, about one-third of the entire command were stricken down, but the Regiment rallied around its colors, and fought until the enemy was routed. Generals McCook and Rousseau, accorded to Starkweather's brigade, and especially to this Regiment, the honor of having saved the left of the army. At one crisis of the battle, the artillery horses at the left were all killed, or had become unmanageable. The Twenty-fourth Illinois and Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, were ordered to hold the enemy in check while the guns were drawn from the field by the First Wisconsin, and the order was successfully carried out.

With the Brigade the Twenty-fourth participated in the pursuit of Bragg to Crab Orchard, and returned to Mitchellsville, where it was employed in guard and provost duty for a short time.

On December 7 it marched towards Nashville, and went into camp at Stewartsboro, near that city, on the 9th. The command left camp on the morning of the 26th of December, and moved towards Murfreesboro, on the Nashville and Murfreesboro turnpike, arriving on the 30th at the crossing of the Stone River, on the Jefferson pike, about nine miles below Murfreesboro. There the Brigade which formed the extreme left of Rosseau's division, was detached, and, with Stone's Battery, left to cover the pike and guard the trains. During the day it was attacked by Wheeler's Cavalry in force, but succeeded in routing it with a loss of eighty killed, wounded and prisoners. The next morning the Brigade reported to General Rousseau, and was formed in line of battle on the left of the Division, in the dense cedar wood which Rosseau's command occupied. During these days the troops suffered intensely from hunger and cold, and General Rousseau, in his official report, accords to them the greatest praise for their heroic endurance.

After the battle the Regiment went into camp near Murfreesboro. At the re-organization of the army, on the 9th of January, the designation of Starkweather's Brigade was changed, becoming the Second Brigade, First Division (General Baird), of Thomas' Fourteenth Army Corps.

On June 24, with the Brigade, the Twenty-fourth advanced toward the enemy posted at Tullahoma. After driving Bragg's advance from Hoover's Gap, turning his position at Tullahoma, and expelling his army from middle Tennessee, Rosecrans pressed on toward Chattanooga.

On the 4th of September Baird's Division crossed the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, and on the 9th crossed the Lookout Mountains, and encamped in the vicinity of Trenton, Ga. The following day the Division was ordered forward to the support of Negley, who had advanced across McLemore's Cave to Duck Gap, and there encountered the enemy in force. On the falling back of Negley to Steven's Gap, the Twenty-fourth, with Starkweather's Brigade, acted as rear guard to the Union troops. On the 17th Baird moved from Steven's Gap to Owen's Gap, the next day to Crawfish Springs, and on the 19th, with Thomas' Corps, moved to the left, and formed line of battle at Chickamauga Creek. Thomas' line was formed on the La Fayette road, facing Reid's and Alexander's bridges, where the enemy had crossed in force the evening before.

At about 10 o'clock A.M. on the 19th of September, Croxton's Brigade of Brannon's Division became engaged. Brannon's Division form the left of Thomas' line. Baird joined him on the right. Croxton's Brigade had nearly exhausted its ammunition when Baird advanced to its support, Starkweather's Brigade in the reserve. The enemy was driven back, Croxton's Brigade moved to the rear to replenish their ammunition boxes, and General Baird halted his command to re-adjust his line. Before this could be completed, his right and front were attacked by an overwhelming force, and Scribner's and King's Brigades driven back in disorder through Starkweather's reserve Brigade. The Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, which was in front, was likewise thrown back in dismay, leaving Ruch's Battery wholly exposed, with the Twenty-fourth Illinois a few steps away in the rear. There now ensued a desperate struggle for the possession of the Battery, many of its men having fled or been killed. The loss sustained by the Regiment in this encounter was even greater that suffered at Perrysville. Colonel Mihalotzy was shot through the hand while waving his sword and urging his men on to save the Battery; Major George A. Guenther was severely wounded in the shoulder, while other officers and many men were stricken down and disabled. For a time the Regiment stood alone, against an overpowering force of the enemy, until finally Johnston's Division came to their relief, and driving the enemy before it, aided in saving the Battery. At noon of that day, when the engagement was over, the Division Commander, General Baird, rode past the Brigade, when Colonel Starkweather took occasion to say to him, in loud tones of praise, pointing to the Twenty-fourth Regiment: "General Baird, the boys of the Twenty-fourth are bully boys. They saved my Battery this morning. I'll never forget it". The Brigade bivouacked that night in the open field, and on the morning of the 20th were early in line of battle, somewhat protected by barricades thrown up during the night. When the

retreat was ordered towards sunset, the Brigade retired to a line of defense, near Mission Ridge, and on the 22d fell back with the army to Chattanooga.

In the assault on Mission Ridge, November 25, the Regiment, with its Brigade, formed a part of the reserve. It joined in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Steven's Gap, and then returned to camp at Chattanooga, where it remained under February 1864, when it accompanied the Fourteenth Corps in the fight on Dalton, by way of Tunnell Hill.

On the afternoon of the 24th of February, the Regiment participated in a sharp little engagement to the right of Dalton, when, toward six o'clock in the evening, it was advanced as an outpost into Buzzard Roost Gap. After nightfall a few of the pickets report that they were face to face with the enemy's outposts, which had been advanced later in the evening. At about midnight Colonel Mihalotzy went to the front for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the picket line, when a shot was fired. Not another sound was heard, but the Colonel returned in a few minutes, and it was found he was dangerously wounded, a ball having penetrated the right side of his body. The Regiment remained in its position until daybreak, when it withdrew a few hundred yards, and there held the front of the line the entire day. During the ensuing night all the troops who had participated in the expedition returned toward Chattanooga, where Colonel Mihalotzy died of his wound, March 11, 1864, and was interred at the National Cemetery there.

Upon the death of Colonel Mihalotzy the command of the Regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel John Von Horn, who, however, owing to old age, resigned his position on the 24th of March 1864, when for several weeks the Regiment was ably commanded by the gallant Captain Peter Hand, of Company K, until Major George A. Guenther, having somewhat recovered from his wounds received at Chickamauga, assumed command, and continued therein until the term of service of the Regiment expired.

After the expedition to Dalton and Buzzard Roost, the Regiment was encamped first at Tyner Station, and next at Grayville, Ga. On the 2d of May 1864, the command started with the army under Sherman on the Atlanta campaign. During the month it participated in a number of engagements, chief of which were the battles of Resaca (May 14, 1864), and of Kenesaw Mountain (June 22-28, 1864). Its term of service having expired, it was returned to the rear during the latter part of July 1864, and on the 6th of the following August was mustered out of the service of the United States, at Chicago. A fraction of the Regiment, composed of men who had joined it after it had been mustered into the service, and whose term of three years had therefore not been fully completed, was formed into one Company, known as Company A, under command of First Lieutenant Frederick Zengler, and Second Lieutenant Paul Lippert. It remained attached to the Third Brigade, First Division (General R. W. Johnson), Fourteenth Army Corps, and was finally discharged from the service at Camp Butler, on August 1, 1865.

25th Illinois Infantry

The TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was composed of volunteers from the counties of Kankakee, Iroquois, Ford, Vermilion, Douglas, Coles, Champaign and Edgar. At the organization W. N. Coler, of Urbana, Illinois, was commissioned Colonel, J. S. McClelland, of Vermilion county, Lieutenant Colonel, and R. H. Nodine, of Urbana, Major.

The Regiment rendezvoused at the U.S. Arsenal Park, St. Louis, Mo., August 2, 1861, and was mustered into the service for three years August 4, 1861.

August 23, left St. Louis for Jefferson City.

September 25, left Jefferson City marching via Otterville and Sedalia, crossing the LaMine, Osage and Pomme De Terre rivers, arriving at Springfield, Mo., October 27.

November 8, marched to Wilson Creek and Camp Lyon, returning to Springfield, November 10.

November 13, marched to Rolla, Mo., arriving there November 19. Remained at Rolla until February 2, 1862, when the Regiment marched back to Springfield and to Pea Ridge, Ark.

Engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge March 6, 7 and 8, 1862. The Regiment lost in this battle three killed and seventeen wounded.

After marching and counter marching for at least a month, on May 9, the Regiment received orders to report at Cape Girardeau, Mo., where it arrived May 20. May 22, went on board the transport "Henry Clay" en route for Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., arriving there May 26.

After marching through Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Kentucky, the Regiment arrived at Louisville, Ky., September 26, 1862.

October 1, left Louisville.

October 8, was held in reserve at the battle of Perryville. Marched south again over the same roads back to Nashville, Tenn., arriving there November 7. Remained at Edgefield and near Nashville scouting and foraging until December 26.

Left camp, fought the battle of Stone River, December 30 and 31, 1862, and January 1, 2 and 3, 1863.

Remained in camp near Murfreesboro, Tenn., doing picket duty, foraging and skirmishing, until June 26, 1863, when we started south and engaged in the battle of Chickamauga.

September 19 and 20, retired to Chattanooga where we built immense works and forts, surrounded by the enemy, on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

November 23, 24 and 25, engaged in the storming and capture of Missionary Ridge.

November 28, left Chattanooga for Knoxville, Tenn., arriving there December 3. Marched and counter-marched all over east Tennessee and back to Cleveland, Tenn., where the Regiment remained until June 4, 1864, when the Regiment started for the front with a supply train of 3,000 wagons and 1,000 ambulances.

June 7, joined the Brigade and Division. On the march to Atlanta the Regiment was not actually engaged in the heavy battles fought in the campaign against Atlanta, but was on the march every day and engaged almost every day in skirmishing and picket duty.

August 1, 1864, the three years having expired, and while the Regiment was in sight of Atlanta, orders were received for the Regiment to report at Camp Butler, Ill., for muster-out, which event occurred September 5, 1864.

The men of the Twenty-fifth Illinois traveled on foot during the three years, 3,252 miles, and by steamboat and railroad 1,710 miles, making a total of 4,962 miles.

The Regiment participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Ark., Stone River, Tenn., Chickamauga, Ga., Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Siege of Corinth, Miss., Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., Siege of Atlanta, Ga., and innumerable skirmishes.

When the term of service of the Twenty-fifth had expired, Colonel W. H. Gibson, commanding the Brigade to which the Regiment was attached, addressed the men, through an order, in this highly complimentary manner:

"Soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Illinois Volunteers: As your term of three years service has expired, and you are about to proceed to your State to be mustered out, it is fitting and proper that the Colonel commanding should express to each and all his earnest thanks for the cheerful manhood with which, during the present campaign, you have submitted to every hardship, overcome every difficulty, and for the magnificent heroism with which you have met and vanquished the foe. Your deportment in camp has been worthy true soldiers, while your conduct in battle has excited the admiration of your companions in arms. Patriotic thousands and a noble State will give you a reception worthy of your sacrifice and your valor. You have done your duty. The men who rallied under the starry emblem of our nationality at Pea Ridge, Corinth, Champlin Hills, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Noonday Creek, Pinetop Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta, having made history for all time and coming generations to admire, your services will ever be gratefully appreciated. Officers and soldiers, farewell!! May God guarantee to each health, happiness and usefulness in coming life, and may our country soon emerge from the gloom of blood that now surrounds it, and again enter upon a career of progress, peace and prosperity".

26th Illinois Infantry

The TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was mustered into United States service with seven companies, at Camp Butler, Ill., August 31, 1861, and was ordered to Quincy, Ill., for the protection of that place. Not having been armed, the Regiment did guard duty with hickory clubs. During the autumn the Regiment did guard duty on the Hannibal and St. Jo. R.R., and was armed with old English Tower muskets,-Colonel John Mason Loomis commanding post at Hannibal. Prior to January 1, 1862, three more Companies were raised, completing the organization. February 19, 1862, left Hannibal, Mo., for the south, stopping at Commerce, where the Regiment was assigned to Brigadier General J. B. Plummer's Brigade, Brigadier General Schuyler Hamilton's Division, Major General John Pope's Corps. Arrived at New Madrid March 3, and were engaged in action there. Marched to Point Pleasant, and arriving on the 6th, engaged the rebel gun-boats with sharp-shooters, and prevented the landing of the enemy. Marched to intercept the flying enemy from Island No. 10, and assisted in capturing many prisoners. After remaining some time at New Madrid, joined an expedition against Fort Pillow. Returning, proceeded up the Ohio and Tennessee rivers to Hamburg Landing. Took part in the siege of Corinth. May 8 and 9 were engaged at Farmington, the Regiment losing five killed and thirty wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Charles J. Tinkham was among the wounded. Colonel Loomis commanded Brigade, and General Stanley the Division. May 28, engaged the enemy one mile from Corinth, the Regiment losing four killed and twenty-five wounded. Major Gilmore was wounded. Company G, of the Twenty-sixth, was the first to enter Corinth, on evacuation by enemy. Engaged in pursuit to Booneville, and returned to Clear Creek, four miles from Corinth. June 23, ordered to Danville, Miss., where we remained till August 18, 1862, at which time joined Brigade commanded by Colonel R. C. Murphy, Eighth Wisconsin, and marched for Tusculum. Arrived 21st. September 8th, with Forty-seventh and Twenty-sixth, Lieutenant Colonel Tinkham commanding, marched to Clear Creek. September 18, marched for Iuka. 19th, were engaged with the enemy, in a Brigade commanded by Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Mower, of the Eleventh Missouri. Enemy evacuating in the night, we joined in pursuit, arriving at Corinth October 3, and participating in the battle of Corinth. Ten days afterward arrived again at Corinth, where we stayed until November 2. Marched, via Grand Junction, Holly Springs and Lumkin's Mill, toward Tallahatchie river, the enemy being fortified on south side of river. Regiment was here detailed to guard a commissary train to Hudsonville,-during the trip losing two men killed and two wounded by guerrillas. Ordered to Holly Springs for guard duty; thence to Oxford, Miss., where we remained until December 20. Ordered to Holly Springs to prevent the capture of that place. On 21st reached that place, enemy having fled. Remained here during the year, Colonel Loomis commanding the post, and Lieutenant Colonel Gilmore as chief of outposts.

In the beginning of the year 1863 the post at Holly Springs was broken up, and the army fell back to Lagrange, Tenn., where the Regiment was assigned to duty as provost guard,-Colonel Loomis commanding the post. Here it remained until March 8.

March 3 the Regiment was brigaded with the Ninetieth Illinois, Twelfth and One Hundredth Indiana,-Colonel Loomis commanding. March 8 the Brigade marched from Lagrange to Collierville, Tenn., where they remained three months, engaged in fortifying the place, and defending the railroad against guerrillas and bushwackers. June 7 left Collierville for Memphis. The following day they embarked for Haines' Bluff. The Regiment subsequently went into camp at Oak Ridge, where it remained until after the fall of Vicksburg. On the afternoon of July 4 started in pursuit of the retreating forces of General Johnson. The siege of Jackson was marked by severe skirmishing, in one of which Captain James A. Dugger, of Company C, was instantly killed, by a round shot through the breast, and a number of men were killed and wounded. About the 22d of July began the march back to Vicksburg, and when the troops crossed Black River they

went into camp for the summer. September 28 the encampment was broken up, and the Regiment marched into Vicksburg, and there embarked for Memphis, where it arrived on the 7th of October. Here a few days were given for the purpose of outfitting the men, preparatory for the long march across the country from Memphis to Chattanooga, to relieve the besieged Army of the Cumberland. The march began at 8 A.M., October 11. Arrived at Bridgeport November 15, and, on the 24th and 25th, took an active part in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing, in killed and wounded, one hundred and one officers and men. Among the officers severely wounded were Lieutenant Colonel Gilmore, Captain James P. Davis, Company B; Adjutant Edward A. Tucker and Lieutenant William Polk, Company B. The next morning, started before daylight in pursuit of the defeated and flying enemy; followed them to Ringgold, Georgia; burnt the bridges and destroyed the railroad; then turned to make the march of two hundred miles, without supplies, cooking utensils, camp equipage or change of clothing, to the relief of General Burnside, at Knoxville. Returned to Bridgeport in the latter part of December; were re-clothed, paid off, and marched to Scottsboro, Alabama, and went into winter quarters.

January 1, 1864, there were five hundred and fifteen men present for duty, of whom four hundred and sixty-three re-enlisted as veterans. Of sixty-one men present in Company K, sixty re-enlisted.

January 12, started home on veteran furlough. At the expiration of furlough, returned to the field, with ranks well filled with recruits. Arrived at old camp at Scottsboro, March 3, and remained there until May 1, when it started on the great Atlanta campaign. The Regiment was actively engaged in all the marches, skirmishes and battles which finally resulted in the capture of Atlanta. On the 3d of August a detail of nine hundred men was made from the Division, to charge the enemy's skirmish line. The charge was to be made over an old field covered with high grass, a distance of about four hundred yards. When the signal was given, the men started on a keen run for the rebel works. Private John S. Wilson, of Company D, Twenty-sixth Illinois, a stout, active fellow, out-ran the rest, and suddenly found himself alone in front of a rebel pit, which had been concealed by the tall grass, filled with seventeen men and a commissioned officer. He drew up his musket, and told them to "fight or run, and that d--d quick". All surrendered, except the officer, who started to run, and he shot him. It was laughable to see "Buck", as he was called, marching back with his seventeen prisoners. By order of General Logan, he retained the officer's sword, and a fine Whitney rifle, found in the pit, and now has them at home, as mementos of his gallantry. After the fall of Atlanta, most of the old officers were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service. Only two of the original officers remained, one of whom, Captain Ira J. Bloomfield, Company K, was made Colonel of the Regiment. About the same time the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, was broken up, and the Regiment was transferred to the First Division of the same Corps, with which it remained until the close of the war.

The Regiment did some hard marching, following Hood up towards Chattanooga, and off into northern Alabama; then returned to Atlanta. Were paid and re-clothed, preparatory to "marching through Georgia".

The Twenty-sixth was engaged in the action of Griswoldville, siege of Savannah, and capture of Fort McAllister. A short time after the fall of Savannah the Regiment was ordered to Beaufort, S.C., and remained on duty there and at Port Royal Ferry until the commencement of the northward march through the Carolinas. Was among the first Regiments into Columbia, and were hotly engaged in the battle of Bentonville. Here the Regiment was ordered to carry the bridge across Mill creek, which was strongly guarded by the enemy. The Regiment charged and carried it, but lost a number of good men. Sergeant Smith, of Company K, color bearer, was charging at the head of the column across the bridge, and was shot, the colors falling into the stream. The enemy rushed forward to secure them, but Lieutenant Webster, with Company F,

charged, drove them back, and saved the colors. Colonel Bloomfield had his horse shot under him, and narrowly escaped himself.

Remained at Goldsboro, N.C., a few days, and, April 10, began the march against Raleigh. Left Raleigh May 1, for Washington, via Richmond. Participated in the grand review at Washington. Transported, by rail, to Parkersburg, Va.; thence, by boat, to Louisville, Ky., where it remained in camp until July 20, 1865, when it was mustered out of service, and started for Springfield, Illinois, for final payment and discharge. July 28, the Regiment was paid off, and disbanded.

The Regiment had marched, during its four years of service, 6,931 miles, fought twenty-eight had battles, besides innumerable skirmishes. They were permitted, by the orders of the commanding General, to place upon their banners: "New Madrid", "Island No. 10", "Farmington", "Siege of Corinth", "Iuka", "Corinth, 3d and 4th October 1862", "Holly Springs", "Vicksburg", "Jackson, Miss", "Mission Ridge", "Resaca", "Kenesaw", "Ezra Church", "Atlanta", "Jonesboro", "Griswoldville", "McAllister", "Savannah", "Columbia", "Bentonville".

27th Illinois Infantry

The TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized with only seven companies, at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 10, 1861, with Napoleon B. Burford for Colonel, Frazier R. Harrington, Lieutenant Colonel, and ordered to go into camp at Jacksonville, Ill., as part of Brigadier General John A. McClernand's Brigade.

September 1, it was ordered to Cairo, where its organization was completed by the addition of three more companies, and the appointment of Hall Wilson as Major, and Henry A. Burt, Adjutant.

At the battle of Belmont, Mo., November 7, 1861, under General McClernand, it received its first baptism of fire, when it formed the right wing of the attacking force. Under the inspiration of its brave Colonel it drove, in the midst of a perfect hail of bullets and canister shot, the enemy from his camp in utter rout, capturing two brass field pieces with it immediately manned and turned upon the retreating enemy. It lost severely in the engagement and was the last Regiment to leave the field after the enemy had been reinforced from Columbus.

March 4, 1862, the Regiment formed part of the forces sent to occupy Columbus, which point had been evacuated by the Rebels.

March 14, in company with the Forty-second Illinois, Fifteenth Wisconsin, and parts of the Second Illinois Light Artillery and Second Illinois Cavalry, it formed the "Mississippi Flotilla", and started down the Mississippi River, taking an active part in the siege of "Island No. Ten".

March 30, it left its moorings above the island and proceeded to Hickman, Ky., where it disembarked, and in company with the Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry, three companies of Second Illinois Cavalry, and three pieces of Houghtaling's Battery, all under command of Colonel N. B. Buford, made a forced march to near Union City, Tenn., where at daylight on the morning of the 31st, it attacked a Rebel force that was being concentrated at that point, capturing and burning the enemy's entire camp and garrison equipage. Accomplishing all that the expedition was sent out for, it returned with a few prisoners to Hickman, re-embarked on its transport boat and returned to its position above Island No. 10 without any casualties.

April 8, the Regiment was the first to land on Island No. 10, where it took charge of the captured forces, consisting of over 200 prisoners, including four companies of Rebel Artillery, thirty siege guns and a large quantity of camp and garrison equipage.

April 13 it moved down the Mississippi river, forming a part of the squadron for attacking Fort Pillow, anchoring at a point about 6 miles above the fort, where it awaited developments.

April 16 it steamed up the river under an order from General Halleck to join his forces at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., where it landed on the 22d, and was immediately formed with Twenty-second, Forty-second and Fifty-first Illinois Regiments, into Second Brigade under Brigadier General John M. Palmer, of General Paine's Division, then advancing on Corinth, Miss. May 3, it advanced to near Farmington and skirmished for several hours with the enemy with but few casualties. May 9 it engaged the enemy in force at Farmington in a pitched battle, losing a good many men.

May 17 it again encountered the enemy, drove him from his position and occupied Farmington. May 30 advanced in pursuit of the enemy beyond Corinth towards Booneville. The enemy having "skedaddled" the Regiment went into camp near Corinth, where it remained till the last of

July, when it removed its camp to Iuka, Miss., where it did service by foraging off the enemy and bringing into Union lines confiscated cotton, returning from one expedition with 60 bales of fine cotton besides large quantities of corn and other supplies. In August 1862, the Regiment was distributed along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. September 5 it crossed the Tennessee river at Decatur, Alabama, and rejoined the other Regiments of General Palmer's Brigade and made a rapid march for Nashville, Tenn., arriving September 12, where it remained during September, October and November, while the city was cut off from communication with the North. Engaged in foraging off the enemy and watching the movement of Forrest's and Morgan's guerrilla Cavalry.

October 7, 1862, it took part in the skirmish with the enemy at LaVerne, Tenn., where quite a Rebel force was routed, part captured with a large supply train. The Regiment was highly complimented by the commanding officer, General Palmer, for its efficiency during the expedition. November 5 it took a prominent part in repulsing General Forrest's attack upon Nashville.

Early in December 1862, the Twenty-seventh was assigned to General P. H. Sheridan's Division under Colonel Roberts of the Forty-second Regiment as Brigade Commander, forming a part of the right wing under General McCook, of Rosecrans' "Army of the Cumberland".

On the morning of December 26, the great army moved toward Murfreesboro, Tenn. The Twenty-seventh deployed as skirmishers soon took the advance of the Brigade on the "Nolensville Pike", quickly discovering the enemy, it pushed forward in the midst of a drenching rain so steadily that the enemy was soon in full retreat toward Nolensville, from which place he was also quickly driven, falling back toward Murfreesboro.

December 30, it marched in line of battle, supporting the Twenty-second and Forty-second Illinois Regiments as skirmishers, the enemy giving way slowly and very reluctantly. That night (30th), the Regiment slept on its arms expecting a conflict in the morning. It finished its breakfast-the last of its five days rations-before daylight of the morning of the 31st and stood to arms.

The two right companies, A and B, relieved the pickets in our front the previous night. Soon heavy fighting commenced away to the right of the Regiment, followed by the driving in of the picket line in our front, and soon the whole Regiment was under fire.

The position of the Regiment was the left regiment of the Brigade, Division and right wing of the army.

Finding the right wing of the army giving way and driven back under the galling fire of the enemy massed on its front, Colonel Harrington, in command of the Regiment, changed front and formed line of battle in the point of timber to its left, where, supported by Houghtaling's Battery on the left and the Twenty-second Illinois Regiment in its rear, the Colonel gave orders to lie low and not fire till he gave the order.

The enemy flushed with success advanced rapidly, when the Twenty-seventh opened and gave him volley after volley which sent him reeling back. Three times he rallied and advanced only to be repulsed by the terrible fire which the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-second were pouring into his ranks. Here the Regiment suffered terrible losses, being in position where it drew the fire of two Rebel batteries, besides the fire of the advancing infantry columns. Every horse in Houghtaling's Battery was killed, its Brigade Commander (Colonel Roberts) killed, its Colonel (Harrington) taken from the field mortally wounded. Its ammunition nearly all fired away, and being warned that the enemy was getting into its rear, the Regiment began to look to see who was in command. Finally Major William A. Schmitt, who had been too intently interested in the

successful repulse of the enemy to fully realize that the command of the Regiment devolved upon him, said: "Boys, we must get out of this! To the rear, march". It was now near 12 o'clock as we commenced a line of retreat through the thick cedars toward the center of the Union line of battle. Coming out on to the Murfreesboro and Nashville pike near General Rosecrans' headquarters, it was at once ordered into line of battle to check the Rebel advance upon headquarters. The Regiment clamoring for ammunition advanced to near the brow of the hill, where the enemy was approaching in hot haste with overwhelming numbers. Feeling unequal to the task it fell back to the pike. Again orders came that the Regiment must advance and charge bayonets. About-facing, the Regiment fixed bayonets and rushed upon the foe with a most unearthly yell, driving him back, capturing a large number of prisoners and saving the day to the Union forces, as acknowledged by General Rosecrans in a general order issued immediately after the battle.

Emboldened by success, it pursued the enemy for a full half mile until ordered to fall back. Tremblingly, but not disheartened, did it await the going down of the sun on that day of fearful carnage.

About daylight Jan. 1, 1863, the Regiment stood to arms awaiting an attack. None came till about one o'clock P.M., when a Brigade of the enemy drove in the pickets and approached where the Regiment had thrown up breast-works. Withholding its fire till the enemy was within short range, it opened a most murderous fire, compelling the enemy to retreat double-quick, leaving his dead and wounded, besides one or two hundred prisoners. This was the last of the hard fighting by the Regiment at the battle of "Stone River".

It soon went into camp beyond Murfreesboro, where it performed picket duty with an occasional skirmish with the enemy until June 24, 1863, when it moved with the army-being a part of the Twentieth Army Corps-against Shelbyville, Tullahoma and Stevenson; thence to Bridgeport, Alabama, where it was stationed for some time.

It crossed the Tennessee River with its Corps at Bridgeport, on September 2, 1863, and moved toward Rome, Ga. This movement was kept up till the 17th inst., when it commenced a forced march over the almost impassable hills of that region, to rejoin the main body of Rosecrans' forces at Chickamauga. September 19, after partaking of an early breakfast, it was moved at a double-quick step from early dawn till late in the evening, making but one halt for a hasty dinner. Soon after four o'clock it was suddenly hurled into action-left in front-where it had a desperate encounter with some of the rebel forces under General Longstreet. Advancing under a murderous fire, it retook two pieces of the Eleventh Indiana Battery of General Woods, which had just been captured from our forces, and held the ground gained notwithstanding the enemy made several attempts to retake it, losing heavily in the short engagement. It held the position under near daylight the following morning, when it was ordered to the rear for breakfast and a little needed rest. By eleven o'clock on the morning of the 20th it was again called into line of battle and went immediately into action; but was unable to check the advance of the enemy, who was moving forward with a line six or eight columns deep. After suffering great loss from the enemy's fire, the line was broken and the Regiment moved to the rear in good order, where it served as train guard during the remaining days of the battle, until ordered into camp at Chattanooga.

Was in Chattanooga during its investment, and was engaged in storming Mission Ridge, as a part of Harker's Brigade, Sheridan's Division, and Thomas' Corps, where it was particularly noticed for its good conduct.

From Mission Ridge it went upon a forced march to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, Tenn., then closely pressed by Longstreet's Corps. The march, 115 miles, was a severe one, many of the

command being without shoes before it ended. The Regiment was obliged to live on what could be picked up by foraging off the enemy.

Reaching Knoxville the enemy had been repulsed by Burnside and was retreating. It returned to Loudon, Tenn, on January 25, 1864, remaining until April 18, when it was ordered to Cleveland, Tenn. From thence it moved with the Army of the Cumberland on the Atlanta campaign, during which there was scarcely a day that the Twenty-seventh or some part of it was not under fire more or less severe. It occupied the summit in the engagement at Rocky-faced Ridge, where, during the night spent upon it with no shelter, the command had to lash itself with withers to the saplings growing among the rocks for fear of rolling down the ridge. Engaged with the enemy there May 9; at Resaca, May 14; near Calhoun, May 16; Adairsville, May 17; near Dallas, May 26 to June 4; Pine Top Mountain, where Confederate General Bishop Polk was killed, June 10 to 14. On June 18 the Regiment was in a desperate fight from noon till night, at what the soldiers called the battle of Muddy Creek, because of the muddy creek which ran between them and the enemy's works, caused by heavy rains. In the assault on Kenesaw Mountain June 27, the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-second, Fifty-first and Forty-second Illinois formed General Harker's Brigade which made the center assault, during which General Harker received his death wound. The Regiment went into the assault with seventeen officers, coming out with only seven, and the loss of men was in about the same proportion. Color Sergeant Delaney, a brave soldier of Company K, from Jacksonville, Ill., planted the colors of the Twenty-seventh on the rebel earthworks, had a bayonet run through his breast, and fell backward, while the Regimental colors fell inside the works. Delaney died next day, mourning the loss of his colors. Skirmished around the vicinity of the Chattahoochie River. July 20 was in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, and took part in the investment and skirmishes about Atlanta.

The Regiment was relieved from duty at the front August 25, 1864, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for muster out. Was detained at Nashville several days on account of apprehension of an attack by Wheeler. Was then conveyed by steamer down the Cumberland River and up the Mississippi to Alton, Ill., thence by rail to Camp Butler, near Springfield, where it was mustered out September 20, 1864, after three years and three months constant service at the front.

During its term of service the Regiment had the following casualties: Killed or died of wounds, 102; died of disease, 80; number of wounded, 328; discharged for disability and resignation, 209; transferred, 39.

Its veteran and recruits were consolidated with the Ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

28th Illinois Infantry

The TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was composed of three companies from Pike county, one from Fulton, one from Schuyler, one from McDonough, one from Mason, one from Scott, and two from Menard.

It was organized at Camp Butler, August 15, 1861, by the appointment of Louis H. Waters as Lieutenant Colonel, and Charles J. Sellon as Major, and was mustered into the service for three years by Captain Pitcher, U.S.A.

Orders, August 28, to St. Louis, Mo., where it was armed. Moved thence by steamer to Thebes. General U. S. Grant accompanied the Regiment to that point.

September 9, moved to Bird's Point.

October 2, moved to Fort Holt, remaining there until January 31, 1862, in Colonel John Cook's Brigade; made several reconnoissances in the direction of Columbus, Ky.

January 31, moved to Paducah, and was assigned to Colonel M. F. Smith's Brigade, General Lew. Wallace's Division.

February 5, moved up the Tennessee River.

February 6, landed on the right bank, three miles below Fort Henry and Fort Heiman. The river being very high, thereby filling the sloughs to cut off the retreat of the Rebels at Fort Heiman. But owing to this difficulty the enemy got away, but not without leaving all his camp equipage, and a hot dinner, which our boys ate with relish. The Twenty-eighth was the first to enter the fort.

On the 13th, a detachment of 48 men and 12 officers, under Colonel A. K. Johnson, met Colonel Claiborne's Rebel Cavalry, 500 strong, at Little Bethel Church, five miles west of Fort Heiman, and immediately attacked them, taking 2 prisoners.

Having been assigned to General S. A. Hurlbut's Division, the Twenty-eighth moved, March 6, from Fort Heiman to Paris Landing, marching in a blinding snow storm all day.

Left Paris Landing on steamers, on the 9th of March, for Pittsburg Landing, stopping each day to gather rails and wood for the boats. The Twenty-eighth was among the first to land, and went into camp near the double log house on the hill, west of the landing, but only for two hours; was then ordered out two and one-half miles northwest of the landing, under command of Major Gillam, for three days' picket duty. When relieved, returned to the landing, when the Regiment was again moved a mile and a half south of the landing, where it cut out a new camp.

Nothing of importance occurred until Friday night, April 4, when the enemy sent out a Brigade as a feeler of our position. General Hurlbut's Division was put in line, and moved out on the enemy. The night was very dark, and the roads very muddy. After some heavy fighting, for a short time, the Rebels fell back. The Twenty-eighth moved out with the Division a mile and a half, and then returned to camp.

Early Sunday morning, April 6, the Twenty-eighth was called out by the long roll into line, and marched one mile to the front. It was assigned to a position on the left of the line, in the Peach Orchard. The enemy immediately attacked it, but he was repulsed with heavy loss, and the

Twenty-eighth held its position, under great odds, from 8 o'clock A.M. until 3 o'clock P.M. At 9 o'clock A.M., General U. S. Grant and staff rode up, and the Twenty-eighth was ordered to hold its position at all hazards, which it did until ordered back by General S. A. Hurlbut, commanding the old fighting Fourth Division. In the conflict the Twenty-eighth lost heavily in killed and wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Kilpatrick was among the killed, and his horse with him; Major B. C. Gillam was badly wounded in the left shoulder, and his horse killed under him; Adjutant J. B. Meade was mortally wounded, and his horse killed.

On the morning of the 7th, the Twenty-eighth held a position on the right of the line and was hotly engaged until the battle closed and the victory was won.

During those two long, trying days, the Regiment behaved nobly, and was never broken or driven back by the enemy, though often heavily pressed. The Regiment sustained a loss of 239, killed, wounded and missing. Captain Roberts, of Company K, was taken prisoner.

The Regiment was engaged in the siege of Corinth during the month of May. Marched to Memphis via Grand Junction, Lagrange, Holly Springs, Moscow, Lafayette, Collinsville and Germantown, reaching Memphis July 21, where it remained until September 6, when Hurlbut's Division was ordered to Jackson, Tenn. On Little Muddy the Rebels burned the bridge, when the troops were ordered back a few miles to take the road to Bolivar, reaching there September 14. During the stay here, the Twenty-eighth made several reconnoissances.

September 20, the First Brigade, and two companies of the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, command by General Lauman, were ordered to Grand Junction, but were compelled to fall back on the double-quick to Bolivar, by an overwhelming force of the enemy. The Twenty-eighth did some good running, as did all the others.

October 4, at 2 o'clock A.M., the Fourth Division was moved out to the relief of Rosecrans at Corinth, but the enemy being defeated, we met the Rebel army, four times our number, at the Hatchie River, Davis' Bridge, near Metamora, where a severe engagement took place, lasting five or six hours. One Regiment, from another State, fled, breaking through our lines in disorder. General Lauman then ordered the Second Brigade, consisting of the Twenty-eighth, Thirty-second and Fifty-third Illinois and Third Iowa, up to take the bridge and cross to the east side of the river, which was done amidst a most terrible fire, but in gallant style. The Twenty-eighth being the first to cross over, it held the extreme right of the line, next to the river. Lieutenant Colonel Ritter was wounded in crossing the bridge, and was taken to the rear.

A battery in front of the Twenty-eighth was dealing death and destruction, and in the absence of the Colonel, Major B. C. Gillam was ordered by General Lauman to charge on the battery and take it at all hazards, which was done most gallantly, for which the Regiment received the thanks of General Lauman, for its daring bravery. We captured six guns and caissons, one flag, and one officer in uniform. In this battle the Twenty-eighth added laurels to the honors won at Shiloh.

October 8, the Twenty-eighth returned to Bolivar, bearing a tattered and torn flag, with the loss of 97 men, killed, wounded and missing.

November 4, the Brigade, commanded by Colonel Johnson, and the Regiment by Major Gillam, moved to Lagrange.

On the 21st of November, Major Gillam resigned, being unable to serve longer, from the wound at Shiloh.

November 29, reached Holly Springs; 30th, Lumpkin's Mill; December 10, Waterford; December 11 and 12, via Abbeville and Oxford, to Yocona Creek; December 21, to Yocona Station; 24th, to

Tallahatchie River; 25th, to Waterford; 26th, to Lumpkin's Mill. December 30, were assigned to duty guarding railroad from Holly Springs to Waterford, Miss.

January 8, 1863, marched, via Holly Springs, to Moscow and Lafayette. On the 14th returned and camped at Colliersville, and on the 19th were assigned to guard railroad. The Regiment, at this time, was in the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg from June 11 to July 4, 1863, and occupied a position to the left of the center, on the Hall's Ferry road.

On the 12th of July 1863, near Jackson, Miss., the Forty-first, Fifty-third and Twenty-eighth Illinois and Third Iowa Infantry, not exceeding 800 men, were ordered to charge across an open, level cornfield, some 600 yards, and carry a strong line of the enemy's works, mounting 12 guns, and manned by at least 2,000 men. The Brigade swept gallantly forward, under a destructive fire of grape, canister, and minnie bullets. The enemy appearing upon both flanks as it reached the ditch, it was compelled to fall back, with a loss of more than half of the rank and file killed or wounded. The eight companies of this Regiment in line, numbering 128 men, lost 73 killed and wounded, and 16 taken prisoners.

September 1, 1863, the Regiment, being in Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, formed part of an expedition from Natchez to Harrisonburg, on the Wachita River, compelling the enemy to evacuate Fort Beauregard. The Regiment remained at Natchez, doing provost guard duty in the city.

On the 4th of January 1864, the Regiment, having re-enlisted as veterans, was mustered for three years veteran service.

May 18, proceeding to Illinois, for veteran furlough.

May 29, every man who had been furloughed reported at Camp Butler, Ill., and the Regiment moved for Natchez. Arrived at Natchez on the 8th of July.

August 4, went on three days' scout to Black Bayou; lost two men prisoners.

September 25, 150 men of the Twenty-eighth marched with an expedition to Sicily Island, La.

October 4, expedition to Homachita River, Miss., Colonel Osborn, Second United States Colored Cavalry, commanding. Returned on the 8th.

October 10, the Regiment was consolidated into four companies, and on the 12th embarked for Morganzia, La., Brigadier General Lawler commanding First Brigade, Nineteenth Army Corps.

November 3, embarked for mouth of White River, arriving on the 7th; left, November 20. Arrived at Memphis on the 22d. Here the Regiment received 200 recruits, which were organized into two companies. The Regiment was assigned to First Brigade, District of West Tennessee, Major General C. C. Washburn commanding District.

December 21, formed part of an expedition to Moscow, at which point it arrived on the 23d, and returned to Memphis on the 31st.

January 3, 1865, embarked for Kunerville, La., arriving there on the 6th.

February 12, embarked for Mobile Point, La., and encountered a heavy gale on the voyage, were compelled to throw overboard 130 mules and horses, to save the vessel. Arrived back at the mouth of the Mississippi River February 14, 1865, and proceeded to New Orleans.

February 15, 1865, moved to Lake Pontchartrain.

February 17, embarked for Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay. Camped at Navy Cove. Assigned to Third Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Colonel D. P. Greer, Seventy-seventh Illinois, commanding Brigade, Brigadier General W. P. Benton commanding Division, Major General Gordon Granger commanding Corps. Arrived at Fish River March 25; at Spanish Fort, March 27.

In the advance upon Spanish Fort, on the 27th, the Regiment occupied the extreme right of the Division and Corps, Colonel Ritter commanding, and Major Rhodes in command of skirmish line. Held this position during the entire siege, of 14 days, losing 14 killed and wounded, including two Captains.

April 7, Companies G and H joined the Regiment from Camp Butler, Ill. On the 8th, Spanish Fort was evacuated by the enemy; 10th, marched to Fort Blakely; 11th, returned; 12th, entered the City of Mobile; 13th, marched to Whistler Station, and skirmished with the enemy; 15th, Companies I and K joined the Regiment from Camp Butler, Ill.

May 11, moved to within three miles of Mobile, Ala.

June 3, 1865, reviewed by Chief Justice Chase.

July 2, embarked for Brazos Santiago, Texas. Arrived July 6.

July 7, marched to Clarksville.

August 2, marched for Brownsville, and arrived on the 3d, Lieutenant Colonel R. G. Morrison, Thirty-fourth Indiana, commanding Brigade, and Major General F. Steele commanding District.

Number enlisted at original organization.....	761
Recruits.....	959
.....	1,720
Commissioned officers killed.....	9
Commissioned officers wounded.....	19
Commissioned officers discharged.....	49
Commissioned officers dismissed.....	4
Commissioned officers died of disease.....	2
Commissioned officers transferred.....	3
.....	86
Enlisted men killed.....	52
Enlisted men died of wounds.....	34
Enlisted men wounded.....	265
Enlisted men missing in action.....	17
Enlisted men killed accidentally.....	5
Enlisted men died of disease.....	139
Enlisted men discharged.....	445
Enlisted men transferred.....	18
.....	975

The Twenty-eighth was mustered out of the service March 15, 1866, at Brownsville, Texas, having served four years and seven months.

Arrived at Camp Butler May 13, 1866, for final payment and discharge.

29th Illinois Infantry

The TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was mustered into the United States service at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 19, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U.S.A., and was commanding by Col. James S. Reardon, and was assigned to the Brigade of Brigadier General John A. McClernand.

Early in September it was ordered to Cairo. In October, formed a part of an expedition, under command of Colonel R. J. Oglesby, to Bloomfield, Mo. In January 1862, expedition into Kentucky, under Brigadier General McClernand. February 1862, regiment was assigned to the Brigade of Colonel R. J. Oglesby, (Eighth, Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois,) and Division of Brigadier General McClernand. This command was the first to enter Fort Henry, after its evacuation.

In the battle of Fort Donelson, the Brigade formed the extreme right of the line of investment, meeting the enemy first and fighting them longer than any other portion of the army. Regiment lost 100 men, killed and wounded, of which 30 were killed on the field.

March 1, 1862, the Regiment was assigned to Colonel L. F. Ross' Brigade, composed of Seventeenth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-third and Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, and proceeded to Savannah, Tennessee. 20th March, proceeded to Pittsburg Landing. April 1st, Capt. E. M. Ferrell was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, vice Dunlap, resigned. The Regiment bore a most honorable part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862. With an effective strength of 400 men, it lost 100 killed and wounded.

April 15, 1862, Major M. Brayman was promoted Colonel, vice Reardon, resigned. The Regiment was constantly engaged during the siege of Corinth, May 1862. June 6, assigned to Brigade of Colonel C. C. Marsh, composed of Eleventh, Twentieth, Twenty-ninth and Forty-fifth Illinois, and moved to Jackson, Tenn. July 1st, 1862, assigned to Brigade of Colonel M. K. Lawler, composed of Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois, and during the month made frequent incursions into West Tennessee.

October 1st, sent to reinforce General Rosecrans, at Corinth. Arriving too late for the battle, formed the advance of the pursuit to Ripley, Miss., and returned to Jackson.

September 25, Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Ferrill, promoted Colonel, vice M. Brayman, promoted Brigadier General. Adjutant Loren Kent, promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

December 1, Regiment proceeded to rear of General Grant's army, at Coldwater, Miss., and shortly afterwards went into camp at Holly Springs. 18th, Lieutenant Colonel Kent, with two companies (D and K) went to Jackson, Tenn., to protect that place.

December 20, Colonel R. C. Murphy, of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, surrendered Holly Springs to the rebel General Van Dorn. Eight companies of the Regiment were paroled and sent to Benton Barracks. The camp and garrison equipage and books and records of the Twenty-ninth were destroyed. The eight paroled companies were kept at Benton Barracks until July 1863, when they were exchanged and returned to duty. The two remaining companies were assigned to the Western Navy, in February 1863, where they served with distinction during the siege of Vicksburg, losing one officer and several men in running the batteries at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf.

October 16, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel Kent was relieved, at his own request, as Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Tennessee, and assumed command of his regiment, which was assigned to General Logan's Division, of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

October 19, the One Hundred and Thirty-first Illinois Volunteers was consolidated with the Twenty-ninth, and Lieutenant Colonel Kent promoted Colonel, vice Colonel Ferrell, resigned.

December 1st, 1863, moved to Natchez, and remained on garrison duty.

In January 1864, the Regiment re-enlisted, and was mustered as veterans, and, July 19, received veteran furlough from Springfield, Ill.

Moved from Springfield, August 22, 1864; arrived at Natchez the last of the month, and remained until October, when moved to mouth of White river, having been assigned to Third Brigade, Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi. A short time afterward was ordered to Memphis, and thence to Paducah, arriving October 20, 1864, for protection of Kentucky from enemy's cavalry, which appeared on the border.

November 26, embarked for Memphis, camping in that city November 29. December 21, marched with expedition into the interior of Tennessee. Hard marching, cold weather and bad roads. Returned December 31. January 1, 1865, embarked for New Orleans. Camped above the city at Kenner, on the 5th. February 11th, assigned to Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Colonel Kent commanding Brigade and Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Callicott commanding Regiment. Embarked for Mobile. Landed at Dauphin Island on 15th February. March 17, embarked for Fort Morgan, and, landing, bivouacked on the beach. During eight succeeding days, were toiling over almost impassable roads to Spanish Fort, arriving on the 26th. Took an active part in the siege. Moved to Fort Blakely, arriving April 2, and was engaged in the whole siege, supporting the charge made by our Second Brigade, on the 9th, which resulted in the capture of the entire rebel army. Regiment lost, during the campaign, 26 men, killed and wounded.

April 10, marched for Mobile. Arrived 12th, and remained in camp. June 26, embarked on steamship Scott, for Texas. Arrived off Galveston, July 1. The sea being quite rough, two or three days were required to disembark. Soon after ordered to Millican, Texas, on Texas Central railroad, arriving on the 9th.

July 26, Regimental headquarters moved to Hempstead-two companies remaining at Millican, two at Brenham, and one at Beaumont.

The Regiment being in Provisional Division, Department of Texas, Major General F. Steele commanding. The Regiment reported to Major General J. A. Mower, commanding Eastern District of Texas, until November 6, 1865, when it was mustered out of the United States service by Lieutenant B. W. Ladd, Ninety-eighth Ohio, and A.C.M.

Placed en route for the State, November 8, and arrived 26th, receiving final pay and discharge, November 28, 1865.

29th U.S. Colored Infantry

No official history is found in the *Report of the Adjutant General of Illinois* for this unit.

During the Civil War (1861–1865) African-Americans served in significant numbers in the United States armed forces. The 1860 census counted 7,600 African-Americans in Illinois. Over the war years more than 1,800 enlisted in the U.S. military. African-Americans exclusively comprised the rosters of enlisted men in their units. Beginning in November of 1863 the 29th U.S. Colored Infantry, the regiment with the largest number of African-American Illinoisians, began enrolling men at Quincy, Illinois. Its most noteworthy action was at the Battle of the Crater near Petersburg, Virginia on July 30, 1864. This unit was mustered out of service on November 6, 1865 at Brownsville, Texas.

30th Illinois Infantry

The THIRTIETH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS were organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 28th, 1861, Colonel P. B. Fouke, commanding.

September 1, 1861, moved to Cairo, and was assigned to Brigadier General John A. McClernand's Brigade - Brigadier General U. S. Grant, commanding District of Cairo, and Major General John C. Fremont, commanding Department of Missouri.

October 22, went on scout into Kentucky, near Columbus.

November 7, was engaged in the battle of Belmont. The regiment did gallant service during this action, and captured the celebrated "Watson's New Orleans Battery".

January 10, 1862, moved from Cairo to a reconnaissance into Kentucky and returned on 22nd.

February 4, moved up Tennessee river. 6th, was in the attack and taking of Fort Henry, in Colonel Oglesby's Brigade.

Was engaged in the siege and taking of Fort Donelson, 13th, 14th and 15th February, 1862.

Arrived at Pittsburg Landing, April 25. Took part in the siege of Corinth, in Colonel Logan's Brigade. June 4th and 5th, marched from Corinth to Bethel. 8th, occupied Jackson, Tennessee. 13th and 14th of August, marched to Estenula, and 31st to Denmark.

September 1, 1862, marched toward Medan Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, and about 4 miles from that place met the enemy's cavalry, 6,000 strong, under General Armstrong, and after four hours' hard fighting, drove the enemy from the field, gaining a brilliant victory. The Thirtieth was commanded by Major Warren Sheed - Colonel Dennis, commanding Brigade of 20th and 30th Illinois Infantry, one section Schwartz's Illinois Battery, Captain Foster's company of Independent Ohio Cavalry, and 34 men of Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

On 2d September, marched to Medan. 3d, to Jackson. 2d November, marched to Lagrange. On 11th, marched toward Water Valley, Mississippi, arriving December 19th. 21st marched for Memphis, Tennessee, arriving January 19, 1863. Were stationed at Memphis, Tennessee, in Colonel Leggett's Brigade, Major General Logan's Division, Major General McPherson's Corps.

February 22d, 1863, moved to Lake Providence, Louisiana. Moved, soon after, to Vista's plantation. April 17, to Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. Joined Grant's army and moved to Bruinsburg, Mississippi - crossing Mississippi river. May 1st, moved to Thompson's Hill. Moved to Hankinson's Ferry, on Black river, skirmishing with the enemy en route. Moved to Raymond, Mississippi. Engaged in the battle of Raymond, May 12. Moved, via Clinton to Jackson. Pursued the retreating enemy, after their defeat of 14th May. May 16, engaged in the battle of Champion Hills, losing heavily. Crossed Black river with the army, and arrived in the rear of Vicksburg, 19th May 1863.

May 25, moved with expedition to Mechanicsburg, under General Blair. Returning, actively participated in the siege of Vicksburg, until June 23, and then moved to Black river, under General Sherman, to watch the rebel General Johnson.

Moved with General Sherman's army to Jackson, and assisted in the investment of that place; after which the regiment moved to Vicksburg, arriving July 25. Remained in camp until August

20, when it moved to Monroe, Louisiana - returning 28th. October 14, moved, under General McPherson, toward Canton, Mississippi. Was in engagement at Bogachitta Creek. Returned same month.

January 1st, 1864, mustered in as a veteran organization. 10th, moved with expedition up the Mississippi river, against guerrillas, and returned on 15th. February 3, left Vicksburg, on Meridian Campaign, under General Sherman. Participated in the several skirmishes with the enemy, and arrived at Meridian, February 15. Returned March 3. Distance, 300 miles.

March 5, left Vicksburg on veteran furlough to the State, arriving at Camp Butler, March 12.

April 18, left Camp Butler, 28th, left Cairo with "Tennessee River Expedition", under General W. Q. Gresham. Arrived at Clifton, Tennessee, 30th. May 5, marched, via Pulaski, Tennessee, and Athens, Alabama, to Huntsville, Alabama. May 25. moved to Decatur, crossing Tennessee river, 27th. Thence, via Warrentown, Alabama, to Rome, Georgia; thence, via Kingston, joining General Sherman's "Grand Army" at Ackworth, June 8th. 10th, moved to Big Shanty, and commenced skirmishing with the enemy. 27th, moved out to make a demonstration in front, losing about 20 killed and wounded.

On the night of July 2, moved, with Seventeenth Army Corps, to the right of General Sherman's army, the, moved to Nickajack creek. 9th, regiment sent to guard Department Headquarters. 12th, moved to Sweet Water creek.

July 17, moved toward Decatur, via Marietta, crossing the Chattahoochie at Roswell's, and arriving at Decatur on 20th. Was in battle on July 21st, near Atlanta. Also, in battle on July 22d, near Atlanta - lost heavily. Actively engaged until the fall of Atlanta and Jonesboro. Camped at East Point, September 6.

October 4, 1864, moved northward, in the pursuit of General Hood, via Kenesaw Mountain, to Resaca, and returned to Smyrna Camp Ground, via Galesville, Alabama, arriving November 5.

November 13, moved to Atlanta. 15th, moved with General Sherman's army in the "March to the Sea", participating in the capture of Savannah, Georgia, December 21st. Left Savannah January 4, 1865, and moved, by water, to Beaufort, South Carolina. Left Beaufort, January 13th, and participated in the capture of Pocotaligo, on the 15th. Remained at Pocotaligo until 30th. Marched, with Sherman's army to Goldsboro, North Carolina, where the regiment arrived March 25, 1865. Was engaged, during the march, in the capture of Orangeburg, Columbia and Cheraw, South Carolina, and Fayetteville, North Carolina, besides destroying railroad track, etc.

April 10, moved to Raleigh, arriving there on the 14th. Remained in camp until the surrender of the rebel army, under General Johnson.

April 29, marched northward, via Richmond, to Alexandria, Virginia, arriving May 19th. Camped near Washington same day. Left Washington June 7, via Baltimore and Ohio railroad, arriving at Parkersburg, Virginia, 9th. Proceeded, by steamboat, to Louisville, Kentucky. Remained in camp at Louisville.

Mustered out of United States service July 17, 1865, by First Lieutenant Aug P. Noyes, A.C.M. Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

Arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois July 20. Received final payment and discharge July 27, 1865.

31st Illinois Infantry

The THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF ILLINOIS INFANTRY, except Companies I and K, was mainly composed of men from the southern part of the State, the counties of Williamson, Perry, Franklin, Johnson, Saline and Union furnishing the larger number. Its rendezvous was at Camp Dunlap, Jacksonville, Illinois; but it was organized at Cairo by John A. Logan, and was there mustered into the service by Captain Pitcher, U.S.A., on the 18th of September 1861, and went into camp of instruction in the Brigade of General McClernand.

With less than two months' drill, the Regiment took part in the battle of Belmont, Mo., November 7, 1861, cutting its way into the enemy's camp, and with equal valor, but less hazard, cutting its way out again. On the 7th of February 1862, the Regiment was at Fort Henry, Tenn.; and after emerging from the muddy environments of that stronghold, it traversed the hills to Fort Donelson, and there, amid winter snows, on the 15th of the same month, it lost 260 men killed and wounded—the Regiment having performed, in this engagement, the difficult evolution of a change of front to rear on tenth company, in the heat of battle, among tangled brush and on uneven ground. From Donelson the Regiment was transported by steamer to Shiloh, Tenn., and thence it moved towards Corinth, Miss., with the main body of the army, and reached that place only to find it evacuated by the enemy. From Corinth the Thirty-first marched to Jackson, Tenn., and the summer of 1862 was spent in guarding railroads, skirmishing in the country of the Forked Deer River, and scouting in the direction of Memphis, to Brownsville and beyond. Ordered to the support of Gen. Rosecrans, at Corinth, the Regiment reached that place in time to follow the retreating foe to Ripley, Miss., where the men fed on fresh pork, without salt, or crackers, or coffee. On this expedition it was engaged in the skirmishes of Chewalla and Tuscumbia, ending the 6th of October 1862. The Regiment was with Grant in the first campaign against Vicksburg, sometimes call the Yokona expedition, and passed through Holly Springs to Coldwater, at which place the men, destitute of rations in consequence of the capture and destruction of supplies at Holly Springs by the enemy, showed their characteristic adaptability by carrying out at once the suggestion of Logan to convert the timber into ashes, and, by means of the ashes, the corn of the surrounding country into hominy.

Upon the termination of this campaign the Regiment, with the army under Grant, was transferred to a new field, that of the operations which finally resulted in the downfall of Vicksburg. On the 15th of January 1863, it set out for Lagrange, Tenn., and thence went to Memphis, by way of Colliersville. Leaving Memphis March 10, 1863, it embarked for Lake Providence, La.; and after assisting in the attempts to open a route by water to a point below Vicksburg, it moved, upon the abandonment of these attempts, to Milliken's Bend, and thence to Waynesborough. Having crossed the Mississippi below Grand Gulf, April 30, 1863, the next day the Regiment, without waiting for rations, though hungry and weary enough, hurried forward to the support of the comrades then engaged in battle at Thompson's Hill, near Port Gibson, and quickly forming on McClernand's left, under the eyes of Generals Grant and Logan, it moved upon the right wing of the enemy at the charge step, routing him completely, and helping to secure a speedy victory. Governor Yates, in civilian garb of swallow-tail coat and high shirt collar, and overflowing with enthusiasm and patriotism, witnessed this charge. After crossing the Bayou Pierre, the men of the Thirty-first again met and dispersed their foes at Ingram Heights, May 3, 1863, and pushed on to Raymond, where on the 12th the Regiment hurled from its front the fragments of a brigade, which the enemy had thrown against the advance of Grant. Moving onward, in almost ceaseless march, it took part in the battle of Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863, and thence at midnight, on the 15th, through drenching rain, it marched towards Vicksburg, to meet the enemy anew. About ten o'clock in the morning of the 16th the men spread their cartridges to dry in the sun, in an old field about five miles from Champion Hills, from which latter point was soon after heard the sound of battle. The men hastily gathered up their ammunition and seized their muskets, and the

Regiment followed the head of the column at double-quick, effecting a formation with its brigade on their right of our embattled line, where it rested for a moment, the men lying on their faces while the hostile shells whistled and shrieked and exploded above them. At the command "attention" the line stood erect, with bayonets fixed; the Brigade commander, General John E. Smith, gave the word; McPherson said with a smile, "give 'em Jesse!" and Logan shouted "remember the blood of your mammies! give'em hell!" and then the brigade sprang forward, broke and routed the two column formation over which waved the Confederate flag, captured the opposing battery, turned the guns upon the retreating enemy, and took as many prisoners as there were men in the charging brigade. In the encounter there was crossing of bayonets and fighting hand to hand. Sergeant Wick, of Company B, used his bayonet upon his foe, and Sergeant Hendrickson, of Company C, clubbed his musket in a duel with one of the men in gray.

From this point the Regiment, with the main army, followed the retreating enemy to his entrenched lines at Vicksburg, where it took part in the bloody assaults of the 19th and 22d of May; its gallant Lieutenant Colonel Reece, meeting death by the explosion of a grenade while planting the Regimental Colors upon the ramparts. Here the flag received 153 bullets, and the staff was shot asunder in four places.

During the siege the Regiment took a prominent part in the operations against Fort Hill; and when the fort was blown up, on the 25th of June, by the explosion of a mine beneath it, there came a time that tested the stuff the men were made of. Here in the night, in that crater remembered as the "slaughter-pen", the soldiers fighting by reliefs, and with an arm's length of the enemy-some had their muskets snatched from their hands-under a shower of grenades and of shells lighted by port-fires, while the voices of Pearson, Goddard, Mooningham and others, rising at times above the terrific din of combat, cheered on their men-were deeds of valor performed which would adorn the heroic page.

On the morning of July 4, 1863, the place of honor having been assigned to the Brigade, the Thirty-first Regiment marched proudly across the rents and chasms of Fort Hill into Vicksburg.

Having made the expedition to Monroe, La., under General Stephenson, the Regiment went into camp at Black River, Miss., the scene of Lawler's splendid victory, and here, on the 5th of January 1864, three-fourths of the men again enlisted in the service. That night the men, formed in line, with lighted candles held in the shanks of their bayonets, marched to the quarters of General Force, commanding the Brigade, who appeared before his tent and catching the splendor from the candles full in his face, cried out with enthusiasm, "Three cheers of the Thirty-first!". But the "boys" were not going to cheer for themselves and there were no others to do it, so they stood in their ranks, silent and with military air, and cheered not nor stirred; whereupon the General shouted, "Cheer yourselves, boys! hip! hip!" and then the cheers were given with a will, followed by a "tiger" for the Union, and three groans for the Confederacy.

The Regiment was with General Sherman in the campaign against Meridian, Miss., after which the re-enlisted men-the "Veterans"-took their furlough, starting for home the 19th of March 1864. Having returned to the front, by way of Cairo, the Regiment camped from the 6th to the 15th of May at Clifton, on the Tennessee River, and thence marching by way of Rome, Ga., sometimes collecting, herding and driving beef-cattle, and sometimes skirmishing with the enemy, it joined Sherman's army at Ackworth Station. It was in the skirmishes at Big Shanty, and at Brush Mountain-the assault upon Kenesaw on June 27, 1864; also in the battles around Atlanta, on the 21st, 22d and 28th of July, of which that on the 22d was the most terrible, the men fighting sometimes on one side of the earthworks, sometimes on the other. The Regiment was also engaged in the battles of Lovejoy Station and Jonesborough, and was with Sherman in the mock pursuit of Hood upon his invasion of Tennessee. Retracing its steps, the Regiment reached Atlanta on the 13th of November, and on the 15th it there began with Sherman the triumphant march to the sea, and on it marched, with that magnificent army, cutting roads

through tangled forests, bridging streams for the passage of the troops, tearing up railroad tracks, twisting the rails "as crooked as rams horns", "discovering" and Devouring sweet potatoes and other provender, surging over the country "from Atlanta to the sea", "shouting the battle-cry of freedom", and proceeding by way of Millen, it arrived the 10th of December 1864, at Savannah. Here the Regiment went into camp on the rice plantation of Dr. Owen, where the rice was consumed for food, the husks being first beaten off by means of wooden mortars and pestles appropriated from the slave quarters near by. On of the incidents of the day was the encountering of a battery mounted on a flat car, pushed along the railroad by a locomotive.

On the 4th of January 1865, the Thirty-first bade farewell to Savannah, and shipped on the steamer Harvest Moon, and after the novel experience and sights of a sea voyage, disembarked at Beaufort, S.C., where it remained, enjoying the luxury of fresh oysters at low prices, until the 13th. To this succeeded some skirmishing at Fort Pocotaligo-"Poke-em-till-they-go", as the men called it-which was evacuated by the enemy. On the 30th of January the march began through the Carolinas by way of Salkahatchie, Orangeburg-which was captured, after some fighting by the Regiment's skirmishers,-Columbia-scourged by destroying flames-Winsborough, Cheraw, Fayetteville-captured by foragers-and Bentonville-scene of the last great struggle of Johnston's army, and the Regiment came out of the swamps, out of the pine forests, "out of the wilderness", the men ragged, dirty, many of them barefooted, to Goldsborough, N.C., where it arrived the 24th of March 1865, and where letters from home and news from the world were received. These and the prospect of the nearing of the end were cheering and refreshing to men who for 54 days had been without communication with home or the world, and were weary with long marching and fighting.

On the 14th of April 1865, the Regiment was with the army at Raleigh, N.C. Signs of the ruin of the Confederacy and the dispersion of its armed forces were apparent on every hand. Soon came the surrender of Johnston's army-the only force which could oppose the onward march of the Union troops to Richmond, and the Regiment formed a part of the host to which that they army surrendered.

On the 9th of May the Regiment was at Richmond, on the 19th at Alexandria; and on the 24th of May, with faded and tattered uniforms, but with martial step and bearing, in column of company, eyes front, it marched through the principal avenues of the capital, in that grand review of the returning armies in presence of the great leaders, civil and military, of the republic-the most magnificent and imposing spectacle ever witnessed by the city of Washington. The end had been attained!

Soon afterwards the Regiment was moved to Louisville, Ky., arriving at that place on 11th of June, where it was assigned to provost-guard duty. On the 19th of July 1865, it was mustered out of the service, by Lieutenant Aug. P. Noyes, A.C.M, 3d Division 17th Corps. It was then moved to Springfield, Ill., where it arrived on the 23d of July 1865; and there on the 31st of the same month, the men received their final discharge, and separated for their homes-those who were left of them.

At the time of the discharge there were present 25 officers and 677 enlisted men. When first organized the Regiment numbered 1,130 men. It had recruited 700. The casualties, including men discharged before the final muster-out, amounted to 1,128. In the course of its existence the Regiment had been commanded by four Colonels, and had five Lieutenant Colonels, all save the chaplain had risen from the ranks.

In the campaigns of Sherman this Regiment had marched 2,076 miles. This part of its history is included in that of the Brigade to which it belonged-the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 17th Corps, Army of the Tennessee. The Regiment marched 2000 miles under Grant, and on expeditions other than those of Sherman. It served in the hostile States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee,

Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Before January 1, 1863, the history of the Regiment is comprised in that of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, Reserve Army of the Tennessee.

Always efficiently commanded, and evincing soldierly qualities in its first battle, the Regiment became in the days of its "veteran" existence, one of the best drilled in the service. It was while encamped at Black River, Miss., after the Vicksburg campaigns, that the Regiment, under the skillful management of Lieutenant Colonel Pearson, attained that high degree of discipline and proficiency in drill for which it became known, and towards which it had been directed, under Logan and White, in the earlier days of the war. The latter fell at Donelson and deserved the title "The bravest of the brave".

Colonel Pearson had seen service under General Prentiss before the organization of this Regiment, and early showed an aptitude for tactics and drill which made him a favorite with the field and staff, while his soldierly qualities displayed at Henry and Donelson endeared him to the rank and file. Hence he rapidly rose from the ranks, being promoted to Commissary Sergeant March 1, 1862; to Adjutant, May 16, 1862; to Major, February 24, 1863, by the unanimous vote of the officers; to Lieutenant Colonel July 1, 1863; and to Colonel September 26, 1864. On the 13th of March 1865, he was breveted Brigadier General of Volunteers, for gallantry during the war.

Many of the officers and soldiers of the Regiment deserve special mention and lasting remembrance, but the space allotted forbids a more extended account. To some of the men were awarded medals for gallantry; among them Sergeant George W. White, of Company C, who, severely wounded in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, resolutely and persistently refused to be carried to the rear.

The fighting qualities of this Regiment were displayed in 14 battles and 25 skirmishes, of various degrees of importance. It witnessed the surrender of Buckner and the garrison at Donelson, the capitulation of Pemberton and his army at Vicksburg, the humiliation of Johnston and his force at Bentonville, and their final surrender near Raleigh. And a brilliant gem in its crown of glory is the fact of its organization as a "veteran" Regiment, at a time when the Union cause stood so much in need of trained and tried soldiers, to complete the overthrow of armed rebellion, and to establish upon the ruins of anarchy and slavery "a government of the people, by the people, for the people".

32nd Illinois Infantry

The THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized at Camp Butler, and was mustered into the service of the United States December 31, 1861. The command was recruited under the "Ten Regiment Call", and by special authority from the War Department comprised ten companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. Previous to taking the field the latter detachments were assigned to regiments of their distinctive arms of the service, Roger's Battery as Company K, 2d Illinois Regiment of Artillery.

January 29, 1862, arrived at Cairo and drew arms, smooth-bore muskets altered from flint-lock. February 2, relieved Eighth Illinois at Bird's Point, Mo. February 8, ordered up Tennessee River, and on the 9th reached Fort Henry, Colonel Logan being assigned to command of post. Company A, Captain Davidson, escorted the battery to Fort Donelson and participated in the action, with slight casualties. February 15, the same company was detached as sharpshooters on gunboat, proceeding up Tennessee River to Eastport, burning a railroad bridge, and capturing a vessel in course of equipment as a rebel gunboat. Later in the month Companies C and K, Captains Phillips and Rider, were embarked on the wooden gunboats "Tyler" and "Lexington", and on March 1, encountered a rebel battery at Pittsburg Landing. After a sharp action the rebel battery was silenced, and portions of both companies made a landing and were fiercely attacked by infantry and cavalry, and obliged to return to the boats, having lost one killed and several wounded, among the latter Captain Phillips. The gunboats lay in the stream for some days shelling the position and preventing fortification until the arrival of a portion of General Grant's army.

March 15, the Regiment debarked at Pittsburg Landing and was assigned to the First Brigade, Fourth Division (Hurlbut) Army of the Tennessee.

April 6, at 8:30 A.M., the Regiment went into action in the battle of Shiloh, and successfully withstood three severe assaults with slight loss. The Regiment was then shifted to the extreme left of Hurlbut's Division, the flank of which was hard pressed by Breckinridge. Upon this position the enemy made repeated and most desperate assaults, and here fell General Albert Sidney Johnson, the rebel commander-in-chief. The Regiment held its position until about 3 o'clock, most of the time at short pistol range; when having exhausted all its ammunition, down to the cartridges in the boxes of the dead and wounded, it retired with fixed bayonets under a terrible enfolded and reverse fire upon its left flank, which was wholly unsupported. In this action the Regiment lost 44 killed and 212 wounded and prisoners, more than fifty per cent, of the force which went into action. Here Colonel Logan was wounded, and Lieutenant Colonel Ross was killed. The Regiment fell back in confusion, but reformed in the line of battle that evening and advanced with its division the next morning.

The Regiment was engaged in the siege of Corinth, and was so reduced by the casualties of battle and sickness incident to exposure and severe labor, that it numbered less than 300 effective. After the occupation of Corinth, it was engaged against Price and Van Dorn at LaGrange and Grand Junction, Tenn., making many wearisome marches and participating in several skirmishes.

October 5, 1862, as a part of the Fourth Division (Hurlbut) Army of the Tennessee, the Regiment marched from Bolivar and at Hatchie River, or "Matamora", engaged Price and Van Dorn after their repulse at Corinth. Here the Regiment made a gallant charge across the bridge, under a severe artillery fire, losing 7 killed and 29 wounded. The enemy lost several hundred in action, 800 prisoners and their artillery.

October 8, returned to camp at Bolivar. November 3, moved to LaGrange. November 8, made a rapid march to Lamar, Miss., dispersing a body of rebels and capturing 100 prisoners. November

28, marched southward as a part of the left wing (McPherson) of the Army of the Tennessee, in General Grant's attempt to reach the rear of Vicksburg. December 13, reached Yocona Creek, from which point the army turned back in consequence of the surrender of their supply depot at Holly Springs. During the retrograde march the troops suffered great hardships on account of heavy roads, rain, and want of food, being obliged to subsist entirely upon an impoverished country.

The Regiment reached the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, January 11, 1863, and until March 11 was distributed along that road, doing arduous picket and scout duty. On the latter date it became a part of the garrison at Memphis, remaining there until May 11, when it moved to Young's Point, La., and on the 16th to Grand Gulf, Miss. Here the Regiment made frequent incursions into the country, liberating large numbers of slaves, many of whom were organized as colored troops by Colonel Logan, Post Commander.

June 12, the Regiment rejoined its Division (Lauman) in front of Vicksburg; and took its full share in siege operations. June 27, marched to Warrenton, on the extreme left of the line of investment. July 4, on surrender of Vicksburg, marched to Jackson, Miss., and participated in the operations against General Johnston, returning afterwards to Vicksburg.

November 24, removed to Vicksburg. December 4, the Thirty-second Illinois and Twelfth Wisconsin Regiments, with 500 cavalry, embarked for Natchez, from which place it made a fatiguing march and skirmished with the enemy. December 21 and 22, skirmished near Fayette, afterwards returning to Natchez.

January 23, 1864, moved to Hebron's Plantation in the rear of Vicksburg, where the Regiment re-enlisted as Veteran Volunteers, and on February 4 began the Meridian expedition.

March 16, embarked for Illinois on 30 days' veteran furlough. April 28, re-assembled at Camp Butler, and moved to Bird's Point, Mo. With remainder of Division, under General Crocker, left Bird's Point, May 8, by boat, and arrived at Clifton, Tenn., on the 15th. On the 17th marched via Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., and Rome, Ga., and joined General Sherman's army at Ackworth, Ga., June 11. This was a forced march, and the column was greatly annoyed by Roddy's rebel cavalry.

June 12, went under fire before Kenesaw Mountain occupying the extreme left. July 2, shifted to extreme right, and after three days' constant skirmishing assaulted the enemy's works near Nickajack Creek, the Thirty-second planting the first colors on the works. The Regiment was under fire daily until July 18, when it was transferred to the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and ordered to Marietta to guard the supply depot. Colonel Logan commanded the Brigade and Lieutenant Colonel English the Regiment. September 8, Lieutenant Alex. Campbell, with a foraging party of 50 men, was sharply attacked, and all but 9 captured.

October 1, Regiment was posted near Big Shanty, and the water tank one mile south. On the 3d, Jackson's rebel cavalry attacked the force at the former place, capturing twelve men. This was the first assault of the enemy upon General Sherman's communications, and two days afterwards the battle of Allatoona was fought.

During November 1864, the men whose term of service had expired were discharged and sent home. Colonel Logan and Lieutenant Colonel English were ordered to Louisville on court-martial duty, and the command devolved upon Major Davidson. On the 13th, the Regiment fired their stockade and quarters at Big Shanty, and began the "March to the Sea", having been transferred to the Third Brigade (Belknap) Fourth Division (Giles A. Smith) Blair's Seventeenth Army Corps. Reached Monticello the 20th, and the Oconee River the 26th, where a sharp skirmish took place, with considerable artillery firing. November 30, reached Ogeechee River. Distance traveled from Big Shanty, 300 miles.

December 1, crossed Ogeechee River and destroyed railroad. 10th, encountered enemy five miles from Savannah, and drove him two miles. Here endured a severe fire from the heavy guns of the city defenses, by which Captain Lawson and four men were wounded. Shifted to the right and skirmished in face of a severe artillery fire. December 16, moved to King's Bridge on Ogeechee River, and on the 18th received supplies from the fleet, having been on scant rations, and some days without food since the 8th. At 2 A.M., on the 19th, moved toward a rebel fort in front, and fortified within 300 yards under heavy fire. Ordered to assault on the 21st, when it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated. Entered Savannah on the 29th. Major Davidson resigned and command devolved upon Captain Rider.

January 5, 1865, embarked at Thunderbolt Inlet on U.S. gunboat "Winona", and disembarked at Beaufort, S.C. the 7th.

February 1, began march into South Carolina. On the 3d, forced the Salkehatchie, wading the stream and backwaters, two miles wide, in ice cold water, varying from two to five feet in depth, engaging in a sharp skirmish on reaching solid ground. 12th, reached the North Edisto River, and forced a passage as at the Salkehatchie, under a severe artillery fire, making a way for the direct column to enter Orangeburg. 16th, reached the Congaree River, and experienced slight loss by rebel sharpshooters in the outskirts of Columbia on the opposite bank. 17th a company of the Thirteenth Iowa, and Company C, Thirty-second Ill. crossed the river in scows. The flag of the former was displayed from the state house and that of the Thirty-second from the town hall by Adjutant Hedley. A pair of rebel colors were brought away by the latter command.

March 3, arrived at Cheraw; 13th at Fayetteville, N.C., where a portion of the Regiment skirmished with the enemy. Was engaged at Bentonville on the 21st, five companies in skirmish line losing severely. Captain Dunn, who led the skirmishers, was warmly complimented by General Belknap for gallantry in this affair.

March 22, reached Goldsboro, where Lieutenant Colonel English assumed command.

April 13, reached Raleigh and remained in the vicinity until Johnson's surrender. 28th, transferred to Second Brigade, Brigadier General Stalbrand. 29th, marched north via Petersburg, Richmond and Alexandria to Washington, and participated in the grand review May 24.

June 6, moved westward by rail to Parkersburg, Va., thence by boat to Louisville, Ky.

June 20, the Brigade, consisting of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Thirty-second Illinois Regiments, was transferred to the Department of Missouri, and moved by boat to St. Louis. Here orders were received dispatching the command to the far west via Fort Leavenworth. After equipping, marched from the latter place the 22d, and arrived August 13 at Ft. Kearney, Neb., where telegraphic orders for muster out were received. Reached Fort Leavenworth September 2, and mustered out September 16, and paid off at Camp Butler.

33rd Illinois Infantry

The THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in the month of September 1861, by Colonel Chas. E. Hovey, and mustered into the United States service by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U.S.A.

September 20, moved to Ironton, Mo., via St. Louis. Remained at Ironton during the winter, with occasion scouts into the country. On one of these the battle of Frederickstown was fought- Company A on skirmish line. March 1862, moved, with the command of General Steele, southward, passing into Arkansas at Pitman's Ferry, and marching, via Pocahontas and Jacksonport, to Batesville, where it joined General Curtis' army; thence, via Jacksonport, Augusta and Clarendon, to Helena.

July 7, at Cache creek, or Cotton Plant, several companies participated in a battle with Texas rangers, in which Company A rescued and brought off a field piece belonging to our cavalry. The rebels had a large number killed, and were pursued for some miles. According to our official report, one hundred and twenty-three rebel dead were found on the main battlefield, and a number were killed in the pursuit. Seven were killed and fifty-seven wounded on the Union side; none killed in the Thirty-third.

During July and August were camped 20 miles south of Helena, and engaged in eight expeditions up and down the river.

September 1, was moved up the river to Sulphur Springs, and thence to Pilot Knob, where it arrived the middle of October 1862.

November 15, moved to Van Buren, Ark., in Colonel Harris' Brigade, Brigadier General W. P. Benton's Division, of General Davidson's Corps. Made winter campaign in Southeast Missouri, passing through Patterson, Van Buren, Alton, West Plains, Eminence and Centreville, and returned to Bellevue Valley, near Pilot Knob, about March 1, 1863.

The Thirty-third was then directed to St. Genevieve, Mo., where with the command, it embarked for Milliken's Bend, La. Attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, it was engaged in all its battles, participating in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, assault and siege of Vicksburg, and the siege of Jackson.

April 28, in company with a large force, embarked and ran down to Grand Gulf, where we watched the five-hours fight between the gun-boat fleet and the rebel batteries. The fleet having failed to silence the rebel guns, the troops marched across the bend to the river below, and the fleet ran past during the night, through a heavy fire, which however did but little injury even to the frail transport boats.

Next day, April 30, again embarked, ran down the river some miles, and landed on the Mississippi side. May 1, the Regiment opened the fight on both the right and the left of the field; and the Thirteenth Corps mainly fought and won it. Four companies off the Thirty-third under Major Potter deployed as skirmishers on the left, developed the position of the enemy, and drew an artillery fire, holding the position until relieved by General Osterhaus' Division.

Next morning, May 2, entered Port Gibson without further resistance, found the suspension bridge across the bayou burned; and the Thirty-third built, in four hours, a practicable floating bridge, over which the army marched.

On the 16th, was fought the battle of Champion Hills.

The 1st Division was held in reserve until near the close, but was in the advance in the pursuit, and pressed the enemy closely until dark, when it halted at Edward's Station, and captured there a quantity of stores. Early in our advance, two men of Company C were killed by a stray or accidental shot.

At daybreak, May 17, were in motion, the Thirty-third leading the advance and mostly deployed as skirmishers. Before 7 a.m. were engaged with the rebel works in front of the bridge and trestle at Black River. At about 10 a.m., a grand charge swept the enemy out of their works, capturing many hundreds of prisoners. Seventeen pieces of artillery were taken, fourteen of them being seized by men of the Thirty-third regiment. Company B was detailed to escort the captured cannon to Haines' Bluff.

May 19, first saw the fortifications of Vicksburg, moved up through the valleys under their fire, and at one time had preliminary orders to join in Sherman's partial assault, but received no final order to charge. Details took part in the fighting as sharpshooters. May 20, Captain Norton was wounded by a "spent ball", and Captain Kellogg was killed.

May 22, joined in the grand assault. Three companies were sent out as sharpshooters, and Company B was on detached duty, leaving six companies to charge in line-probably not exceeding two hundred and fifty men. Seventy-five or six of these-nearly one-third-were hit, twelve being killed on the field, and several mortally wounded. Reached the rebel works, but were repulsed with the rest of the army; and at nightfall withdrew to a less exposed position, and began the six-weeks' siege.

June 1, a careful compilation of losses since crossing the river, showed nineteen of the Regiment killed in action, and one hundred and two wounded, of whom ten had already died in hospital. Some additional loss was suffered during the rest of the siege. July 4 came a welcome surrender of the rebel stronghold and its garrison of over thirty thousand men.

Again no time was wasted in ceremony. July 5 marched with the main army to Black River to oppose General Johnston; and by the 10th had pushed the enemy back to Jackson. On the night of the 16th the place was evacuated. After tearing up the railroad tracks for some miles, returned to Vicksburg July 24.

In August, moved to New Orleans, with the Thirteenth Corps. In October, with Brigade of Colonel Shunk, Eighth Indiana, Major General C. C. Washburne's Division, and Major General E. O. C. Ord's Corps, engaged in the campaign up the Bayou Teche. Returned to New Orleans in November. Thence ordered to Brownsville, Texas, but, before landing, was ordered to Aransas Pass. Disembarked on St. Joseph Island, marched up St. Joseph Island and Matagorda Island to Saluria, participating in the capture of Fort Esperanza. Thence moved to Indianola and Port Lavaca.

The First Brigade, while on the main land of Texas, was commanded by Brigadier General Fitz Henry Warren.

January 1, 1864, the Regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and March 14 reached Bloomington, Illinois, and received veteran furlough.

April 18, 1864, Regiment was reorganized at Camp Butler, Illinois, and proceeded to New Orleans, via Alton and St. Louis-arriving 29th, and camping at Carrollton.

May 17, ordered to Brashear City, La. Soon after its arrival the Regiment was scattered along the line of the road, as guard, as follows: Company F, C and K, at Bayou Boeuf; Company I, Bayou L'Ours; Company A and D, Tigerville; Company G, Chacahoula; Company E, Terre Bonne; Company B, Bayou Lafourche and Bayou des Allemands; Company H, Boutte. Regimental Headquarters, Terre Bonne. The District was called the "District of Lafourche", commanded by Brigadier General Robert A. Cameron, Headquarters at Thibodaux.

September 17, 1864, the non-veterans of the Regiment were started home, via New York City, in charge of rebel prisoners, and mustered out at Camp Butler, about October 11, 1864.

March 2, 1865, ordered to join the Sixteenth Army Corps. Near Boutte Station the train was thrown from the track, and nine men-five of A, three of D, and one of G-were killed; and no less than seventy-two more were enumerated by name and description as more or less injured, many of them very severely, two or three of whom subsequently died in hospital, and others were discharged from service disabled. The heaviest loss in wounded fell upon Companies A and D,- G, E and I coming next in number, and every company suffered more or less, except C and F, which were in the rear of the train.

On the 18th, Regiment embarked on Lake Pontchartrain, for Mobile expedition. Company K, remaining behind to guard transportation, joined the Regiment April 11, at Blakely. Moved, via Fort Gaines and Navy Cove, landed on Fish River, Ala., and marched with General Canby's army up east side of Mobile Bay. The Regiment was in the First Brigade, Colonel W. L. McMillan, Ninety-fifth Ohio; First Division, Brigadier General J. McArthur; Sixteenth Army Corps, Major General A. J. Smith.

March 27, arrived in front of Spanish Fort, the main defense of Mobile, and, until its capture, April 8th, was actively engaged. Loss, one killed, two died of wounds, and nine wounded.

After the surrender of Mobile, marched, April 13, 1865, with the Sixteenth Corps, for Montgomery, Alabama, where it arrived on 25th, and encamped on the Alabama River. Here it received the news of Lee and Johnson's surrender, after which its operations were not of a hostile character.

May 10, marched to Selma, and May 17, by rail, to Meridian, Mississippi. Here remained. In the latter part of July the Regiment was filled above the maximum, by men transferred from Seventy-second, One Hundred and Seventeenth, One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois.

Moved to Vicksburg, April 14, 1865, and remained at that place until mustered out of service, November 24, 1865, and ordered to Camp Butler, Illinois, for final payment and discharge.

December 6, 1865, the enlisted men of the entire Regiment received their final pay, and discharge from the military service, at the hands of Paymaster Maj. Carnahan. The commissioned officers were paid and discharged next day, December 7, 1865; and the Thirty-third Illinois Regiment ceased to exist. Its record of over four years of faithful service was finished.

From first to last, about nineteen hundred and twenty-four names were borne on its muster rolls. The Regiment had three Colonels, six Lieutenant Colonels, and five Majors. Four companies had two Captains each; four had three each; one had four Captains, and one five. Only one of the original field and staff officers belonged to the Regiment at the final discharge-Surgeon Rex. Of the line officers, two only remained who had been officers at the outset-Captains Smith and Lyon-and they had been promoted from Lieutenants; all the other line officers had "risen from the ranks"; as had also the Major, Adjutant and Quartermaster.

The surviving members of the Regiment at this date (1886) are scattered far and wide, engaged in various occupations, and with various fortunes. Many have held official stations in civil life. All but a very few have added to the merit of their military record, that of an honorable and useful citizenship.

Several Regimental reunions have been held, and the last printed roster shows the post office address of a little over five hundred survivors living in over twenty different States and Territories, one third of them having emigrated west of the Mississippi River.

34th Illinois Infantry

The THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, September 7, 1861, by Colonel E. N. Kirk. Moved, October 2, to Lexington, Kentucky, and from thence to Louisville, and then to Camp Nevin, Kentucky, where it remained until February 14, 1862. Marched to Bowling Green, and thence, via Nashville, Franklin and Columbia, to Savannah, on the Tennessee River. Arrived at Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1862, and was hotly engaged in that battle, losing Major Levanway and 15 men killed, and 112 wounded. From thence moved to Corinth, and was engaged on the 29th May, losing one man killed and five wounded. From Corinth, moved to Iuka and Florence, Alabama. Was encamped over a month at Battle Creek. From thence marched, via Pelham, Murfreesboro and Nashville, to Louisville, Kentucky, arriving September 27, 1862. Brigade commanded by Colonel F. M. Stambaugh, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, General McCook commanding the Division.

October 1, 1862, left Louisville for Frankfort. Regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Bristol, Brigade by Colonel E. N. Kirk, and Division by Brigadier General Sill. October 4, was engaged in a skirmish at Clayville, Kentucky. From Frankfort, moved, via Lauensburg, Perryville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Lebanon and Bowling Green, to Nashville. November 27, had a skirmish at Lavergne. Regiment remained in camp five miles southeast of Nashville until December 26, 1862. Second Brigade, Brigadier General E. N. Kirk commanding; Second Division, Brigadier General R. W. Johnson, commanding. Right Wing of Fourteenth Army Corps, Major General Alexander D. McCook, commanding.

December 27, Right Wing moved toward Triune, the Thirty-fourth, in advance, encountered the enemy commanding the approaches to Triune; drove him till noon, when he formed in the town. The nature of the ground preventing the use of artillery, the infantry was advanced, and after a sharp fight, drove the enemy from town - the enemy taking his artillery with him. 29th, moved via Independence Hill, toward Murfreesboro. 20th, took position as extreme right of Union lines. 31st, the enemy attacked the Regiment in overwhelming force, driving it back on the main line. Following the advantage gained by his infantry, the enemy's cavalry charged the line, and captured many of the Regiment. Loss - killed 21, wounded 93, missing 66. General Kirk was mortally wounded. During the three following days, the Thirty-fourth did guard duty.

While at Murfreesboro, the Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps, was organized in the Twentieth Army Corps, and Major General McCook assigned to command.

June 24, 1863, the Twentieth Corps moved by the Shelbyville pike, toward Liberty Gap. On the 25th, the Second Brigade was ordered forward, and advanced across an open cornfield, eighty rods in width, lately plowed and softened by the rains which fell the day and night before, until the men sunk half way to the knee in mud at every step. Without help, and in the face of a rebel Brigade advantageously posted, they drove the enemy from his position - the Second Arkansas Infantry leaving their battle flag on the hill, where they fought in front of the Thirty-fourth. The Regiment losing 3 killed and 26 wounded.

Moved, on 26th, via Beech Grove, to Manchester, entering Tullahoma on the morning of July 1.

August 7, Colonel A. P. Dysart resigned, leaving the Regiment under command of Lieutenant Colonel Oscar Van Tassell.

August 16, moved via Larkin's Valley, to Bellefonte, Alabama. The Thirty-fourth was here detailed as Provost Guard. 30th, moved to Caperton's Ferry, on Tennessee River. Here the Regiment was left to guard the pontoon bridge.

September 18, moved the boats to Battle Creek.

October 20, 1863, moved, under command of Brigadier General J. D. Morgan, to Anderson's Cross Roads, in Sequatchie Valley.

November 8, moved to Harrison's Landing, on Tennessee River. November 14, ordered to report to Brigadier General John Beatty, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Jeff C. Davis commanding Division. Arrived at Chattanooga 15th, and camped on Moccasin Point.

November 25, ordered to join the Brigade on the battle field of Chattanooga. Arrived 11 o'clock P.M. Moved at 1 o'clock A.M. of 26th, via Chickamauga Station - met the retreating enemy near Graysville, and was engaged about half an hour.

November 28, moved back to Chattanooga, where those unable to march were put in camp. The remainder of the Regiment moved on the expedition into East Tennessee as far as Loudon, where the Thirty-fourth were detailed to run a grist mill, grinding corn and wheat for the Division. Returned to Chattanooga, arriving December 19, 1863.

December 22, the Thirty-fourth was mustered as a veteran organization, and January 8, 1864, started for Springfield, Illinois, for veteran furlough.

Received veteran furlough, and rendezvoused at Dixon, Illinois. February 28, moved via Chicago, Louisville and Nashville, arriving at Chattanooga March 7, 1864, and moved out to join the Second Brigade, Colonel John G. Mitchell, One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio, commanding, in camp near Rossville, Georgia.

Went into camp at Rossville, Ga., March 7, 1864. Assigned to Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Left Rossville May 5, for Ringgold, arriving same day. May 9, took a prominent part in the engagement at Rocky Face Ridge, in which the Regiment had one man killed and ten men wounded.

May 14, charged the enemy at Resaca, Ga., crossing an open field in the face of a furious fire of canister from a battery at close range; drove the enemy from the hill and held it until night. Loss fifty men killed and wounded. May 17, in engagement at Rome, Ga., had eight men wounded.

Left Rome May 24, passed through Dallas, Ga., May 26. After skirmishing almost every day arrived at Big Shanty where on June 15, the Regiment charged the enemy who were behind barricades of railroad ties, capturing the works and taking more prisoners than the Thirty-fourth Infantry had men in the line. Loss one man killed and seven wounded.

On June 27, 1864, led the Brigade in the charge on Kenesaw Mountain. After reaching the top of the rebel works, overwhelming numbers compelled them to fall back leaving some of their dead on the enemy's works. In this battle the Regiment had five killed and forty wounded. July 3, pursued the enemy through Marietta, Ga., and on to Atlanta; took a prominent part in the siege of Atlanta, being engaged almost every day in skirmishes of greater or less note, having men killed and wounded almost daily.

September 4, 1864, led the Brigade and Division in the charge on the enemy's works at Jonesboro, Ga., being the first soldiers in the rebel fort, taking artillery captured from the Army of Tennessee on July 22, 1864, together with a number of prisoners. The Regiment had about sixty killed and wounded.

September 29, left Atlanta with Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, for the purpose of driving Forrest from Tennessee; pursued him to Florence, Alabama, driving him across the Tennessee River, after which the Regiment rejoined Sherman's Army south of Chattanooga in Northern Alabama. Returned with army to Atlanta and went with Sherman to the Sea, and on the Campaign through the Carolinas. In a light engagement at Averysboro, N.C., on March 16, 1865, had three men killed and five wounded.

March 19, 1865 took part in the battle of Bentonville, N.C., in which the Regiment was attacked from both front and rear but stubbornly held its ground and repulsed the enemy. Loss eight killed and twenty-two wounded.

After lying at Goldsboro, N.C., until April 10, left for Raleigh, N.C., reaching there on the 13th, and on the 14th started with the Fourteenth Army Corps for Cape Fear River to intercept General Jose. E. Johnston's retreat. On the 15th, had one man killed and one wounded by rebel cavalry.

After the surrender of Johnston, the Regiment went with Sherman's Army to Washington, D.C., and took part in the grand review May 24, 1865.

Left Washington June 12, and arrived at Louisville, Ky., June 18, where the Regiment was mustered out on July 12, and was discharged and paid at Chicago, Ill., on July 17, 1865.

35th Illinois Infantry

The THIRTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized at Decatur, on the 3d day of July 1861, and its services tendered to the President. On the 23d day of the same month, it was accepted by the Secretary of War, as Colonel G. A. Smith's Independent Regiment of Illinois Volunteers.

On the 4th day of August, left Decatur, and arrived at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, next day. Remained there one week, and then was ordered to Marine Hospital, St. Louis. Eight companies were there mustered into the United States service. Aggregate strength of Regiment, 793.

On the 15th of September, moved, by railroad, to Jefferson City, Missouri. 25th of September, moved to Otterville-same transportation. 15th October, marched to Sedalia, 15 miles, and joined General Sigel's advance on Springfield; arrived there on 26th. Distance marched, 125 miles.

November 10th, marched to Wilson's Creek, and returned on the 12th. Distance, 25 miles.

November 13, left Springfield for Rolla; arrived there on 19th. Distance, 114 miles.

January 23, 1862, began advance on Springfield, and arrived on the 13th day of February. Next day followed Price's retreating army, and arrived at Cross Hollows, Arkansas, on the 21st, after a hard and fatiguing march. Line of battle formed, and skirmishing with rebels nearly every day. Distance, 228 miles.

March 5, retired from Cross Hollows to Pea Ridge-12 miles. 7th, Dodge's Brigade, composed of Fourth Iowa and Thirty-fifth Illinois Infantry, with First Iowa Battery, moved north on Cassville road, about one mile and a half, to Elkhorn Tavern, and commenced the battle of Pea Ridge, for that day, about 10 A.M. Soon after, were supported by Vandever's Brigade, composed of Ninth Iowa, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry and Dubuque Battery, with a detachment of Third Illinois Cavalry-being the whole of Carr's Division. The enemy, composed of Missouri troops, under General Price, were repulsed in all their attempts to gain the table land upon which the Elkhorn Tavern and Pea Ridge are situated, until 4 P.M., when, assaulting Carr's position with 12,000 men and 30 cannon, it was carried after obstinate resistance and heavy loss. This Regiment lost as follows: Killed, 15; wounded, 45; prisoners, 55-of whom 15 were wounded.

Colonel G. A. Smith was severely wounded in head and arm, early in the action, and was so disabled that he never rejoined his Regiment to take command of it after. The Regiment was engaged in repulsing the enemy on the morning of the 8th, but without loss. The losses in Carr's Division, composed of four Regiments, two batteries, and detachment of cavalry, was more than half the entire loss of General Curtis' Army in the three days' fighting of that battle. Distance marched, from Pea Ridge to Keitsville, 49 miles.

April 5, 1862, commenced march to Batesville, Arkansas-Regiment in command of Major McIlwain-Lieutenant Colonel Chandler commanding the brigade-arrived at Batesville May 8. Distance, 291 miles.

May 10, assigned to General Jeff. C. Davis' Division, and began march to Cape Girardeau, Missouri; arrived there on 21st; distance, 252 miles.

May 22, embarked on steamer Sunshine, for Hamburg Landing, Tennessee; arrived there on 25th. On 27th, moved to Farmington, Mississippi, and took part in siege of Corinth until its evacuation on the 30th.

June 1 to 6, following rebel army, and in front of Booneville. 12th, camped at Clear Creek. 22d, at Jacinto. Distance marched, from Hamburg Landing to Jacinto including countermarches, 92 miles.

June 27, trip to near Holly Springs, and return; distance 100 miles.

August 8, marched to Iuka; distance, 35 miles.

August 9, detached to guard Bear Creek Bridge; remained on guard duty until the 21st. While at this place, sent to Iuka, 112 bales of cotton, abandoned by rebel owners. Left Bear Creek on the 21st, and joined Buell's Army at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on September 1. Distance, 175 miles.

September 2, started for Louisville, Kentucky; arrived there on 25th. Distance, 220 miles.

October 1, advanced on Bragg's Army, in front of Louisville. On the 8th, was at battle of Perryville. Skirmished with rebel left; no loss. Reached Nashville, Tennessee, on 6th; distance, from Louisville, 200 miles.

November 10, was escort for train to Mitchelville; distance, going and returning, 60 miles.

November 26th, the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers started on four days' scout, to Harpeth Shoals; distance, both ways, 132 miles.

December 26th, left Nashville, for Murfreesboro, via Triune; distance 45 miles.

December 30th and 31st, 1862, and January 1st, 2d and 3d, was in battle of Stone River. Losses, as follows: Killed, 1 commissioned officer and 10 men; wounded, 1 commissioned officer and 44 men; missing, 21 men; captured and paroled, 4 men; wounded and paroled, 5 men; total, 2 commissioned officers and 84 men. Went into action with 20 commissioned officers and 419 men.

January 31st to February 12th, 1863, on scout to Franklin and return; distance, 84 miles.

March 7th to 15th, on scout to Triune, and return; distance 52 miles.

June 24th, left Murfreesboro, for Winchester, via Manchester and Tullahoma; arrived there on 3d day of July; distance 60 miles.

August 7th to 20th, on march to Stevenson, Alabama; distance, 40 miles.

August 28th, marched to Caperton's Ferry. Next day, Heg's Brigade, composed of Twenty-fifth and Thirty-fifth Illinois, Eighth Kansas, and Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry, crossed the Tennessee River, on pontoons, and drove the rebel pickets back, while the bridge was being laid-being the first Infantry on the south side of the Tennessee River.

August 29th to September 19th, crossed Raccoon, Sand, and Lookout Mountains; marched to Alpine, to Dug Gap, 6 miles in front of Lafayette, Georgia, and to battle field of Chickamauga; distance, 150 miles.

September 19th and 20th, battle of Chickamauga. Losses as follows: Killed, 3 commissioned officers, 15 men; wounded, 5 commissioned officers, 125 men; missing, 12 men; total 8 commissioned officers and 152 men. Went into action with 18 commissioned officers and 281 enlisted men.

September 22d, arrived at Chattanooga; distance, 15 miles.

November 23d, was in assault on rebel rifle-pits, in front of Mission Ridge.

November 25th, was in the storming and capture of Mission Ridge. This Regiment was formed in front line on left of Willich's Brigade, Wood's Division, Fourth Army Corps. Wood's Division was the first to carry the crest of the Ridge, and the rebel works, there. The men were led by the regimental flags being advanced in front. The flag of this Regiment was carried, in advance of the men, to within twenty steps of the rebel works on the crest. All of the color guard but one, Corporal Preston, Company K, had been wounded, and he, at this time, being instantly killed, by a bullet through his head, the flag fell into the hands of Lieutenant Colonel Chandler, commanding Regiment, who was there to receive it, and by him carried into the enemy's works, followed by his men. None were in earlier, and the enemy's line was broken in many places nearly at that moment. Losses as follows: Killed, 6 men; wounded, 2 commissioned officers and 46 men. The Regiment went into action with 212 officers and men.

November 28th to December 7th, on march from Chattanooga to Knoxville; distance, 138 miles.

December 11th to 16th, on scout to Mayville, and return; distance, 30 miles.

December 17th, marched to Blain's Cross Roads; distance, 20 miles.

December 21st, ordered to Strawberry Plains, to rebuild railroad bridge across the Holston River. Built and planked bridge, 1100 feet long, in 18 days.

January 21, 1864, destroyed bridge at Strawberry Plains, and marched to Knoxville; distance, 16 miles.

January 22d, marched to Loudon; distance, 27 miles.

Remained at Loudon, building railroad bridge at that place, until the 13th day of April. In that time, one scout to Knoxville, and return; distance, 54 miles.

April 14th, marched to McDonald's Station, distance, 60 miles.

April 20th, marched to Altoona Station, and return; distance, 20 miles.

May 3d, marched to Catoosa Springs; distance, 20 miles.

May 7th to August 26th, Atlanta campaign; distance, 100 miles

Losses during said campaign, as follows: Killed, 1 commissioned officer and 12 men; wounded, 5 commissioned officers and 100 men; missing, 6 men; total 6 commissioned officers and 188 men. Most of the losses occurred at the following places:

May 9th and 10th, Rocky Faced Ridge; May 14th and 15th, Resaca; May 26th and 27th, Dallas; June 18th, Mud Creek; June 21st and 22d, Kenesaw.

Major McIlwain was killed on the 22d day of June, in front of Kenesaw. He was a brave and efficient officer-always prompt in the discharge of his duties. He distinguished himself at the battle of Stone River, as commander of the skirmishers of the brigade.

August 26th, left Chattahoochie bridge, for Chattanooga. Went into camp at Chattanooga on the 27th of August, and remained until the 31st; then started for Springfield, Illinois, to be mustered out of service. Were 11 days on the road to Nashville, having encountered Biffel's Cavalry, at Athens, Alabama, and Wheeler's, at Campbell Station, Tennessee. Rebuilt 6 miles of railroad track, and brought everything through. The Sixth Indiana Volunteers accompanied this Regiment.

Were mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, on the 27th day of September, A.D. 1864.

Total distance marched, exclusive of railroad and steamboat transportation, 3,056 miles.

36th Illinois Infantry

The THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Hammond, near Aurora, Ill., by Colonel N. Greusel, and was mustered into the service by Colonel Brackett, U.S. Mustering Officer, September 23, 1861, for a term of three years, or during the war. The Regiment numbered 965 officers and enlisted men, and had two companies of Cavalry, ("A" and "B") 186 officers and men. On September 24, moved via Quincy, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo., where the companies of Infantry were armed. Companies "A" and "B" receiving Minnie and Enfield rifles, the other companies remodeled Springfield muskets caliber 69. On September 28, left St. Louis by rail for Rolla, Mo., leaving the Cavalry at Benton Barracks. Went into camp at Rolla September 29, remaining there until January 14, 1862, the time being taken up with severe drill and postguard duty, and an occasional scout.

Left Rolla January 14, 1862, for Springfield, Mo., the Thirty-fifth, Forty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry composing the Brigade command by Colonel Osterhaus. Passed through Springfield on the 14th of February. Halted on the 22d and remained for a few days near Bentonville, Ark. Companies "B" and "K" participated in the fight at that place March 6; was engaged in the battles at Leetown March 7, and Pea Ridge March 8; went into camp at Keitsville, Mo., after the fight. Broke camp April 5 and started for Batesville, Ark., reaching that point May 3. Here the Regiment was transferred to the command of General Asboth, who started with his command from Batesville for Cape Girardeau, Mo., May 11, arriving on the 22d. On the 23d embarked on a boat for Hamburg Landing, Tenn., marched out to Corinth, Miss., on the 29th. On evacuation of Corinth, marched to Booneville, and from there to Rienzi, remaining there until September 6. Then ordered to Cincinnati; went into camp in Covington, Ky. From there ordered to Louisville, arriving September 19; was assigned to General Sheridan's Division. Started October 1 on the Kentucky campaign, marching via Bardstown and Springfield to Perryville, at which place it was engaged October 8. Moved thence in pursuit of Bragg via Danville and Lancaster to Crab Orchard, returning via Lancaster, Danville, Lebanon, Newmarket, Cave City and Bowling Green to Nashville, near which place it encamped November 8. Remained in camp at this place, "Seven Mile Creek" and "Mill Creek" until December 26, the Regiment broke camp and started on the Murfreesboro campaign. On December 31 took part in the battle of Stone River. After the battle and evacuation of Murfreesboro, went into camp on the bank of Stone River, on the Shelbyville Pike, where it remained until June 24, 1862. The Regiment then took part in the Tullahoma campaign, participating in the skirmishes incident to the driving of Bragg's army out of Middle Tennessee. Reached Cowan July 3, where it went into camp and assisted in bridging the Tennessee River, preparatory to crossing and entering upon the Chattanooga campaign. Crossed the river September 2, and bring in McCook's Corp, marched to Broomtown Valley, crossing Lookout Mountain through Winston's Gap. Here McCook was ordered to join Thomas, which he did by a forced march of 46 miles. The Regiment took part in the battle of Chickamauga September 20, and retired via Rossville with the army into Chattanooga. Sharing with the rest of the army in its privations during the siege. The Regiment took an active part in the battle of Missionary Ridge November 25, 1863, its colors being among the first planted on the Ridge. On the 28th started under Sheridan for Knoxville, Tenn., to relieve Burnside. Reached that point December 6. Moving out on the 12th, marched to different points east of Knoxville until it bivouacked in midwinter at Blain's Cross Roads on the 17th. Re-enlisting at this place January 1, 1864, the Regiment started January 6 for Chattanooga to arrange details of muster for new term of service, preparatory to veteran furlough. Returning, left Nashville, Tenn., March 26, for Chattanooga, marching nearly the entire route. May 3, started on the Atlanta campaign; was under fire almost daily, with quite severe fighting at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek and Jonesboro, marching into Atlanta September 8. On September 25 was ordered back to Chattanooga, leaving that place on the 2d of October in

pursuit of Hood; marched to Ringgold, Shell Mound, Whiteside, Gordon Mills, Summerville, Alpine, Huntsville, Decatur, Athens, Pulaski, Colombia, Spring Hill and Franklin, being rear guard and under fire almost continuously from Spring Hill to Franklin. It was there engaged in the hottest of that memorable battle, General Thomas personally thanking the Regiment for its bravery and gallantry in that fight. The First Brigade, to which it belonged, Colonel Opdyke commanding, charged the rebel lines, and at different periods in the action captured thirty-three (33) stands of colors, and on the night of November 30 was the last to cross the bridge over the Harpeth River, on retiring from the field for Nashville, which place it reached on the afternoon of December 1. The Regiment was placed in position on the Hillsboro and Granny White Pikes. Was engaged in the battle of Nashville December 15 and 16, and captured a battery and over 100 prisoners on the 15th. On the retreat of Bragg, the Regiment joined in pursuit December 17, passing through Brentwood to Franklin, thence to Columbia and Pulaski, reaching Lexington on December 28. Leaving there on the 31st, passed through Athens on the 5th of January 1865, reaching Huntsville on the 6th, where the Regiment built barracks and went into winter quarters. Leaving Huntsville March 28, proceeded by rail to Chattanooga. From thence through East Tennessee. Marching from Bulls Gap went into camp at Blue Springs April 4. While in camp at this place, the Regiment received, on the night of April 10, the news of Lee's surrender, and, in the same camp, April 15, news of the assassination of President Lincoln. Orders were then received to return to Nashville. The Regiment marching from Blue Springs to Bulls Gap, where it boarded a train and returned to Nashville via Knoxville and Chattanooga. Remained there until June 15, when it proceeded by rail to Johnsonville, on the Tennessee River, where it was placed on transports, under orders for New Orleans, La., reaching that point June 23. At the special request of General Sheridan, the Thirty-sixth was detailed for headquarters and other special duty, thereby receiving from other troops the sobriquet, "Sheridan's pet". The Regiment did special duty quelling disturbances, guarding paymasters and conveying rebel archives captured in the West to Washington, D.C., until October 8, on which date it was mustered out of service and proceeded to Springfield, Ill., received pay, and disbanded October 27, 1865.

In general engagements alone the Thirty-sixth (Infantry) Regiment lost in killed and wounded over 700 men. It was reinforced by 221 recruits and drafted men. It marched and was transported by rail and boat over 10,000 miles during its term of service, Changed commanding officers ten times, yet it maintained throughout its term of service the esprit de corps of its original organization.

The Regimental Commanders have been Colonel Nicholas Gruesel, Lieutenant Colonel Ed. Josly, Colonel Silas Miller, Lieutenant Colonel Albert Jenks, Lieutenant Colonel Porter C. Olson, Captain J. B. McNeil, Captain Wm. Mitchell, Co. "A"; Major L. P. Holden, of the Eighty-eighth Illinois Infantry, assigned by Colonel Opdyke, Brigade Commander. Major Holden was relieved by Captain Geo. W. Mossman, Co. F, on his promotion to Major, who was himself relieved by Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Campbell, assuming command and retaining the same until the Regiment was mustered out of the service.

The Brigade Commanders have been Colonels Osterhaus, Hausendifel, Knoblesdorf and Gruesel, General Sill, Colonel F. T. Sherman, General W. H. Lytle, General Nathan Kimball and Colonel Opdyke.

Division Commanders, Generals Sigel, Asboth, Jeff. C. Davis, Gordon Granger, Sheridan, Newton, Wagner and Elliott.

Corps Commanders, Generals Curtis, Pope, Gilbert, McCook, Granger, Howard, Stanley, Thos. J. Wood.

Department Commanders, Generals Fremont, Hunter, Halleck, Wright, Nelson, Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas and Sheridan.

Companies "A" and "B" Cavalry. After receiving arms at Benton Barracks they joined the Regiment at Rolla, Mo.; made occasional scouts until late in December, when they started upon an expedition under General Carr in the direction on Springfield, Mo. Early in February joined the army of General Curtis, made several expeditions with General Asboth; moved to Osage Springs, thence into the Indian Territory with General Siegel. Returning was with him in fight at Bentonville, March 6, Leetown, March 7, and Pea Ridge, March 8. Thence moved to Batesville, and about May 1, started with General Jeff. C. Davis to Cape Girardeau, Mo. Thence by boat moved to Hamburg Landing, Tenn., thence to Corinth, Miss., Company A being assigned to General Schuyler Hamilton, and Company B to General Gordon Granger as escorts; subsequently Company B to General Rosecrans and then to General Mitchell, moving into Alabama. The companies never again serving in the same departments they will be given separate reports.

Co. A was soon transferred to General Rosecrans' headquarters and remained with him through the battles of Iuka and Corinth, then to General C. S. Hamilton and with him to Memphis; thence as escort to General Lauman to Vicksburg, May 17. The company was in action near Greenville, and was on expedition to Haines' Bluff. Joined Grant's army on Big Black River, thence moved with Sherman's army to Jackson. July 25, embarked for New Orleans; was in action at Morganza Bend in General Heron's Division. Went to the Techs country, was in action with General Dick Taylor and General Kirby Smith. On General Banks' expedition to Red River with General Lee; returned to New Orleans and was consolidated as Company I, 15th Illinois Cavalry. Sent to regiment at Helena, Ark., January 25, 1865. Moved to Brownsville. Again consolidated as Company M, 10th Illinois Cavalry, and returned to New Orleans. In June, embarked for Shreveport. July, started on march to San Antonio, Texas. Remained until November 22, and moved via Galveston, New Orleans and Cairo to Springfield, Ill., and received final muster and discharge January 6, 1866. Company commanders have been Captain Albert Jenks, Lieutenant Samuel B. Sherer, Lieutenant Azariah C. Ferre, Captain George A. Willis, and Captain Daniel Dynan.

Company B Cavalry, upon joining General Buell's Army was transferred from General Mitchell to General Carlin and marched through Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky to Louisville, returning through Kentucky with General Carlin. Was in the battle of Perryville (first to enter the town) and in action at Lancaster and near Crab Orchard. Countermarched to Cave City, thence to Bowling Green, thence to Edgefield via Tyree Springs where had an engagement with General John Morgan, and also the following day at Shackle Island. Was in a cavalry action at Hepworth Shoals (special mention by General Rosecrans). Then assigned as escort to General Jeff. C. Davis. Camped near Nashville December 26, led the advance of McCook's corps to Nolensville (complimented by McCook and Davis personally, and official reports). Crossed Ovarall's Creek and was in Cavalry fight with Colonel Stokes. Was in battle of Stone River; with Davis's expedition to Eaglesville, Versailles and Franklin. Had cavalry action at Versailles, Rover, Franklin and Walnut Church. In June 1863, transferred as escort to General T. L. Crittenden, and marched with him to Stevenson, Ala. then to Chattanooga, Tenn., and on to Ringgold, Ga., back to Crawfish Springs. Had cavalry engagement at Rossville and Ringgold. Was in the battle of Chickamauga, then marched back to Chattanooga. Generals McCook and Crittenden subsequently being relieved the company escorted them to Stevenson. Returned to Chattanooga, assigned to General Thomas' headquarters. Took seven hundred starving horses and mules to Stevenson, returned to Chattanooga. Assigned to General Hooker as escort, marched to Stevenson, thence via Whiteside to Wauhtehie and camped in Lookout Valley. By order of War Department transferred as Company K, 15th Illinois Cavalry. In battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold; returning to Lookout Valley, camped until the spring of 1864. Was escort to General Hooker in Atlanta campaign; charged across and saved a burning bridge over Pumpkinville Creek (special mention). General Hooker being relieved by General Howard, the company went through with him to the sea as escort and scouts. Was in actions at

Rome, Adairsville, Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, Taylor's Ridge, Lafayette, Greysville, Lynch's Creek, Mt. Elon and Fayetteville. Captain Wm. Duncan was twice taken prisoner but escaped. With five men he received the surrender of Milledgeville with General Howard thirty miles away. With two men he floated down the Ogeechee River in a dugout past Ft. McAllister out into the bay and thus opened communications between Sherman and Dahlgren. Mustered out September 23, 1865. Company Commanders have been: Captain Henry A. Smith, Lieutenant Francis E. Reynolds, Captain Samuel B. Sherer, Lieutenant John A. McQueen and Captain William Duncan.

37th Illinois Infantry

The THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY, known as "Fremont Rifles", was organized by Colonel Julius White in August 1861, and was mustered into service September 18th. The Regiment rendezvoused at Camp Webb. On the 19th of September it left for St. Louis. The Regiment numbered: Field and Staff, 15; company officers, 30, and 964 enlisted men. It was composed of ten companies of infantry and two of cavalry. Companies C and F were from Lake county, commanded respectively by Captain Eugene B. Payne and Captain E. B. Messer; Companies A and H, from Rock Island county, commanded respectively by Captain John A. Jordan and Captain John B. Frick; Companies D and G, from Chicago, commanded respectively by Captain John W. Laimbeer and Captain Henry N. Frisbie; Company I, from Boone, commanded by Captain Ransom Kennicott; Company E, from LaSalle, commanded by Captain P. B. Rust; Company B, from Henry and Stark, commanded by Captain Charles V. Dickinson, and Company K, from Vermilion, commanded by Captain William P. Black.

Before departure, the Regiment was presented with battle flags by the Board of Trade of Chicago, and upon reporting to General Fremont, at St. Louis, Mo., was reviewed by him and his staff in front of his headquarters, upon which occasion ribbons of red, white and blue were tied to the spear-head of the battle flag of the Regiment by the hands of the distinguished wife of the General, Mrs. Jesse Benton Fremont. The Regiment was armed - the eight inside companies with Springfield rifles, and the two flanking companies and all non-commissioned officers with Colt's repeating rifle (seven shooters).

About October 2, the Regiment proceeded to Booneville, Mo., where it went into camp. About October 10th, Captains Black and Payne embarked their companies on board the steamer "War Eagle", and proceeded up the Missouri to Arrow Rock, and after exploring Saline county for the rebel General Claib Jackson, returned. About October 13, Captain Payne was left in command of the post at Booneville with Companies C and H, and seven companies of Home Guards, and Colonel White proceeded with the other eight companies, as a part of General Fremont's army, to the capture of Springfield, Mo., then held by Price's (rebel) army. The rebels retreating, the Regiment went into camp on the Lamine river, where it was joined February 7th, 1862, by Captain Payne's command from Booneville, when the Regiment became a part of the Army of the Frontier, under Generals Curtis and Herron. From the Lamine, the Regiment marched by way of Cassville, Mo., along the "Wire road", skirmishing all the way with the retreating rebel army, to Sugar Creek, in Arkansas, where, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of March 1862, it participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, where, although the rebel army outnumbered the Federal army two to one, we one a complete and brilliant victory, and saved St. Louis from Price's grasp. At this battle, Col. Julius White commanded the Brigade, composed of the Thirty-seventh and Fifty-ninth Illinois, and Davidson's Peoria Battery.

From 10 A.M. of the 7th of March until sundown, this Brigade met and repulsed the onslaught of 6,000 rebels, under Generals McCullough and McIntosh, both of whom were killed in front of this Brigade. The night of the 7th, the Regiment slept on its arms, and next day renewed the fight, and at 11 A.M. a general charge was made, which resulted in putting Price's army to flight and our taking many prisoners. The rebel army numbered 35,000 men, and were completely whipped and forced to retreat south by Gen. Curtis' Union army of 15,000. For his gallant handling of his heroic Brigade at this battle, Col. White was made Brigadier General of Volunteers. At this battle the Thirty-seventh lost, killed, 21; wounded, 114 - total, 135.

After this battle, the Thirty-seventh Infantry, with the Peoria Battery and Hubbard's Missouri Cavalry, were stationed at Cassville, Mo., on outpost duty.

In June 1862, General White received his commission as General, and departed east to report for duty. Lieutenant Colonel Barnes was then promoted to Colonel; Major John Chas. Black Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain H. N. Frisbie, Major.

During the summer of 1862, the report coming in that a large force of rebels and Indians were at Neosho, Mo., 40 miles distant, Lieutenant Colonel Black, taking all the available force at the Post, started at sunrise, marched to Neosho, met and defeated the enemy and drove him into the Indian Territory; returned to Neosho at midnight, and reached Cassville by sundown the next day, with over 300 prisoners and a large number of horses, mules and wagons captured from the enemy, having marched 100 miles and fought a battle in two days.

The Thirty-seventh guarded the frontier in southeast Missouri all through the summer of 1862, having frequent fights with roving bands under Coffee and Quantrell, alternating between Springfield and Cassville, Mo.

During the summer of 1862, Company F, of Thirty-seventh Illinois, Captain E. B. Messer commanding, was detailed as a guard of the College Military Prison at Springfield, Mo., and occupied part of the summer in the construction of a stockade, and otherwise fortifying Springfield.

September 29, 1862, found the Thirty-seventh again on the march after the enemy. October 1, reached Pond Springs, Mo. October 4th, drove the rebels out of Newtonia, Mo.; thence to Gadfly, thence to Cassville, Mo., thence to old battle-field of Pea Ridge, thence to Huntsville, Ark., arriving there October 20th. Started on the evening of October 22 for Bentonville; marched all night. Crossed White river, and camped four miles south of Cross Hollows October 23d. Reached Osage Springs October 24th. Broke camp on the evening of October 27th, marched all night, and at daylight surprised the rebels at Fayetteville, Ark.; took some prisoners, and returned to Osage Springs October 30th.

Continued marching in light order, chasing rebels from one place to another, until December 1, 1862, when the Regiment went into camp at Camp Lyon, Mo.

On account of the rapid marching qualities of the Thirty-seventh, and the fact that it was always on the march in pursuit of the enemy, when not actually engaged in battle with him, it gained the sobriquet of "The Illinois Greyhounds", by which name it was known all over Missouri and Arkansas.

December 3, 1862, Colonel Barnes having retired from the service, and Lieutenant Colonel Black being Colonel, H. N. Frisbie Lieutenant Colonel, and Eugene B. Payne, Captain of Company C, Major, the order came to the Regiment, then at Camp Lyon, Mo., to proceed to the relief of General Blunt, then besieged at Sugar Hill, Ark.

Leaving the baggage to follow, the Regiment started for the relief of Blunt, and marched to Prairie Grove, Ark., in three days, a distance of 112 miles, double-quickening the last ten miles.

On the morning of December 7, 1862, engaged the enemy at Prairie Grove, Ark., near Illinois Creek. General Herron commanded the Division at that battle, and Colonel Dye, Twentieth Iowa, commanded the Brigade composed of his own regiment, the Thirty-seventh Illinois, and one battery. The battle lasted all day, and was one of the most hotly contested and bloody battles of the war, considering the number engaged.

The Thirty-seventh lost about one-seventh of its number in killed and wounded.

Colonel Black, at this battle, commanded the Regiment with one arm in a sling, shattered at the battle of Pea Ridge, and late in the fight had his other arm shattered by a rifle ball. Many of the company officers were killed and wounded.

That night General Marmaduke, commander of the rebel army, and under a flag of truce, approached the outpost, under command of Major Payne, Officer of the Day, and after being disarmed and blindfolded by that officer, was escorted by him to the headquarters of General Herron. Exactly what transpired at this conference is not known, except that the battle was named Prairie Grove. It is surmised, however, that General Herron demanded an unconditional surrender, to which General Marmaduke could not fully accede. Returned, the rebel leader muffled his artillery wheels, and fled during the night across the mountains. The Thirty-seventh accompanied General Herron the next day, and pursued the rebel army over the Boston Mountains to Fort Smith, Ark., where General Marmaduke, with the remnant of his rebel army, crossed the river and escaped.

The Thirty-seventh returned to Prairie Grove, and as a part of General Herron's Army of the Frontier, spent the winter and spring of 1862-63 in marching from point to point, in Missouri and Arkansas, having numerous skirmishes with the enemy, until April 24, 1863, when the Regiment proceeded to St. Louis, and from thence to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where it engaged the enemy single-handed, and drove him across the sunken country to Chalk Bluffs, on the St. Francis River. It was at this battle of Chalk Bluffs, fought May 2, 1863, that the brave Lieutenant Joseph Eaton, Company H, was killed.

Returning to St. Louis, the Regiment accompanied General Herron's Division to Vicksburg, Miss., where about June 13th, 1863, it helped to completely environs Vicksburg by closing up the gap between General Logan and the river on the south side. Major Eugene B. Payne was here detailed as "Picket Officer" of General Herron's Division, and had full charge of the rifle pits during the siege. The Regiment took a prominent part in the siege of Vicksburg, and being hardy veterans, marched with every man into the captured city, July 4, 1863.

July 13, 1863, the Regiment proceeded up Yazoo River, landing near Yazoo City and captured that place after a hard fight, taking many prisoners. Thence marched to the Big Black River in pursuit of enemy. Was from thence ordered back to Vicksburg, thence to Port Hudson, and from thence, August 13, proceeded to New Orleans, La., and went into camp at Carrollton. September 4, 1863, the Regiment was reviewed by General U.S. Grant. September 5, proceeded to Morganzia, La., and on September 8, in company of 20th Iowa, and 26th Indiana, started in pursuit of General Dick Taylor, and General Green's Rebel forces, west of Atchafalaya River. On 29th September, met enemy near Morgan's Bent. Rebel force 3,000 - Union force 1,200 - whipped them. Rebel loss, 32 killed, 110 wounded. Union loss, 13 killed, 34 wounded. On September 30, General Dana took command of our Division. October 1, Regiment had another "scrape" with the enemy and took 65 prisoners. Returned to New Orleans, La., October 11. Lieutenant Colonel H. N. Frisbie having resigned, Major Eugene B. Payne was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, commanding Regiment, as Colonel Black was in command of the Brigade composed of Twenty-sixth Indiana, Twentieth Iowa and Thirty-seventh Illinois. October 13, Colonel Black with his Brigade embarked and proceeded to, and took possession of Brownsville, Texas. From that time until Feb. 1864, the Regiment guarded the Rio Grande River as far north as Ringgold Barracks. In Feb. 1864, the Regiment re-enlisted for three years, and was re-mustered Feb. 28, 1864. Receiving a furlough of thirty days the "boys" visited their homes for the first time in three years. Reporting at Chicago, the Regiment proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., April 30th, where Colonel Black with his Brigade was sent after the rebel General Forrest whom he forced to retreat into interior of State. Returned to Memphis, the Regiment proceeded to "Atchafalaya Bayou", where General Black's Brigade constructed the celebrated "Steamboat Bridge" over which General N. P. Banks escaped from the rebel General Dick Taylor. May 30th, started out on another scout; marched 60 miles and camped at Morganzia, La. Between June 2d

and 14th, 90 the of the Regiment were on another scout. Attached to Nineteenth Army Corps June 14th; July 12th proceeded up White River and fortified St. Charles, Ark. Returned to Morganzia July 12th. The Nineteenth Army Corps (Banks) having returned east, the Regiment was attached to Thirteenth Army Corps and placed in General Lawler's Division. September 20th, all the non-veterans returned home. October 7th, the Regiment went into regular winter quarters at Duvall's Bluff, Ark. (a thing they had never done before). January 4, 1865, the Regiment received marching orders and proceeded to New Orleans, La., and thence to Barrancas, Florida. March 11th, marched to Pensacola, Florida. The Regiment was now in First Brigade Second Division Thirteenth Army Corps, General Steele commanding. March 20th, the Regiment marched across Peridio River and Aslumbia River on bridges built by themselves to Pollard, Florida, having several skirmishes by the way. March 13th, Colonel John C. Black, was promoted Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers, and Lieutenant Colonel Eugene B. Payne was promoted to Brevet Colonel of Volunteers by the President and Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. General Payne having resigned on account of sickness as Lieutenant Colonel, Major Ransom Kennicott was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain H. Wolford, Co. H, was promoted Major. April 2d, the Regiment participated in the siege and storming of Fort Blakely, Ala. April 9th, stormed Fort Blakely, and after a hard fought battle captured the Fort, capturing 1,200 prisoners and much property. The Regiment's loss was 1 killed and 7 wounded. April 14th, entered Mobile, Ala., and went into camp. April 20th, embarked on steamers and proceeded up the Alabama River to Cahawba, Ala., (a late rebel prison pen) and took on board the half starved emaciated Union prisoners confined there. Near Selma, Ala., a gang of Bushwhacking rebels fired into our boat killing one man of Co. A. Retribution quickly followed, for the Regiment landed and burned the houses of the leader of the Rebels, and General Steele issued his proclamation that if his boats were fired on again his troops would burn all buildings within 15 miles of the shooting. This put a stop to it. On April 29 reached Montgomery, Ala., (seat of Rebel Government). Returned to Selma, May 1. Reached Mobile, Ala., May 15. June 12th received orders to march with 60 rounds. Remained in suspense until June 28th, when the Regiment embarked on steamer and for the 5th time ploughed the Gulf. Arrived at Galveston, Texas, July 1. Reached Sabine Pass July 5, and camped at Beaumont. July 17th, went to Houston, Texas, where the Regiment, with Headquarters at Houston, was stationed by companies along the railroads leading out of Houston. July 13th, Major Wolford was mustered out and Captain J. J. Huntley, Co. C, was promoted Major. Co. A, was stationed at Brenham, B at Milligan, C at Columbus, D at Beaumont, F at Richmond, H at Alleyton, K at Hempstead with E, G and I at Houston. General Black resigned August 15, 1865, and Lieutenant Colonel Ransom Kennicott was promoted Colonel, and Major J. J. Huntley Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Jack Moran Co. D, Major. On May 15, 1865, the Thirty-seventh was mustered out of the U.S. service at Houston, Texas, and reached Springfield, Ill., May 31, 1866, where it received final payment and discharge, having been in the service of the United States four years and ten months, and having participated in eleven hard fought battles and sieges and innumerable skirmishes, and having marched a distance of 17,846 miles as follows: By steam 14,560 miles; on foot 3,286 miles, according to the tabulated statement kept by Henry Ketzell, veteran of Co. A.

38th Illinois Infantry

The THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in September 1861, by Colonel William P. Carlin. September 20, 1861, was ordered to Pilot Knob, Missouri, receiving its arms en route. Colonel Carlin was placed in command of the post. October 20, marched to Fredericktown, and 21st was engaged in the battle of that place with the enemy under Jeff. Thompson.

The Regiment remained at Pilot Knob during the winter.

March 3, 1862, moved to Reeves' Station, on Black River, arriving on the 10th. Here the troops, consisting of Twenty-first, Thirty-third and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Illinois Cavalry, First Indiana Cavalry, and Sixteenth Ohio Battery, were organized into the Division of South-east Missouri, under command of Brigadier General F. Steele. First Brigade, Colonel Carlin commanding, consisted of Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and Sixteenth Ohio Battery.

March 31, moved from Reeves' Station to Doniphan. April 17, crossed Current River. 21st, reached Pochontas, Arkansas.

April 30, marched for Jacksonport, Arkansas, arriving May 4.

May 10, the Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth were ordered to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, 220 miles distant. This march was made in ten days, a day and a half of which time was spent in ferrying Black and Current Rivers. May 24, arrived at Hamburg Landing. Moved to the front, and were before Corinth during the last days of the siege - in Second Brigade Fourth Division, Left Wing Army of Mississippi, Colonel Carlin commanding Brigade, Brigadier General Jeff. C. Davis commanding Division, and Major General John Pope commanding Army of the Mississippi.

Marched to Danville, Booneville, back to Corinth, and to Jacinto. During the last of June, marched to Ripley, and returned by forced marches, arriving July 4, 1862. Remained in camp till August 14, when marched with the Division to join the Army of the Ohio, under General Buell. Passing through Iuka, Mississippi, crossed the Tennessee at Eastport; thence marched via Florence, Alabama, Lawrenceburge, Mt. Pleasant, Columbia, Franklin, Murfreesboro and Nashville, Tennessee, Bowling Green, Mumfordsville, Elizabethtown, and West Point, Kentucky, arriving at Louisville, Kentucky, September 26, 1862, having marched, night and day, about 500 miles.

October 1, marched from Louisville, in the Thirty-third Brigade, Ninth Division, Army of the Ohio - Colonel Carlin commanding Brigade, and General Robert B. Mitchell commanding Division.

October 8, engaged in battle of Perryville, Major D. H. Gilmer commanding and captured an ammunition train, two caissons and about 100 prisoners. Was honorably mentioned in General Mitchell's report of the battle. Joined in pursuit of Bragg as far as Crab Orchard, and then marched through Lancaster, Danville, Lebanon and Bowling Green, to Edgefield Junction, near Nashville, arriving November 9.

Went on a scout to Harpeth Shoals with Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer, and returned November 20, having destroyed a large quantity of salt, and captured a rebel wagon trail and one hundred horses and mules.

Advanced from Nashville, December 26, 1862, and with the Brigade (Second Brigade, First Division, Right Wing of Army of Cumberland), charged a battery at Knob Gap, near Nolensville, capturing two guns. Regimental loss, 3 killed and 8 wounded.

Engaged in the battle of Stone River, from December 30, 1862, to January 4, 1863. December 31, the Brigade was heavily engaged, repulsed three heavy charges, and held the position until the enemy, having driven Johnson's Division, came heavily on the flank and forced the line to retire. Regiment lost in this engagement, 34 killed, 109 wounded, and 34 missing.

Encamped at Murfreesboro until June. Meantime the Right Wing was changed to the Twentieth Army Corps.

When the enemy advanced on Tullahoma, the Twentieth Army Corps moved on Liberty Gap, and engaged the enemy, June 24, 25 and 26. On the 25th, the Thirty-eighth was ordered to relieve the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania, of General Willich's Brigade of General Johnson's Division, who were hotly pressured by the enemy. The Thirty-eighth charged across a plowed field, under heavy fire, and drove the enemy from their works, capturing the flag of the Second Arkansas. June 26, skirmished with the enemy all day, losing 3 killed and 19 wounded. That night the enemy withdrew.

Marched through Manchester, and camped at Winchester, Tennessee. August 17, 1863, crossed the Cumberland Mountains to Stevenson, Alabama. 30th, crossed the Tennessee River, at Caperton's Ferry. Crossed Sand Mountain, and camped in Will's Valley. September 9, crossed Lookout Mountain, and camped in Broomtown Valley, about 50 miles south of Chattanooga.

September 13 and 14, re-crossed Lookout Mountain to Will's Valley. 16th, ascended Lookout Mountain, and marched 25 miles, on the top, to Stevens' Gap, in Pigeon Mountains. 17th, at dark, moved to the left, to Pond Springs. 19th, marched past Crawfish Springs, and entered the battle of Chickamauga, near Gordon's Mills. Double quickening, a line was formed, under fire, and was hotly engaged till dark. September 20, was moved to the left. Went into position at 10 A.M., and was heavily engaged. The enemy, pressing through a gap made by the withdrawal of General Woods' Division, forced the line back, and the Brigade narrowly escaped capture. Was re-formed on the hills, in the rear of the battle ground, and marched toward McFarland's farm. Was then marched toward the right, where General Thomas was continuing the fight. After dark, returned to McFarland's farm. Loss, Lieutenant Colonel D. H. Gilmer, killed, and Major Alden severely wounded. Of 301 men who entered the fight, 180 were killed, wounded or missing.

September 21, Captain W. C. Haris, being relieved from Brigadier General Carlin's staff, took command of the Regiment. 22d, moved into Chattanooga, and remained till the last of October, working of fortifications, etc. The Twentieth Army Corps was broken up, and Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth Illinois, One Hundred and First Ohio and Eighty-first Indiana were assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

October 25, 1863, marched to Bridgeport, Alabama, and went into winter quarters.

January 26, 1864, moved, through Chattanooga, to Ooltawah. On the night of February 17, moved out with a detachment of Fourth Michigan Cavalry, and, at daylight, surprised and captured a rebel outpost, a few miles from Dalton, Georgia, and returned to camp in the afternoon.

February 29, 1864 the Regiment re-enlisted, and was mustered March 16, 1864. Started for Illinois, March 28. Arrived at Springfield, Illinois, April 8. Rendezvoused at Mattoon.

May 14, moved from Mattoon, via Indianapolis, to Louisville. Lieutenant Colonel W. T. Chapman took command of the Regiment at Louisville, May 17. Arrived at Nashville, 21st. 22d, a train bearing part of the Regiment was thrown from the track, by a torpedo, and several men injured.

May 27, left Chattanooga with a drove of cattle, which at Resaca was increased to 1,700 head, and arrived at Ackworth, June 8. On the 9th, re-joined the Brigade. 10th, moved upon the enemy at Pine Top. Engaged near Pine Top, till 18th, and at Kenesaw Mountain until July 3. 3d, passed through Marietta. 4th, were engaged at Smyrna. July 5, reached the Chattahoochie River. 12th, crossed the Chattahoochie, at Power's Ferry. 20th, crossed Peach Tree Creek. 21st, engaged at outer lines before Atlanta. 22d, threw up works before Atlanta. 26th, moved to works protecting rear and left of the lines. August 1, the Corps relieved the Twenty-third Corps, on the left. August 25, withdrew from the lines in the night. 26th, Regiment was rear guard, and had a brisk skirmish. 31st, on railroad below Rough and Ready. September 1, engaged in the battle of Jonesboro. September 2, moved to Lovejoy, and threw up works on the left of the lines. 8th, camped at Atlanta.

Loss of the Thirty-eighth, in the campaign, 4 killed, 36 wounded, 3 missing.

October 3, marched in pursuit of Hood, via Marietta, Ackworth and Allatoona, to Kingston, thence to Rome, Resaca, Ship's Gap, Summerville, to Gaylorsville, Alabama, and after halting a few days, marched to Chattanooga, arriving October 30, 1864.

October 31, the First Brigade started, as escort to wagon train of Fourth Corps, for Huntsville, the remainder of the Corps going by rail. Passing through Shell Mound, Bridgeport and Stevenson, crossed Cumberland Mountain at Tantallon. Passed through Cowan, Dechard, Winchester, Salem, and Fayetteville, rejoining the Corps at Pulaski, Tennessee, November 12, 1864.

November 23, Lieutenant Colonel Chapman died, and the command devolved upon Captain A. M. Pollard.

Arrived at Columbia, Tennessee, November 24. November 25 and 26, threw up works, and skirmished with the enemy. 27th, crossed Duck River in the night. 28th, threw up works opposite the ford. 29th, moved, and threw up works on the left flank. Withdrew in the night, and marched through Spring Hill, passing a large rebel camp. Marched alongside the train to Franklin, with rebel cavalry on the flanks.

30th, entered Franklin. About half past four the enemy advanced, driving in our skirmishers, but were driven back by the main line. Withdrew, at midnight, and crossed the Harpeth River, reached Nashville. December 1, occupied in building fortifications and doing outpost duty. 15th, was placed in position near the Hardin pike, and at four o'clock P.M., were in the charge on Montgomery Hill, and among the first to enter the enemy's works. 16th, was in the reserve line, and joined in pursuit, when the enemy's line was broken. Was in pursuit to Lexington, Alabama. Marched to Huntsville, arriving January 5, 1865. Remained at Huntsville until March 13, 1865 - Lieutenant Colonel Ed. Colyer taking command February 1.

March 13, proceeded, by rail, to Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee; 24th, moved to Lick Creek, near Bull's Gap. April 3, Brigade was ordered on an expedition to Ashville, North Carolina. Returned 11th. 20th, took cars for Nashville. June 7, the non-veteran Regiments having been mustered out, the Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth Illinois were assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, the Brigade also containing Ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-fifth Indiana Veteran Volunteers, Colonel J. C. B. Leeman, commanding Brigade.

June 17, moved to Johnsonville. 19th embarked on Steamer Palestine. 20th, passed Cairo. 25th, landed at New Orleans. July 12, embarked on Steamer Clinton, and landed at Indianola, Texas, 15th. 17th, marched to Green Lake. August 8 and 9, marched through Victoria, and camped on the Guadalupe River.

December 31, 1865, Regiment stationed at Victoria, Texas. Regiment mustered out of United States service and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, for final payment and discharge.

39th Illinois Infantry

The organization of this Regiment was commenced as soon as the news of the firing on Fort Sumter reached Chicago.

General T. O. Osborn was one of its contemplated field officers, and labored zealously to get it accepted under the first call for troops, but did not accomplish his object. The State having filled its quota without this Regiment, efforts were made to get it accepted into the State service of Missouri, but without success. The Regiment had already assumed the name of His Excellency, the Governor of Illinois, and was known as the "Yates Phalanx". Governor Yates manifested an earnest desire to see it brought into the service, and sent General O. L. Mann (then known as Captain) to Washington, with strong commendatory letters to the President and Secretary of War, urging the acceptance of the Regiment, which at this time had over 800 men on the rolls.

The Regiment was accepted on the day succeeding the first Bull Run disaster, and Austin Light, of Chicago, was appointed Colonel; and under his direction the organization was completed, and left Camp Mather, Chicago, on the morning of October 13, 1861. The day previous to the departure, a beautiful stand of colors was presented to the Regiment by Miss Helen Arion, daughter of Colonel Arion. It had also won a handsome flag at a prize drill, under the auspices of the Illinois Agricultural Society, then in session at Chicago.

On leaving Chicago, the Regiment reported to Brigadier General Curtis, at Camp Benton, St. Louis, Missouri.

October 29, the Regiment received orders to proceed to Williamsport, Maryland, where it was fully armed and equipped. December 11, it pressed on to Hancock, Maryland, at which point it crossed the Potomac River, and was distributed in detachments along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to assist in guarding that important line of transit.

January 3, 1862, the advance of a rebel force 15,000 strong, under command of "Stonewall" Jackson, attacked Companies D, I and K, in the command of Major Mann, near Bath, Virginia, and, after a brisk little fight, were repulsed; then, with two pieces of artillery, and a liberal display of strategy and courage, the enemy was held in check for nearly twenty-four hours. Company G, under command of Captain Slaughter, was also attacked at Great Cacapon Bridge, but repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. A heavy force was approaching, and this Company, not being able to ford the Potomac, retreated up the railroad to Cumberland, Maryland. Colonel Osborn, with the remaining portion of the Regiment, was simultaneously attacked at Alpine Station. Companies C and F, in command of Captain Munn, drew into ambush about five hundred (500) of Ashby's Cavalry, and, after killing and wounding 30, routed them. The Regiment finally forded the Potomac, sustaining no serious loss, except in the matter of camp and garrison equipage, and took up a new position on the Maryland shore.

Cumberland was at this period, threatened, and the Thirty-ninth was ordered to make a forced march of forty (40) miles, over terrible roads, which was accomplished in the short space of eighteen hours. From Cumberland the Regiment was ordered to New Creek, Virginia, to guard a bridge, and was here assigned to the First Brigade of General Lander's Division, and was soon ordered to Patterson's Creek, below Cumberland. At this period the Regiment suffered seriously from sickness, occasioned by constant exposure and excessive duty. The weather was intensely cold, and cattle cars were the only quarters to be had for the command. But the men endured these hardships for over two months with scarcely a murmur, notwithstanding their comrades were almost daily dying around them. These days and weeks will ever be remembered as being more terrible than were those in which the enemy was confronted on the battle-field.

From Patterson's Creek the Thirty-ninth to the advance, protecting the workmen in repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Martinsburg. The Regiment, from Martinsburg, participated in a reconnoissance to Strasburg, and, on its return, took part in the brilliant fight at Winchester, March 23, 1862, that resulted in the utter defeat of "Stonewall" Jackson's forces. The Regiment suffered but little during the engagement, owing to its position, which was the extreme left. The ensuing day it took the advance in pursuing the enemy down the Shenandoah Valley, as far as New Market, where it was detached and sent into the Luray Valley, to protect bridges over the South Branch of the Shenandoah River.

Major S. W. Munn, in command of four companies, met a small cavalry force at Columbia Bridge, and, after a brisk skirmish, dislodged the enemy, putting out the fire which they had applied to the structure, and capturing thirty (30) prisoners.

The Thirty-ninth left the Valley the 1st of May 1862, with Shield's Division, and making a continued march of one hundred and fifty (150) miles, reported to General McDowell at Fredericksburg. After one day's rest, the news of General Bank's defeat in the Valley arrived, and the Regiment was ordered back to the Valley, making forced marches over a distance of one hundred and eighty miles. After a few days' rest, the Regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Virginia, and immediately embarked on transports for the James River, and reached Harrison's Landing in time to take part in the closing scenes of General McClellan's seven days' fight and seven nights retreat. While at Harrison's Landing, the Regiment was kept at the front, on picket duty, and had a series of unimportant skirmishes, until about the middle of August, when it participated in the second Malvern Hill fight, but without material injury. From this point a number of officers and men were sent away sick.

The Regiment was here assigned to the First Brigade, Peck's Division, Keyes' Corps, and retreated with the army to Fort Monroe. September 1, it was sent to Suffolk, Virginia, where it remained for the space of three months, fortifying the place, and making frequent expeditions to the Blackwater, where heavy skirmishes frequently occurred. On one occasion it participated in the capture of two pieces of artillery and forty prisoners.

At Suffolk, about the 1st of December, Major S. W. Munn resigned, on account of ill health, and returned home.

On the 23d of January 1863, the Regiment broke camp, and marched a distance of seventy-five miles, to the Chowan River, where it took transports, and reported to General Foster, at Newbern, North Carolina. Colonel T. O. Osborn was here placed in command of the First Brigade, O. S. Ferry's Division of Foster's Corps. A beautiful flag was here presented to the Regiment, from His Excellency, Governor Yates, being his portrait, and which was carried through all the subsequent battles of the Thirty-ninth.

January 20, 1863, the Regiment again embarked, accompanying General Foster's expedition to Hilton Head, South Carolina. It remained in camp on St. Helena Island, South Carolina, for several weeks, where a most favorable opportunity for drill and discipline was diligently improved. An experienced inspecting officer here paid the Thirty-ninth a flattering compliment, by pronouncing it the best drilled and the best equipped Regiment in the Division.

The 1st of April, the Regiment took part in General Hunter's expedition against Charleston, and, after landing on Folly Island, took a prominent part in the erection of batteries with which Morris Island was taken.

The Regiment was next ordered on to Morris Island, where it was assigned to General Alfred H. Terry's Division, and again worked zealously and long in the trenches, parallels and forts which

resulted in the final capture of Fort Wagner. A day or two previous to the fall of this fort, Colonel Osborn was temporarily disabled by the premature discharge of a heavy piece of ordnance. The Regiment formed the advance of their Brigade, temporarily commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Mann, and occupied the trenches on the night that it was discovered the fort was being evacuated. As soon as this fact was known, Thirty-ninth entered the fort, captured the enemy's rear-guard, cut several fuses were laid with the design to blow up the structure on the approach of Union troops, and planted the Regimental colors on the parapet some two hours before the time appointed for the general charge.

At this time the fort was taken possession of, the following telegram was sent to headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS OFFICER OF THE TRENCHES.
"FORT WAGNER, MORRIS ISLAND, S.C., August 7th, 1863.

"To Major General Q. A. Gilmore:

"The Field Officer of the Trenches sends his compliments and congratulations to the Major General commanding, from the bomb-proofs of fallen Fort Wagner, and wishes to assure him that this confidence in God and General Gilmore is yet unshaken."

A portion of the Thirty-ninth temporarily garrisoned this work, and the balance occupied Fort Gregg, which fell simultaneously with Fort Wagner. Captain J. Woodruff, a very gallant officer, was killed about this time in Fort Gregg, by a shell thrown from the enemy's batteries on Sullivan's Island. The loss in killed and wounded during these four months of siege duty was not very heavy, compared to the constant bombardment to which the Regiment was subjected; yet it was far more trying to the nerve and courage of the command than a hotly contested battle would have been.

After assisting in strengthening and remodeling the defenses on Morris Island, the Thirty-ninth returned to Folly Island, and soon embarked for Hilton Head, where the Regiment remained for several weeks, and then re-enlisted, being the first organization in the entire Department to accept Veteran honors and responsibilities. It left Hilton Head on veteran furlough, for Chicago, Illinois, via New York, on the 1st of January 1864, amid great enthusiasm. An entire Brigade, with several Generals and their Staffs, turned out to escort it to the place of embarkation. The Regiment reached Chicago the middle of January, 450 strong, and was tendered a fine ovation by the citizens, in Bryan Hall.

After the Regiment had been recruited to seven hundred and fifty (750) strong, it left, early in March 1864, for Washington, D.C., and from thence sailed to Georgetown, Virginia, where in was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Tenth Army Corps. It then embarked, the 5th day of May 1864, with General Butler's expedition up the James River. On reaching Bermuda Hundred, the Regiment took the advance on the march into the interior for several miles, when the entire command was halted, and entrenchment's thrown up. After remaining for a day or two, the whole column was moved forward to Drury's Bluff. The Thirty-ninth was located on the extreme left of General Butler's command on the 16th of May 1864, when the entire force under Butler was attacked and driven back. The Regiment was at one time completely surrounded by the enemy, but succeeding in cutting their way out, after great loss. To use General Butler's own words, "the Thirty-ninth fought most gallantly, and have suffered most severely". Colonel Osborn, Major Linton, Captain Phillips, Captain Wheeler, Lieutenant Kidder and Lieutenant Kingsbury were all wounded - the latter losing an arm. Captain James Wightman and Adjutant J. D. Walker were killed while gallantly cheering on the men. The entire loss in this engagement, including killed, wounded and missing, reached nearly 200 hundred (200).

The Regiment was again ordered out on the 20th of May, to dislodge the enemy from some temporary works near Wier Bottom Church, which was accomplished in a most gallant manner, with the loss of forty (40) in killed and wounded. The Thirty-ninth captured in this charge a large number of prisoners, including General Walker, who was seriously wounded. Lieutenant Colonel Mann was also seriously wounded in this engagement, thus leaving the command without a field officer. Colonel Munn was incapacitated for field duty the rest of the winter. General Mann read his farewell order to the remnant of his old command.

At this place, Surgeon Charles M. Clark, who had previously been detached from the Regiment as Operating Surgeon, was placed in charge of the Tenth Army Corps' Flying Hospital - a position which he filled with acknowledged skill and ability. After the merging of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps into the Twenty-fourth Army Corps, Surgeon Clark was appointed Chief Operating Surgeon of the Corps, which position he retained until the surrender of the rebel army. Subsequently, he was placed in charge of the Military Hospital at Richmond, where he remained until its final abandonment in September 1865, being then ordered to Norfolk, Virginia, as chief medical officer of the district, and in charge of the Post Hospital.

On the 2d of June, the Regiment was again called into action, on nearly the same ground as on the 20th of May, in which engagement it lost, in killed, wounded and missing some forty (40) men. Lieutenant Albert W. Fellows was killed soon after the action commenced, and Lieutenant Al. C. Sweetzer was severely wounded in both legs, losing one by amputation above the knee.

On the 16th, 17th and 18th days of June, the Regiment came in contact with General Longstreet's Corps, near the Petersburg and Richmond pike, and fought him night and day. Captain O. F. Rudd, a most accomplished officer, was mortally wounded in this affair, and the Regiment lost about thirty-five (35) men in killed and wounded.

On the 14th day of August, the Regiment crossed to the north side of the James River, and operated with the Army of the James, in conjunction with the Second Corps, under the direction of General Grant, in a reconnoissance toward the works near Richmond. On the 16th, the Brigade to which the Thirty-ninth was attached was ordered to charge the works of the enemy at Deep Run. The enemy offered a most stubborn resistance, not giving back even when our men mounted their works, and fought them hand to hand; by Western valor proved to be more than a match for them. Our boys broke their lines, capturing a large number of prisoners.

During the action, and just after gaining the earth-works, Henry M. Hardenburg, a private in Company G, encountered the Color Sergeant of an Alabama Regiment, carrying it regimental colors. A desperate conflict at once took place between the two - one to capture and the other to defend that stand of colors. After several minutes hard fighting, in which both received wounds, Hardenburg, dispatched his enemy, and captured the colors, which he presented in person to Major General Birney, commanding Tenth Corps. General Butler, learning of the affair, promoted Private Hardenburg to a First Lieutenant in a colored regiment; but the brave boy was shot dead while in the trenches before Petersburg, September 28, 1864, two days before his commission arrived.

In this battle of 16th of August, the Thirty-ninth lost one hundred and four (104) men, in killed, wounded and missing. Captain L. A. Baker, commanding Regiment, was shot through the leg, causing amputation; Captain Chauncey Williams and Lieutenant John Frane were killed, Lieutenant James Lemons mortally wounded, Lieutenant N. C. Warner seriously wounded and leg amputated, and Lieutenant C. F. Knapp and Lieutenant M. L. Butterfield were slightly wounded.

In the latter part of August, the Regiment was ordered to the trenches in front of Petersburg, where it was almost constantly on duty, and under fire both night and day. In the latter part of

September, the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps moved over to the north side of the James River again, and on the 7th of October, the Thirty-ninth met the enemy, near Chaplin's farm, who made three desperate charges upon the hastily constructed works behind which our boys were stationed. But they were driven back each time, with fearful loss to the Union troops.

On the 13th of October, the Thirty-ninth took part in a charge, under command of Major General A. H. Terry, upon the enemy's works near Darlington road, seven miles from Richmond. Out of about two hundred and fifty (250) men who went into that charge, sixty fell, struck by the enemy. Captain George Heritage, commanding the Regiment, was severely wounded in two places, Lieutenant C. J. Wilder was killed, and Lieutenant N. E. Davis mortally wounded. The Regiment now fell under command of First Lieutenant James Hannum, Company C, there being but two other officers besides himself left - one the Adjutant, the other a Second Lieutenant - the balance killed, or absent, wounded. Several, however, had previously been mustered out, by reason of expiration of service.

On the 27th of October, the Regiment took part in a reconnoissance near the place last mentioned, and had a brisk engagement with the enemy. In November, Colonel Osborn returned to the Regiment, but not fully recovered from his wounds. He was soon placed in command of the First Brigade, First Division, Twenty-fourth Corps, to which the Thirty-ninth was attached. In December, First Lieutenant H. A. Plimpton, having received a Captain's commission, and being mustered on the same, took command of the Regiment. During the winter, the Thirty-ninth remained behind the works on the north side of the James, where it was thoroughly equipped anew, and attained great proficiency in drill, for which it had excellent advantages, that were well improved.

During the winter it had frequent skirmishes with the enemy, but no regular engagements. In March, it received about one hundred recruits, and on the 27th of the same month took part in the military movements which finally resulted in wresting the strongholds of Petersburg and Richmond from the grasp of the enemy. It crossed to the left of the Army of the Potomac, and on the 2d day of April took part in the charge upon Fort Gregg, the key to the works about Petersburg and Richmond. It was an enclosed work, situated upon an eminence, the country surrounding which was open, and commanded by five other forts and redoubts. Immediately surrounding it was a ditch six feet deep and twelve feet wide. It fell to the lot of the First Brigade to charge and take the fort; and the Thirty-ninth was the first Regiment to gain the ditch, and the first to plant her flag upon the structure. Out of nine of her color-guard, seven were shot down. After gaining the ditch the conflict became most desperate. On account of the abruptness and slippery nature of the side of the ditch, it was only by digging foot-holds in the earth, with swords and bayonets, that the boys were enabled to gain the parapet, where the struggle was hand-to-hand, and lasted for the period of half an hour where success crowned the effort, which was the capture of the fort and the entire garrison. Out of one hundred and fifty (150) members of the Thirty-ninth who went into that fight, (the balance of the Regiment being on picket duty) sixteen (16) were shot dead, and now lie buried where they fell, and forty-five (45) more severely wounded, many of whom had since died.

For the gallantry displayed by the Thirty-ninth in this charge, a magnificent brazen eagle, cast for the purpose, was presented and placed upon the regimental color staff by the hand of Major General John Gibbons, at the time of the grand review of the Corps. The eagle bore the following inscription: "Presented to the Thirty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteers, by Major General John Gibbon, commanding Twenty-fourth Army Corps, for gallantry in the assault upon Fort Gregg, Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865". The Color Sergeant, Henry M. Day, who was severely wounded while planting the colors upon the fort, was rewarded by a medal of honor from the War Department. Col. Thomas O. Osborn was appointed a Brigadier General by brevet, and Captain H. A. Plimpton, a Major by brevet, for gallantry on the occasion. After this affair, the Regiment took the advance of the Army of the James in the pursuit after General Lee, and

succeeded in heading his army off after forced marches (forty miles in one day) and frequent skirmishes at Appomattox Court House, and where, after a brisk engagement on the 9th day of April, 1865, in which the Thirty-ninth had several men wounded, it had the proud satisfaction of witnessing the final surrender of General Robert E. Lee, with his great Army of Northern Virginia.

The Regiment was retained at Appomattox Court House, for several days, as guard over the baggage and camps of the conquered army. It was then ordered to Richmond where it remained until August. On the 11th of May 1865, Brevet Brigadier General Osborn was made full Brigadier General, and Brevet Major Plimpton, full Major.

From Richmond, the Regiment was sent to Norfolk, Virginia, reporting to Brevet Brigadier General O. L. Mann, Colonel of the Regiment, who, after recovering partially from his wounds received on the 20th day of May 1864, had been appointed in January 1865, Provost Marshal for the District of Eastern Virginia, and soon after breveted Brigadier General and placed in command of said district.

The Thirty-ninth remained on duty at Norfolk until the 5th of December 1865, at which time General Order No. 131 was issued from Headquarters, Department of Virginia, ordering its muster-out of service, which was accomplished on the 6th of December, and on the afternoon of the 7th, the Regiment started for Springfield, Illinois, for its final muster-out and payment, via Chicago, where it arrived on the afternoon of the 10th of December. The following morning it continued its way to Springfield, arriving at Camp Butler on the morning of the 12th inst.

On the morning of December 16th, the Regiment, prior to its final payment, was assembled in the chapel, where the ceremony of surrendering the flags of the Regiment to the State authorities transpired. The Adjutant General, thanking them for their gallantry, and congratulating them on the happy termination of their services, received the old battle-worn relics, making a brief but appropriate speech. General Mann read his farewell order to the remnant of his old command.

The Regiment was then paid off by companies, and 'ere the day closed, the gallant old Thirty-ninth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, ceased to exist as an organization.

40th Illinois Infantry

The FORTIETH INFANTRY was enlisted from the counties of Franklin, Hamilton, Wayne, White, Wabash, Marion, Clay and Fayette. The Regiment, with ten companies, reported at Springfield, Ill., and on the 10th of August 1861, was mustered into the service for three years. Moved to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug 13, and remained there until the 30th of the same month, when the Regiment was moved to Bird's Point; thence to Paducah, Ky., Sept. 8, 1861. Here eight companies encamped during the winter, drilling and doing guard duty; two, A and F were detached doing like duty at Smithland, Ky. While at Paducah the Twelfth, Fortieth and Forty-first Regiments of Illinois Volunteers, and Buell's Battery were organized into a Brigade, commanded by General E. A. Payne. In March 1862, General Sherman organized the Fortieth Illinois, Forty-sixth Ohio and Morton's Battery into a Brigade commanded by Colonel Hicks, of the Fortieth Illinois, the Fortieth in command of Lieutenant Colonel Booth.

On the 10th of March 1862, the entire Division, aboard transports, steamed up the Tennessee River to Eastport, Ala., but effected no landing because of rebel fortifications and high waters. Dropped down the river on the 17th of March to Pittsburg Landing.

The First Brigade on re-organization was composed of the Sixth Iowa, Fortieth Illinois, Forty-sixth Ohio and Morton's Battery, Colonel McDowall, of the Sixth Iowa, commanding.

The Regiment was engaged in the battle of Shiloh. Colonel Hicks was severely wounded the first day. The Regiment lost in this battle one commissioned officer killed and three wounded; 42 men killed and 148 wounded.

The Fortieth Illinois is on the regiments General Sherman complimented for standing, at his request, when their cartridge boxes were empty, in the face of the enemy under heavy fire.

The Regiment, after the battle of Shiloh, was moved to Corinth, there participating in the engagements of the siege until the fall of the city. Then the Regiment was ordered to Memphis, reaching there July 21, 1862, and encamped until Nov. 26. Thence moved toward the rear of Vicksburg to College Hill, Miss. Returned to Holly Springs. Moved from Holly Springs to Davis' Mills in Northern Mississippi, where the Regiment went into winter quarters. On the 17th of April 1863, the Regiment started for a nine days' scout through Northern Mississippi, stopping at LaGrange on the 25th of June. Started for Vicksburg June 7, via Memphis, Tenn., stopping at Sneider's Bluff in the rear of Vicksburg, where the Regiment remained until the 23d of June 1863, when it was moved with Sherman's command to Black River, Miss., confronting Johnston's army until the fall of Vicksburg. The Regiment then went in pursuit of Johnston's army, with Sherman's command, to Jackson, Miss., skirmishing all the way. Was engaged in the battle at Jackson, Miss., July 16th, and the officers and men of the Regiment were complimented in public orders for bravery and gallant conduct.

After this battle the Regiment was engaged in destroying bridges and railroads in and around the city of Jackson, Miss.; thence returning to Black River in the rear of Vicksburg, going into camp until the 25th day of September 1863.

During the siege of Vicksburg and the campaign around Jackson, Miss., the Regiment operated with the Ninth Army Corps in the Division commanded by General W. S. Smith, Brigade by Colonel S. G. Hicks and the Regiment by Major H. W. Hall. On the 25th of September the Division to which the Regiment belonged, by order, became the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and marched into Vicksburg, and embarked for Memphis. From Memphis marched

across the country to Chattanooga by way of Corinth, Eastport, Ala., Florence, Ala., Stevenson, Ala., reaching Brown's Ferry, two miles below Chattanooga, Nov. 22, 1863.

While on this march five companies, B, D, F, H and K, were mounted and separated from the Regiment, scouting, until the 28th of December 1863. The other companies, A, C, E, I and G, under the immediate command of Major H. W. Hall, on reaching the Tennessee River at Brown's Ferry, were left in charge of a wagon train. At 10 o'clock P.M., on the 23d of November 1863, the Major received a dispatch from General J. W. Corse, stating that the grand attack would begin in the morning.

By means of a small boat the Regiment crossed the river, reaching the command at 1 A.M., of Nov. 24th. At daylight crossed the mouth of Chickamauga creek and captured a high hill, driving back the enemy; placed a battery in position on its top and supported it through the night. At daylight on the morning of the 25th, the Regiment was deployed and under fire led the assaulting column upon the enemy's works on Mission Ridge, drove in the enemy's pickets and sealed his works, losing several men inside. The enemy was being strongly reinforced in front, and the Regiment having being unsupported was compelled to fall back under cover of the hill. The enemy with heavy reinforcements charged upon the Fortieth. The battery the Regiment had supported during the night poured a deadly fire into the enemy's ranks and checked his advance, but at the same time the battery made sad work in the ranks of the Fortieth, killing and wounding its own men. Again the Fortieth was deployed and assaulted the enemy's works, supported by the brigade. Major Hall gave the order not to retreat if the support failed them, but to lie down and protect themselves in every way they could from the enemy's fire. General Corse was wounded, the Brigade fell back and the Fortieth laid down and continued in the enemy's front, and picking off the enemy's gunners, silenced the batteries and kept them quiet until a heavy assault on the right engaged the forces of the enemy, and the Regiment was enabled to withdraw. Of the five companies, numbering one hundred and thirty men, seven were killed and forty-four wounded, many of the mortally.

On the 26th, the Regiment pursued the retreating enemy, skirmishing in the rain all day and capturing many prisoners. On the 29th moved northward to relieve Burnside's at Knoxville.

On this march the Regiment subsisted off the country, and for several days all supplies were gathered on the march. On the 5th of December, crossed the Tennessee at Morgantown on a temporary bridge hastily constructed by the Pioneer Corps. Marched to Maysville; then fearing that the enemy had raised the siege at Knoxville, command returned to Chattanooga, thence to Scottsboro, Alabama, where the scouting companies rejoined the Regiment, and all went into winter quarters.

Her the Regiment took the initiative in the work of re-enlisting, spreading such enthusiasm that in one entire Division (General Ewing's) there were not more than 50 men eligible for the Veteran service who did not re-enlist. January 1, 1864, the Fortieth was mustered as a Veteran Regiment. At that date its aggregate strength was 443. During the two years and five month's service; deaths, 261; other casualties, 196; discharged, 17; transferred to other commands, 6; missing in action, and desertion, 17. In March the Veterans of the Regiment took their 30 days' furlough, after which they started on the great Atlantic Campaign. Lieutenant Colonel Barnhill, being relieved from detached service, took command of the Regiment, and retained it until the assault on Kenesaw Mountain where he was killed, on the 27th of June 1864. The command again devolved on Major H. W. Hall, who was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, and retained command until the close of the war.

At the assault on Kenesaw, the Regiment led an assaulting column to the enemy's works. The assault was a failure, and the Regiment suffered severely. The Regiment was actively engaged in all the marches, skirmishes and battles which finally resulted in the capture of Atlanta, Ga. On

the 22d of July 1864, it was attacked in the rear, and before it had entirely checked the enemy, it was assaulted in front, and fought on both sides of its works, - first driving Hardee, then jumping the parapets to receive the attack of Stewart's command, holding its position until dark, when the enemy fell back, leaving many of his number killed and wounded.

The Regiment was moved from the east to the west of Atlanta, and while on the move, on the 28th of July 1864, the rebels under Hardee and Lee sallied from their works on the Ball's Ferry road, and attacked the Fifteenth Corps with great fury, breaking through the Second Division (General W. S. Smith's). The Fortieth Illinois and Sixth Iowa were sent from the Fourth Division to check the enemy. Moving at double-quick into the breach, they checked the enemy, hurling it back, and as many as six times successively drove it back, in each instance with great slaughter. Major Ennis, commanding Sixth Iowa was killed, and Lieutenant Colonel Hall, commanding Fortieth Illinois, was severely wounded. The struggle was severe, and the loss of the Regiment heavy, but it held its position until the enemy fell back.

August 31, 1864, near Jonesboro, Ga., the Fortieth was warmly engaged, holding its position for two hours during heavy fighting, until the enemy was repulsed, leaving his killed and wounded on the field.

Three years having expired, the non-Veterans were mustered out of the service and sent home, together with all the wounded able to endure the journey. The Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, being broken up, the Fortieth Illinois was transferred to the First Division, same Corps, with which it remained until the war ended.

The Regiment did hard marching, following Hood's army towards Chattanooga and off into northern Alabama; then returned to Atlanta, and was employed for a time destroying railroad tracks in and around Atlanta. November 16th, 1864, the Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Hall, started on the "march through Georgia", well supplied with cartridges, and a limited amount of coffee, sugar and hard bread, and a double allowance of salt. November 22, 1864, early in the morning, the Fortieth Illinois, in advance of Walcott's Brigade, met the Georgia Militia at Griswoldville, east of Macon, where the Brigade, consisting of the Fortieth Illinois, Forty-sixth Ohio, Sixth Iowa, and a battery, repulsed the enemy twice, and drove him back in the direction of Macon. The Regiment buried its dead, took its wounded in ambulances, and marched on the same night, meeting but slight opposition until it reached the Ogeechee River, near the city of Savannah, Ga., reaching there about December 10, 1864. Crossed on a pontoon bridge, and skirmished with the enemy, drove him back into his fortifications, and the investment of the city began. From this time until December 21, 1864, the Regiment was constantly employed, either on the skirmish line or strengthening its works. The city surrendered, and the Regiment marched into it December 21, 1864, and was on duty in the city until the commencement of the march northward.

The Regiment left Savannah, marched to Thunderbolt and was transported to Beaufort, S.C., landed, and from there marched through South Carolina by way of Pocotaligo and Barnwell to Columbus. On February 13, 1865, the Regiment being the advance, met the enemy's cavalry early in the morning, and drove him all day until they fell back into their works in the evening, when artillery opened upon the Regiment, causing it to halt. On February 20, marched out of Columbus on the Waynesboro road, crossed the Wateree River on a pontoon bridge at Dixon's Ferry. Entered Cheraw, S.C., March 4, and crossed the Great Pedee March 5. Entered Fayetteville, N.C., March 14, and crossed the Cape Fear River. While marching on the Goldsboro road on the 19th, heavy artillery firing was heard on the left. The Regiment advanced in the direction of the firing, met the enemy, and at Bentonville, N.C., where he made a stubborn resistance, the Regiment was hotly engaged.

March 22, entered Bentonville. March 24, marched into Goldsboro, remaining until April 10. Marched in the direction of Raleigh, N.C., skirmishing with the enemy on the way. On April 11 and 12, the Regiment was engaged in skirmishes with the enemy.

On April 13, near Raleigh, N.C., the Regiment got the news of Lee's surrender to General Grant. On April 14, entered Raleigh and went into camp on Beaver Dam Creek, and remained until General Johnston's army surrendered to General Sherman, April 29. Then the Regiment marched in the direction of "Home, Sweet Home", crossed the Roanoke River on a pontoon at Robertson's Ferry, reaching Petersburg May 7. On May 9, passed through Petersburg, Va., and on the 10th camped at Manchester, opposite Richmond.

On May 13, at Hanover C.H., received a Richmond paper announcing the capture of Jeff. Davis and family.

On May 17, reached Fredericksburg, now of such historic fame.

On May 17, 1865, reached Mount Vernon, paid respect to the tomb and home of Washington, inspecting them minutely.

The Regiment took part in the Grand Review in Washington City, where it was highly complimented for its gallant services. Remained in camp near the city a few days, then moved by rail to Parkersburg, W. Virginia, and from there by steamboat to Louisville, Ky., where the Regiment was mustered out of service July 24, 1865, and sent to Springfield, Ill., and paid off.

The Regiment served four years, and was actively engaged in the two days' battle at Shiloh, Tenn.; siege of Corinth, Miss.; siege of Vicksburg, Miss.; Jackson, Miss.; battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn.; New Hope Church, Ga.; Black Jack Knob, Ga.; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; Atlanta, Ga., July 22 and 28, 1864; Ezra Chapel, Ga.; Jonesboro, Ga.; Griswoldville, Ga.; siege of Savannah, Ga.; battles on Cumber River, S.C., Columbus, S.C., and Bentonville, N.C. After the fall of Atlanta, many of the old officers were mustered out because of the expiration of their term of service. Only three of the original officers remained with the Regiment the entire four years, and were present and mustered out with it; one of whom, Captain H. W. Hall, was promoted and commanded the Regiment in all its battles after Shiloh. Second Assistant Surgeon Wm. Graham was promoted Surgeon, and served with the Regiment to the close. Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Summers, Co. E, served with his command was mustered out with the rank of Major. The aggregate loss of the Regiment in its four years' service, as reported by T. M. Eddy, D.D., in his "Patriotism of Illinois", is set down at 395.

41st Illinois Infantry

The FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY was organized at Decatur during July and August 1861, by Colonel Isaac C. Pugh. Company A was from Decatur, Company B from Sullivan and Bethany, Companies C, F and K were from Clinton and DeWitt county, Company E from Blue Mound, Company G from Taylorville, Company I from Mount Auburn and Illiopolis, Company D from Mattoon and Company H from Shelbyville. It was mustered into the United States service August 5th. August 8th it moved to St. Louis, and remained at the Arsenal until the 29th, when it was moved to Bird's Point, and was assigned to the command of General Prentiss. September 8th, moved with other troops, under General U.S. Grant, to Paducah; assisted in fortifying Paducah.

Companies B and I, under command of Major John Warner, were sent to Smithland, together with two companies of the Twelfth Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Cheltain. Assisted in fortifying the place. The main portion of the Regiment remained at Paducah, and with other troops, under General C. F. Smith, made marches to Mellbourne, Lovelettsville and Columbus, returning November 19th. Marched to Crown Point December 31st.

February 5, 1862, the Regiment moved to Fort Henry, arriving just as the gunboats, under command of Commodore Foote, formed their line of battle to attack the fort. The attack was short and decisive, resulting in the capture of the fort and the rebel General Lloyd Tillighman, who was in command. The Forty-first was in the command of General C. F. Smith; assisted in the capture of Fort Heiman.

February 11th, moved to Fort Donelson, and was assigned to General John A. McClernand's Division, with Colonel John McArthur as Brigade commander; the Ninth, Twelfth and Forty-first Illinois Infantry forming the Brigade. The Forty-first was on the extreme right, next to the backwater of the Cumberland River, and was the first Regiment engaged in the desperate struggle of the 15th, when the rebel army, under Floyd, Pillow and Buckner, attempted to cut their way out. A desperate battle ensued. This was the first general fight the Regiment had participated in. Being overpowered, it, with the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Eighteenth, and in fact the entire Division, was driven back, but not until they had suffered severely and exhausted their ammunition. The Forty-first lost some 200 in killed and wounded. Colonel Pugh had eleven holes shot in his clothing.

March 10th, moved back to Fort Henry, with the army under General Smith; went on board the transports and proceeded up the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing. The Forty-first was the first to land at that historic place, but there was no enemy there at the time.

In the organization of the army after the battle of Fort Donelson, the Regiment was assigned to General S. A. Hurlbut's Division, which occupied the left wing of the army at Shiloh. The Regiment participated in the desperate battle of the 6th and 7th of April, forming the left wing of what the Confederates called the hornet's nest. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Twenty-eighth were on the right of the Forty-first, and the Ninth on the left. In the battle of the 6th, the Forty-first was under fire fully six hours, and lost near 200 in killed and wounded, including the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Ansel B. Tupper, who fell pierced in the head by a rebel bullet, and died in a few hours. The Regiment was complimented on the battle-field, by General Hurlbut, for its gallantry throughout the entire battle. Early in the engagement Colonel Williams, of the Third Iowa, was wounded, and the command of the Brigade fell upon Colonel Pugh, who handled the troops admirably, and assisted in repelling three assaults of the enemy at the peach orchard, on the forenoon of the 6th. After the death of Colonel Tupper the command of the Regiment devolved upon Major John Warner, who maintained the good order of the command.

The Forty-first formed part of the last line of defense at Shiloh, in the battle of Sunday, and under the personal supervision of General Grant assisted in repulsing the rebel forces, driving them back beyond the reach of our gunboats, and thus closed its work on the first at Shiloh. On the 7th, the Regiment made one charge, and assisted in driving the enemy from his position on the right wing. In this engagement the loss of the Forty-first was severe in killed and wounded.

The Forty-first took part in the siege of Corinth, where the army under General Halleck was 25 days moving 24 miles. After the capture of Corinth, the Forty-first marched through Northern Mississippi and Western Tennessee for Memphis, via Grand Junction, Holly Springs and Germantown, arriving there July 21, where it remained until September 6, when, with Hurlbut's Division, it was sent to Bolivar, Tenn.

October 4th, made a forced march with the Division, and intercepted the rebel army under Generals Price and Van Dorn, on the Hatchie River, which was retreating from what was known as the second battle of Corinth. On the Federal side, in the battle of Hatchie, some 500 prisoners were captured and a battery of Artillery, besides much of the rebel supply-train and baggage. The Forty-first followed the retreating enemy until a junction was formed between Rosecrans, McPherson and Hurlbut.

Returned to Grand Junction, the Regiment went with the army under Grant on the march towards Vicksburg, through Mississippi to Oxford. When Holly Springs was captured, the army returned, going into quarters at Moscow, Tennessee, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, where it guarded the road until March 1863, when it was ordered again to Memphis. Arriving there March 10th, was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by General Hurlbut.

While at Memphis, the questions arose between Generals Hurlbut and Lauman which was the best drilled regiment in the Division. Hurlbut held that the Fourteenth was the best, while Lauman contended that the Forty-first was the superior. Each regiment was ordered to headquarters the next day for dress parade. Our commander, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Nale, received a challenge from Colonel Cain, of the Fourteenth, for a prize drill. The drill came off March 26th, at General Lauman's headquarters. It was witnessed by some 10,000 citizens and soldiers. Three U.S. Army officers were selected as judges, who unanimously gave the decision in favor of the Forty-first. The ladies of Memphis presented the Regiment with a magnificent wreath of flowers. General Oglesby had just returned from Illinois, where he had been since receiving the terrible wound at Cornith. He sent for the Regiment to return to headquarters, when he made an eloquent speech, highly complimenting it, and reciting good news from home.

April 12th, with the Twelfth and Thirty-third Wisconsin, and the Fifth Ohio Battery, moved on the Hernando expedition. Met the rebel General Chalmers on Cold Water River; double-quickenning three miles to fight three hours. Returned to Memphis.

May 12th, started with Hurlbut's army on transports for Vicksburg. On the way was fired into at Greenville, Mississippi, by rebel batteries. Several of the Third Iowa were wounded. Landed and chased the rebels off, when the army proceeded to Vicksburg.

Landed at Haines' Bluff May 22, and was assigned to the Thirteenth Army Corps, General John A. McClernand commanding, where the Regiment took part in the forty-seven days' siege, during which time it lost some 50 in killed and wounded.

July 5th, moved with Sherman's army to Jackson. Arrived the 11th, was assigned to the extreme right wing, between the railroad and Pearl River, on the south of Jackson.

On Sunday, July 12th, the Third Iowa, Twenty-eighth, Forty-first and Fifty-third Illinois, under command of Colonel Pugh, were ordered to close up the gap between Hovey's Division and Pearl River. General Lauman commanded the Division, and General Ord the Corps. In moving up, the Brigade had gone as far as troops could go, when they were ordered by Colonel Pugh to halt and lie down. General Lauman ordered him forward, and the four regiments made a desperate charge on the enemy's works. They were met by General Breckenridge's rebel Corps, consisting of the Louisiana Brigade, General Adams commanding; the Kentucky Brigade, General Helm commanding; the Florida Brigade, General Storall commanding; Mebeau's Tennessee Battery, Cobb's Kentucky Battery, Austin's Louisiana Sharpshooters, and Slocum's Fifth Louisiana Artillery. In this charge the regiments herein named lost more than two-thirds of the men who went into the engagement, including many line and field officers. Major Frank M. Long, of the Forty-first, was shot and captured, dying next day, after having his leg amputated, at the rebel hospital. Several flags were captured, including those of the Twenty-eighth and Fifty-third, and the regimental flag of the Forty-first. The latter was shot down five times, the color bearer being killed each time. Sergeant H. M. Streater, who carried the National colors of the Forty-first, was severely wounded, but he carried the flag, torn and tattered, in triumph off the field.

As soon as Colonel Pugh's voice could be heard above the din of battle, he ordered a retreat, but it was too late; many had passed over the rebel works and were prisoners; many others had been killed upon the spot. In this engagement the Forty-first lost in killed, wounded and prisoners near 200. The company to which the writer belonged lost 21 out of 30 who went into the action. For this mistake General Lauman was put under arrest, court-martialed, and dismissed the service.

Returning to Vicksburg, the Forty-first was assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps, General McPherson commanding.

November 18th, the Brigade moved to Natchez, Miss.

December 16th, returned to Vicksburg, and went into camp on Big Black River. There nearly 200 of the Regiment re-enlisted as veterans March 17th, 1864, when they were given thirty days furlough.

The non-veterans moved up Red River, participating in the campaign under General A. J. Smith and General Banks, taking part in all the battles and skirmishes of that disastrous campaign.

When the veterans arrived at Camp Yates, a dispatch was received that a riot was in progress at Charleston, Illinois, in which Major York and several of the Fifty-fourth Infantry had been shot by the rebel sympathizers. Colonel Pugh hurried forward with his Regiment to Mattoon, arriving at night. He found the whole city aroused, and many of the citizens under arms. From Mattoon the Regiment was sent to Windsor, then miles south, where a camp of 1,500 rebel sympathizers was reported, but on arriving there no one was found under arms, and the Regiment returned to Mattoon, where it dispersed on its furlough of thirty days, at the expiration of which it moved to Cairo; thence to Nashville. From Nashville it was sent to Tunnel Hill, where the rebels had torn up the railroad, to guard the line of communication with Atlanta. Thence it moved to Moon Station, Big Shanty, Marietta and Kenesaw Mountain. While camped at Marietta, July 21st, the term of service of the men who did not re-enlist expired, and they returned home, under command of Colonel Pugh.

When the body of General McPherson, who was killed on the 22d of July, was sent home, the Forty-first, commanded by Major G. R. Steele, was sent as an escort.

The Regiment participated in the battle of Guntown. After this bloody engagement, it was organized as a battalion under the command of Major R. H. McFadden and was stationed at the

base of Kenesaw Mountain, when General Hood made his celebrated move around General Sherman's army at Atlanta. The battalion had some lively skirmishing east of Kenesaw with the rebel General French's Division of General Stewart's Corps.

The Forty-first was present on Kenesaw Mountain and witnessed the brilliant struggle at Allatoona, when General Sherman sent the famous dispatch to General Corse to "hold the fort, I am coming", and when the equally famous dispatch of General Corse was received, which was in these words: "I am short a cheek-bone and an ear, but I am able to whip all hell yet".

The Forty-first assisted in the destruction of the railroad at Atlanta and joined the main army on the march to the sea, being in the Seventeenth Army Corps.

Arrived at Savannah, Ga., December 4; camped near the old French cemetery, doing guard duty at the custom house, where there were 25,000 bales of cotton.

January 4, 1865, the Forty-first was, by order of General O. O. Howard, consolidated with the Fifty-third Illinois Infantry, forming companies H and G. For further history see Fifty-third Infantry.

42nd Illinois Infantry

The FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Chicago, Illinois, July 22, 1861, by Colonel William A. Webb.

Moved to St. Louis, September 21, 1861. Joined Major General Hunter at Tipton, Missouri, October 18, 1861, and was assigned to Colonel Palmer's Brigade. Arrived at Warsaw, October 25. Moved November 1, at 10 o'clock P.M., and reached Springfield, Missouri, a distance of 97 miles, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the 4th. Moved from Springfield, 9th, and went into winter quarters at Smithton, Missouri, December 13.

Marched from Smithton, February 3, 1862, to St. Charles, Missouri. Arrived at Fort Holt, Kentucky, February 20. Occupied Columbus, March 4, 1862. Moved to Island No. 10, March 15, and was engaged until its surrender, on the 11th April. Colonel Roberts, with 50 men of Company A, spiked 6 guns of the enemy on the night of April 1.

On the night of April 4, 1861, Captain Jno. A. Hottenstein with 20 men of Company H, ran the blockade at Island No. 10, on the gunboat "Corondelet", commanded by Captain Walke.

Joined General Pope's Army, 11th. Moved to Fort Pillow, 14th. Moved to Hamburg, Tenn., arriving April 22. Was engaged in the siege of Corinth. Engaged in the battle of Farmington, May 9, 1862, losing 2 killed, 12 wounded, and 3 missing. Led the advance in pursuit of Beauregard's Army to Baldwin, Mississippi.

The Forty-second occupied Cortland, Alabama, from July 25, until September 3, 1862, when it left for Nashville, Tenn., via Decatur, Alabama. Had a battle at Columbia, Tenn., September 9, 1862, and lost one man killed. Enemy reported 18 killed and 45 wounded. Arrived at Nashville, September 13.

Remained in Nashville during the siege. December 10, marched out six miles on the Nolensville pike. December 26, engaged in the Murfreesboro campaign. Skirmished with the enemy December 30, and was engaged in the battle of Stone River, December 31, with a loss of 22 killed, 116 wounded, and 85 prisoners.

March 5, 1863, engaged in the pursuit of Van Dorn to Columbia, returning to camp at Murfreesboro, 14th. June 24, entered upon the Tullahoma campaign. July 31, camped at Bridgeport, Alabama. September 2, engaged in the Chattanooga campaign. Marched to Alpine, Georgia, thence to Trenton, and crossed Lookout Mountain. Engaged September 19 and 20, in the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, losing 28 killed, 128 wounded, and 28 prisoners, and retreated to Chattanooga.

November 28, engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge, losing 5 killed and 40 wounded, the Forty-second being on the skirmish line during the whole engagement. Pursued the enemy to Chickamauga Creek, and returned. November 28, entered East Tennessee campaign. December 27, camped at Stone's Mill.

January 1, 1864, Regiment re-enlisted as a veteran volunteer organization. January 15, moved to Danbridge. 21st, started for Chattanooga, arriving February 2. 21st, moved, by rail, for Chicago. March 2, the were furloughed. Returned, April 2. Arrived at Chattanooga, April 27.

Entered Atlanta campaign, May 3. Was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, and

Lovejoy Station, encamping at Atlanta, September 8. Total loss on the campaign, 20 killed, 89 wounded, and 7 prisoners. September 25, moved to Bridgeport, Alabama, by rail; October 19, by rail to Chattanooga, and thence marched to Alpine, Georgia. Returned, October 30. Moved by rail, to Athens, Ala., and marched to Pulaski, Tennessee, arriving November 5. November 22, commenced retreat for Nashville, engaging with the enemy at Spring Hill and Franklin, and losing 24 killed, 95 wounded, and 30 prisoners. Arrived at Nashville, December 1.

December 15 and 16, 1864, engaged in the battle of Nashville, losing 2 killed and 11 wounded. Pursued the enemy 82 miles, camping at Lexington, Alabama, December 31. January 1, 1865, marched, via Huntsville, to Decatur, Alabama, arriving January 6. April 1, left Decatur, and proceeded, by rail, to Bull's Gap, Tennessee, and thence marched to Blue Springs, arriving April 6. Returned to Bull's Gap, April 19, and proceeded by rail to Nashville.

June 15, moved, by rail, to Johnsonville, Tennessee, and thence, by water, to New Orleans, and camped at Chalmette, June 23. July 18, proceeded to Port Lavaca, Texas; disembarked, July 23, and proceeded to Camp Irwin. August 17, returned to Lavaca, and went on post duty.

December 16, 1865, mustered out and left Indianola, 20th. Left New Orleans, 24th, and arrived at Camp Butler, January 3, 1866.

January 12, 1866, received final payment and discharge.

43rd Illinois Infantry

The FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Butler in September 1861, by Colonel Julius Raith, and was mustered into the service of the United States by Captain Pitcher, U.S.A., on October 12th.

On October 13th the Regiment, containing only eight companies, moved by railroad to Benton Barrack, St. Louis, Mo., where it was armed with old Harper's Ferry and English Tower muskets, changed from flint locks to percussion guns.

On November 3, the Regiment moved by rail to Tipton, Mo. On the 4th to Otterville, also by rail.

On December 30-31, the Regiment had the first march from Otterville back to Tipton.

January 20-21, the Regiment moved by rail to Benton Barracks, where companies I and K were added to it. The Regiment was here armed with new Belgian rifles, as excellent arm, but very heavy.

On February 6th the Regiment, 800 strong, embarked on the steamer Memphis, which also carried Berge's Sharpshooters, arriving at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, on the night of February 8th.

On February 24th the Regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General L. F. Ross, of McClernand's Division of the Army of West Tennessee, and marched on the 25th and 26th to Fort Donelson.

Left Fort Donelson on March 4th; arrived at Bell's Landing on the 5th, got aboard the steamer Eugenie on the 7th, arriving at Savannah on the 12th.

On the 18th, the Forty-third, with the Seventeenth and Forty-fifth Illinois, and Stewart's Cavalry and two of Taylor's Howitzers, marched to Pinhook, returning to Savannah on the 19th.

On the 22d, moved by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, and was with the other regiments of Ross's Brigade assigned camping ground near, and northeast of Shiloh Church.

On the morning of Sunday, April 6th, Colonel Raith heard the sound of battle, had the Regiment assembled, the tents taken down, the wagons loaded, and the Regiment paraded on the color line. He had sent Lieutenant Colonel Engelmann to General McClernand to inform him of the approaching battle, where Lieutenant Colonel Engelmann was instructed to tell Colonel Reardon, of the Twenty-ninth Illinois, to assume command of the Brigade, as General L. F. Ross had gone to Illinois on furlough. Colonel Reardon being sick, the command of the Brigade devolved upon Colonel Julius Raith. His own Regiment, the Forty-third, was the only one ready for action. The staff officers of the Brigade were half a mile away, at the Brigade headquarters. Beside the mounted officers of his own Regiment, he had no assistance in turning out the other regiments of the Brigade. He ordered Colonel Engelmann to turn out the Forty-ninth, which was to the left of the Forty-third, but the men of that Regiment could only seize their muskets and accouterments when the enemy was upon them. They had no time to form line. Lieutenant Colonel Engelmann now had to assume command of the Forty-third, which for a long time alone supported the Waterhouse Battery and with it offered a stubborn resistance to the enemy, leaving in this first position 36 of its number dead, whilst many had been carried severely wounded to the rear. (See Greeley's history of this battle.) The Forty-third next took position on the Purdy road, with

McClermand's Division. Here Colonel Raith was mortally wounded, dying on the 11th. This line giving way, the Forty-third was next assigned a position by Captain Hammond, of General Sherman's staff, in a compact line of troops facing the Purdy Roads. This line also giving way, the Forty-third took a position with the Twentieth Illinois. All other Union troops having disappeared, the Forty-third slowly fell back to a position facing towards the west, an open field, and immediately to the left of the camp of the Ninth Illinois. About 4:30 o'clock Generals Grant, Sherman and McClermand came up, with many of their staff, and inspected the position of the Forty-third. They soon sent up troops from the direction of the river, and formed them on the line held by the Forty-third; the Forty-sixth Illinois being formed on the right of the Forty-third, also facing to the west. A battery was placed on the left of the Forty-third, firing to the southwest. It was supported by the Thirteenth Missouri (subsequently called the Twenty-second Ohio), which faced to the south, being part of a compact line of infantry and artillery from there to the Tennessee, which the Union troops held during the night. In every position held by the Forty-third during the day it had left its dead and wounded, who, being carried off by the enemy, were the only men who had to be reported missing. The advance the next day was slow, and it was at about 4 o'clock P.M., when what was left of the Forty-third again stacked arms in front of its camp. Out of a total of 500 taken into action, it had lost 206, of whom 49 had been left dead on the field. The officers killed were Captains Louis Mauss, Franz Grimm, Chaplain J. L. Walther, Lieutenants John Opendick, John Lindroth and Henry Sacker. Mortally wounded were Colonel Raith and Captain Olof S. Edvall, and severely wounded Captain William Ehrhad, John Tobien and Charles Stephani and two Lieutenants.

The Regiment participated in the advance on Corinth; arrived at Bethel on June 6th; on 15th and 16th marched to Jackson, Tenn. July 17-19, marched to Bolivar, and built an extensive system of fortifications at that place.

Left Bolivar for Corinth by railroad on September 15th, going from there to Burnsville by rail during the night of 18th to 19th. Held with Grant's army near Burnsville all day on the 19th. At night had to dig rifle pits. On 20th marched to Iuka, but on the same day started back to Corinth, arriving there on the 21st. On 23d returned by rail to Bolivar. On October 9th marched to La Grange, Miss. Next day marched back to Bolivar, in a pouring rain.

On December 18th, 225 men of the Regiment moved by rail to Jackson, about 100 men being left in Bolivar, under Captain S. Schimmlinger.

The same evening the Forty-third and the Sixty-first Illinois, also 225 men, all under command of Colonel Engelmann, marched from Jackson, on the Lexington road, to the Brooks farm. Here, at 11 P.M., detachments of cavalry of the Eleventh Illinois, Fifth Ohio and First West Tennessee, in all about 800 men, were met. They had been sent out to watch the confederate Forrest, who had crossed the Tennessee, near Lexington, with 1,800 men and some artillery. Our cavalry, in trying to obstruct the march of Forrest, lost its two pieces of artillery and many of its men. They now came under the command of Colonel Engelmann. The troops stayed under arms and without fire, whilst Forrest's camp fires could be seen burning cheerfully all night. At daybreak the infantry was drawn back to the woods, on the edge of which Salem cemetery is situated; the Forty-third to the right of the road, and Sixty-first to the left and in rear of the cemetery. The cavalry was posted on the flanks, and some on the high ground forward, to draw the enemy into the ambush. The enemy first advanced very leisurely, putting his own and the captured artillery into position, in all six pieces, with which they kept up a cross-fire on the Union line for about an hour, from which the Union cavalry, worn out by the exertions of the preceding days, retired to the rear. The enemy now organized a charge on our center by 500 of its cavalry. They came first at a walk, then at a trot, then with a deafening yell charged at full speed. The infantry reserved its fire well, till it could be given with deadly effect, driving the enemy back in headlong flight, losing many killed and wounded, and three prisoners, and a number of horses captured. The Forty-third had only two men wounded. In the afternoon reinforcements came up.

The next day General Sullivan marched the Forty-third, with the balance of his command, eastward on the Lexington Road, 28 miles, while Forrest's cannons could be heard booming to the north along the line of the railroad to Columbus, where he took several depots. No enemy being in this direction, General Sullivan's command, on the 21st, returned to Jackson, from where Colonel Engelmann went to Bolivar, while the detachment of the Forty-third, under Lieutenant Colonel Dengler, marched with a body of troops, all under Colonel Lawler, of the Eighteenth Illinois, to Medon, Denmark, Glover Creek and Toon's Station, returning to Bolivar on the 26th.

In early spring of 1863, Brigadier General Brayman commanding, ordered 200 of the men of the Forty-third to be mounted; expeditions to the distance of forty miles from Bolivar were made, many skirmishes had, and many prisoners and horses taken.

On May 31, moved by rail to Memphis, embarked on the steamer Tycoon, and moved to Yazoo River. Having partly got on shore, the troops were speedily re-embarked and steamed up the Yazoo to Satartia, near which Wirt Adams was with several thousand confederate soldiers. A landing was effected, and the Union troops under Generals Kimbald and Mower, drove the Confederates beyond Mechanicsville, more than four miles. Lieutenant Colonel Dengler, here and always afterward commanded the Regiment. Colonel Engelmann commanded either the Brigade or Division of which it formed a part. On June 8, moved to Haines' Bluff; July 12, to Big Black River; July 22, to Snyder's Bluff; 29th, embarked for Helena, Ark. August 6, was assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, Major General F. Steele commanding.

August 13, left Helena. 17th, arrived at Clarendon, on White River. 22d, crossed White River. 24th, arrived at Duvall's Bluff.

September 1, moved from Duvall's Bluff. Arrived at Brownsville on the 2d and moved on 6th, crossing Bayou Meton on the same day. Colonel A. Engelmann was assigned to command of the Second Division. 7th, arrived at Ashley's Mill, and camped until the 10th, when moved forward to the Arkansas River, and laid pontoon. Two regiments of infantry, several batteries of artillery and a division of cavalry, crossed the river. The infantry moved on the north side of the river to a point opposite Little Rock. The enemy evacuated the place, and the cavalry, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry in the lead, occupied the place. 11th, the Forty-third was ordered into the city, being the first Infantry Regiment to enter the place.

March 13, 1864, the Forty-third was assigned to Third Brigade, Colonel A. Engelmann commanding Third Division, Brigadier General F. Saloman commanding. Major General F. Steele taking command of the Red River Expedition, moved from Little Rock, March 23, 1864. After bridging many small streams and laying pontoon over the Ouachita, arrived at Arkadelphia on the 29th.

April 1, moved to Spoonsville. 2d, at Okolona, had a slight skirmish with Shelby's Brigade.

On 3d, Colonel Engelmann's Brigade was sent back to Spoonsville to gather information concerning General Thayer's Division, which was to have joined them there. 5th, rejoined the army. 6th, crossed the Little Missouri. 9th, General Thayer came up.

On the 10th, moved to Prairie D'Ahu. The Cavalry in advance had come to a halt, numbers of confederates being concealed in the hazelbushes, while large numbers and a battery were in a ridge beyond. Lieutenant Colonel Dengler was ordered to drive the enemy from their hiding places, which he speedily did. He and Adjutant Wagenfucher, on horseback, gallantly leading the men. A general advance was now made by the Forty-third Illinois, and Fortieth Iowa in line, closely followed by Vaughn's Battery, which soon engaged the enemy with great effect, driving

him from his position, when the Forty-third with its Brigade moved at sundown to the position just left by the enemy. Artillery firing and skirmishing was kept up till 10 o'clock P.M., when the enemy charged on our lines and were repulsed.

April 12 to 14, marched to Camden, having several skirmishes on the way. General Steele had started south to unite with General Banks, at Shreveport, but information was here received of the defeat of Banks and his retreat, and that the enemy was massing his forces against Steele; so he determined to return to Little Rock. At 1 A.M. on the 27th the Forty-third left Camden and crossed the Washita on a pontoon bridge.

David Wilver, who had been on picket, was relieved at midnight. The body of the picket guards having knapsacks and blankets with them, marched to the pontoon bridge, and joined the Regiment, but Wilver, having left his knapsack in camp, returned there alone, lost his way, and was soon captured by the enemy. He was the only sound man of the Regiment who was ever taken prisoner by the confederates.

On the 28th, reached Princeton. On April 29, the Brigade to which the Forty-third belonged having the rear of the army, line had to be formed on several occasions to check the advance of the enemy. These lines were formed of the Forty-third Illinois, Fortieth Iowa, and Vaughn's Battery, always punishing the enemy and sustaining no loss themselves. These Regiments doing picket duty were engaged with the enemy all night. The confederates, having collected upwards of 20,000 men, the next morning, April 30, attacked the rear of General Steele's forces in the Saline River Bottom near Jenkin's Ferry. The Union forces engaged were General Salamon's Division, to which the Forty-third belonged, and the Second Kansas, and First Arkansas, colored, regiments of General Thayer's Division, in all about 4,500 men. The battle was most desperate and bloody; at one time the enemy placed a battery of four guns in position, when some men of the Twenty-ninth Iowa, Forty-third Illinois, and Second Kansas, (colored) rushed up and took the battery, dragging two of the guns within the Union lines. By 12 o'clock, noon, the enemy having been driving out of the River bottom, the Union forces resumed their march. Union losses, 700. Confederate loss at least three times as heavy. The Army arrived at Little Rock May 3.

The Forty-third remained at Little Rock till the enlistment for three years expired. Not quite three-fourths of the old men having re-enlisted in the veteran service Colonel Engelmann was discharged December 16, 1864. He succeeded in prevailing on the State authorities to assign a sufficient number of drafted men to the Forty-third, so that Lieutenant Colonel Dengler could be commissioned Colonel, in which capacity he now commanded. The Regiment remained at Little Rock till its muster out, November 30, 1865, from where it returned to Camp Butler for final pay and discharge December 14, 1865.

Colonel Adolph Dengler died December 1884, at New York.

44th Illinois Infantry

This Regiment was organized in August 1861, at Camp Ellsworth, Chicago, under the supervision of Colonel Charles Knoblesdorff, and mustered into the service of the United States on the 13th day of September 1861, and, on the 14th of the same month, embarked on board the cars for St. Louis, Missouri, where it arrived on the 15th.

On the 16th, ordered to Washington, D.C.; but this order was countermanded the next day, and the Regiment took up its quarters at Benton Barracks, where it remained till the 22d, when it received arms from the St. Louis Arsenal and embarked on steamer for Jefferson City, which was then threatened by the victorious army of General Price, jubilant over their dearly bought victory at Lexington. Arrived at Jefferson City on the 25th, and the next day disembarked and took quarters in the State House. Remained there till the 29th, when it marched to Sedalia, Missouri, where the Regiment was assigned to General Sigel's famous Division. Remained in camp, drilling, scouting, foraging, etc., till the 13th of October, when the army took up its line of march toward Springfield, Missouri.

Arrived at Springfield on the 27th, only a few hours too late to take part in the bloody charge, led by Major Zagonia, (of General Fremont's Body Guard) on the rebel cavalry which was stationed there, by which they were driven from the town. Here remained till the 8th of November, when General Fremont, having been relieved from command on the 4th, and General Hunter, placed in command of the army, it moved toward Wilson's Creek, the scene of the late bloody battle between General Lyon's and Colonel Sigel's forces, and the rebel army under Price and McCullough. The men were in the best of spirits, and, although they were now to meet that enemy whom they had been seeking for two months, none appeared to doubt their ability to whip any force which might be brought against them; but all were doomed to disappointment, for the next day's order was to turn back towards Springfield, where, arriving same evening, it was found that the army had broken up camp and was marching toward Rolla, Missouri. At the same time, the Division (Sigel's) had moved in the opposite direction only for the purpose of deceiving the enemy in regard to real movements; and, on the 13th, the Division followed on, in the rear of the main army, toward Rolla, the terminus of the G. W. Branch of the Pacific R.R., where it arrived on the 19th, without being materially molested by the enemy. Here it remained during the winter, the Regiment suffering severely from sickness, many of the men being called to "that house not made with hands", and many others being discharged for disability.

On the 2d of February 1862, General Curtis having assumed command of the army, it again took up the line of march toward Springfield, where the rebel General Price had concentrated his forces, with the avowed determination of giving battle should he be attacked. But he failed to come to time, and the Union forces again took possession of the city on the 13th day of February, without serious opposition. Then began an exciting chase - this Regiment being continually in advance, till it reached Camp Halleck, Benton county, Arkansas. On the 20th, when the pursuit was abandoned, the troops were allowed a few days' rest, having marched four consecutive days during the most inclement weather, there being six inches of snow on the ground a portion of the time, and skirmishing with the enemy every day during the last week's march. Here they remained till the 5th of March, when it became evident that the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price and McCullough were marching to give battle, and accordingly on the 6th, moved toward Sugar Creek Valley, under the command of Curtis, Sigel, Davis and Asboth, and in the afternoon of the same day the rear guard was attacked, and repulsed by the enemy. Thus began the terrible battle of Pea Ridge, which resulted so disastrously to the rebels, in which this Regiment took a prominent part. After the enemy had been routed this was on the regiments selected to follow up his retreat, which was done for three days, capturing on e stand of colors, taking many hundred prisoners and several pieces of artillery. Remained in this vicinity till the 5th day of April, when

the march was resumed for Forsythe, Missouri, and thence to Batesville, Arkansas, on the White River, when the army was re-organized, it being now in the Brigade commanded by Colonel Osterhaus, and on the 8th of May crossed the river, and, as was supposed, took up the line of march toward Little Rock. Had not gone far when orders were received to return to Batesville and march to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi River, two hundred miles distant, and from thence to Pittsburg Land, Tennessee, by water, to reinforce the troops, then besieging Corinth, Mississippi. Arrived at Pittsburg Landing on the 26th of May, and the next day marched up within supporting distance of the main army, arriving two days previous to the evacuation. After the evacuation, was attached to Major General Pope's Army, and sent in pursuit of the retreating foe; but the roads were so bad that the pursuit was abandoned after a few days, and on the 12th of June, returned to Rienzi, Mississippi, and went into camp, and remained there until August 26. Cincinnati and Covington being threatened by the enemy, the Brigade, consisting of the Second and Fifteenth Missouri, Thirty-sixth and Forty-fourth Illinois, under command of Colonel Greusel, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, was ordered to those places, to protect them from the assaults of the enemy.

It arrived at Cincinnati about the 1st of September, and immediately crossed the river to Covington, Kentucky, where it remained until the 17th, when it became known that the enemy had withdrawn from the front and were then moving upon Louisville. The Brigade re-crossed the river to Cincinnati, and embarked on board the cars for Louisville, where it arrived on the 19th, and remained till the 1st of October. Here the command was again re-organized, under the command of Major General Buell - this Regiment being assigned to the Thirty-fifth Brigade, Eleventh Division, Army of the Ohio, and started on the memorable campaign after Bragg, through Kentucky. The Regiment was engaged in the battle of Perryville on the 8th of October, being in the Division commanded by General P. H. Sheridan. After the battle, followed the retreating foe to Crab Orchard. On the 20th of October, marched toward Bowling Green, where it arrived on the 1st of November. Here General Rosecrans assumed command of the army. On the 4th of November, took up the line of march toward Nashville, where it arrived on the 7th, thus relieving the garrison at that place and re-opening communication with Louisville. Remained here till the 26th day of December, when the army moved against the rebel forces at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Was now attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Colonel Schaffer commanding the Brigade, General Sheridan the Division, and General McCook the Corps. In the bloody battle of Stone River the Regiment took a prominent part, losing more than half its number in killed and wounded. Remained with the army at Murfreesboro till the 26th of June 1863, when it again marched to meet the enemy, and was engaged at Hoover's Gap, Shelbyville, and Tullahoma, Tennessee. Arrived at Cowen Station on the 2d of July, and remained there for a few days, when it marched to Stevenson, Alabama, driving the rear of the rebel army across the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, Alabama. Then returned to Stevenson, Alabama, and remained till the 21st of August, when the movement against Chattanooga, Tennessee, began. This Corps (the Twentieth) crossed Sand Mountain, and moved down the valley towards Rome, Georgia, and had reached a point within 27 miles of the latter place, when the balance of the army was attacked, near Chickamauga, by the rebel forces under Bragg and Longstreet. The Forty-fourth was ordered to return immediately, and re-join the main army. After three days and nights forced marches, it arrived on the field in time to take part in the bloody conflict of September 19 and 20, 1863. Falling back to Chattanooga, Tennessee, it remained there on quarter rations till the latter part of November. On the 25th of November, this Regiment was foremost in the desperate charge upon Mission Ridge, General Sheridan giving it praise for having placed one of the first flags on the rebel works. Following the enemy next day it captured many prisoners and several pieces of artillery, and on the 27th was ordered back to Chattanooga to prepare for a forced march to Knoxville, 150 miles distant, to relieve the forces there then being besieged by the rebel forces under the command of General Longstreet. It arrived at Knoxville three days after the siege had been raised by General Burnside. The Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps having been consolidated at Chattanooga, the Forty-fourth was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps - Colonel F.

T. Sherman commanding the Brigade, General Sheridan the Division, and General Granger the Corps. From Knoxville marched to Sevierville, and, after staying there a few days, were ordered back to Knoxville, and from there out on the E.T. and V. railroad, to Strawberry Plains, where it was reported the enemy had made a stand and offered battle; but this proved a mistake, and the Regiment went into camp at Blain's Cross Roads. Here the troops were on the point of starvation several times, having, for days at a time, nothing but corn in the ear, and but a limited supply of that. Nothing could more fully prove the patriotism of the men, than the fact that here, on the point of starvation, exposed to the most inclement weather (it being so cold that the ink would freeze to the pen as the men signed the names), over three-fourths of the men voluntarily consented to serve three years more for that government for which they had suffered so much during the past two years and a half. Remained here until about the 12th of January 1864, when it marched to Dandridge, Tennessee, when on the 16th and 17th, an attack was made by the enemy; and, after considerable hard fighting, it becoming evident that the whole rebel army was advancing, the Union forces fell back to Knoxville, and from there marched to Kingston, Tennessee, when a stand was made till the 30th of January, when they were ordered to Chattanooga, to receive veteran furloughs. Arrived at that place on the 3d of February, and drew full rations from the Government for the first time in four months. Started for home on the 18th, and reached Chicago on the 1st of March. On the 4th, the men were furloughed, and started for home. From the time the Regiment left its rendezvous, in September 1861, up the time of re-enlistment, it had marched over 5,000 miles.

On the 14th day of April, the Regiment reached Nashville, Tennessee, on its way back to the field. On the 16th, marched toward Chattanooga, arriving there on the 30th. The next day started for Cleveland, Tennessee, where it arrived on the 3d of May, and was immediately ordered to the front with the main army, which had just began its movements to Atlanta. The Regiment passed through nearly all the battles and skirmishes of this ever memorable campaign, and entered Atlanta on the 8th day of September, with the main army. Among the many battles and skirmishes in which this Regiment was engaged during this campaign, might be mentioned Buzzard Roost, Rocky Faced Mountain, Resaca, Adairsville, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Gulp's Farm, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. After staying at Atlanta, two weeks, it was on the 28th of September ordered to Chattanooga, where it remained till the 18th of October, when, in company with the rest of the Division (Second), it was sent on a reconnoitering expedition to Alpine Valley, about 40 miles distant. Returned on the 29th. On the 1st of November it was ordered to Athens, Alabama, for the purpose of intercepting the rebel army under General Hood, now marching toward Nashville, Tennessee. From Athens it marched to Pulaski, Tennessee, and made preparations to give battle should the enemy attack; but it soon became apparent that our numbers were far too small to cope successfully with the rebel hordes. On the 22d, commenced falling back towards Nashville, closely followed by the enemy. There was more or less fighting every day till the 30th of November. Arriving at Franklin, Tennessee, General Scofield, then in command, determined to offer battle. The conflict was short, but one of the most desperate in which the Regiment was ever engaged. Our Brigade commander, Colonel Opdyke, afterward, in a general order, by the authority of the general commanding, gave the honor of gaining the victory and saving the army to this Brigade. The next day reached Nashville, and the Regiment again took part in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, and followed the broken and scattered columns of the rebel force to the Tennessee River. On the 5th of January 1865, went into camp at Huntsville, Alabama.

Thus ended the war in the Department of the Cumberland. On the 28th of March the Regiment was ordered to Knoxville, Tennessee, and then to Bull's Gap and Blue Springs, East Tennessee, where it remained till the 19th of April, when the rebel Army of Virginia having surrendered to General Grant, the Corps (the Fourth) was ordered to Nashville, where it arrived on the 22d, and for a few weeks indulged the vain hope that it was now going to be mustered out of service, but this illusion was soon dispelled by receiving orders to go to New Orleans. On the 15th day of

June, started for the Crescent city, arriving on the 22d. After lying there till the 16th of July, was ordered to Texas, and embarked on board steamer for Indianola. Landed at Port Lavaca on the 23d, and went into camp on the La Placido River, where it remained until the 25th day of September 1865, when it was mustered out and placed en route for Springfield, Illinois.

Arrived at Springfield October 15, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

45th Illinois Infantry

The WASHBURNE LEAD MINE REGIMENT was organized by John E. Smith, of Galena, Illinois, who was commissioned Colonel of Volunteers, July 23, 1861. This Regiment, during its organization rendezvoused at the JoDaviess county fair grounds, near Galena, and the camp was named Camp Washburne, in honor of E.B. Washburne, member of Congress from the Galena district. Seven companies of the Regiment only, were in camp at Galena, but the regimental organization was fully completed and the Regiment armed with the short Enfield rifle.

November 22, 1861, Camp Washburne was broken up, and the Regiment ordered into camp, at Camp Douglas, Chicago. Here the full complement of ten companies was made up, and the Regiment, as a Regiment, mustered into the service of the United States, as the Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment, December 25, 1861.

January 12, 1862, the Regiment left Camp Douglas for Cairo, Illinois, where it went into camp on the 15th of January.

February 1, the Forty-fifth was assigned to the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel W. H. L. Wallace, First Division, commanded by General John A. McClernand.

February 2, the Regiment left Cairo with General Grant's army for the Tennessee River, and on the 4th pitched its tents in the first camp in the field, at Camp Halleck, four miles below Fort Henry. On the evening of the 6th of February, the Regiment marched into Fort Henry, the enemy having moved out the same day.

February 11, the Forty-fifth, with the division, moved out of camp at Fort Henry at 4 o'clock P.M., and took the direct road for Fort Donelson.

February 13, during the forenoon, it took its position on the right of the line. The afternoon of the 13th, the Forty-fifth was sent to the relief of the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, which was engaged close up to the enemy's works, and received its "baptism of fire". It came hot, but brief, and the Regiment emerged benefited by the encounter. The Forty-fifth bore its full share of the three days' fight at Donelson, though its loss was small, only 2 killed and 26 wounded.

The Regiment remained in camp at Fort Donelson until March 4, when it marched across the country to the mouth of the Big Sandy, and took boats up the Tennessee River to Savannah, arriving on the 11th.

Remained in camp at Savannah until March 25. While at Savanna the Forty-fifth formed part of what was called the "Pin Hook expedition", which was simply a two or three days' scout into the interior towards Pin Hook.

March 25, moved to Pittsburg Landing and went into camp with McClernand's Division. The camp of the Forty-fifth was at the junction of the Purdy and Corinth roads, not far from Shiloh church.

April 6, the Regiment had its regular Sunday morning inspection, and left its arms stacked on the color line at the close, to take breakfast. The breakfast call had just sounded, when the "long roll" was beat on the color line, and in three minutes, at most, the men had their arms in their hands, and the officers were in their places. The order was to move to the left and front, "double quick", to support Sherman. The Forty-fifth went into the fight at Shiloh with about 500 men. It was in the front line from first to last of the two days' fight. On Sunday it fought mainly on its

"own hook" after the first engagement, under the command of Colonel Smith, and fought back and forth over the same ground a number of times. Late in the day it fell back, leisurely, and took its place with its Brigade and Division, on the right of the line, when the final stand was made. Here the Forty-fifth laid on its arms during the night in the rain, and moved forward on Monday morning at daylight. The second day it was a forward movement nearly all day and after the final charge, Monday, the Regiment stopped almost in its old camp, from which it had so suddenly departed on Sunday morning.

The losses of the Forty-fifth at Shiloh were 26 killed, and 199 wounded and missing. The missing, not wounded, were but few, and they rejoined the Regiment when it went into its old camp, about dark on Monday.

April 24, the Forty-fifth broke camp at Shiloh, and moved forward with the army on its slow approach upon Corinth. During the siege, the Forty-fifth was attached to the First Brigade, Third Division of the Reserve. Its labors in the trenches were severe; its dangers were few.

June 4, 1862, the Forty-fifth was ordered from Corinth to Jackson, Tenn., where it arrived with the Third Brigade on the 8th of June, and went into camp in a beautiful grove just east of town. The summer of 1862 was spent in camp at Jackson, or on railroad guard duty at different points along the line.

August 11, the Regiment was assigned to guard duty south of Jackson, on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad. Four companies were stationed at Medon, one company at Treager's, and five companies at Toon's.

On the 31st of August Armstrong's rebel cavalry brigade raided within the Union lines, and struck the railroad just north of Toon's, at Treager's and at Medon. Company C, was captured at Treager's. At Medon a sharp fight occurred but the rebels were repulsed. The loss in the Forty-fifth was 3 killed, 13 wounded and 43 taken prisoners.

September 17, the Regiment returned to Jackson.

November 2, moved from Jackson to Lagrange, Tenn. The Regiment did provost guard duty in Lagrange until November 28, when it moved with the army on the Holly Springs campaign. The Forty-fifth marched south as far as Spring Dale, where it countermarched for the return trip.

At Spring Dale Colonel John E. Smith received his commission as Brigadier General and took formal leave of the Regiment, though he had been in command of a brigade for some months.

The Forty-fifth moved on the return march December 22, to north of the Tallahatchie River, where it remained until January 1, 1863, when it continued its northern march to Memphis.

In the month of February, the Forty-fifth moved with General Grant's Army on transports down the river from Memphis to take part in the Vicksburg campaign. Stops were made at Lake Providence, Vista Plantation and Milliken's Bend. At Milliken's Bend, volunteers were called for to run the batteries with transports at Vicksburg. The entire Regiment, officers and men, volunteered for this duty. The matter was decided by making a detail of the quota assigned to the Forty-fifth. The detail comprised the crew which manned the steamer Anglo Saxon, and took her safely through, loaded with a full cargo of commissary stores. The following composed the detail: Commander, Captain L. B. Fisk, Co. E; Pilots, Privates Charles Evans, Co. D, Joshua Kendall, Co. K; Engineers, Sergeant A. J. Esping, Co. B, Charles Flint, Co. G.; Firemen, Privates J. M. Primmer, Co. F, Wm. Tripp, Co. G, Jonny Paul, Co. C.

May 1, 1863, found the Forty-fifth on the east bank of the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, below Vicksburg, and the same day started with General Grant's army on the famous campaign which ended in the capture of Vicksburg. The Regiment participated in all the battles of the campaign forming part of Logan's Division.

The position of the Forty-fifth during the siege of Vicksburg, was immediately at the White House, on the Jackson road, in front of the rebel Fort Hill, regarded as the key to the fortress.

The Forty-fifth took part in three charges against the rebel works, on the 19th and 22d of May, and the 25th of June. On the 22d Major Luther H. Cowen was instantly killed. About a month was occupied in running a sap and digging a mine under Fort Hill. June 25, the mine having been charged, the match was applied. The Forty-fifth was selected at the storming party, when the breach should be made. Immediately after the explosion, the Regiment rushed into the crater, but was met with a murderous fire by the enemy, who was still protected by an embankment of about three feet in width, which had been thrown up by the rebels as an inner line in case the outer works should be demolished. The loss to the Forty-fifth in this charge, was 83 officers and men killed and wounded. Among the killed were Melancthon Smith, Lieutenant Colonel, Leander B. Fisk, Major, and a number of non-commissioned officers and men. Among the wounded was Jasper A. Maltby, Colonel of the Regiment. it was a bloody affair indeed. When the city surrendered on account of its conspicuous service during the siege, by order of General Grant the Forty-fifth was given the advance of the Union army when it entered that stronghold, and its flag was raised upon the court house by Colonel Wm. E. Strong, of General McPherson's staff, to denote the possession of the city by the Federal army.

The Forty-fifth was detailed for provost guard duty in Vicksburg on the 4th of July, and continued to do duty until October 14, when it was relieved, to take part in the Canton raid, during which a skirmish occurred with the rebels at Boguechitto, on the 17th.

From November 7, 1863 until February 3, 1864, the Forty-fifth was in camp at Black River, some ten miles east of Vicksburg.

In the months of December and January the Regiment, almost to a man re-enlisted as Veterans.

From February 3 to March 4, the Forty-fifth took part in the "Meridian raid", and was engaged in the skirmish at Chucky Station, where three men of the Regiment were wounded.

March 17, the Forty-fifth left Vicksburg for Cairo, where it was given a thirty days' veteran furlough.

May 4, the Regiment again rendezvoused at Cairo, and rejoined the army, then on the Atlanta campaign, the 7th day of June, at Etowah Bridge, Ga., going by steamer from Cairo to Clifton, Tenn., and thence marching overland, via Pulaski, Tenn., Huntsville and Decatur, Ala., Rome and Kingston, Ga. From this date the Forty-fifth took its share in the Atlanta campaign, before and after the fall of Atlanta, until the beginning of the "march to the sea".

On the "march to the sea" the Forty-fifth was attached to the Seventeenth Army Corps, as it had been during the Vicksburg campaign, and from the first organization of that famous Corps. Left Atlanta November 12 and arrived in Savannah December 21, 1864.

January 4, 1865, the Forty-fifth left Savannah, Ga., by steamer and debarked at Beaufort, S.C., on the 13th.

January 14, the Forty-fifth was engaged in the attack on Pocotaligo, S.C., and suffered a loss of 8 men wounded, before the place was taken.

January 30, the Forty-fifth left Pocatigo to continue the march through the Carolinas, via Orangeburg, Columbia, Ridgeway and Winsboro to Sugar Loaf Mountain, where, on the 28th of February, it went into camp, having marched over 300 miles in less than a month.

March 3, moved on by Cheraw, Fayetteville and Bentonville to Goldsboro, N.C., where it arrived March 24, having been in the wilderness over fifty days. At Fayetteville, March 11, the city surrendered to Sherman's "Bummers", and Wm. C. Taylor, then a private, but afterwards Quartermaster of the Forty-fifth, received the surrender at the hands of the Mayor.

April 10, the line of march from Goldsboro was continued. The Forty-fifth moved on to Raleigh and Greensboro, and then back again to Raleigh, where it received the news of the surrender of Lee's and Johnston's armies, and saw and heard that the rebellion was a failure and that the war was over.

May 1, 1865, the Forty-fifth, with the rest of the Seventeenth Army Corps, took up its march for Washington, D.C., via Richmond. This was its hardest march of the war. The Fifteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps were engaged in a sort of foot race, to see which would reach Washington first. The Seventeenth Corps in one day made 39 miles; the Fifteenth Corps made in one day 35 miles. It was a hard tussle, but neither Corps won the race. They arrived at Alexandria and went into camp on the same day, May 19, 1865.

From May 14, 1864 to May 19, 1865, the Forty-fifth marched 1,750 miles.

The Forty-fifth participated in the Grand Review at Washington, May 23 and 24.

June 6, the Regiment left camp at Washington for Louisville, Ky., by rail, and arrived at the latter city on the 8th.

July 12, 1865, the Regiment was mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., and arrived in Chicago, July 15, 1865, for final pay and discharge.

46th Illinois Infantry

The FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, December 28, 1861, by Colonel John A. Davis.

Ordered to Cairo, Illinois, February 11, 1862. From thence proceeded, via the Cumberland River, to Fort Donelson, Tennessee, arriving 14th, and was assigned to the command of General Lew. Wallace. On the 15th, lost one man killed and two wounded. 16th, moved through the works and to Dover. 19th, moved to Fort Henry.

March 6th, embarked for Pittsburg Landing, where it arrived on the 18th. The Regiment was now in Second Brigade, Fourth Division, with Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois, and Twenty-fifth Indiana, Colonel James C. Veatch, Twenty-fifth Indiana, commanding Brigade, and Brigadier General S. A. Hurlbut, of Illinois, commanding Division.

In the battle of Shiloh, the Forty-sixth took a conspicuous and honorable part, losing over half of its officers and men, in killed and wounded, and receiving the thanks of the commanding generals. Among the wounded were Colonel John A. Davis, Major Dornblaser, Captains Musser, Stephens, Marble and McCracken, Lieutenants Hood, Barr, Arnold, Ingraham and Howell. In the this fighting, the "Fighting Fourth Division", of General Hurlbut, achieved a reputation for bravery, to which it added on every field in which it was engaged until the close of the war.

The conduct of the Regiment at Shiloh is fully set forth in the following extracts from the reports of the several commanders whose names are attached thereto:

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.
April 9th, 1862.

Dear Sir:-I beg to thank you and the officers and soldiers of the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry for their noble conduct during the action of Monday morning last, when your lamented Colonel so promptly responded to my request to take a position, in my command, and so gallantly led you in the face of the enemy with so fatal a result to himself. My heartfelt sympathies are with you in your severe loss, and your soldierly conduct shall receive a fitting notice in my official report.

I am, sir, truly yours,
(Signed), C. C. MARCH
Colonel, Twentieth Illinois Infantry, Commanding Brigade

Colonel Davis, Lieutenant Colonel Jones and Major Dornblaser of the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, each displayed coolness and courage in resisting the heavy columns thrown against them. Major Dornblaser was wounded and compelled to leave the field early on the first day. Colonel Davis was severely wounded on the second day while gallantly fighting in Colonel Marsh's Brigade and was carried from the field. Lieutenant Colonel Jones took command and conducted his Regiment with skill and courage until the battle closed.

(Signed), JAMES C. VEATCH.
Colonel Commanding Brigade

The General commanding tenders his heartfelt congratulations to the surviving officers and men of his Division for their magnificent services during the two days of struggle which, under the blessing of God, has resulted in victory. Let the Division remember that for five hours on Sunday they held, under the most terrific fire, the key point of the left of the army and only bell back

when outflanked by overwhelming numbers, pressing through points abandoned by our supports. Let them remember that when they fell back it was in order, and that the last line of resistance in rear of the heavy guns was formed first by this Division. Let them remember that on the morning of Monday, without food and without sleep, they were ordered forward to reinforce the right, and that whenever either Brigade of this Division appeared in the field of action, they were in time to support the broken phalanx and to hold the line. Keep these facts in your memory, to hand down to your children when we conquer a peace, and let it be the chief pride of every man in the command-as it is of your General-that he was at Pittsburg with the FIGHTING FOURTH DIVISION.

By order of Brigadier General S. A. HURLBUT.
(Signed), SMITH D. ATKINS.
A.A.A. General Fourth Division

Was engaged in the siege of Corinth, in the month of May

June 2, camped six miles west of Corinth. On the 10th, marched to the Hatchie River. 15th, passed through Grand Junction, and camped three miles from town. 24th, moved to Collarbone Hill, near Lagrange. On the 30th, moved to Old Lamar Church.

July 1, marched to Cold Water, and returned on the 6th. On the 17th, moved toward Memphis, and marched via Moscow, Lafayette, Germantown and White's Station, camping two miles south of Memphis on the 21st July.

August 27, engaged in the scout to Pigeon Roost.

September 6th, moved from Memphis towards Brownsville. 7th, marched through Raleigh and Union Stations. 9th, marched to Big Muddy River. 11th, via Hampton Station, to Danville. 12th, via Whiteville, to Pleasant Creek. 14th, via Bolivar to Hatchie River.

September 27th, all the troops on the river, at this place, were reviewed by General McPherson.

October 4th, moved toward Corinth. 5th, met the enemy at Metamora. The Forty-sixth was in position on the right of Second Brigade, supporting Bolton's Battery. After an hour of shelling, by the batteries, the infantry were ordered forward, and at a double quick advanced, driving the enemy across the river. The First Brigade coming up, "Hurlbut's Fighting Fourth Division" advanced and drove the enemy from the field, compelling their flight. Colonel John A. Davis, of the Forty-sixth, was mortally wounded in this action, and Lieutenant M. R. Thompson, also-both dying on the 10th. After the battle returned to Bolivar.

Brigadier General Veatch, in his report of the battle of the Hatchie, complimented his Brigade very highly of which this is an extract: "The field and staff officers of every regiment appeared to do all that could be done to render victory complete. The line officers, so far as their conduct came within my notice, did their whole duty, and the men moved with steadiness and resolute courage not easily surpassed. The loss in killed and wounded embraces many valuable officers. Colonel John A. Davis of the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry fell severely wounded early in the action while gallantly leading his Regiment in a charge. He has since died of his wounds. He was generous, noble and brave, and will be regretted by all who knew him".

November 3, marched to Lagrange. 28th, moved to Holly Springs. 30th, toward Tallahatchie River, and camped near Waterford, Mississippi, where splendid winter quarters, with mud chimneys and bake ovens complete, were fitted up, in time to move away from them.

December 11, to Hurricane Creek, and 12th, to Yocona Station, where it remained until December 22, when it marched to Taylor's Station.

Van Dorn having captured Holly Springs, marched, on 23d, via Oxford, to Hurricane Creek. 24th, the Forty-sixth Illinois and Thirty-third Wisconsin moved, as train guard, to north side of Tallahatchie River. 26th, moved camp four miles nearer Holly Springs, between Waterford and Wyatt Station.

January 6, 1863, moved to Holly Springs. 10th, Fifteenth and Forty-sixth Illinois were escort to ammunition train to Lagrange. 13th, marched to Moscow, where it remained until February 5, when it moved to Lafayette. The garrison of Moscow was First Brigade, Fourth Division, the Forty-sixth and Seventy-sixth Illinois, of the Second Brigade, and two batteries; and the garrison of Lafayette, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Illinois and one battery, Colonel Cyrus Hall commanding.

After rejoining Brigade at Lafayette, marched, 9th of March, via Collierville and Germantown, to Memphis.

April 21st, 1863, engaged in the expedition to Hernando, and returned 24th.

May 13, embarked for Vicksburg, and, on the 15th, landed at Young's Point. 18th, marched to Bowers' Landing. 19th, moved to Sherman's Landing. 20th, moved, by steamer, up Yazoo to Chickasaw Bayou. Disembarked, and moved across the swamp to the bluff.

May 21, proceeded to the right of General Grant's Army, and were then ordered to Snyder's Bluff. 24th, marched in the direction of Vicksburg. 25th, marched to the extreme left of the line. The Regiment was detailed on picket duty, and, during the night, the outpost, consisting of five companies of the Regiment, were captured by the enemy. One hundred and four men and seven officers were captured, seventy escaping.

The remainder of the Regiment took an active part in the siege of Vicksburg. July 5, moved to Clear Creek. 6th, to Bolton Station. 8th, to Clinton. 9th, to Dicken's Plantation, where it remained guarding train. 12th, moved into position, on the extreme right of the line near Pearl River. Engaged in the siege until the 16th, when the enemy evacuated Jackson; after which the Regiment returned to Vicksburg.

The Division was not transferred to the Seventeenth Corps, and Brigadier General M. M. Crocker assigned to command.

August 12, moved to Natchez.

September 1, went on an expedition into Louisiana, returning on the 8th. September 16, moved to Vicksburg.

November 28, moved to Camp Cowan, on Clear Creek.

January 4, 1864, the Forty-sixth was mustered as a Veteran Regiment. 12th, started North, for veteran furlough. 23d, arrived at Freeport, Illinois, and on the 27th, the Regiment was furloughed.

During the month of February 1864, the officers of the Regiment were engaged in recruiting it, and one new company, raised at Freeport and commanded by Captain James W. Crane, was attached to the Regiment as Company D.

On March 2, 1864, the Regiment, numbering 987 officers and men, left Freeport, and proceeded to Cairo, Ill., by rail, thence to Vicksburg, Miss., by boat, thence to Camp Hebron, ten miles east from Vicksburg, where the Regiment rejoined the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

From March 10th to April 5th, the Regiment was in camp of instruction. Upon the latter date the Brigade to which it was attached marched to Big Black Ridge, twelve miles east of Vicksburg, and reported to Brigadier General E. S. Dennis, commanding.

On April 25th the Regiment moved to Vicksburg, by rail, and encamped near Battery Ransom, northeast of the city, doing garrison duty. On May 4th the Regiment started on an expedition to Benton and Yazoo City, Miss., with the command under Brigadier General John McArthur; the Regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John T. Jones, Colonel Dornblaser being in command of the Brigade. Benton was reached on the 9th. On the 13th the Regiment moved to Vaughan Station; on the 15th, to Yazoo City; on the 18th, via Liverpool, Sartaria and Haines' Bluffs, to camp at Vicksburg, having marched during the expedition over two hundred miles, and losing one killed. The Regiment remained in camp until July 1, upon which day it started on the expedition to Jackson, Miss. Reached Big Black Bridge on the 1st, and Clinton on the 4th. After a skirmish with the enemy the Regiment reached Jackson the 5th. Returning on the 6th, a large force of the enemy was met and an engagement took place, which was continued on the 7th. The Regiment reached Vicksburg on the 9th, having sustained a loss of forty-three in the expedition—three killed, thirty-six wounded, one captured and three missing. July 29th the Regiment embarked on board the steamer Adams, and dropping down the river disembarked at Morganzia Bend, La., where it did guard duty for some time. On August 13th the Regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps; Colonel Dornblaser commanding the Brigade, General Dennis the Division, and General Reynolds the Corps.

On August 23d the Regiment marched to Port Hudson, La., arriving there on the 24th. The Regiment then moved to Clinton, La., returning via Port Hudson to Morganzia, arriving there on the 29th.

On the 3d of September left Morganzia, and proceeding up the river arrived at the mouth of White River, in Arkansas, and went into camp there on the 8th. On the 13th the non-veterans of Companies A, B and C left for Springfield, Ill., to be mustered out of service.

On October 7th the Regiment started for Duvall's Bluff, Ark., arriving there on the 9th. On the 28th moved towards Memphis, Tenn., reaching there December 1st. While in camp here the non-veterans of Companies E, F, H, I and K, were mustered out of service. On the 12th of December the Nineteenth Army Corps was reorganized, becoming the Reserve Corps, Military Division of West Mississippi. The Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteers was attached to the Second Brigade of this Corps.

On December 21st moved to Germantown, then to Moscow, then to Wolf River, Tenn. Returning, reached Memphis on December 31st.

On January 2, 1865, the Regiment proceeded to Kennerville, La. On February 8th embarked on board steamers Planter and Alabama at Lake Port, and steamed to Fort Gaines, Dauphin's Island, Ala., where the Regiment arrived and went into camp on the 10th.

On March 1st Colonel Dornblaser, who had been home on a leave of absence, returned to the Regiment, bringing with him one hundred and sixty recruits for the Regiment. While in camp at Fort Gaines, the Reserve Corps was reorganized and named the Thirteenth Army Corps, The Forty-sixth Infantry being assigned to the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Corps,

Major General Gordon Granger commanding the Corps, and Brigadier General James C. Veatch the Division. On the 18th the Regiment commenced the march with the Corps to Mobile. Was at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, and arrived at Mobile on April 12th. On May 12th, the Regiment moved by rail to Meridian, Miss. Returned to Mobile on the 21st of May, and on the 27th embarked on steamer for New Orleans, arriving there on the 28th of May. On the 30th of May the Regiment embarked and proceeded to Alexandria, Natchitoches and Shreveport, on the Red River. On June 19th moved to Grand Ecore, la. The Regiment remained doing garrison duty until November 20th, when it moved to Shreveport.

On December 27th the Regiment was ordered to Baton Rouge, La., and Springfield, Ill., for muster out and final discharge. On January 20, 1866, the Regiment was mustered out at Baton Rouge, and started for Springfield, Ill., arriving there on the 27th, where, on February 1, 1866, the Regiment was finally paid and discharged.

47th Illinois Infantry

The FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, Illinois Volunteers, was first organized and mustered into the service of the United States, at Peoria, Illinois, on the 16th day of August 1861.

On the 23d day of September 1861, the Regiment moved, by rail, from Peoria to St. Louis, Missouri, going into quarters at Benton Barracks, near the city, where it was clothed and armed complete. Remained in Benton Barracks, undergoing a thorough drilling, daily, until the 9th of October, when it moved, by rail, to Jefferson City, Missouri, where it remained doing garrison duty until the 22d day of December, when it moved, by rail, to Otterville, Missouri. Remained there drilling and doing garrison duty until the 2d day of February 1862, when it marched north to the Missouri River; crossing at Booneville, marched down the north side of the river to St. Charles, where it arrived on the 18th day of February; crossed the river at St. Charles, and moved, by rail, to St. Louis, where it embarked on the steamer War Eagle, and moved down the river, arriving at Cairo on the 23d day of February.

On the 25th of February, moved back up the river 30 miles to Commerce, Missouri, where the Regiment disembarked and joined Pope's command, then preparing for a campaign against Island No. 10 and New Madrid.

Marched from Benton, Missouri, March 2, arriving in front of the enemy's works at New Madrid, March 4.

On the night of March 10, the Regiment, with the Eleventh Missouri Infantry, marched 10 miles below New Madrid, taking with them a battery of Light Artillery, to Point Pleasant, blockading the river and cutting off the enemy's communication by river below New Madrid and Island No. 10. Here the Regiment was brigaded with the Eleventh Missouri Infantry Volunteers, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and the Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, and placed under command of Brigadier General Joseph B. Plummer. Remained at Point Pleasant, encamped in a disagreeable swamp, with continual heavy rains, until the 7th day of April.

The enemy having evacuated New Madrid on the night of the 5th of April, the Regiment marched with the Brigade up to New Madrid on the 7th, and on the 9th were paid four months' pay by Major Witherell.

On the morning of April 10, the Regiment embarked on board of steamer Aleck Scott, and proceeding, with the army, down the river, nearly to Fort Pillow, returned on the morning of the 11th, and disembarked at Tiptonville, Tennessee, 20 miles below New Madrid. April 12, re-embarked and moved up the river to Cairo, drew clothing and took on coal, and, on the night of the 20th, moved up the Tennessee River, arriving at Hamburg Landing, Tennessee, on the morning of the 22d of April; disembarked and encamped near the river.

During the following 15 days the Regiment accompanied General Pope's Army in its advance in the direction of the enemy's position around Corinth. A portion of the way it had to construct corduroy roads through extensive swamps. On the 9th of May, was engaged at Farmington, Mississippi, in which engagement Lieutenant Colonel Daniel L. Miles was killed. On the 28th day of May the Regiment participated in an engagement near Corinth. On the night of May 29, the enemy evacuated Corinth, and the Regiment accompanied General Pope's Army, in pursuit of their retreating forces, as far as Booneville, Mississippi, returning to Camp Clear Creek, six miles south of Corinth, June 11, 1862, where, in a few days, the Regiment received two months' pay from Major Etting.

On the 3d of July, the Regiment marched to Rienzi, Mississippi, remaining there until the 18th day of August, on which day Colonel John Bryner took leave of the Regiment - his resignation having been accepted, on account of poor health.

August 18, broke camp at Rienzi and marched to Tuscumbia, Alabama, rejoined the Brigade on the road, arriving there August 22, and on the 24th received two months' pay from Major Hempstead.

Marched from Tuscumbia September 8, and arrived at Camp Clear Creek September 14. Left Clear Creek on the morning of the 18th, and marched towards Iuka, Mississippi; participated in the battle of Iuka, on the 19th, where the army, under General Rosecrans, defeated the enemy's forces under General Sterling Price. In this engagement Major John N. Cromwell was taken prisoner. Followed the retreating army of the enemy one day and then returned to Corinth, arriving there on the 3d day of October, and took part in the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4. In this engagement of the 3d, the brave and honored Colonel William A. Thrush, was killed while bravely leading his command in a charge. Captain David DeWolf, of Company K, was killed. Captain Harmon Andrews was severely wounded and taken prisoner. The Regiment lost in this engagement thirty (30) killed and over one hundred (100) wounded.

After this battle, the Regiment accompanied General Rosecrans' Army in pursuit of Price and Van Dorn's defeated army, following them to Ripley, Mississippi, so closely as to cause them to abandon some of their artillery and nearly all their wagons and equipage.

On the 14th of October the Regiment returned with the army, and encamped near Corinth until November 2d, when it marched to Grand Junction, Tennessee, and joined General Grant's expedition into Central Mississippi. Marched to Oxford, Mississippi, with the army, and returned to Grand Junction, Tennessee, January 1, 1863.

January 8, marched from Grand Junction, by way of Bolivar, Tennessee, for Corinth, where it arrived January 14. Moved, by rail, from Corinth, January 26, to Ridgeway Station, Tennessee, where the Regiment remained, guarding the railroad until March 12, when it marched to Memphis, Tennessee, and embarked on board steamer Empress, for the vicinity of Vicksburg. Remained near Helena, Arkansas, ten days; and again moved down the river, disembarking, on the 1st day of April, at Duckport, twelve miles above Vicksburg. Here the duties of the men were of various kinds - guard duty, loading and unloading steamboats, digging on a canal, and contriving the best plans at their hands to keep from reposing in water at nights.

On the 2d of May, the Regiment marched with the army down the west side of the Mississippi River, crossing it at Grand Gulf, and, with the Fifteenth Army Corps, then commanded by General Sherman, marched to Jackson, Miss., where, on the 14th day of May 1863, it participated in the engagement which resulted in the capture of that city. On the morning of the 16th, was rear guard. On leaving the city, Colonel Cromwell, then commanding the Regiment rode back to see if a detachment of troops, left back to bring up stragglers, were doing their duty, when a body of rebel cavalymen came up between him and his command, and called on him to surrender, which he refused to do, and tried to escape, but was killed in the attempt, several bullets passing through his body.

The Regiment participated in the charge on the enemy's works at Vicksburg, May 22, losing 12 men killed, and quite a number wounded. During the siege of Vicksburg, Major John D. McClure received a severe wound, and carries the bullet in his body to-day.

On the 4th of June, the Regiment participated with the Brigade, under command of General Joseph A. Mower, in the defeat of a force of the enemy at Mechanicsville, Miss., 30 miles from Vicksburg, near the Yazoo River.

After the fall of Vicksburg, during the months of August, September and October, the Regiment encamped at Bear Creek, 20 miles east of Vicksburg.

In the middle of November 1863, the Regiment moved up the river to Memphis, Tenn., and from there to Lagrange, Tenn., guarding the Memphis and Charleston line of railroad. A portion of the time, however, was occupied scouting after the rebel General Forrest's command.

On the 26th of January 1864, left Lagrange and arrived at Memphis, January 28.

February 1, embarked on board steamer for Vicksburg, where it arrived February 3, and went into camp at Black River Bridge, 12 miles from Vicksburg. February 23, marched to Canton, Miss. Returned to Black River March 3, and to Vicksburg March 7, where it embarked March 10, on board steamer Mars, for the Red River expedition. Was present at the capture of Fort DeRussey, La., March 14.

Participated in the battle of Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864. During this expedition the Regiment was under fire several times, and endured many vary severe hardships.

On the 22d of May, the Regiment arrived, with General Smith's command, at Vicksburg, having been for nearly three months engaged in as tedious and fatiguing a campaign as has ever fallen to the lot of any army to undergo.

June 5, Regiment embarked for Memphis. Moved up the river to Lake Chicot, disembarked, moved inland, and came in contact with a force of the enemy under General Marmaduke, who was defeated and completely routed. Regiment lost in this engagement 11 men killed, and quite a number wounded. Major Miles received almost a fatal shot in the neck, and Captain Biser was killed.

Regiment then proceeded to Memphis, and accompanied General A. J. Smith to Tupelo, Miss., with the exception of the men who had re-enlisted, numbering about one hundred, who left the Regiment at Moscow, Tenn., and went to Illinois on veteran furlough.

The veterans returned to the Regiment on the 8th day of August, and, with the Regiment, accompanied General A. J. Smith's expedition to Oxford, Miss. Returned to Memphis, August 27, 1864. The original term of service of the Regiment having expired, it was ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it was finally discharged on the 11th of October, 1864.

The veterans and recruits of the Regiment, numbering 196 men, left Memphis, September 2, 1864, under command of Lieutenants Edward Bonham and Royal Olmstead, accompanying General Mower's expedition up White River, to Brownsville, Ark., and from there marched north into Missouri, after the rebel General Price's army, which was raiding in that State.

Arrived at Cape Girardeau, Mo., October 4, and took steamer for Jefferson City, October 6, arriving at Jefferson City on the 15th; thence moved by rail, to Otterville; thence marched to Warrensburg, where it arrived October 26. Left Warrensburg, by rail, for St. Louis, November 2d; arrived at St. Louis on the 4th. From St. Louis, the veteran detachment was ordered to Chicago, Ill., on the 9th November 1864, to assist in quelling any riot, should there be any, on the day of election. Their services not being required, they were ordered to report to the Superintendent of Recruiting Service, at Springfield, Ill., and were stationed at Camp Butler, where, on the 28th of November, it received 200 drafted men, and a Battalion of four full companies was organized, and Lieutenant Bonham commissioned as Major, and Lieutenant Olmstead commissioned Captain of Co. A. On the 3d day of December, the command was ordered to the field, reporting, by way of St. Louis, to General Rosecrans. At St. Louis the order

was modified, and its destination changed to Louisville, Ky. From here it was ordered to Bowling Green, Ky., where it remained until January 27, 1865, when it moved, by rail, to Nashville. From Nashville, down the Cumberland and up the Tennessee River, to Eastport, Miss., where it rejoined its old Brigade - Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, accompanying it to New Orleans; thence to Mobile Bay, taking part in the reduction of Spanish Fort.

While laying in front of Spanish Fort, six additional companies arrived from Springfield, Ill., making the organization once more complete.

After the fall of Mobile, the Regiment marched with the Sixteenth Corps to Montgomery, Ala., where it arrived April 25, 1865. December 31, 1865, the Regiment was stationed at Selma, Ala.

Mustered out January 21, 1866, at Selma, Ala., and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it received final pay and discharge.

48th Illinois Infantry

The FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois in the month of September 1861, by Colonel Isham N. Haynie. The Regiment left Camp Butler, for Cairo, November 11, 1861, nine hundred strong, and after its arrival, constructed barracks for winter quarters. In January 1862, was engaged in the reconnoissance in the rear of Columbus, under General Grant. February 2, embarked for Fort Henry, in W. H. L. Wallace's Brigade, General McClernand's Division. Landed a few miles below the fort, and was the first Federal regiment that formed a line of battle in Tennessee. February 6th, entered Fort Henry, which had surrendered to the gun-boats. February 11, moved toward Fort Donelson. 13th, in connection with the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth Illinois, Colonel Haynie commanding Brigade, charged the enemy's works, but was repulsed with a severe loss. 14th, was under fire during the day, losing a few men wounded.

February 15, was in position by the side of the Eleventh and Twentieth. The rattle of musketry, on the right, was incessant, and gradually approached the left, where the Forty-eighth was stationed, on the brow of the hill, and it was soon fiercely engaged. Then enemy were twice repulsed from the front of the Forty-eighth, but they finally succeeded in turning the right of our line, and the Regiment was compelled to retire and form a new line, where the enemy was again repulsed, and he retired within the works. The Regiment lost, this day, forty killed and wounded. Among the killed was the gallant, daring and courteous Lieutenant Colonel Thomass H. Smith. The Regiment moved, with General McClernand's Division, to Savannah and to Pittsburg Landing. April 6 and 7, was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, the Regiment bearing its full part, and losing over half of its men, killed and wounded. Colonel Haynie and Lieutenant Colonel Sanford were both wounded on the 6th.

Was engaged in the siege of Corinth, May 1862 and in June, ordered to Bethel, as garrison of that post. Remained there until 1863.

Colonel Haynie was promoted to Brigadier General November 29, 1862.

March 9, 1863, the Forty-eighth was assigned to William S. Smith's Division, of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Colonel Sanford taking command of the Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel Greathouse assumed command of the Regiment. It moved from German town to Memphis, June 9, and from thence to Vicksburg, where it participated in the operations in the rear of that place, and at Snyder's Bluff. Advanced, with General Sherman's force, against Jackson, arriving at that place July 11, 1863. It participated in the siege and in the charge of the 16th inst., losing 45 men killed and wounded. Among the killed was Major William J. Stephenson.

The Regiment left Black River, on its return north, September 30, arriving at Memphis, October 10, and leaving for Chattanooga, 11th, a march of over 400 miles.

After arriving at Chattanooga, was engaged in the operations in Lookout Valley. Took part in the battle of Mission Ridge, following the retreating enemy to Ringgold. From here it was ordered to Knoxville, Tennessee, to the relief of General Burnside. Without rations, blankets or overcoats, and but half shod, they made a march of two hundred and seventy miles. The men used their blankets, jackets and trousers to protect their feet from the sharp rocks, the ice and the snow. Returning to Bridgeport, Alabama, December 19. Arrived at Scottsboro, Alabama, January 1, 1864, and although not yet recovered from their severe campaign, over nine-tenths of the men present re-enlisted as veteran volunteers.

Arrived at Springfield, Illinois, on veteran furlough, January 27, 1864, where the Regiment was furloughed; rendezvoused at Centralia.

Moved from Centralia, Illinois, March 10, 1864, via Louisville, Kentucky, Nashville, Tennessee, and Scottsboro, Alabama, to Chattanooga. May 3, 1864, from thence, via Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, to Atlanta. In the Hood campaign, moved to Marietta, Resaca and to Jacksonville, Alabama, and returned to Atlanta.

November 15, 1864, moved with General Sherman's Army, arriving at the fortifications of Savannah, December 11, and at Fort McAllister, 13th. Thence to Savannah, January 1, 1865. From thence, by water, to Beaufort. Thence via Camden, Fayetteville and Bentonville, to Goldsboro, N.C. From thence April 10, to Raleigh. Thence via Lewisburg, Warrenton, Lawrenceville, Petersburg and Richmond to Washington D.C. From thence, June 2, 1865, via Parkersburg, Virginia, to Louisville, Kentucky.

June 25, moved to Little Rock, Arkansas. Mustered out, August 15, 1865, and moved to Camp Butler, Illinois, arriving August 21, 1865.

Distance marched, 3,000 miles. Moved by water, 5,000 miles; by railroad, 3,450. Total, 11,450.

The Forty-eighth Regiment has been engaged in the following battles, etc.

Fort Henry, Tennessee, February 7, 1862.
Fort Donelson, Tennessee, February 13 to 16, 1862.
Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6 and 7, 1862.
Siege of Corinth, Mississippi, May 1862.
Siege of Vicksburg, Mississippi, June 15 to July 4, 1863.
Black River, Mississippi, July 5, 1863.
Jackson, Mississippi, July 10 to 16, 1863.
Mission Ridge, Georgia, November 24 and 25, 1863.
Siege of Knoxville, Tennessee, December 1863.
Resaca, Georgia, May 13 to 16, 1864.
Dallas, Georgia, May 26 to 31, 1864.
New Hope Church, Georgia, June 1 to 7, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 10 to July 3, 1864.
Sandtown, Georgia, July 5 to 12, 1864.
Decatur, Georgia, July 19, 1864.
Atlanta, Georgia, July 21, 22, 28, 1864.
Siege of Atlanta, Georgia, July 28 to August 26, 1864.
Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31, 1864.
Lovejoy, Georgia, September 3 and 4, 1864.
Fort McAllister, Georgia, December 13, 1864.
Siege of Savannah, Georgia, December 1864.
Luck Creek, South Carolina, February 3, 1865.
South Edisto River, South Carolina, February 9, 1865.
Columbia, South Carolina, February 15 and 16, 1865.
Bentonville, North Carolina, March 20, 1865.

49th Illinois Infantry

The FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, December 31, 1861, by Colonel William R. Morrison.

February 3, 1862, ordered to Cairo, Illinois. 8th, moved to Fort Henry, and was assigned to Third Brigade, McClernand's Division. 11th, moved to Fort Donelson. 13th, engaged the enemy, losing 14 killed and 37 wounded. Among the wounded was Colonel Morrison, commanding Brigade. Remained at Donelson until March 4, when moved to Metal Landing, and, 6th, embarked for Pittsburg Landing, Tennessee. Disembarked at Savannah. 21st, moved to Pittsburg Landing.

Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862, losing 17 killed and 99 wounded. Among the latter were Lieutenant Colonel Pease, commanding Regiment, and Major Bishop. Was engaged in the siege of Corinth, and, on the 4th of June, moved to Bethel, and was assigned to Brigadier General John A. Logan's First Division, District of Jackson - Major General John A. McClernand commanding.

March 10, 1863, moved from Bethel, Tennessee, by rail, via Jackson and Grand Junction, to Germantown, and, 12th, to White Station, and was assigned to the Fourth Brigade, Colonel W. W. Sanford; First Division, Brigadier General W. S. Smith; Sixteenth Army Corps, Major General S. A. Hurlbut commanding.

August 21, moved to Helena, Arkansas, to join General F. Steele's expedition against Little Rock, Arkansas. 28th, assigned to Brigade of Colonel True, and September 2, joined the main army at Brownsville, Arkansas. November 10, participated in the capture of Little Rock. 15th, moved, by rail, to Duvall's Bluff, and from thence returned to Memphis, arriving November 21, 1863.

January 15, 1864, three-fourths of the Regiment re-enlisted, and were mustered as veteran volunteers. Assigned to Third Brigade, Colonel S. H. Wolf; Third Division, Brigadier General A. J. Smith, of the Sixteenth Army Corps.

January 27, moved to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and accompanied Major General Sherman in the Meridian campaign, returning to Vicksburg, March 3.

March 10, assigned to Red River expedition. 14th, participated in the capture of Fort De Russey, Louisiana. April 9, engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana. Returned to Memphis, June 10, 1864.

June 24, ordered to Illinois for veteran furlough. The detachment of non-veterans remained, commanded by Captain John A. Logan, participating in the battle of Tupelo, July 14 and 15, 1864.

After expiration of veteran furlough, rendezvoused at Centralia, Illinois, and proceeded, via Cairo and Memphis, to Holly Springs, rejoining the command. August 12, participating in the Oxford expedition, and returned to Memphis, August 30.

Embarked for Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and arrived, September 30. Moved to Franklin, and drove the enemy from the place. Moved, with the army, in pursuit of General Price, and returned to St. Louis, November 18, 1864.

Arrived at Nashville, Tennessee, December 1. Took part in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16. December 24, ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, to muster out the non-veterans, since which time the Regiment has been doing garrison duty.

Mustered out, September 9, 1865, at Paducah, Kentucky, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, September 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

50th Illinois Infantry

The FIFTIETH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Quincy, Illinois, in the month of August 1861, by Colonel Moses M. Bane, and mustered into United States service, September 12, 1861, by Captain T. G. Pitcher, U.S.A.

October 9, moved to Hannibal, Missouri. 19th, to Chillicothe. November 27, to St. Joseph, reporting to Colonel R. F. Smith, commanding post. December 19, to Palmyra. 24th, to St. Joseph.

January 21, 1862, ordered to Cairo, Illinois, and from thence to Smithland, Kentucky, where the Regiment reported to Colonel Lauman, January 28.

February 6, marched into Fort Henry. 12th, formed a part of Colonel John Cook's Third Brigade, of the Second Division, and moved against Fort Donelson. Took an active part, February 13, 14 and 15, at Fort Donelson. 23d, occupied Clarksville, Tenn. 28th, arrived at Nashville. Remained on board the boat and returned to Clarksville, March 1.

March 25th, ordered to Pittsburg Landing, and landed at that place, 31st. Engaged in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7. Engaged in the siege of Corinth, May 1862. June 4, under Major General John Pope, pursued the enemy as far as Booneville, Mississippi. Returned to camp near Corinth, June 10. October 3, moved out against the enemy, who were approaching under Price, Van Dorn and Villipigue. 5th, engaged in the battle of Corinth. Pursued the enemy as far as Ruckersville, Mississippi. October 12, returned to Corinth.

December 18, went on scout to Lexington, Tennessee. April 15, 1863, moved toward Tuscombua, Alabama. Had a skirmish at Bear Creek, 17th; also, at Cherokee, and at Newsome's Farm. 24th, camped at Tuscombua. 27th, moved toward Town Creek, and fought the enemy under General Forrest, at Town Creek, on the 28th. On the 29th, (General Streight having got well on the road for Georgia) the Regiment returned to Tuscombua, and, on the 3d of May, arrived at Corinth.

October 11, General Dodge, commanding Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, ordered the Brigade, Colonel Bane commanding, to Lagrange, Tennessee. 17th, returned to Corinth. November 6, moved to Eastport, and crossed the Tennessee River at midnight. Passed through Waterloo on the 7th, Lauderdale and Lexington on the 10th, Pulaski on the 12th, and camped at Lynnville.

November 17, Regiment was mounted, by order of Major General Dodge.

January 1, 1864, three-fourths of the men of the Regiment re-enlisted, and were mustered January 16, and started for Illinois, for the veteran furlough.

February 28, moved from Quincy, and, March 5, arrived at Lynnville. 13th, ordered to Athens, Alabama. 15th, moved to Decatur Junction. 22d, crossed the Tennessee River to Decatur. 27th, re-crossed to Decatur Junction. 31st, moved to Moorsville.

April 12, moved to Athens, Alabama. 30th, moved to Chattanooga, via Larkinsville. May 5, marched to Chickamauga Creek and camped near Lee and Gordon's Mills. 8th, camped in Snake Creek Gap. 9th, moved to Resaca, and returned. 13th, moved to Resaca. 14th, to Calhoun Ferry. 15th, to Lay's Ferry, and crossed Oostanula River. 17th, met the enemy at a

cross-road, near the river, and after some fighting, drove him from the field - the Regiment losing 1 man killed, and 7 wounded. 19th, arrived at Kingston. 22d, at Rome.

June 20, Colonel Bane having resigned, Brigadier General William Vandever took command of the Brigade. July 3, one hundred and fifty men from the Brigade and one hundred of First Alabama Cavalry, made an expedition to Cedar Town, Major Hanna, of the Fiftieth, commanding, and returned, and, on 6th, to Cave Springs, and returned, both times capturing prisoners and horses.

In August, Colonel Rowett, of the Seventh Illinois Infantry, took command of the Brigade.

September 27, the Second Division, Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brigadier General John M. Corse commanding, was transferred to Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. 29th, the non-veterans of the Regiment were started home, for muster-out.

October 4, took cars for Allatoona, at 8 o'clock P.M.; arrived at midnight. At daylight skirmishing commenced, and by 10 o'clock the whole force was fiercely engaged with Hood's Army. The enemy was repulsed. The Regiment lost 87 killed, wounded and missing. Lieutenant Colonel Hanna, and Assistant Surgeon A. G. Pickett, were wounded.

October 13, Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut commanding Brigade, and Captain Horn commanding Regiment, it moved out on Cave Spring road, and met the enemy six miles out, with two pieces of artillery. It drove them four miles, and returned to Rome.

November 10, 1864, moved toward Atlanta. 15th, left Atlanta. 20th, crossed the Ocmulgee. 26th, crossed Oconee, at Ball's Ferry. December 7th, crossed the Ogeechee, at Mt. Vernon road. 10th, met the enemy at Little Ogeechee. 16th, went foraging to McIntosh, 30 miles from Savannah. 21st, entered Savannah.

January 27, moved up Savannah River, crossing at Sisters' Ferry, February 4. 12th, crossed North Edisto. 14th, camped near Congaree Creek. 16th, crossed Saluda River. 17th, crossed Congaree River, and entered Columbia. 23d, crossed Wateree. 26th crossed Lynch's Creek. March 5 and 6, did provost duty in Cheraw. 12th, arrived at Fayetteville. 18th, built barricades at Newton's Grove. 20th and 21st, fought the enemy at Bentonville, losing 2 killed and 14 wounded. 24th, marched through Goldsboro.

April 10, Colonel Hanna commanding Brigade, moved to Raleigh. 14th, reviewed by General Sherman, as it marched through Raleigh. 16th, moved to Morrisville, and, on surrender of Johnson, returned to Raleigh. April 29th, 1865, moved northward, via Petersburg, Manchester and Richmond, and camped at Alexandria, 20th May. May 24, participated in the grand review at Washington, and camped near Soldier's Home.

June 3, moved, via Parkerburg, Virginia, to Louisville, Kentucky, arriving on the 8th. July 3, in the prize drill between Sixty-third Illinois, Seventh Iowa Infantry and Fiftieth Illinois, the Regiment won the prize banner.

July 13th, mustered out of United States service by Captain W. B. Guthrie, Eighty-first Ohio Volunteers and A.C.M. Arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, July 14, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

51st Illinois Infantry

The FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, December 24, 1861, by Colonel Gilbert W. Cumming.

February 14, 1862, ordered to Cairo, Illinois. Moved to Camp Cullum, on the Kentucky shore, on the 27th. On the 4th of March, moved to Bertrand, Missouri, and on the 7th, moved to Sykeston, and to New Madrid, and 10th, assigned to the Division of Brigadier General E. A. Paine, and Second Brigade, consisting of Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, and Fifty-first, Colonel Cumming commanding. On the 13th, made a reconnoissance in force, and, 14th, New Madrid was evacuated by the enemy.

April 7, moved against Island No. 10. 8th, pursued the enemy, compelling the surrender of General Mackall, and 4,000 prisoners. 9th, returned to New Madrid. 11th, embarked and proceeded down Mississippi to Osceola, Arkansas. 17th, moved toward Hamburg Landing, Tennessee, disembarking 22d. April 24, the Brigade of Brigadier General John M. Palmer, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Forty-second and Fifty-first Illinois, and Company C, First Illinois Artillery, Captain Houghtaling, known as the "Illinois Brigade", was assigned to Brigadier General Paine's Division. Engaged in the battle of Farmington, and siege of Corinth.

Just previous to the evacuation of Corinth, the Army of the Mississippi, was organized into two wings and center. The Divisions of Paine and Stanley, constituting Right Wing, under Brigadier General W. S. Rosecrans.

June 4, advanced to near Baldwin, Mississippi, and fell back to Booneville. Colonel F. A. Harrington, Twenty-seventh Illinois, took command of the Brigade. On the 11th, moved from Booneville, and again encamped at Corinth, 14th. 28th, General Pope being transferred to Virginia, General Rosecrans assumed command of the Army of Mississippi, and Brigadier General David S. Stanley, of Right Wing. July 9, army organized into five Divisions, under Brigadier Generals Paine, Stanley, Schuyler, Hamilton, Jeff C. Davis and Asboth, the Fifty-first being in First Brigade, First Division.

July 20, the division left Big Spring, and marched to Tuscumbia, Alabama. The Regiment was assigned to guard the railroad from Hillsboro to Decatur. August 24, Regiment concentrated at Decatur. September 4, crossed the Tennessee River, and moved, via Athens, Alabama, to Nashville, Tennessee. Here the Divisions of Negley and Palmer remained as garrison, while the army moved to Louisville, under Buell. November 6, engaged in repelling the attack of Breckinridge, Morgan and Forrest. From September 11 to November 6, Nashville was cut off from communications with the North, the troops being on half rations. September 30, Colonel Cumming having resigned, Lieutenant Colonel Bradley was commissioned Colonel.

December 10, the Brigade was transferred to the Division of Brigadier General Philip H. Sheridan, and designated as Third Brigade, Third Division, Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps, and marched 7 miles on Nolensville pike. December 26, moved against the enemy, under Bragg. December 31, the Regiment was in the thickest of the fight at Stone River, losing 57 killed, wounded and prisoners. The Division lost its three Brigade commanders, Colonel Harrington being wounded and taken prisoner, and died a few days afterward. Colonel Bradley took command of the Brigade, and Major Davis of the Regiment, and upon Major Davis being wounded and carried from the field, Captain H. F. Wescott took command. On the 6th, moved 3 miles south of Murfreesboro, and encamped.

January 1863, the wings and centre of the army were designated as Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps, that of McCook being Twentieth Army corps.

March 4, moved to Eagleville-Captain John G. McWilliams commanding Regiment. On the 8th, moved to Spring Hill. 10th, reached Duck Creek. 11th, Van Dorn crossed Duck River, on pontoons, and Granger returned to Franklin.

June 24, Twentieth Corps moved down the Shelbyville pike. 27th, marched to Beach's Grove. July 1, entered Tullahoma, which had been evacuated the night before. Joined in pursuit of the enemy to Elk River, Winchester and Cowan, Bragg retreating over the Cumberland mountains, and across the Tennessee River. Remained at Cowan until the 9th, then ascending the mountains, encamped on the summit of the site of "Southern University". July 30, moved to Bridgeport, Alabama. September 2, crossed the Tennessee River, and moved on foot of Sand Mountain. September 4, ascended the mountain. 5th, moved to Trenton, Georgia. 6th and 7th, marched down Lookout Valley. 10th, to Winston's Gap. 11th, Alpine, Georgia. 14th, marched up Lookout Valley. 15th, from Steven's Gap to McElmore's Cove.

After some days' movements, entered the battle of Chickamauga, at 4 P.M., 19th, losing, that evening, 90 men out of 209 engaged. During the night erected barricades. On the 20th, went into position on the extreme right; by noon were heavily engaged, and in the afternoon the whole Division fell back, in confusion, to Mission Ridge. 21st threw up works at Rossville. 22d, crossed Chickamauga Creek.

October 10, the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps being consolidated, formed Fourth Corps, under Major General Gordon Granger. Regiment being in Third Brigade, Colonel G. G. Harker; Second Division, Major General Sheridan.

November 24, 1863, marched to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville. December 16, moved by rail, to Blain's Cross Roads. January 9, 1864, Colonel Bradley returned. January 15, moved toward Chattanooga. February 10, Regiment mustered as veterans, and started for Chicago, where, 17th, the men received veteran furlough.

Regiment left for the front, March 28, 1864, via Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga, to Cleveland, Tennessee. May 3, commenced the Atlanta campaign.

Was engaged at Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, losing two men wounded. Resaca, 14th, losing Captain Lester killed, and 20 men wounded. At Dallas, May 25, found the enemy in position, and were engaged 11 days, losing one officer, and 11 men wounded. June 15, in a skirmish, lost Captain Tilton wounded, and 12 killed and wounded.

Engaged at Kenesaw Mountain and in the assault of June 27, losing 2 officers wounded and 54 men killed and wounded, and Adjutant Henry W. Hall, and Lieutenant A. V. McCormack killed.

July 4, 1864, moved to Chattahoochie River. Marched to Rosswell and crossed, returning to the Corps, 13th. July 20, engaged at Peach Tree Creek. Casualties, 5 wounded. Was engaged, during siege of Atlanta, in the skirmish of Jonesboro, losing two wounded, and at Lovejoy, losing three wounded. Marched into Atlanta, 8th September. During the whole campaign the Regiment lost 3 officers killed, 4 wounded, and 105 men killed and wounded.

September 28, moved to Chattanooga, and thence to Bridgeport, Alabama. October 18, moved to Chattanooga. Here 192 drafted men joined the Regiment. Here, too, Chaplain Raymond, a venerable and good man, resigned.

Moved to Alpine, Georgia; from thence, via Chattanooga, Athens, Alabama, to Pulaski, Tennessee. November 22, marched to Lynnville. 24th, to Columbia. 29th, retreated to Spring Hill, at which place the enemy made an attack. The Regiment lost 12 wounded, including Captain George I. Waterman, A.A.A.G., and General Bradley.

November 30, moved to Franklin, and was heavily engaged in the battle of Franklin, losing Lieutenant Thomas, killed, Captain Tilton and Lieutenants Johnson and Hills, wounded, 52 men killed and wounded, and 98 missing.

December 1, reached Nashville. Engaged in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, losing 1 man killed and 5 wounded. After the battle pursued the flying enemy, and afterward moved to Huntsville, Alabama.

March 31, 1865, moved to Greenville, East Tennessee. April 15, moved to Nashville. April 11, Company I - 90 men - joined the Regiment from Camp Butler.

June 15, Company F, Lieutenant James Skidmore commanding was mustered out of service. 16th, moved to Johnsonville, Tennessee, and embarked for New Orleans, Louisiana. July 28, embarked for Texas. 31st, disembarked at Port Lavaca. August 1, moved to Camp Placidor, Texas.

Mustered out September 25, 1865, at Camp Irwin, Texas, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, October 15, 1865, for final payment and discharge.

52nd Illinois Infantry

The FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Geneva, Kane county, Illinois, in November 1861, by Colonel J. G. Wilson, and mustered into United States service November 19, by Lieutenant J. Christopher.

November 28, moved with 945 men to St. Louis, Missouri, and went into quarters at Benton Barracks. Here Colonel Wilson resigned.

December 8, the Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Wilcox commanding, moved to St. Joseph, Missouri. January 16, 1862, moved to Cairo, via Palmyra, Quincy and Mississippi River. January 24, moved to Smithland. February 7, T. W. Sweeny was commissioned Colonel of the Fifty-second.

February 10, 1862, embarked for Fort Donelson, and arrived 17th. 18th, was sent with prisoners to Chicago. March 7, arrived St. Louis. March 13, left for Army of the Tennessee, and 20th, disembarked at Pittsburg Landing, and were assigned to Third Brigade, Second Division, Colonel Sweeny commanding Brigade and General Smith the Division.

The Regiment took a prominent part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6 and 7, losing 170 killed, wounded and missing - Major Stark commanding first day and Captain Bowen on the second. The Regiment was engaged in the siege of Corinth, May 1862. Pursued the retreating enemy to Booneville, Mississippi, and returned to Corinth, where the Regiment remained until the battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4. Was heavily engaged in the action, Colonel Sweeny commanding the Regiment - the loss being 70 killed and wounded. Pursued the retreating enemy as far as Ruckerville, and returned 12th.

October 13, moved to Hatchie River, and returned.

December 9, 1862, moved with an expedition to Alabama. Met the enemy near Little Bear Creek, drove him 15 miles, and returned to Corinth, arriving 14th. December 19, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Wilcox, left Corinth, with the expedition of General G. M. Dodge, to intercept Forrest. Marched 100 miles, in four and one-half days, and returned, weary and foot-sore.

January 2, 1863, moved to Tennessee River, to intercept Forrest, as he had already crossed at Crump's Landing. Expedition returned.

January 26, moved to Hamburg, Tennessee; embarked on a little steamer, and on the next day, disembarked and returned to Corinth.

February 25, 1863, moved, Major Brown commanding Regiment, Colonel Sweeny commanding expedition, to Jacinto, Mississippi. Arrived 27th. Remained until March 4, when it returned to Corinth.

On the 15th of April, Lieutenant Colonel Wilcox commanding Regiment, moved with an expedition of four Brigades of infantry, one of cavalry, and fourteen pieces of artillery, Brigadier General G. M. Dodge commanding, to Northern Alabama. Marched to Burnsville on the 15th; through Iuka on the 16th; crossed Bear Creek on the 17th - Colonel Cornyn's cavalry skirmishing with the enemy.

April 20, Colonel Sweeny was promoted to Brigadier General. 23d, the whole force advanced, driving the enemy. That night lay in line of battle. 24th, moved forward and entered Tusculumbia, Alabama.

April 27, moved toward Courtland. Met the enemy at Town Creek, and skirmished till night. 28th, gained possession of the railroad bridge, effected a crossing, and drove the enemy three miles. 29th, returned, arriving in Corinth, May 2, 1863.

August 18, moved to Germantown, and Regiment assigned to guarding railroad.

October 29, moved to Iuka. 31st, bivouacked three and a half miles east of Iuka. November 6, the whole Left Wing of the Sixteenth Corps moved eastward. Arrived at Eastport and crossed the Tennessee. November 11, arrived at Pulaski, Tennessee. Remained, doing provost duty.

January 9, three-fourths of the Regiment having re-enlisted, it was mustered as a veteran organization. Started for Illinois, and arrived at Chicago, January 17. Proceeded on Geneva, Kane county, and was furloughed, 20th.

February 24, moved for Pulaski, Tennessee, under command of Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Bowen, Colonel Wilcox having resigned. Arrived at Pulaski, 29th. April 29, in Colonel E. W. Rice's Brigade (First Brigade), General Sweeny's Division (Second), Left Wing, Major General G. M. Dodge, Sixteenth Army Corps, moved southward, arriving at Chattanooga, May 2.

May 3, 1864, commenced the Atlanta campaign. The Regiment participated in the battles of Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lay's Ferry, Rome, Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, Decatur, July 22 and 28, before Atlanta and Jonesboro, and went into camp at East Point.

September 26, 1864, the Second Division, Left Wing, Sixteenth Army Corps was transferred to Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, moved to Rome, and, by rail, to Cartersville; and from thence marched to Allatoona. Arriving too late for the battle, it returned to Rome.

October 11, Lieutenant Colonel Bowen being mustered out, Major Boyd took command.

The Regiment marched with the Division, Brevet Major General J. M. Corse commanding, to Savannah, Georgia.

December 18, the non-veteran officers were mustered out, and J. D. Davis, having received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, took command of the Regiment.

December 21, marched into Savannah.

January 29, 1865, started on the Carolinas campaign. Was present at the battle of Bentonville, and arrived at Goldboro, March 24.

April 10, marched to Raleigh. Lay at Morrisville during Johnson's surrender.

Marched, via Richmond and Alexandria, and was in the grand review at Washington, May 24, 1865. June 2, moved to Louisville, Kentucky.

July 5, mustered out of United States service. Moved to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, and received final payment and discharge, July 12, 1865.

53rd Illinois Infantry

The FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Ottawa, Illinois, in the winter of 1861-62, by Colonel W. H. W. Cushman. On the 27th of February 1862, was ordered to complete its organization, and to assist in guarding the Confederate prisoners captured at Donelson and confined there.

Ordered to St. Louis, March 23d, and from St. Louis to Savannah, Tenn. April 6th, was ordered to Shiloh, but for want of transportation did not move until afternoon of the 7th. Were assigned to First Brigade, Fourth Division, Brigadier General J. G. Lauman commanding Brigade, Brigadier General S. A. Hurlbut commanding Division, in which Brigade and Division the Regiment served until the close of the war.

The Regiment was engaged in the siege of Corinth, and for meritorious conduct on the skirmish line were furnished with new Springfield rifles. Marched to Grand Junction, LaGrange, Holly Springs, Miss., and Memphis, Tenn., arriving there July 21, 1862. The weather having been very hot, the troops had suffered very much from heat and scarcity of water on the march.

September 3, Colonel Cushman took leave of the Regiment, having resigned, leaving the regiment in command of Captain McClanahan, who had been acting as a field officer since the evacuation of Corinth.

September 6, moved toward Bolivar, Tenn., arriving there on the 13th. October 1, moved toward LaGrange, but meeting a large rebel force, moved back to Bolivar. Acting Adjutant C. R. May was taken prisoner by the rebel cavalry.

October 4, moved toward Hatchie River, and on the 5th engaged four times their number of the enemy, who were retreating from Corinth.

While crossing Davis's Bridge, on the Hatchie, a regiment from another state was forced back through our lines, but the Fifty-third moved steadily forward, holding the bridge and road for over two hours, until other troops could be crossed and placed in position. Loss in this battle, sixteen killed and forty-nine wounded. The Regiment here assisted in running a section of artillery, a Missouri Battery, up the bluff by hand, placing it within fifty yards of the enemy's line, and supported it while it did splendid work. The Regiment was complimented by General Hurlbut for its work here.

Returned to Bolivar, October 8th. October 15th, Lieutenant Colonel Earl took command of the Regiment.

Moved to LaGrange, November 4th, 1862. On the 28th of November, moved south with General Grant's army to Cold Water, Holly Springs, Waterford, Abbeyville, and Oxford, Mississippi; arrived at Yocona Creek December 13th, and on the 22d commenced the northward march toward Tallahatchie River.

January 1, 1863, the Division was made a part of the Seventeenth Army Corps, General J. B. McPherson, commanding Corps; J. G. Lauman the Division, and Colonel I. C. Pugh, of the Forty-first Illinois, commanding Brigade, now First Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

January 11th, arrived at Moscow, Tenn. The Division was transferred to the Sixteenth Army Corps, General S. A. Hurlbut command Corps, and was placed on duty guarding the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

March 11, moved to Memphis. May 17, embarked for Young's Point. On 20th, moved to Haines Bluff, on the 25th swung into line with the main army around Vicksburg, being on the left of the Thirteenth Army Corps, Major General E. O. C. Ord command, to which our division was temporarily assigned.

On July 5, moved with General Sherman's army against Jackson, Miss., and on the 12th, while closing the lines around that place, the Brigade was ordered to charge the rebel works. The Fifty-third participated in this gallant but disastrous charge, going in the fight with 250 men and officers, and coming out with but 66. Colonel Earl fell near the rebel breast-works, pierced with four canister shot. Lieutenant Colonel McClanahan was severely wounded. Captain Michael Leahey and Lieutenant George W. Hemstreet was killed. Captain J. E. Hudson, mortally wounded. Captains Potter and King were wounded. Lieutenant J. B. Smith lost an arm and was taken prisoner. Captain George R. Lodge, Lieutenants Mark M. Bassett and John D. Hatfield, and a number of the enlisted men, were taken prisoners. The color guard and bearers were all either killed or wounded. The colors were captured, saturated with the life-blood of Sergeant George Poundstone, the color bearer.

A few days after this fight, the Regiment returned to Vicksburg. The Division was assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps, Brigadier General M. M. Crocker commanding Division. Moved to Natchez August 18th. Returned to Vicksburg November 30th, and camped at Milldale.

On the 1st of February 1864, the Regiment, having re-enlisted, was mustered as a veteran organization, and on the 3d started on the Meridian campaign. Returning, arrived at Hebron, Miss., February 29th.

Left Vicksburg, March 13th; reached Ottawa, Illinois, 22d, where the men were furloughed for 30 days. Companies I and E having been consolidated, a new company was organized and assigned to the Regiment as Company I, Captain Samuel I. Haynie commanding.

The Regiment rejoined the Division at Cairo, Major General F. P. Blair having been assigned to the Corps. Moved up the Tennessee River to Clifton. Marched via Huntsville and Decatur, joining General Sherman's army at Kingston, Ga.

June 8th, the Fifty-third was ordered at Allatoona Pass, and instructed to build earthworks on each side of the Pass. They worked hard at that until July 13th, when they rejoined the Division at Marietta. Colonel B. F. Potts commanding Brigade, General W. Q. Gresham commanding Division.

On the 17th, joined the main army at the front. Was engaged in the siege of Atlanta, and in the engagements of July 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, lost 101 men killed and wounded, Captain Samuel I. Haynie and Sergeant Major Oran M. Bull being killed.

Were engaged as skirmishers at Jonesboro, and went with the army as far south as Lovejoy Station; returned to East Point. After a few days rest at East Point, the Seventeenth Army Corps, under Major General T. E. G. Ransom, moved October 1st, on a reconnoissance toward Sandtown.

Returned to East Point; October 4th, moved north in pursuit of General Hood's army. Followed Hood's army to Gaylesville, Alabama, where the army halted and rested a week or so.

October 27th, the army received orders to move to the vicinity of Atlanta. Major General Ranson being very sick, and not able to ride in an ambulance, the Fifty-third was detailed, at his request, to carry him on a litter and escort him to Rome, Georgia; carried him to within six miles of Rome, where he became too weak to go farther. At the farm house of James Berryhill, near Rome, the brave and gallant General T. E. G. Ranson died at 2:30 o'clock P.M., October 29th, 1864. The Regiment escorted the remains to Rome, and the next day acted as an escort for a large number of officers, who were returning to their commands in the main army.

Went into camp near Marietta, Georgia, November 6. November 13th, moved to West Point, and on the 15th commenced the March to the Sea, Brigadier General Giles A. Smith commanding Division. Arrived in front of the fortifications of Savannah December 10th; a very foggy morning. The first shell from the enemy exploded in the ranks of company I, killing five and wounding six men. On the 21st marched into the city, and went into camp near Bona Venture Cemetery.

January 4, 1865, the Forty-first Illinois, of 222 men and officers, Major Robert H. McFadden commanding, was consolidated with the Fifty-third Illinois.

On the 6th, embarked for Beaufort, South Carolina, and soon after for Pocotaligo.

On January 29th, commenced the Carolina campaign. Moved by the way of Orangeburg, Columbia, Fayetteville and Cheraw, participating in the battle Bentonville, March 20th and 21st, losing one man killed and three wounded, among whom was Lieutenant Palmer, who had his right leg amputated just below the knee.

Marched to Goldsborough, Raleigh and Jones Station; and after Johnson's surrender marched with the army to Washington. Was in the grand review of May 24, 1865.

June 6th, left Washington for Louisville, Kentucky, where, on the 22d of July, the Regiment was mustered out of service by Lieutenant Robert M. Wood, A.C.M., and moved to Chicago. July 28th, received final pay and discharge.

The Regiment was commanded from its organization until the latter part of August, 1862 by Colonel Cushman, when he tendered his resignation, and left for his home in Illinois.

By Captain McClanahan from September 1, 1862 to October 15, 1862.

By Colonel Earl from October 15, 1862 to Jul 12, 1863.

By Colonel McClanahan from July 12, 1863 to June 21, 1865.

By Colonel McFadden from June 21, 1865 to July 28, 1865.

Lieutenants Mark M. Bassett and John D. Hatfield made their escape from Libby Prison on the night of February 9, 1864, through the famous tunnel, Hatfield coming into the Union lines at or near Washington. Bassett was recaptured the fourth night out, but subsequently effected his escape from Columbia, South Carolina.

The following officers from the Forty-first Illinois were assigned positions in the Fifty-third, upon the consolidation of the two Regiments:

Major Robert H. McFadden, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

Surgeon George M. Warmoth.

Captain David H. McFadden, Captain K Company.

Lieutenant John M. Robinson, Second Lieutenant K Company.

Lieutenant William H. Palmer, First Lieutenant B Company.

Lieutenant John Churchill, Second Lieutenant B Company.

The Regiment marched 2,855 miles. Transported by boat and cars 4,168 miles. Over 1,800 officers and men belonged to the Regiment during its term of service.

54th Illinois Infantry

The FIFTY-FOURTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Illinois, by Colonel Thomas W. Harris, in November 1861, as a part of the "Kentucky Brigade". It was mustered into United States service, February 18, 1862.

February 24, 1862, ordered to Cairo, Illinois. March 14, moved to Columbus, Kentucky. Three companies were stationed at Humboldt, Tennessee, during the fall of 1862, and, December 18, the Regiment was ordered to Jackson, Tennessee. December 20, marched to Lexington, Tennessee, and returned on the 22d. 24th, marched to Britton's Lane and Toon's Station, returning December 28. Meantime General Forrest captured detachments of the Regiment, stationed on the railroad, and destroyed nearly all the records. The balance of the records were lost by the Quartermaster's Detachment, in transit from Columbus to Jackson. Remained at Jackson, with two companies at Medon Station, and two at Toon's, during January, February and March, 1863. In April, went to Corinth, and returned.

Left Jackson for Vicksburg, as part of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Brigadier General Nathan Kimball commanding Division, May 30, 1863. June 2d, arrived at Haines Bluff, on Yazoo River. Was on the extreme left of Sherman's army, on the Big Black, confronting Johnson's army, on the Canton road.

July 24th, 1863, ordered to Helena, as a part of General Steele's expedition against Little Rock, Arkansas. August 13th, marched, and September 10th, arrived at Little Rock. October 15th, moved to Benton and Rockport, and returned.

January 1864, three-fourths of the Regiment re-enlisted, as veteran volunteers, and were mustered February 9th, 1864. Left for Mattoon, Illinois, for veteran furlough, March 28th. Veteran furlough having expired, the Regiment re-assembled at Mattoon. The same day an organized gang of Copperheads, led by Sheriff O'Hair, attacked some men of the Regiment at Charleston, killing Major Shubal York, Surgeon, and four privates, and wounding Colonel G. M. Mitchell. One hour later the Regiment arrived from Mattoon and occupied the town, capturing some of the most prominent traitors.

April 12th, moved to Cairo. 14th, to Columbus. 16th, to Paducah. Left Paducah 22d, and arrived at Little Rock 30th.

May 18th, left for Brownsville. Moved, 19th, in pursuit of General Shelby, and arrived at Little Rock 30th. June 25th, moved to Duvall's Bluff, and thence to Clarendon. Fought Shelby on the 26th. Returned on the 29th. August 5th, assigned to guard 16 miles of Memphis and Little Rock railroad, having five stations, with two companies at each. August 24, was attacked by Shelby, with 4,000 men and 4 pieces of artillery, and one station captured. Six companies were concentrated at a station, by Colonel Mitchell, and fought five hours, when their hay breast-works being burned by the enemy's shell, they were driven out and captured by detail. Loss, Lieutenant Thomas P. James and 13 men killed, and 35 wounded. Companies F and H, at a distant station, were not attacked. Were paroled at Jacksonport, Arkansas, and arrived at Benton Barracks, Missouri, September 9, 1864.

The Regiment was exchanged December 5, 1864, and arrived at Hickory Station, on Memphis and Little Rock railroad, January 18, 1865, and remained as railroad guard until June 6, 1865. Arrived at Pine Bluff, June 9, 1865. Marched, August 18, and arrived at Fort Smith, Arkansas, August 30. October 4, marched, and arrived at Little Rock, October 6.

Mustered out October 15, 1865. Arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, October 26, and was discharged.

Since the organization the Regiment has had 1,342 enlisted men and 71 commissioned officers.

55th Illinois Infantry

The FIFTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and mustered into service October 31, 1861.

It was one of the two Regiments raised by David Stuart, its subsequent Colonel, under Act of Congress, and called the "Douglas Brigade". The other Regiment was the one afterwards known as the famous "Forty-second Illinois". The two Regiments never served together. The Fifty-fifth Illinois was principally made up from bodies of recruits raised in Fulton, McDonough, LaSalle, Grundy, DeKalb, Kane and Winnebago counties, and its members were largely young men raised upon farms.

Left Camp Douglas, November 9, 1861, over the Chicago and Alton railroad for Alton, Illinois, thence by steamboat for St. Louis, and arrived at Benton Barracks, November 11. Remained at Benton Barracks under the immediate command of General W. T. Sherman, until January 12, 1862, when it departed for Paducah, Kentucky, by steamer, which place was reached on January 22. The voyage was a tedious and painful one owing to steamer being frozen into ice and aground for many days.

The Regiment participated in the expedition sent to Columbus, Kentucky, to test the question of its evacuation immediately after the capture of Fort Donelson.

The contest at the latter place was avoided by the Regiment in consequence of the utter worthlessness of its arms before that time issued to it.

On March 8, 1862, the Fifty-fifth embarked on steamer to participate in the movement up the Tennessee River which resulted in the battle of Shiloh, movement on Corinth and etc. On March 15, it landed with other troops at a point several miles above Pittsburg Landing and attempted to cut the railroad in the interior, but this object was defeated by high water.

From that point the expedition dropped down to Pittsburg Landing and went into camp on the front line. It was here brigaded with the Fifty-fourth and Seventy-first Ohio, and Colonel D. Stuart, of the Fifty-fifth, placed in command of the brigade then known as the Second Brigade Fifth (Sherman's) Division. Although belonging to Sherman's Division it was located about two miles east of the other three Brigades of its Division, being in point of fact the extreme left of the army, which met the rebel attack so soon to go into history as the battle of Shiloh.

Prentiss' Division was next to its right and front, though about one mile away. The Fifth-fifth, with its companion regiments, was encamped upon the road leading from Pittsburg Landing to Hamburg Landing, and near a small branch of Lick Creek.

On the morning of the battle of Shiloh, like all other troops upon the field, it had no premonitions of the fearful conflict to follow, until the report of fire arms further to the right gave evidence of that fact. The Regiment, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonel O. Malmberg, formed the center of the brigade, the Seventy-first Ohio being on its right, and the Fifty-fourth Ohio (Zouaves) upon its left. After forming line in several localities contiguous to its camp, during which time it was not engaged except in skirmishing through under the fire of Gage's rebel battery, position was taken to the left of its camp and about sixty rods in its rear along the south edge of a precipitous ravine. During the evolution's resulting in this formation the Seventy-first Ohio (excepting 18 men and its Adjutant) retreated.

The position of the Regiment at this time was with its right resting at a point precisely 500 yards east of Colonel Stuart's headquarters, with the Fifty-fourth Ohio upon its left. A full half mile of space unoccupied by troops existed to its right, this dangerous interval had been in part caused by the retreat of the Seventy-first Ohio. No artillery was upon this portion of the field to assist the federal troops. The Fifty-fifth Illinois had exactly 512 men in line and the Fifty-fourth Ohio from 350 to 400.

In this position it was finally attacked by Chalmers, and Jackson's Brigades of Bragg's Corps, who had been placed in position at this point under the personal supervision of General Albert Sidney Johnston, the rebel commander-in-chief.

The main attack commenced here about noon, and this position was held until between two and three o'clock P.M., by the two isolated regiments above named, and was of incalculable value to the ultimate success of the Union Army, inasmuch as it defended the extreme left during a vital period from a flank movement contemplated by the rebel order of battle and vigorously attempted at the period spoken of.

After being nearly surrounded and suffering terribly the Regiment retreated from point to point and took its position with its organization still complete in the last line formed in the evening near the Landing. It participated in the battle of Monday, acting on the right, and suffered some loss. During this terrific conflict, the first in its history, the Fifty-fifth lost the heaviest of any federal regiment in that engagement except the Ninth Illinois. The loss of the Fifty-fifth was 1 officer and 51 enlisted men killed and 9 officers and 190 men wounded, being a total of 250 men; 26 men were captured.

The Regiment was engaged in the advance of Corinth and lost 1 killed and 8 wounded on May 17.

Entered Corinth May 30, and moved thence westward with General Sherman, stopping for a greater or less period at Chewalla, Lagrange, Lafayette, Moscow and Holly Springs. On July 21, 1862, the Regiment reached Memphis with General Sherman's Division and remained until November 26, doing camp and picket duty, participating in several expeditions into the interior, having one man wounded. Took part in what was known as the "Tallahatchie" campaign, leaving Memphis November 26, 1862. Returned to Memphis and descended the Mississippi River to take part in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, where it lost 2 killed and 4 wounded.

Was at battle of Arkansas Post January 10 and 11, losing 3 men wounded.

Its first Colonel, David Stuart, who had previously been appointed Brigadier General by the President failed of confirmation and thereupon quit the service in the spring of 1863. Colonel O. Malmborg commanded the Regiment during the balance of its three years term.

April 30, 1863, was with expedition making feint on Haines' Bluff. Thence it proceeded after the army, then making the movement in rear of Vicksburg, overtaking the same in time to be under fire at Champion Hill, suffering no loss. Crossed the Big Black May 17, at Bridgeport, and arrived in front of the works at Vicksburg, May 18. Participated in the assaults of May 19 and 22, and bore its full share during the siege, losing 14 killed and 32 wounded.

It lost 1 man killed while scouting near the Big Black. After being present at the surrender of Vicksburg July 4, the Regiment proceeded with Sherman's expedition to Jackson, wherein it lost 1 killed and two wounded.

Encamped in the vicinity of the Big Black until September 27, 1863, when it embarked at Vicksburg for Memphis and moved thence through Corinth to Iuka. Moved finally across the

Tennessee and upon the laborious march to Chattanooga, arriving at that point November 21, 1863. During night of November 23, with rest of brigade, manned fleet of pontoon boats in North Chickamauga Creek and during intense darkness descended and crossed the Tennessee and captured the enemies pickets - one of the most daring operations of the war. At the battle of Mission Ridge, which followed, the Regiment lost 3 wounded.

Marched with Sherman the round trip to the relief of Knoxville. Encamped after return successively at Bridgeport, Bellefonte and Larkinsville, during the winter. While at the latter place after exacting the right to elect officers the Regiment veteranized, at which time the existing field officers all failed of election and at the end of their term quit the service. The veterans were granted 30 days furlough from this point. At the opening of the Atlanta campaign the Regiment took its place as usual in the Second Division of the Fifteenth Corps and shared in the manifold labors and dangers of that famous campaign including the movement on, and battle of Jonesboro, losing 36 killed and 86 wounded, being a total of 122, or about one half of its number engaged.

The heaviest loss was at the assault upon Kenesaw Mountain on June 27, 1864, viz; 14 killed, including its gallant Commander Captain Augustine, and 33 wounded.

Joined in the pursuit of Hood through Northern Alabama and returned to Atlanta, Georgia, where 162 non-veterans were discharged.

Marched the entire distance of the picnic excursion termed the "March to the Sea". Thence north, and lost near Bentonville, N.C., 1 man killed 1 wounded and 6 taken prisoners.

After surrender of Johnston, Regiment marched for Washington, via Richmond, and took part in the Grand Review.

The Regiment was then ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, where it remained in camp a few weeks. Thence moved by steamer to Little Rock, Arkansas, where it was mustered out August 14, 1865. Arrived at Chicago August 22, where it received payment and discharge.

During the entire period of its service it received less than 50 recruits, hence all its casualties were from its original members.

This Regiment was engaged in 31 battles and was 128 days under fire. It marched 3,240 miles, traveled by railroad 2,875 miles and by water a further distance of 5,850 miles, total 11,965 miles.

It lost actually killed in battle 108 men, and its total wounded were 339, making an aggregate of 447 struck with the missiles of war. There are no data to state the exact number of mortally wounded though it is known that 35 died from such cause within one year after "Shiloh". Of the men who actually took the field in battle array more than two out every three were hit by bullets. About one-third of such men lost their lives from the casualties of battle or disease. During the war this Regiment had only 49 men captured which speaks volumes for its discipline and cohesion.

It was extremely fortunate in its medical department, Dr. E. O. F. Roler, of Chicago, being its surgeon in chief.

Its chaplain the Rev. M. L. Haney was all that could be desired, noted as well for his great personal bravery, as for his zealous performance of professional duties.

It is not probable that any other Regiment so closely followed the destiny of General W. T. Sherman. it was first in his brigade at Benton Barracks, in December 1861, and thereafter became a member of the Fifth Division command by that General. Subsequently it was always a member of the Second Division, of the Fifteenth Army Corps, and following all the footsteps of that General, except the Meridian raid. In its various marches it traversed every Southern State except Delaware, Texas and Florida.

Owing to its extraordinary losses at Shiloh and receiving no recruits it was small in numbers at all subsequent periods and noted for its proficiency in drill.

After reorganization at the end of its three years term, it was commanded until nearly the close of its career by its senior captain, when Captain C. A. Andress became Lieutenant Colonel. Its dead now lie buried in nine different States.

56th Illinois Infantry

This Regiment was organized with companies principally enlisted from the counties of Massac, Pope, Gallatin, Saline, White, Hamilton, Franklin and Wayne.

Immediately after the Regiment was mustered into United States service at Camp Mather near Shawneetown, Ill., General Grant ordered it to Paducah, Ky., where it constituted a part of the garrison of that place.

When General Halleck moved upon Corinth, Miss., this Regiment like many others went up the Tennessee River on steamboats, and from Hamburg Landing marched out to join in the siege of Corinth. The Regiment was assigned to the Division commanded by General Schuyler Hamilton, and to a Brigade composed of the Fifth, Tenth and Seventeenth Iowa, Fifty-sixth Illinois, Tenth Missouri and Eightieth Ohio Regiments, and commanded by Colonel Pursell, of Iowa. The Regiment participated in the pursuit of Beauregard's army after he abandoned Corinth.

When Halleck's army was scattered to various Departments this Division remained with General Grant, who was placed in command of the District.

During the summer of 1862 the principal camp for the army occupying northern Mississippi was in the hills of Clear Creek near Corinth, from which place a number of long and exhaustive marches were made to Holly Springs and other points in the heat and dust of an exceedingly hot, dry summer.

In May, during the siege of Corinth, Colonel Kirkham obtained a leave of absence and resigned his commission, the command devolving upon Lieutenant Colonel Brown, who in turn during the summer resigned, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Raum, who had been promoted.

On the 3d of October 1862, the Confederate forces 20,000 under Price and Van Dorn, attacked Corinth, which was defended by General Rosecrans with 12,000 men. During the first day the advantages were with the Rebel army. On the morning of the 4th the battle opened at daylight. The Union forces occupied strong positions west and north of the town, C. S. Hamilton's Division occupying the extreme right in two lines. General Price attacked this point and by a most intrepid charge dislodged the front line from its works and captured ten pieces of artillery. The Fifty-sixth and Tenth Missouri Regiments had been posted some distance in the rear of these batteries to support them. These Regiments held their positions and after the front line had retired opened up a heavy musketry fire upon the rebels who were occupying the Union entrenchments. This was continued for some time, when Lieutenant Colonel Raum ordered the Fifty-sixth Regiment to charge with bayonets. When Colonel Holmes of the Tenth Missouri saw the Fifty-sixth Regiment in motion he ordered his Regiment to charge also, and the two Regiments at a full run retook the batteries, drove the rebels from the works, repulsed reinforcements which were coming up and broke the centre of Price's army, which immediately retired.

After the battle General Rosecrans visited the line and thanked the officers and men for their gallantry. This Regiment joined in the pursuit of the Rebel army after its defeat at Corinth. During the pursuit and at about nine o'clock at night the Regiment was ordered to march immediately to Kossuth, 12 miles distant, to intercept the enemy if he should again move upon Corinth.

The Regiment participated in the campaign in central Mississippi during the winter of 1862, and reached a point some miles south of Oxford, but after the capture of Holly Springs and the destruction of the stores accumulated there, marched to Memphis as part of an escort of six hundred wagons sent for supplies, and reached that place about December 25. During the balance of the winter the Regiment was engaged in guarding the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

In the spring of 1863 the Division was numbered seven and assigned to the Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by General McPherson, and was in the column ordered to march against Vicksburg. The Regiment was in the expedition that went through the Yazoo Pass with a view of reaching Vicksburg by way of the Yazoo River.

In the latter part of April the Regiment with the Division joined the main army under General Grant at Young's Point, and immediately marched with the column which soon crossed the Mississippi River below Grand Gulf.

When General Grant crossed the river, Colonel Raum with the Regiment, was directed to occupy a position opposite Grand Gulf, and as soon as the enemy was compelled to evacuate that place to cross the river and take possession of it, which he did on Sunday morning, May 2. Grand Gulf was immediately made a base of supplies for the Army, and a transportation line was at once established from Young's Point to Perkin's Plantation by wagon and thence by steamboat to Grand Gulf - this duty was exacting and laborious both day and night. The Regiment was relieved in time to join the main army at Champion Hills.

The Regiment was engaged in the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, and was with the Seventh Division when it reinforced General McClernand on the left. On the 12th of June during the siege, Colonel Raum was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Seventh Division, Seventeenth A.C. On the 25th of June the Regiment was sent to reinforce General Logan when he blew up and assaulted Fort Hill. The Regiment occupied the crater during a portion of the night and lost heavily in both killed and wounded during the conflict.

After the fall of Vicksburg, the Seventh Division was ordered to reinforce General Steel in his movement to capture Little Rock, and had reached Helena, Ark., when news came that General Steel had captured the place.

When General Sherman left Vicksburg with the Fifteenth A.C., for Memphis to march across to reinforce General Grant at Chattanooga, the Seventh Division; then at Helena, was assigned to his command and was incorporated into the Fifteenth A.C. as the Third Division, where it remained during the war.

The Second Brigade, now commanded by Col. Raum, was composed of the Fifty-sixth Illinois, Tenth Missouri, Seventeenth Iowa and Eightieth Ohio regiments. The Fifteenth Army Corps reached a point opposite Chattanooga on the 23d of November and that night crossed the Tennessee River on pontoon boats above the town and moved out to attack the enemy's right flank on Missionary Ridge.

The battle at this point continued during the 24th and 25th. On the afternoon of the 25th, Colonel Raum was directed to reinforce the Third Brigade under General Mathias, who was closely engaging the enemy near the top of the ridge east of the tunnel.

The movement was made under a heavy shower of shell from a battery of the enemy stationed over the tunnel. The Fifty-sixth Illinois and Tenth Missouri were posted in an old road near the foot of the ridge, as a reserve. The Seventeenth Iowa and Eightieth Ohio were put in position by Colonel Raum higher up the ridge with the view of exchanging positions with the Third Brigade,

when suddenly the enemy attacked the front and right flank with a heavy column, forcing the six regiments of the Third and Second Brigades down the ridge with heavy loss. The Rebels, driving everything before them, charged down the ridge. The regiments in reserve awaited their coming, and when Colonel Raum reached the line and gave the command to fire the two regiments sprang to their feet and delivered a most deadly volley, which made the Rebels recoil, and as volley after volley was delivered they returned to their fortifications on the ridge. The loss of the Brigade on this occasion was more than 240 men. These two regiments for the second time met and repulsed the enemy after it had been victorious in driving the front line.

In this engagement the Fifty-sixth Regiment lost quite a number of officers and men. Major Welsh, who commanded the Regiment, was wounded in the arm and hip, and Colonel Raum, who commanded the Brigade was wounded in the left thigh.

After this battle the Fifteenth Army Corps marched to Huntsville, Ala., and was stretched out in various directions occupying the railroad and country.

The Fifty-sixth Illinois was assigned to garrison Whitesburg on the Tennessee River, the steamboat landing for Huntsville.

Lieutenant Colonel John P. Hall had rejoined the Regiment and was now in command. On the first of May 1864, began the great Atlanta Campaign, and from that time until November, the Third Division was engaged in protecting the line of communication in the rear of the army; first the Memphis and Charleston road afterwards the road from Chattanooga to Atlanta. The Fifty-sixth Illinois was first stationed at Mud Creek, where it built a block house for the defence of the railroad bridge. The Regiment had now been reinforced by a new Company I, commanded by Captain Evans and composed of the veterans of the Thirteenth Illinois Volunteers; and new Company D, commanded by Captain McCartney, who organized the company for the Regiment. About the 1st of July the Regiment was stationed at Calhoun, Ga., on the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad; the Division held the railroad from Dalton to Ackworth and the branch road from Kingston to Rome, besides the fords and bridges of the Etowah River. The Division headquarters was at Cartersville, and the Second Brigade headquarters at Resaca, which was strongly fortified to protect the depot of supplies.

The Regiment held Calhoun and Adairsville and several smaller stations along the line of the road, and successfully repelled every attack made upon the road.

In October, General Hood made his great movement North to destroy Sherman's line of communications. On the 12th of the month he appeared before Resaca and demanded its surrender. Colonel Weaver, of the Seventeenth Iowa, then commanding the Brigade declined to surrender and as he had been directed by Brigadier General Raum, then commanding the Division, he ordered the Fifty-sixth Illinois and other regiments in the neighborhood to report to him as reinforcements. Three regiments of cavalry and one of infantry at once marched to the relief of Resaca. General Raum at Cartersville foreseeing that Hood would attack Resaca, obtained authority from General Sherman, who was moving north to engage Hood, to reinforce Resaca. General John Tilson with his Brigade, was directed to report to General Raum. These troops were taken by train to Resaca, and reached there on the morning of the 13th of October, at 2 o'clock. The garrison now consisted of over 3,000 men, besides artillery. Half of this force was immediately put on the skirmish line, the Fifty-sixth Illinois being of this body. The skirmishing was kept up for nearly 36 hours, at times raging almost like a battle and with considerable loss on both sides. Upon reaching Resaca, General Raum sent a squad of cavalry with a message to General Sherman, informing him of Hood's presence at Resaca and expressing his determination to hold the place until reinforced. The troops on this occasion, including the Fifty-sixth Illinois, acted with great heroism and kept at bay an army of more than five times their number.

When General Sherman issued his orders for the "March to the Sea", his army occupied the country from Chattanooga to Atlanta. That part of it assigned to Thomas started north to Chattanooga, and the balance of the army - 65,000 strong - assembled at Atlanta Nov. 14, 1864. The following day the great march began - the Fifty-sixth Illinois, with its Brigade, constituting the rear-guard of the Right Wing commanded by General Howard. About noon the rear-guard moved and marched until nearly midnight before drawing up to the encampment of the advance. After night the light from the fires of the doomed city cast a red glare high up in the heavens behind the marching troops. Without dwelling upon the incidents of this campaign, it is enough to say that the Regiment performed its full duty, and entered Savannah with the rest of the army on the 23d of December 1864.

General Sherman set to work preparing for a winter campaign through the Carolinas. Pocotaligo, South Carolina, was fixed upon as the point at which the army should concentrate. Part of the forces were sent by water, and part were to move by land across the country, and pontoon bridges were thrown across the Savannah River, upon which the army and its trains were to cross. On the 18th of January the movement began, with General Raum's Brigade in advance. He had crossed the river and the adjacent rice plantations with his troops, artillery and baggage train, when a tremendous rain storm set in, which flooded the rice fields and injured the pontoon bridges so as to prevent the passage of the other troops, which found a crossing higher up the river.

The Fifty-sixth Illinois, with its Brigade, marched across the country to Pocotaligo, the place of rendezvous. From this point the Army started upon one of the most momentous movements of the war, and this Regiment acquitted itself with high credit, as did the whole army. It took part in the battle of Bentonville.

The time of service of the non-veterans of the Regiment having expired in February, in the latter part of March, when the Army had reached North Carolina and had communicated with reinforcements at the seaboard, these soldiers, with many other non-veterans, were ordered home to be mustered out of the service. Twelve officers and 193 enlisted men of this Regiment embarked on the steamship General Lyon. She encountered a storm, and, when off Cape Hatteras, caught fire, and about 500 persons met their death in the flames or in the sea. Twenty-eight persons were saved, of these five were enlisted men of this Regiment; and thus, on March 31, 1865, 200 men of this Regiment, as noble and brave as any who fought for the Union, perished. After the surrender of General Johnson's army to General Sherman the army of Georgia marched to Washington, and there the Fifty-sixth Illinois Regiment took part in the great review. The Regiment remained in the service for a few months after this event, going first to Louisville, Ky., and then to Arkansas, and was mustered out of the service Aug. 12, 1865.

It was the good fortune of this Regiment to participate in nearly all the great campaigns of the Western Army. It never turned its back upon the enemy; it never was driven from a position, and was never engaged in an unsuccessful battle.

On the flag staff at the capitol of Illinois upon a silver plate are these words: *Sub hoc signo vinces.*

57th Illinois Infantry

The FIFTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY was recruited from various portions of the State, during the autumn of 1861, under the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 troops. Company A was enlisted with headquarters at Mendota; companies C, E, G and I with rendezvous at Chicago. These five companies, with other fragments, became quartered at Camp Douglas under Silas D. Baldwin, and were designated as the Fifty-seventh Regiment. Companies B, F, H and K were recruited in Bureau county, and in the early part of September went into quarters at Camp Bureau, near Princeton, under authority of Governor Yates, granted to R. F. Winslow, of Princeton, to recruit a Regiment to be known as the Fifty-sixth Infantry. Company D, composed wholly of Swedes, was recruited at Bishop Hill, in Henry county, and joined under Winslow at Princeton. These companies, with one other, - which subsequently became a part of the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry - went to Springfield in October by order of Governor Yates, and from there were sent to Camp Douglas, in the southern part of the City of Chicago, under F. J. Hurlbut. These two parts of Regiments (the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh) were consolidated in December, and on the 26th day of the month were mustered into the United States service as the Fifty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with S. D. Baldwin as Colonel; F. J. Hurlbut, Lieutenant Colonel; N. B. Page, Major; N. E. Hahn, Adjutant; E. Hamilton, Quartermaster; J. R. Zearing, Surgeon, and H. S. Blood, First Assistant Surgeon - the chaplaincy being vacant. February 8, 1862, the Regiment, with about 975 enlisted men, fully officered, armed with old Harper's Ferry muskets altered from flint-locks, and commanded by Col. Baldwin, left Camp Douglas over the Illinois Central Railroad, under orders for Cairo, Ill., where it arrived on the evening of the 9th, thence directed by the steamer Minnehaha, to Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, which had been evacuated by the enemy and taken possession of by our forces. The Regiment, without disembarking, was hurried back down the river to Paducah, thence up the Cumberland to a point two or three miles below Fort Donelson, where it landed on the morning of the 14th and made its first field march to a position in front of that rebel stronghold, where fighting had already begun. Here it was attached to Colonel John M. Thayer's Third Brigade of General Lew Wallace's Third Division, which occupied the center of the line. The Regiment remained near this position through the night, the men suffering greatly from exposure, having no protection, except their blankets, from the cold and snow, which fell in quantities to cover the ground. On the morning of the 15th, the Regiment was assigned to the support of Taylor's and Smith's Chicago Batteries of Artillery, which were actively engaged with the enemy. During the day the Fifty-seventh occupied an unenviable position, being subjected to danger from the cannonading in its front and the bullets of the sharpshooters, without the privilege of retaliation, thus placing it under the severest test.

On the morning of the 16th, the Fifty-seventh, with other troops, was moved toward the right with the expectation of assaulting that portion of the rebel defenses, but word soon passed along the line that the fort with its entire garrison of about 17,000 men and its armament had capitulated to General Grant. The Regiment's course was, thereupon, changed, passing through the line of Confederate works into the town of Dover, some distance above the main fort, but within the outer line of defense, and camping at the outskirts of the town for the night. The following day, the 17th, orders were received to march across the country to Fort Henry, eleven miles distant on the Tennessee River, where it arrived on the 19th, over roads of the worst character. Here it lost by death its Assistant Surgeon, Henry S. Blood, and during its stay a greater portion of the men were taken sick with diarrhea, rendering it difficult to muster a sufficient number to perform the ordinary duties of a camp, or to hold dress parade. From Fort Henry, on March 8th, the Regiment, on board the steamer Argyle, proceeded up the Tennessee River for Crump's Landing, the boat carrying it being one of one hundred and twenty-two transports, nearly all loaded with troops, constituting the greater portion of the Army of the Tennessee - the fleet forming one of the grandest sights of the war. Stopping at Paris Landing on

the 9th, the Regiment made a short march into the country on a scout and foraging expedition; on returning to the boat four men of Company G were reported missing. Resuming its passage, and when opposite Clifton, Tenn., on the 11th, the boat was fired into by guerrillas in ambush on the river bank, wounding two men of the Regiment. Arriving at Crump's Landing on March 13, the Regiment, with other troops, moved out to Adamsville, Tenn., a few miles west of the river, but returned that night. This proved to be one of the most tedious and trying marches, for a short one, of the whole service. The rain poured down in torrents, swelling the creeks, which were forded up to the waists of the men, and rendering the roads deep with mud, which was as tenacious as southern clay can be; tired out and wet to the skin, the Regiment on its return went into camp on the bluff next to the river, to soak for the remainder of the night from the drenching rain, which continued to fall unceasingly. On March 16, and during the stay here, a series of resolutions were passed extending thanks to Dr. J. A. Hahn, of Chicago, for professional services rendered in aid of the Regimental Medical Staff at Fort Henry, and up to this time in the care and attendance of the large number of sick in the Regiment. March 26 the Regiment went up the Tennessee River about five miles to Pittsburg Landing, where in encamped a short distance out from the river, and to the right of the Landing, having become a part of Colonel T. W. Sweeny's Third Brigade, General C. F. Smith's Second Division. At this camp the Regiment remained until Sunday, the 6th of April, on the morning of which firing was heard in the direction of the front, toward Corinth. Preparations were at once made for the impending struggle, by the distribution of ammunition, etc., and under orders the line of march was taken up on the Corinth road leading out from the camp, Colonel Baldwin in command. Arriving at the front the Regiment was held in reserve for a time, when orders were received to take position in support of a battery of artillery, which was sharply engaged with the enemy, somewhat to the left. The fighting at different points had become very heavy, and increased in severity as more troops were brought into line.

During the varying strife the battery supported by the Fifty-seventh was gradually moved to the left and new positions taken, as the enemy seemed to be pressing the fight farther and farther in that direction. Stray bullets and cannon balls occasionally fell into the ranks or in close proximity to the Fifty-seventh, with, however, few casualties. Later, however, the Regiment was destined to be tried in the crucible of actual conflict. Well along the afternoon, under orders, it took position on the left of General Hurlbut's Division, and on the extreme left of the Union line, not far distant from the Tennessee River; here, about 4 o'clock P.M., an advance was made, encountering the enemy in strong force directly in front; firing began almost simultaneously on both sides, a constant roar of musketry ensuing for about twenty minutes. Notwithstanding this being the first severe engagement of the Fifty-seventh, they fought with all the heroism and valor that could have distinguished older and tried soldiers, but the contest was unequal; the old altered flint-lock muskets of the Regiment became foul after a few rounds, rendering it impossible to get a load down, though many of the men, in their efforts to drive the "charges home" after getting them started, drove the rammers against the trunks of trees; some, baffled in this attempt to force the load down, picked up the muskets of their comrades, who had been killed or disabled by wounds, and renewed the fight. Thus crippled by unserviceable arms and left without support, flanked upon both sides, and under an enfilading fire, the gallant command was forced to retire or suffer capture. In falling back the Regiment was subjected to a storm of grape and canister from the enemy's cannon until it passed through the line of artillery massed not far from the landing by Colonel J. D. Webster, which opened on the enemy with its awful effect, checking his advance and starting him on the retreat in confusion. This ended the conflict for the day, night closing over the scene. In this murderous engagement the Fifty-seventh lost 187 of its officers and men in killed, wounded and missing - among the killed being its Major, Norman B. Page, Captain R. D. Adams, Company E, and First Lieutenant Theodore M. Doggett, of Company I; and of the wounded were Captains John Phillips, Company A; A. H. Manzer, Company B; William S. Swan, Company C; F. A. Battey, Company F; First Lieutenants B. D. Salter, Company E; J. W. Harris, Company F; Frederick Busse, Company G; and Second Lieutenant William S. Hendricks, Company I, taken prisoner.

The effects of the day's great battle were visible on every hand, and, as if to add to the discomfort and confusion, and to continue through the night a parody of the day, the elements broke forth in terrific peals of thunder, lit up the ghastly scene with lurid flashes of lightning, and poured floods of rain upon the unprotected armies, sparing neither the dead, dying nor the wounded who still lay upon the field where they first fell.

General W. H. L. Wallace, who had commanded the Division by reason of the illness of General C. F. Smith, having been killed during the afternoon of the 6th, the command of the Division on the 7th devolved upon Colonel J. M. Tuttle, of the Seventh Iowa; and Colonel Sweeny having been wounded, Colonel Baldwin took command of the Brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Hurlbut that of the Regiment. At the first break of morn the Fifty-seventh with the Brigade moved into position near the center of the line, and participated in the general advance upon the enemy, who, after some stubborn fighting, began to give way, and, before night, was forced into a general retreat. Returning to camp at night, the Regiment rested from the trying scenes of the two days' conflict. On the 9th, the regimental dead, who still lay on the field, were buried by a detail for that purpose from each company. Upon the organization of the army, after the battle of Shiloh, General T. A. Davies was assigned to the command of the Division.

In the general advance upon Corinth by the army, which began the last of April, the Regiment took an active part and shared in the toil, exposure and dangers incident to picket and skirmish duty, clearing and building corduroy roads, entrenching, etc., until the evacuation of Corinth on the 30th day of May. During this advance the Regiment received new arms, of the Enfield rifle pattern. On the 31st, the Regiment joined in the pursuit of the retreating enemy, and followed him to Boonesville, Miss. Returning, it went into camp to the southeast of Corinth, where it remained until about the middle of September, when, on the 18th of that month, the army under Rosecrans having been sent to meet the force of the rebel General Price, at Iuka, a short distance east, the Regiment moved into Corinth, which it guarded until after the battle of Iuka, September 19; then it went into camp to the southwest of the town. During the summer many of the men were sick with diarrhea and fevers, resulting in a number of deaths.

On the morning of the 3d of October, the Army in and around Corinth, commanded by General Rosecrans, moved out to the west of the town three or four miles to meet an expected attack by the combined commands of the rebel Generals Van Dorn, Price, Lovell, Villipigue and Rust. The Third Brigade, under the command of Colonel Baldwin, took position to the left of the Chewalla Road on a ridge running parallel to the line chosen, the Fifty-seventh, under command of Lieut. Col. Hurlbut, on the left of the brigade; and its left resting at a deep cut on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Here, about 9 o'clock A.M., Company G, commanded by Captain G. A. Busse, was thrown forward as skirmishers, supported by Company K, Captain Harlan Page in command, to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy. He was soon found in force, the two companies of skirmishers being quickly driven back upon the main line, followed by a compact and rapidly moving line of rebel infantry; this precipitated a general engagement, with quick, sharp firing on both sides. For a time the contest seemed to be indecisive. Sharp firing, however, was kept up until a new stand had been taken and the advance of the enemy checked. Soon after this Col. Baldwin relinquished the command of the Third Brigade and returned to Corinth, General McArthur assuming command of the Third Brigade in connection with his own. The rebels bringing new troops into position to the right necessitated a change of front toward the north, with the position somewhat retired to the south of the railroad. Here in the afternoon the Brigade made a charge, driving the rebel line some distance. Encountering an overwhelming force the brigade was ordered to fall back to the original position, resulting in its withdrawal to the Corinth Seminary, to the southwest of Corinth. The dawn of day, on the 4th, found Davies' Division to the north and west of the town, with its right resting on Battery Powell and its left on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; the Third Brigade in the center and somewhat to the front, along a temporary line of breastworks improvised from logs, with dirt thrown over to

the front. Some distance out to the northwest of town the heavy timber had been felled over a considerable area, forming a decided obstruction to the progress of an army; but the enemy, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the forenoon, emerged in solid columns from the woods beyond and came with resistless force over the fallen timber. The guns from Batteries Robinet and Powell opened upon the advancing columns with terrible effect, and when within range, musket firing opened along the entire line. Heedless of the destruction caused in their ranks, they pressed forward, capturing Battery Powell and forcing to the rear into town the line of Davies' Division; but here the retreating columns made a stand and an advance was made upon the broken ranks of the enemy, driving him in confusion back over the fallen timber through which he had advanced but a few moments before. This terminated the battle, as the whole rebel army was soon in full retreat, leaving its dead and wound upon the field, and a large number of prisoners in the hands of the Union Army. The weather had been intensely hot during both days, which, with the scarcity of water obtainable, and the constant and rapid movements to which the troops were subjected, caused great prostration among the men. In the two days' engagement the casualties in the Fifty-seventh were 42 killed, wounded and missing.

After the enemy's repulse and withdrawal the regiment went into camp. Captain William S. Swan, of Company C, with a proper guard from the Regiment, was placed in charge of the prisoners captured at the battle, something over 2,000 in all. A few days succeeding, a portion of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut, proceeding south under a flag of truce, with 300 prisoners, to a point on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, called Baldwin, where, encountering some Confederate Cavalry, the prisoners were turned over and receipted for by the Confederate commander. Colonel Hurlbut, with his command, returned to Corinth. About the same time Colonel Baldwin, with a detail of men from the Regiment, was ordered to Memphis with 1,600 prisoners, where, by direction, he turned the command over to Capt. William S. Swan, and went north on leave of absence. Captain Swan with his charge proceeded down the Mississippi River to Vicksburg, where he turned the prisoner over to the rebel authorities and received about 500 paroled Federal prisoners, which he took to St. Louis, then joined the Regiment.

On December 18, following, the Fifty-seventh, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hurlbut, with the Brigade, left Corinth on a scout after the rebel General Forrest's command to Lexington, Tennessee; thence to Henderson Station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by cars back to Corinth. Communication having been completely destroyed, the troops in and about Corinth were placed upon short rations, nearly everything in the way of subsistence being consumed before supplies were again received. During the winter months of 1862 and 1863, the regiment constructed substantial hewed log barracks near Battery Robinet, just out of the town, and performed garrison duty. While here the Brigade and Division became a part of the left wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under the command of General G. M. Dodge, who was also assigned to the command of the district of Corinth. Colonel M. M. Bane, of the Fiftieth Illinois, wounded at Shiloh, having returned, assumed command of the Brigade, which was increased by the Thirty-ninth Iowa and Eighteenth Missouri Regiments of Infantry - Col. Baldwin returning to the command of the Regiment.

On March 12, 1863, Col. Baldwin was dismissed from the service and returned north; on June 11, following, by sanction of President Lincoln, he was recommissioned by Governor Yates of Illinois, whereupon he reported at Corinth with a request to be reinstated. The matter was referred by General Dodge to General S. A. Hurlbut, at Memphis, commanding the department, and by him to General Grant, by whose orders he was sent out of the lines under guard to Cairo. April 16, the Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut, left Corinth on an expedition with General Dodge's command to Town Creek and Tuscumbia, Ala., where a junction was formed with Colonel A. D. Streight, covering his movement with his command into Central Georgia, which proved disastrous by the capture of his whole force near Rome. After Streight's departure a lively skirmish was had with General Roddy's force. The objects of this

demonstration having been attained, the troops under Dodge returned to Corinth on May 2. The Fifty-seventh remained at this place, with the exception of an occasional raid or scout into the surrounding country, until the fall of 1863, with about the same force as on the Tuscumbia expedition, a movement was made to Holly Springs, Mississippi, returning again to Corinth.

On November 4, 1863, this entire command, composing a part of General Sherman's Army moved to Middle Tennessee, where, at Lynnville, the Fifty-seventh was assigned to outpost duty. January 17, 1864, with the exception of Company C, and a few men from other companies, the Regiment veteranized, or re-enlisted for three years' more service, starting the next day for Chicago on veteran furlough of thirty days, arriving the 27th; Captain Swan remained at Lynnville in command of the non-veterans. Having recruited nearly 250 men and raising its number to some over 500, the Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut, left Chicago, March 9, on its return South, arriving at Athens, Alabama, on the 15th, where it was joined by Captain Swan's command. Here it performed garrison duty until May 1, when it left for Sherman's Army at Chattanooga. From this place, the Regiment, commanded by Hurlbut, the Brigade by Bane and the Division by Sweeny, moved with the Army of the Tennessee on the Atlanta campaign south, passing through Snake Creek Gap May 13, taking part in the maneuvering against the rear of the rebel General Johnston's Army, and in the battle of Resaca, Georgia, which caused the rebels to withdraw from that position.

May 16th, with the Third Brigade in advance, the line of march was taken up on the Calhoun road. Company H, commanded by Captain Josiah Robbins, was thrown forward with the line of skirmishers, which was soon after strengthened by Companies G, Captain Busse; I, First Lieutenant Frank Cutler, and E, Lieutenant Edward Martin, the force commanded by Major Forsee, of the Fifty-seventh, encountered the enemy in force at Rome Cross Roads, where it had made a stand to protect the train of the retreating army. The Brigade was brought into the line of battle and soon became engaged, the fighting at intervals being quite severe, and lasting until nearly night. Following the enemy's retreat the next day, the Division moved to Kingston, thence to Rome, arriving at the latter place on the evening of the 18th. The Third Brigade, consisting of the Seventh, Fiftieth and Fifty-seventh Illinois, and the Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry Regiments, was detailed to garrison the place, the balance of General Dodge's command continuing with the advance on Atlanta. During its period of stay at Rome the Regiment, with the Brigade, went on a fruitless expedition after the rebel General Wheeler's command of cavalry through Middle Tennessee, taking three days' rations, but being gone a month or more. At Rome, General Bane having resigned, General Vandever was assigned to the command of the Brigade and Post, he being relieved in August by Colonel Dick Rowett, of the Seventh Illinois Infantry. After the fall of Atlanta the army was re-organized and the Left Wing of the Sixteenth Army Corps, - General Dodge's command - was consolidated with the Fifteenth Corps. The Second Division became a part of the Fourth Division. As now organized, the Fifty-seventh belonged to the Third Brigade (Colonel Rowett) Fourth Division (General John M. Corse) Fifteenth Army Corps (General John A. Logan).

On September 29, General Corse, returning from Atlanta, arrived in Rome with the balance of his Division and took command of the post. October 4, he received orders from General Sherman to re-enforce the garrison at Allatoona Pass for the purpose of resisting an expected attack from the rebel General French's command of Hood's army, then moving to the north in the rear of Sherman's position. That evening Companies A, Captain William F. Conkey, and B, Captain Linas Van Steenberg, of the Fifty-seventh Illinois, commanded by the latter officer, with the balance of the Third Brigade, accompanied by General Corse, left Rome for Allatoona, where they arrived at midnight. Captain Van Steenberg's two companies were assigned to the right of the Thirty-ninth Iowa, which was thrown to the front near the rifle pits, north and west of the fort. About 10 o'clock A.M., by direction of Colonel Rowett, Van Steenberg deployed his command as skirmishers about 160 rods in advance, with his right resting on the railroad running north. This line was soon driven in by the enemy. The rebel General French then made

a demand of surrender; this was promptly refused by General Corse, who intimated that he was ready for the attack. Promptly the enemy made a movement along the whole line, driving the beleaguered force into the redoubts, situated on either side of the cut through which the railroad ran. Charge after charge was successively made upon this position, meeting with repulse at every attempt. The conflict continued with ghastly carnage until 4 o'clock P.M., when the enemy withdrew, leaving his dead and wounded upon the field.

The train which arrived with the first troops the night before had been immediately sent back to Rome for the remaining eight companies of the Fifty-seventh, but, by reason of a break in the railroad between Rome and Kingston, did not arrive at Allatoona, on its return, until the evening of the 5th, after the battle was over.

The loss to Companies A, and B, in this heroic contest, was 3 killed, 7 wounded and 1 missing. Among the wounded was First Lieutenant George N. Barr, of Company B. Colonel Rowett having been severely wounded, Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut assumed command of the Brigade, and Major Forsee that of the Regiment. On the 7th, the Brigade and Regiment started on a return march to Rome, arriving on the 9th. From Kingston, Company F, and a detachment of Company D, commanded by Captain F. A. Battey, were sent to Chattanooga in charge of 200 rebel prisoners taken at Allatoona. On its return the command was taken prisoner at Dalton, Ga., together with the garrison, a regiment of colored troops, Captain Battey having tendered the services of his command to Colonel Johnson, commander of the place, to assist in its defense against an attack from the rebel General Cheatham, of Hood's army. The surrender was made by Colonel Johnson, without a fight, and against the protest of every officer in the fort. Being paroled in a couple of days, Captain Battey, with his command, returned to Chattanooga, and by order of General Steadman was placed in charge of the district of Etowah prison, but after a short period joined the Regiment at Rome by orders of General Sherman.

In the meantime, on October 13, the Regiment, under command of Major Forsee, being at Rome, moved out with the Brigade, which was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut, on the Cave Springs road, where a portion of Hood's army was encountered, resulting in driving the enemy some distance, with a loss to the Fifty-seventh of 7 killed and wounded.

Major Forsee having resigned on October 16, the command of the Regiment devolved on Captain Harlan Page, of Company K. Upon the return of Capt. Battey and his command from Chattanooga and prisoner of war, he assumed command of the Regiment by reason of seniority, Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut being still in command of the Brigade.

On November 10, 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M., the Regiment with 504 enlisted men in line and seventeen officers present, under command of Captain Battey, moved out from Rome, with other portions of Corse's command, four miles toward Kingston, being the initial movement on its part for what proved to be "Sherman's March to the Sea". On the 11th it passed through Kingston, Ga., and past General Sherman's headquarters. Enroute to Atlanta it passed through Cartersville, Allatoona, Big Shanty, near Kenesaw Mountain, through Marietta, at Sandtown Crossing of the Chattahoochie River, and took dinner on the 15th about one mile north of Atlanta, where the last mail was received before severing connection with the North, in which notice was received of the assignment of 200 drafted men and recruits to the Regiment by Governor Yates, of Illinois. The city of Atlanta had been set of fire, and by this time was enveloped in flames, presenting a sublime spectacle. The Regiment moved through the outskirts of the city and encamped a few miles south. On the 16th the march was resumed from Jonesboro, thence in a southeasterly direction, passing through Jackson and camping on the Ocmulgee River November 19th, until the train had crossed on the pontoon bridge. Here Company A, Captain Conkey, was detailed to fire and burn a large quantity of cotton. On the morning of the 20th, The Fifty-seventh crossed the river, and entered a good country, supplied itself liberally with forage and provisions - orders having been issued placing the army on short rations of coffee and sugar, with instructions to

gather the supply of provisions principally from the country. On the 24th crossed the Georgia Central Railroad at Gordon, and on the Oconee River at noon on the 26th. On the 27th struck the Georgia Central Railroad again at a place called Deep Cut, and under orders, destroyed it for several miles by tearing up and burning the ties, heating the rails, twisting them out of shape and often around saplings of trees, leaving them to cool in that position; thence marched to Tennell, where the destruction of the railroad began by the Twentieth Corps was completed. Broke camp at daylight on the 28th and passed through the Seventeenth Army Corps camp. On the march through the day secured plenty of forage for the animals and provisions for the men; camped early for the night. The 29th, moved to the advance of the other Division of the Fifteenth Corps and joined the Fourth, the Regiment having been detached in the destruction of the railroad; at dark camped for supper, after which moved forward five miles to General Howard's headquarters, going into camp at 1 o'clock at night. November 30th, passed through a swampy country. December 1st, made but little progress until after 3 o'clock P.M., when the march was rapid, though several times the teams had to be helped along over the swampy roads by men detailed from the Regiment; went into camp at 10 o'clock at night. December 2d, being in advance, the Regiment had to construct a bridge across Skull's Creek. After crossing, went into camp, where it remained until the 4th, on which day the march was continued. During the 5th the country was sandy and the water scarce. Remained in camp during the 6th. During the 7th the wagon train was moved, doubled on two roads, the Fifty-seventh following the Fiftieth Illinois. The First Division of the Fifteenth Corps was passed, which Division had thrown up fortifications in the line of battle. Went into camp near the Ogeechee River, the first brigade crossing and skirmishing with some of the enemy. Heavy cannonading heard down the river. Crossed the river on the 8th, and during the day passed some rebel fortifications. Some skirmishing at the front; at night camped on the Ogeechee Canal, March 9, moved forward four miles and went into camp; the Third Brigade constructed a line of rifle pits in front. Broke camp at 8 o'clock A.M. of the 10th; the Third Brigade, in advance, moved forward three miles, with some skirmishing, to within about twelve miles of Savannah. At this point, came to a large open field, on the opposite side of which, in plain view, were the rebel forts, flags, tents and men. The rebels soon opened with their artillery, resulting in heavy cannonading from both sides during the afternoon. Captain DeGrass's battery of six-pound rifled Parrott guns, and Company H, First Missouri Artillery, opened about 1 o'clock, almost directing in front of the Fifty-seventh, which was withdrawn somewhat to the rear at dark and the left wing thrown forward on the picket line for the night, during which rail fell heavily. General Sherman's army was brought into position as rapidly as each command arrived, and the investment of Savannah with its garrison under General Hardee, began just one month from the day the Fifty-seventh left Rome, Ga. On the 11th cannonading was resumed; the Fifty-seventh moved to the rear and left, then advanced, but coming under the fire of the enemy's heavy guns, it was ordered to retire to camp. At dark, the left wing, excepting Company F, was relieved from picket duty. On the 17th, received a mail from the fleet, the first since the 15th of November. December 18th one day's rations of "hard tack" and sugar were received - the troops having previously been placed on one-fourth rations. On the 19th partially constructed a good line of rifle pits in front of the position, which were completed on the 20th by Companies B and G. Heavy cannonading continued during the day. Orders were received about 10 o'clock A.M. of the 21st to move in light order, with plenty of ammunition prepared for an engagement. This was supplemented with instructions to take all baggage. Soon after the line of march was entered upon, it was ascertained that the enemy had vacated their line of defense, and the advance being continued, the army entered Savannah, the rebels having evacuated by crossing the Savannah River and passing to the north, leaving large quantities of heavy ordnance and ordnance stores. The Fifty-seventh went into camp on the 22d to the east of the town; on the 23d began hauling lumber for the construction of barracks, and on the 24th passed in review before General Sherman. December 26th, all non-veterans from the ranks of the Regiment, excepting Company C, was also mustered out, leaving for the North the following day.

January 7, 1865, 187 drafted men and recruits out of the 200 previously assigned, of which notice was received in the last mail, which came to hand before leaving Atlanta, reported to the

Regiment for duty. On the 9th in pursuance of authority received, a new company was formed out of these, to take the place of Company C, mustered out. January 19th, Lieutenant Colonel Hurlbut, was mustered as Colonel of the Regiment. January 27th, the Regiment, with 485 muskets in line, Captain Battey commanding, left Savannah with the Brigade, Colonel Hurlbut in command; on the march north February 3d, at 8 P.M. crossed the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry, from the Georgia to the South Carolina side. En route roads, good, bad and indifferent were passed over, often necessitating building through extensive swamps with logs, brush and rails, or whatever was most convenient at hand, in order to pass the wagon train over, resulting in the construction of miles of such roads by the Fifty-seventh as its share. Considerable opposition to the advance of the army was encountered by contact with the enemy, severe skirmishing resulting at Branchville, Salketatchie and the Edisto Rivers, and at every point of vantage; on the 10th assisted in driving the enemy, under General Wade Hampton, across the Congaree River into Columbia, South Carolina. At dark the Fifty-seventh crossed the Saluda River and camped near the Broad River. On the 17th the United States forces entered Columbia, the Regiment passing through and encamping about one mile to the southeast; witnessed the burning of the place during the night; the 18th and 19th engaged in the destruction of the Memphis and Charleston R.R.; on the 20th renewed the march northward; on the 26th forded Lynch Creek, South Carolina, where there was some skirmishing by the Brigade foraging party in advance. Here the men were obliged to strip themselves of clothing, which, with their guns and ammunition, they carried above their heads as they passed through the water to their necks; the stream swollen by the excessive rains, was one-fourth of a mile wide and almost impassable for teams; those of the Regiment became stalled and were abandoned in the water and mud until the following day, when they were hauled out by hand with long ropes, aided by mules hitched to the end; entered Cheraw, South Carolina, on the 4th of March, and on the 5th the Regiment took charge of the town as provost guard; on the 7th left Cheraw, and crossing the Peedee river in rear of the Twentieth Army Corps, and as rear guard of the army, resuming the march in charge of the pontoon trains, rejoined the Division on the 8th, and camped at Fayetteville, North Carolina, Sunday, March 12th; on the 14th crossed the Cape Fear River, and continued the march through the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, and on the 19th heavy cannonading was heard toward the left in the direction of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps; the Fifteenth Corps was hurried forward rapidly, the Fifty-seventh not camping until midnight. Moved at 7 A.M. on the 20th, on the Bentonville, N.C., road, reaching the scene of action about noon, when line of battle was immediately formed and breastworks thrown up. Very heavy and constant skirmishing was kept up during the afternoon directly in front. March 21st the Regiment advanced to a new position in front and threw up a new line of works. Here the skirmish line was heavily engaged the entire day, the Fifty-seventh having one man wounded. The rebels evacuated their position during the night and retreated toward Raleigh, the Third Brigade entering their works, where it remained during the 22d. On the 23d the line of march was taken up, passing the Twentieth Army Corps and crossing the Neuse River and reaching Goldsboro, where it went into camp one-half mile northeast of the town. While there Colonel Hurlbut went north on leave of absence, and Colonel Hanna, of the Fiftieth Illinois, took command of the Brigade. April 7th the news was received of the capture of Richmond by Grant's army; on the 10th the Regiment, with the balance of the army, left for Raleigh, North Carolina. April 12th, while en route, official notice of the surrender of Lee's army to Grant came to hand; passed through the city of Raleigh, and in review before General Sherman on the 14th; on the 15th marched to Morrisville, about eighteen miles west of Raleigh, where the confederate army under General Jos. E. Johnston, was confronted; the 17th, notice of the death of President Lincoln, by assassination, was received, and report of interview between Generals Sherman and Johnston on terms of surrender of the confederate army; April 21st, the Fifty-seventh returned to near Raleigh, and went into camp; the 22d, Colonel Rowett having returned, took command of the Brigade; Company C, which was organized at Savannah, was disbanded and the men assigned to other companies by orders from the Adjutant-General's office, at Washington, by reason of the number of men of the old companies not being up to the minimum; on the 27th, notice of the surrender of Johnston's army was received; April 29th, the Regiment, with the Brigade and Corps, left Raleigh, on the march north, reaching Petersburg,

Virginia, the 27th of May. In passing through the city of Richmond, on the morning of the 13th of May, the Regiment and its officers were the recipients from the ladies of crowns, wreaths and bouquets of flowers. While in camp near Alexandria, Virginia, intelligence was received that Colonel Hurlbut was accidentally drowned in the Chicago River, at Chicago, Ill., April 27th. The Regiment left Alexandria the 22d of May, and marched to near the Long Bridge on the Potomac, where it bivouacked for the night. May 24th, crossed the river and participated with Sherman's army in the grand review at Washington, D.C., before President Johnson, Generals Grant, Sherman and Meade. The Regiment and its battle-torn flags, in common with other troops, were received with wild enthusiasm from the multitudes that thronged every available place along the line of march; went into camp at Georgetown; June 3d, moved from Washington by rail over the Baltimore and Ohio R.R., and down the Ohio River to Parkersburg, Virginia, for Louisville, Kentucky, where it arrived June 8, at 10 A.M., disembarked and moved to camp six miles, to the southeast of the city; on the 7th of July, the Regiment was mustered out of the service, but retained its organization and returned to Chicago, under the command of Col. F. A. Battey, where it received final pay and was disbanded on the 14th of July, at Camp Douglas, its point of first departure, after three years and five months' active service in the field, under Generals Grant, Halleck and Sherman, or three years and ten months from the time of enlistment of a greater portion of the Regiment.

58th Illinois Infantry

The FIFTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS was recruited at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, on the 11th of February 1862. The Regiment left Camp Douglas, 887 strong via the Illinois Central Railroad, for Cairo, Illinois, and reported to Brigadier General E. A. Paine, on the 12th. Was immediately furnished with arms and started from Cairo about midnight, with orders to proceed up the Ohio to Smithland, Ky., thence up the Cumberland to the vicinity of Fort Donelson, and report to the officer in charge of United States forces. Arrived near Fort Donelson on the night of the 13th, and disembarked at daybreak, the 14th, having been assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Colonel J. M. Thayer, First Nebraska, commanding.

Was temporarily assigned to the Second Division, General C. F. Smith, commanding. On reporting to General Smith was assigned to the Brigade of Colonel Lauman, of the Seventh Iowa, and about 11 A.M., 14th, was in position, subject to considerable annoyance from the enemy's shell from the fort. In the afternoon two companies were deployed forward, and were briskly engaged for a short time. The men suffered exceedingly from the intense cold, no fires being allowed. The men were poorly prepared for the severe task imposed upon them - very few having seen service. The arms furnished them had been condemned and thrown aside by other Regiments, and there was, in short, no confidence in them whatever. A few casualties occurred during the evening and night. On the morning of the 15th was re-assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division. Was under fire a short time in the morning and in the evening. While attempting to secure an advanced and desirable position, was considerably cut up and thrown into confusion by a masked battery, upon which it approached to within 250 yards. For a few moments the ranks were considerably broken, the fire being entirely unexpected. By moving to the right, however, a short distance, it was protected from the sweeping fire of grape and canister and re-formed, though then exposed to a murderous fire from the enemy's sharp shooters (who swarmed every tree) and skirmishers. Threw out skirmishers and drove back the enemy, and held the same. Night now closed around. When leaving the boats the Commissary was directed to bring to the Regiment rations for three days, they being unprovided with haversacks. In the many changes made, the Commissary Sergeant was unable to find the Regiment, and the men got no rations from Friday morning till Sunday morning, when they were procured from the Division Commissary at daybreak. On the morning of the 16th, Sunday, a white flag was seen waving over the fort, denoting its surrender.

The conduct of the men on this occasion was remarkable; raw men, without rations, and armed with the most worthless guns, they behaved as well as veterans of a hundred battles. Remained at Fort Donelson till the afternoon of Tuesday the 18th, when it moved out about 4 miles en route for Fort Henry. Camped for the night, and at 7 A.M., the next day, resumed the march, and arrived at Fort Henry about noon. The roads were almost impassable, and consequently, the march was a most difficult one. Remained at Fort Henry till it embarked on the transport "Boston", and went up the Tennessee, with the troops commanded by Major General Smith. Arrived at Crump's Landing, about 4 miles above Savannah, and disembarked. Were at once moved out about 11 miles, into the neighborhood of Purdy. During the march it rained incessantly. Remained all night, returning to transports about 9 P.M. Men very much exhausted. Made a capture of a few rebel pickets. Remained on transport till morning, then disembarked and went into camp about one half mile from the landing. Remained in camp for several days, drilling and completing organization of the Regiment.

On the 29th of March embarked on steamer, and went up to Pittsburg Landing. Having been re-assigned to the Division of General C. F. Smith, was directed to report to Colonel Sweeney, of the Fifty-second Illinois, and was assigned to his Brigade. Went into camp quite near the river, not over one-third of a mile distant. Proceeded to change arms, secured transportation, and, in

every way, completed the organization. On the morning of Sunday, the 6th of April, was awakened by heavy firing from the front; received orders to fall in and await orders. About 8:30 A.M., was moved out one mile and a half, when orders were received from General Grant, in person, to take position across a road and hold that position. Immediately changed front and took the position, as directed. With some slight changes in position, mainly to the front and perpendicular to the front, it occupied the same ground all day. From the time of going into the fight, about 9 A.M., it was almost continually under fire. About 4 P.M., the right and left were giving way; but orders were imperative to hold the position. At length it became evident that unless some change was made the Regiment would be taken prisoners. The Regiment stood alone. Charge after charge was made by the stubborn and determined foe. To prevent being flanked, the order was given to fall back to the brow of a hill in the rear. Arrived there, found the enemy on our rear, (now front) on all sides, and the Regiment exposed to a continuous fire. Disorganized portions of Regiments were then in the utmost confusion. Orders were given to forward, and cut its way out; which could have been done with less loss than was suffered afterward in Southern prisons. About 2300 officers and men were captured in this fight by the enemy. The surrender did not all take place at the same time. The surrender of the Fifty-eighth was made a few minutes before six. The loss in this engagement was frightful - amounting in killed, wounded and prisoners, to upwards of 450. More than three-fourths of those taken prisoners were wounded, and only 218 were taken prisoners. The fact of the Regiment being taken, was, undoubtedly, in a great measure, the salvation of the army. The right and left were entirely turned, and the enemy, on one wing only, needed to know of the success of the other, to press on; but while the center held out they could not know their success. And when, at last, this small band was forced to succumb, night closed her mantle over the scene, and the haughty victors could pursue their advantage no further. Suffering all the privations and hardships which the rebels knew so well how to inflict on their helpless victims, for about seven months, the prisoners or what was left of them, about 130 men, were paroled and allowed to go North. The few men left in camp were strengthened by men returned from hospital and sent from the State as recruits, and participated, with credit, in all the skirmishes and battles consequent on the siege of Corinth. Was engaged at the battle near Iuka, and lost 23 out of 31, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

In December 1862, different detachments of the Regiment were concentrated at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois. Remained at Camp Butler, recruiting, and guarding rebel prisoners, until June 1863, when the Regiment was sent to Cairo, to garrison that post. Remained at that place till January 1st, 1864 - in the meantime garrisoning Mound City, Illinois, and Paducah, Kentucky, for the greater part of the time. Some of the companies had a skirmish near Obion River, Kentucky, in October. Companies A and B garrisoned Mayfield, Kentucky, and had several slight encounters with rebels at that place.

On the 21st of January, embarked on transport, and went to Vicksburg, Mississippi. Was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and, on the 3d of February, left Vicksburg, Mississippi, for Meridian, Mississippi. Was the first Regiment to cross the Big Black, the first to engage the enemy at Queen's Hill, and the First Infantry Regiment to enter Meridian, Mississippi. During this expedition the men were seventy hours with but one day's rations, with which they marched forty-seven miles and destroyed seven miles of railroad. Returned to Vicksburg, and was sent, with the troops of General A. J. Smith, to participate in the Red River Campaign. Arrived at Simmsport on the evening of the 12th of March. Disembarked, to cook, etc.

On the morning of the 13th, moved out from Simmsport, about five miles, and took possession of two field works, which the rebels evacuated on the approach of the Regiment. Returned to the boats in the evening, and at 8 o'clock, the same night, started for Fort De Russey. Arrived at the fort, which it invested, about 4 P.M., on the 14th. A sanguinary struggle ensued; but, after a stubborn resistance, the enemy surrendered. The colors of the Fifty-eighth were the first planted

on the works. The boats having come up, the troops were embarked and proceeded to Alexandria. After great and unnecessary delay at Alexandria, moved up the river (by land about twenty miles, the remainder by water) to Grand Ecore; there disembarked, and remained until the 7th of April, when the army of General Smith moved out on the Shreveport road, preceded two days by the Army of the Gulf. During the afternoon of the 8th, heavy firing was heard in the advance, and on arrival at Pleasant Hill, learned that a severe engagement had taken place, in which the troops of General Banks had been signally defeated, and were then falling back. A council of war having been held, it was decided to give the enemy battle, and early on the following day the lines were formed. About 4 P.M., the rebels, flushed with the victory of the previous day, and heavily re-enforced by fresh troops from Texas, threw themselves upon the line. A brigade of Maine troops, on the right, was speedily driven from the ground. The Fifty-eighth occupied the extreme left of the line, and, as the brigade of eastern troops gave way, charged on the enemy, and poured upon them an enfilading fire which at once turned their flank. Following up this advantage, the Regiment captured over five hundred prisoners, and recaptured from the enemy a battery belonging to the First United States Artillery, which had been taken from General Banks' troops. In this engagement the loss was very heavy. The utmost gallantry was shown, both by officers and men; and to the Fifty-eighth is due the credit of having given the first check to the foe, and of taking five-sixths of the prisoners captured during the engagement. Many of the prisoners here taken were the same the Regiment guarded in Camp Butler. Though the enemy was most signally defeated, the command was ordered to retreat, and at 3 o'clock A.M., on the 10th, the Army fell back, leaving the dead and wounded on the field, to be cared for by an enemy who was then some sixteen miles distant, retreating as rapidly as possible. Reached Grand Ecore on the 12th, and went into camp.

Mustered out at Montgomery, Ala., April 1st, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, for final payment and discharge.

59th Illinois Infantry

The NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS was organized at St. Louis, Mo., September 18, 1861 by Colonel John C. Kelton, formerly Captain United States Army. The companies composing the Regiment had been raised in the State of Illinois and mustered in at sundry times, in July, August and September, and Companies A, B and C, under Captain Clayton Hale, had been on duty at Cape Girardeau since August 6.

September 21, 1861, ordered to Jefferson City, 30th, moved to Booneville, and was brigaded with Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, Fifth Iowa Infantry, First Kansas Infantry, and Davidson's Illinois Battery. Colonel J. C. Kelton, Ninth Missouri, commanding Brigade, Brigadier General John Pope commanding Division. October 13, marched, via Syracuse, to Otterville, arriving 17th. 21st, marched, via Warsaw and Humansville, to Springfield, arriving November 3. November 9, marched toward Syracuse, arriving 17th.

November 20, Colonel Worthington, Fifth Iowa Infantry, took command of Brigade. December 7, moved to Lamine bridge, Colonel Julius White taking command of the Brigade.

December 15, 1861, moved to Georgetown, Missouri. 23d, returned to Lamine bridge. January 1, P. Sidney Post was commissioned Major, by Governor Gamble. January 25, moved via Syracuse, Tipton and Lebanon, arriving at Springfield, Mo., February 14; marched in pursuit of the enemy to Cassville. 19th, camped at Sugar Creek. 20th, at Osage Springs.

February 12, 1862, by an order of the War Department, the Ninth Missouri Volunteers was changed to the Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. February 22, moved to Cross Hollows. March 6, moved to Pea Ridge. On the 7th of March, the Division of Brigadier General Jeff. C. Davis, of which the Fifty-ninth formed a part, fought the enemy all day. Major P. Sidney Post was severely wounded. 8th, moved to reinforce Carr and Asboth, who had been forced to fall back, and were soon engaged. Captain Hale commanded the Regiment during the fight. March 10, moved to Sugar Creek. 15th, Cross Timbers. April 1, Colonel Kelton having resigned, Major Post was commissioned Colonel. April 6, marched to Cassville, Mo., and to Forsythe, April 10. 15th, marched to Bull Creek. 20th, marched eastward, arriving at Westplains, 28th. Captain Ellett, three Lieutenants and fifty men of the Fifty-ninth were ordered to report for duty to Colonel Charles Ellett's Ram Fleet. The Division arrived at Cape Girardeau, Mo., May 20, and embarked for Hamburg Landing, Tenn. 27th, moved toward Farmington, Tenn. 28th, was placed in reserve on left of General Pope's Army. After evacuation of Corinth, pursued the retreating enemy as far as Boonevill, and returned to Clear Creek, near Corinth. Jun 27, marched toward Holly Springs. Marched to Ripley, Miss., and afterward returned to Jacinto. August 5, moved to Bay Springs, Miss., and had a skirmish with the enemy cavalry. Arrived Iuka, 8th. 18th, crossed the Tennessee, at Eastport, and camped at Waterloo. Colonel Post took command of Brigade and Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell of the Division. Arrived at Florence, Ala., August 24. Thence marched, via Lawrenceburg, Mt. Pleasant, Columbia, to Franklin, Tenn. Thence to Murfreesboro, arriving September 1, 1862.

September 3, commenced the Northward march with General Buell's Army, arriving at Louisville, Ky., September 26.

October 1, the Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Illinois, were brigaded with Twenty-second Indiana and Fifty-ninth Illinois, forming Thirtieth Brigade, Army of the Ohio, and was assigned to Ninth Division, Brigadier General Robert B. Mitchell, Third Army Corps, Major General Gilber. Moved via Bardstown, in pursuit of Bragg. October 7, met the enemy at Chaplin Hills,

near Perryville - Major Winter commanding Regiment. October 8, was heavily engaged, losing 113 killed and wounded, out of 361 men going into action.

10th, pursued the enemy. 14th, had a severe skirmish at Lancaster, Ky. 15th, arrived at Crab Orchard. Arrived at Nashville, November 7th, and camped at Edgefield, near which the Regiment remained during the year.

VETERAN ORGANIZATION

The Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Veteran Infantry was attached to the First Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, and on the 25th of October 1862, was in camp eight miles from Nashville. The Brigade consisted of the Fifty-ninth, Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Illinois Infantry and Twenty-second Indiana Infantry and Fifth Wisconsin Battery, and was commanded by Colonel P. Sidney Post; the Division, by General Jeff. C. Davis, and the Corps, by General A. M. McCook. On the 25th of December, Colonel Post's Brigade, to which was added the Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, made a reconnaissance towards Franklin, and skirmished with the enemy all day. The Fifty-ninth pressed down the road from Brentwood towards Nolensville. On the 26th, the Army of the Cumberland was put in motion for the Stone River campaign, Colonel Post's Brigade taking the advance towards Nolansville. The Fifty-ninth was deployed as skirmishers, and drove the enemy before them nine miles, until he was found, in force, at Nolensville. The Regiment took part in the attack upon Nolensville, from which the enemy was driven in confusion; and, also, was in the combined assault of Colonel Post's and Colonel Carlin's Brigade upon Knob Gap. On the 27th, the enemy was driven to Triune, where the Regiment lay until the 29th, when it marched toward Murfreesboro. On the 30th, the enemy was found, in force, and entrenched. An unsuccessful attempt was made to drive him from his position, and the Regiment lay, during the night of the 30th, within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works. Early on the morning of the 31st, the enemy turned the right flank of the Twentieth Corps. The Fifty-ninth changed the front to the rear, and supporting the Fifth Wisconsin Battery, for a long time held the enemy in check, and, when withdrawn, brought with it the guns of the battery, from which the horses had all been killed. It was then put in position on the Murfreesboro pike, which it held until January 2d, when Colonel Post's Brigade crossed Stone River, to the extreme left of the army, to drive back the enemy, who had succeeded in turning the left flank. The Regiment forded the river, swollen by recent rains, and assisted in driving back the enemy, and held their position in the extreme front until the morning of January 4th, when it re-crossed Stone River, and the enemy evacuated Murfreesboro.

June 23, the Tullahoma campaign was commenced. Colonel Post's Brigade moved to Liberty Gap, and engaged the enemy from the 24th to the 27th,; thence pressed the enemy to Winchester.

August 17th, Colonel Post's Brigade left Winchester, and during the night of the 17th, and the day of 18th, was engaged in hauling a train of 200 wagons up the Cumberland mountains. On the 20th, reached Crow Creek, near Stevenson. August 30, the Regiment left Stevenson, crossed the Tennessee River, and ascended the Sand mountain. September 2, marched to Lookout Valley, and, on the 4th, reached Winston's. September 18, Colonel Post's Brigade marched 23 miles to Stevens' Gap; thence, to Crawfish Springs. Colonel Post's Brigade was thus in the rear of the rebel army. Leaving Crawfish Springs, the Regiment arrived at Chattanooga, Tenn., on 22d September. Distance marched from Stevenson, 122 miles.

During the siege of Chattanooga, the Fifty-ninth was constantly under fire of the enemy's batteries. On the 21st of October, the Army of the Cumberland was re-organized, and the Fifty-ninth became a part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

October 25, the Regiment, with the Brigade, was ordered to Whitesides, Tenn., a distance of 65 miles.

November 23, Regiment started on the Lookout Mountain campaign. On the 25th, the Regiment led the Brigade in the assault on Mission Ridge, from which the enemy was driven in confusion. Pursued him 15 miles, to Ringgold, where it again attacked him and drove him from his position.

November 30, Regiment was sent to the battlefield of Chickamauga, where it was occupied the 1st day of December in burying the dead left upon the field in the battle of September 19 and 20.

December 22, Regiment returned to Whitesides.

January 12, 1864, the Regiment was mustered as a veteran organization, and, on the 27th of January, marched to Chattanooga, and, on the 6th of February, started for Springfield, Ill., which place it reached on the 10th.

March 19, Regiment, re-organized, left Springfield, via Nashville and Chattanooga, and arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., 197 miles from Nashville.

May 3, the Atlanta campaign was commenced. On the 7th, Regiment supported the attack upon Tunnell Hill, and, on the 8th, commenced the attack upon Rocky-Faced Ridge, where it was constantly engaged, until the 13th, when the enemy abandoned his position.

On the 14th and 15th, Regiment was warmly engaged at Resaca. On the 16th, again came up with the enemy, at Adairsville; thence, to the time of crossing the Chattahoochie, the Regiment was engaged at Kingston, Dallas, Ackworth, Pine Top, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Meeting Grounds, besides innumerable skirmishes.

July 12, the Regiment crossed the Chattahoochie, and presented itself before the fortifications around Atlanta; and from that time until the 25th of August, it assailed the works of the enemy, and was under fire night and day.

On the 18th of August, the Fifty-ninth was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, and was commanded by Colonel P. Sidney Post. On the 25th, the Regiment marched around Atlanta, with the army, in the direction of Jonesboro. On the 28th and 29th, the Regiment was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy at Red Oak. On the 31st, it reached the enemy's line of communication, and destroyed the railroad at Rough-and-Ready.

On the 2d of September, the Regiment was engaged in the battle of Lovejoy Station.

On the 6th, the Regiment started for Atlanta, and encamped on the 8th, between Atlanta and Decatur, where it remained until the 2d of October, when General Hood's Army, having passed around Atlanta, commenced destroying the railroad between Atlanta and Chattanooga.

October 3, Regiment crossed the Chattahoochie, and came in the presence of the enemy at Pine Top. The pursuit was continued through Kingston, Rome, Resaca, and across the mountains to Snake Creek Gap, and to Galesville, which place it reached on the 20th. On the 27th, the Regiment started for Chattanooga, and left Chattanooga, on the 30th, for Athens, Tenn.

November 1, marched to Pulaski, and commenced erecting fortifications. November 23, Pulaski was evacuated, and, on the 34th, commenced skirmishing with the enemy at Columbia. November 27, crossed Duck River. November 29, Colonel Post's Brigade moved up Duck River, and attacked the Confederate Army in the flank, as it was marching toward Spring Hill. The fight continued all day, and, at night the Regiment marched 20 miles, and reached Spring Hill on the

morning of the 30th. Resting at Spring Hill but an hour, the Regiment marched to Franklin, and during the afternoon the battle of Franklin was fought. On the morning of December 1, Regiment arrived at Nashville and commenced fortifying the place.

December 15, the battle of Nashville began. Colonel Post's Brigade assaulted Montgomery Hill, and in the language of General Thomas "took the initiative in the brilliant deeds of that day". The Fifty-ninth was in the first line of the assaulting column, and planted the first colors on the captured works. In the afternoon, it assaulted and carried the enemy's works, near the Hillsboro pike. December 16, Colonel Post's Brigade made the memorable assault upon Overton's Hill. In this battle, the Regiment lost, in killed and wounded, one-third of its number engaged; among whom were nine officers, including Colonel Post, who was severely wounded with a grape shot. On the 17th, the Regiment started in pursuit of the flying foe; which was continued on the Tennessee River, and on the 3d of January, it camped at Huntsville, Alabama.

For gallant and distinguished services at the battles of Nashville, Colonel Post had been appointed a Brigadier General of United States Volunteers, by brevet.

January 31, 1865, the Regiment moved to Nashville, returning to Huntsville, February 7.

March 15, moved to Strawberry Plains, East Tenn.; thence, to Greenville, Tenn.

April 6, regiment went to Warm Springs, N.C., returning to Greenville on the 10th.

April 23, left Greenville for Nashville.

June 16, the Regiment left Nashville, for New Orleans, La., and on the 9th of July, arrived at Indianola, Tex.; thence, it marched to San Antonio, Tex., and was stationed at New Braunfels, Tex., until the 8th of December, when it was mustered out of service, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

60th Illinois Infantry

The SIXTIETH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Illinois, Feb. 17, 1862, by Colonel Silas C. Toler.

February 22d, ordered to Cairo, Illinois. March 14, moved to Island No. 10. After the surrender, returned to Columbus and to Cairo. May 7th, moved up Tennessee River to Hamburg Landing, arriving on the 12th. Was assigned to Second Brigade, First Division, Army of the Mississippi, Colonel Charles M. Lynn, Tenth Michigan, commanding Brigade.

Was engaged in the siege of Corinth, May 1862, and in pursuit of the enemy beyond Booneville, Miss. Camped at Big Springs, three miles from Corinth. July 21st, ordered to Tusculum, Ala.; ordered to Nashville, August 28th, and arrived September 12th. Remained during the siege, all communications being cut off until November 8th. On the 7th of November, was engaged in repelling the attack of General Morgan on Edgefield. December 12th, transferred to Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps.

January 5, 1863, had a skirmish with Wheeler's cavalry, between Nashville and Murfreesboro, repulsing them. After the battle of Murfreesboro returned to Nashville.

On the 2d of March, Colonel Toler died.

July 20th, moved to Murfreesboro, Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Anderson commanding. On the 26th of August moved, via Columbia, Athens, Huntsville and Stevenson, arriving at Dallas, Tenn., Nov. 12. The Regiment was here assigned to First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and participated in the battle of Chattanooga and the memorable march to Knoxville, Tenn. The ragged and footsore Regiment arrived again at Chattanooga, Dec. 24, and went into winter quarters at Rossville. Feb. 22, 1864, three-fourths of the Regiment having re-enlisted as veteran volunteers, were mustered. 26th, took part in the reconnoissance toward Dalton, Ga., which resulted in the battle of Buzzard Roost. In this battle, the Sixtieth lost heavily, 42 being killed and wounded.

March 6th, ordered to Illinois on veteran furlough. The men were furloughed from Centralia, Ill., March 15, 1864.

On the 18th of April 1864, moved, via Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga, to Rossville. On May 2d, commenced Atlanta campaign, and participated in the battles of Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Rome, Dallas, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. The Regiment was complimented by Division and Corps commanders for its gallantry at Jonesboro Sept. 1.

Remained in camp at Atlanta until Sept. 29, 1864, when it moved, by rail, via Athens, Ala., to Florence. Had a skirmish with the enemy, driving him across the Tennessee, at Florence. October 10th moved to Chattanooga. October 18th, marched from Lafayette, Ga., to Galesville, Ala., and from thence to Atlanta, via Rome, Kingston, Cartersville and Marietta.

November 16th, marched from Atlanta, on the Augusta road, via Covington, Milledgeville, Sandersville, Louisville, and thence to Savannah, Ga., arriving at the outer defenses December 11, 1864. During the march foraged liberally off the country, and captured many mules and horses. Many Negroes left the plantation and followed us.

December 21, 1864, marched into Savannah. Colonel W. B. Anderson having resigned, Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Evans took command.

January 20th, broke camp at Savannah and marched via Sister's Ferry, Barnwell, Lexington, Columbia, Winnsboro, Chesterfield and Hanging Rock, South Carolina, and Lafayetteville, Averysboro and Bentonville, to Goldsboro, North Carolina. Participated in the battle of Averysboro March 16th, and Bentonville 19th, 20th and 21st of March. The battle of the 19th was as severe as any in which the Regiment was engaged - at one time it being surrounded on all sides, but behaved gallantly.

Marched to Raleigh April 10th, and remained there until Johnson's surrender, when it marched to Richmond, Va., and Washington City, arriving May 19th. Participated in the grand review May 24, 1865.

June 12th proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and there performed duty as provost guards, headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, until July 31st, when it was mustered out of United States service by Captain R. Papst, A.C.M. Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, and proceeded to Camp Butler, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

61st Illinois Infantry

The SIXTY-FIRST ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Carrollton, Illinois, by Colonel Jacob Fry. Three full companies were mustered February 5, 1862. February 21, the Regiment, being still incomplete, moved to Benton Barracks, Missouri. Here a sufficient number of recruits joined to make nine full companies.

March 26, 1862, embarked for Pittsburg Landing. On arriving, March 30, were assigned to Brigade of Colonel Madison Miller, Eighteenth Missouri, Division of Brigadier General B. M. Prentiss.

April 6, 400 men were formed in line, in time to receive the first assault of the enemy, and stood their ground for an hour and a quarter, and until every other Regiment in the division had given way, and were then ordered to fall back. Upon retiring from this position, the Regiment was complimented by General Prentiss for its gallant stand. It was then ordered to support a battery of the First Missouri Artillery, and at 1 o'clock P.M. ordered to the support of General Hurlbut - coming to his support at a very critical moment, and maintaining his line until relieved by a fresh Regiment, and when its ammunition was entirely exhausted. When the second line was broken, the Regiment retired in good order and took a position supporting the siege guns.

April 7, was in reserve. Loss, 80 killed, wounded and missing, including 3 commissioned officers.

April 18, was assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, Colonel L. F. Ross, Seventeenth Illinois, commanding Brigade.

April 28, Major Ohr took command of the Regiment, Colonel Fry being absent.

May 2, Brigadier General John A. Logan took command of the Division, and was succeeded, May 6, by Brigadier General Judah.

June 6, moved to Bethel, Tennessee, Colonel Haynie, Forty-eighth Illinois, taking command of Brigade. 16th moved to Jackson. 17th, was in Ross' Brigade of Logan's (First) Division, and moved to Bolivar, Tennessee.

September 16, 1862, moved, via Jackson and Corinth, to Brownsville, Mississippi, on Memphis and Corinth Railroad. Returned to Bolivar, after the battle of Iuka, September 25.

October 10, Brigadier General M. Brayman was assigned to the Brigade, and Colonel Fry to command of post at Trenton, where, on the 20th of December, he was taken prisoner by General Forrest and paroled. The Brigade remained at Bolivar, General Brayman commanding post.

December 18, 1862, 240 men of the Regiment proceeded, by rail, to Jackson, and, moving out the Lexington road, under command of Colonel Engleman, with Forty-third Illinois and a detachment of cavalry took position at Salem Cemetery, and on the morning of 19th repulsed the enemy under Forrest, with three pieces of artillery, and on receiving reinforcements from General Sullivan, pursued the enemy some distance; after which, returned to Bolivar.

May 31, the Regiment being in the Sixteenth Army Corps, moved, via rail, to Memphis, and embarked for Vicksburg. June 3, arrived at Chickasaw Bayou. 4th, accompanied expedition up Yazoo River, landing at Satartia. Moved four miles out to Mechanicsburg, capturing some prisoners. 6th, moved to Haines' Bluff. June 20th, moved to Snyder's Bluff.

Lieutenant Colonel Fry having resigned, Major Ohr was promoted Lieutenant Colonel.

July 17th, 1863, moved to Black River Bridge. 22d, returned to Snyder's Bluff. On 27th, moved to Helena, Arkansas. August 13, in Major General Steel's army, Colonel McLane, Forty-third Indiana, commanding Division, and Colonel Graves, Twelfth Michigan, commanding Brigade. Moved, via Clarendon, Duvall's Bluff, Brownsville, to Little Rock, skirmishing some with the enemy after leaving Brownsville, and arriving at Little Rock September 10. Remained in Little Rock.

The Regiment remained in Arkansas until August 14, 1864, being stationed most of the time at Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff. It did its full share of the hard, fatiguing and generally profitless marching that the troops composing that department made during that period. It participated in the combat at Clarendon, on the White River, June 26, 1864, which resulted in raising the blockade of that river made by the rebel General, Joe Shelby. In the early part of the year 1864, enough of the men re-enlisted as Veterans to enable the Regiment to retain its organization as a Veteran Regiment. March 20, 1864, Company K joined the Regiment from Camp Butler, Illinois.

August 14, 1864, the Regiment started to Illinois, on veteran furlough, leaving Company K and the recruits and non-veterans in camp at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. On the expiration of its veteran furlough, the Regiment rendezvoused at Springfield, Illinois. It went from there to St. Louis. Owing to the pending invasion of Missouri by the rebels under General Price, the Regiment was halted at St. Louis. Companies B, D and G were detached from the Regiment and sent to Chester, Illinois, to guard the crossing of the river at that point. They remained there until October 14, when they joined the Regiment at St. Louis. The entire Regiment was then sent to Mexico on the North Missouri railroad, in the northeastern part of the State, and during the balance of that month was engaged in a series of hard marches after a gang of rebels who were operating in that part of the State, and finally chased them across the Missouri River and dispersed them. The Regiment then returned to St. Louis, and on November 6 left by steamer for Paducah, Kentucky, arriving there November 11. Left Paducah November 24. Went by steamer to Nashville, Tennessee, from thence on November 28, by rail to Murfreesboro, Tennessee. December 4, was engaged in the combat of Overall's Creek, three miles from Murfreesboro.

In addition to the casualties sustained by the Regiment in this action among the rank and file, Lieutenant Elijah B. Corrington, of Company F, a most excellent officer, was instantly killed, being struck by a musket ball in the breast.

December 7, the Regiment was engaged in the battle of Wilkinson's Pike, or the "Cedars", near Murfreesboro. It signalized itself by a gallant charge over the enemy's rail and dirt breastworks, capturing the colors of a Florida Regiment and a number of prisoners. Out of about 200 men engaged, the Sixty-first lost in killed and wounded about thirty in this affair.

December 12, the Regiment, numbering then about 175, with a small squad of dismounted cavalry, and one company of the First Michigan Engineers, was sent as escort of a train of cars destined to Stevenson, Alabama, and returned with rations for the troops at Murfreesboro. On the return, about 2 o'clock on the morning of December 15, about 8 miles out of Murfreesboro, the Regiment was attacked by an overwhelming force of rebels, under the command of Forrest. The rebel force aggregated fully 1,500 infantry and cavalry, and was also provided with a battery of artillery. They surrounded the train and tore up the track in front and rear to prevent escape, and opened up a galling fire of musketry and artillery. The train guard, numbering all told about 225 muskets, held the train until about 8 A.M., in the hope of reinforcements reaching them from Murfreesboro, but at that hour there being no sign of help, and their cartridges nearly exhausted, the abandoned the train, and cut their way out. Lieutenant Colonel Grass, commanding the

Regiment, was captured, and over half the Regiment was killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Among others killed was Lieutenant Lorenzo J. Miner, of Company B, a most admirable young officer.

This was the last action in which the Regiment was engaged. February 4, 1865, the non-veterans and recruits rejoined the Regiment from Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas.

March 21, the Regiment left Murfreesboro and went to Franklin, Tennessee.

In the latter part of June, the recruits of the Eighty-third, Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Infantry were transferred to the Sixty-first, filling its ranks nearly to the maximum.

September 8, 1865, the Regiment was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, and started home.

On September 27, 1865, at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, the boys received their final payment and discharge, and "broke ranks" forever.

62nd Illinois Infantry

The SIXTY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., Apr 10, 1862, by Colonel James M. True.

April 22, 1862, ordered to Cairo, Ill. May 7, to Paducah. June 7, to Columbus; and, thence, in Colonel Ditzler's Brigade, to Tenn., where it was stationed on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad near Crockett Station, with headquarters at Kenton.

December 2, 1862, moved to Jackson, Tenn., and, thence, to Grand Junction and Holly Springs. 13th, at midnight, started for Jackson, leaving about 200 men sick and on duty at Holly Springs. About two miles from Jackson, found the railroad bridge on fire. Marched to Jackson, and four miles beyond, skirmishing with the enemy. 20th, followed Forrest 20 miles, and, 21st, returned to Jackson. 23d, marched to Mendon Station, Denmark, and Toon's Station, on Mississippi Central Railroad, and returned to Jackson, 27th.

December 20, Van Dorn captured Holly Springs, paroling 170 men of the Sixty-second, including the Major and 3 Lieutenants, and destroying all the records, papers, and camp equipage of the Regiment. The Regiment moved from Jackson, in Colonel M. K. Lawler's Brigade, December 31, 1862, in pursuit of Forrest, and reached Tennessee River, opposite Clifton, January 3, 1863; but finding the enemy well posted on the opposite bank, with heavy artillery, returned to Jackson, January 8.

On the 18th of April 1864, the Regiment was brigaded with Fiftieth Indiana, Twenty-seventh Iowa, and First West Tennessee, in Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Colonel James M. True commanding Brigade. On the 18th, moved to Lagrange. June 8, First Tennessee was taken out of the Brigade, and Forty-ninth Illinois and Vaughn's Battery, Illinois Light Artillery, assigned in its place.

August 19, ordered to Memphis, and, 24th, embarked for Helena, and, on the 28th, took up the line of march for Little Rock.

September 2, overtook General Steele's Army at Brownsville, and, on the 10th, met the enemy, near Little Rock, driving him back, and compelling the evacuation of the place.

January 9, 1864, the Regiment re-enlisted, as a veteran organization. April 25, moved to Pine Bluff, where it remained until August 12, 1864.

August 12, started for Illinois, for veteran furlough. After the expiration of the veteran furlough, returned to Pine Bluff, arriving November 25, 1864.

The non-veterans of the Regiment were ordered to Illinois, for muster-out. April 10, 1865, the remaining veterans and recruits were consolidated into seven companies, and remained on duty at Pine Bluff, until July 28, 1865, when it moved, by river, to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, where it was stationed as a part of Brigadier General Bussey's command, in the District of the Frontier.

Mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., March 6, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

63rd Illinois Infantry

The SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY, ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, was organized at Camp Dubois, Anna, Ill., in the month of December 1861, by Colonel Francis Moro, and mustered into United States service April 10, 1862.

Ordered to Cairo, April 27; to Henderson, Ky., July 12. Returned to Cairo, 22d. August 4, moved to Jackson, Tenn., and assigned to Fourth Brigade, First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Colonel John D. Stevenson, Seventh Missouri Infantry, commanding Brigade, and Brigadier General John A. Logan commanding Division.

On the 3d of September 1862, Colonel Franklin L. Rhodes, of the Eighth Infantry, was at his own request, relieved of the command of the Fourth Brigade, and Colonel Moro was assigned to the command.

September 29, Colonel Moro resigned, and Lieutenant Colonel McCown took command. November 10, moved to Lagrange. 28th moved in the advance against Pemberton, compelling his retreat to Grenada, Miss., and returned to Lagrange January 10, 1863.

January 25, assigned to Provisional Division of Brigadier General James C. Veatch.

May 10, 1863, ordered to Vicksburg, Miss., and went on picket at Young's Point till May 21, when it crossed the river at Warrenton, and completed the investment of the city on the extreme left.

May 24, ordered to report to General Logan, on right centre, and on same night was relieved by the Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry, who lost five companies captured that night. 25th, reported to General Logan.

June 7, was assigned to Mower's Brigade, Seventeenth Army Corps, and moved to Milliken's Bend, to protect that place. June 16, participated in the fight and destruction of Richmond, La., and returned to Young's Point, where it remained until after the surrender, and went on post duty at Vicksburg, July 5, 1863.

July 16, 1863, assigned to First Brigade, Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Colonel Jesse J. Alexander, Fifty-ninth Indiana, commanding Brigade, and Brigadier General John E. Smith commanding Division.

September 12, moved to Helena, Ark. 28th, moved to Memphis. October 6, moved toward Chattanooga. October 7, Division assigned as Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps. November 16, arrived at Bridgeport, Ala.

Arrived in Chattanooga, November 20.

Participated in the battle of Mission Ridge, 23d and 24th November 1863.

After pursuing the enemy to Ringgold, Ga., returned to Bridgeport, Ala., December 3. December 21, ordered to Huntsville, where it arrived 26th, and went into winter quarters.

January 1, 1864, 272 men re-enlisted as veterans.

April 3, ordered to Illinois, on veteran furlough. Arrived at Centralia, 10th. Left Centralia, the furloughs having expired, May 13th, and reported at Huntsville, 21st.

May 23, ordered to Triana, on Tennessee River, and, June 15, rejoined the command, at Huntsville. 22d, moved to Kingston, via Chattanooga. The Regiment was assigned to railroad duty till November 11, when the command was ordered to join General Sherman.

November 15, 1864, left Atlanta, and December 10, arrived at the defenses of Savannah, participating in the attack on the Ogeechee canal. 12th, moved to Miller's Station, on the Gulf railroad, and kept up strong picket line on the approaches until December 21, when the city surrendered.

The Sixty-third was assigned to guard duty at Forts Wimberly, Beanlieu, Bonaventure and Rose Dew.

January 19, 1865, started on trip through the Carolinas. The Brigade was forced to return to Savannah, from Sister's Ferry, on account of high water, and proceeded by water to Beaufort, rejoining the Corps at Pocotaligo, South Carolina, January 30. Participated in the battles and skirmishes of this famous campaign. Lost 1 officer and 25 men, by the explosion of arsenal at Columbia, S.C. Lost 5 men at Little Lynch's creek. Lost Lieutenant Colonel Isaminger, commanding Division Pioneer Corps, who was captured not over 300 yards from the head of the column, and several men captured at different time by the enemy's cavalry. Participated in the battle of Bentonville, N.C., March 21, and entered Goldsboro, March 24, 1865.

The Regiment was complimented by the Inspector General of the Army of the Tennessee, for the appearance of the camp and soldierly bearing of the men. The non-veterans of the Regiment were mustered out April 9. 10th, moved to Raleigh; arriving 16th. April 25, the Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps was discontinued, and the Regiment transferred to Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, Brigadier General William H. Clark, commanding Brigade, and Brevet Major General Corse, the Division.

Marched from Raleigh, April 29, and arrived at Richmond May 10. Left Richmond 13th, and arrived at Alexandria 20th. Participated in the grand review at Washington, May 24, and camped 3 miles north of the city. June 3, moved, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to Parkersburg, on the Ohio River, and thence to Louisville, Ky., arriving June, and camping at Woodlawn Race Course. July 13, 1865, mustered out of United States service and left for Camp Butler, Ill., where the Regiment arrived July 16, 1865.

Original aggregate.....	988 men.
Present, when re-enlisted.....	332 men.
Veterans of eight companies (two being ineligible).....	272 men.
Arrived at Camp Butler, July 16.....	272 men.
Distance traveled by rail.....	2208 miles.
Distance traveled by water.....	1995 miles.
Distance marched.....	2250 miles.
Total.....	6453 miles.

64th Illinois Infantry

The "First Battalion of Yates' Sharp Shooters" was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in the month of December 1861, by Lieutenant Colonel D. E. Williams. It consisted of four companies, - the last of which was mustered into the United States service December 16, 1861. Two additional companies were mustered into service December 31, with Fred W. Matteson as Major. January 10, 1862, the Battalion was ordered to Quincy, and went into barracks. Here it was armed. Moved to Cairo February 16, and March 4 moved, via Bird's Point, Charleston, Bertand and Sykeston, to New Madrid, and was assigned to Morgan's Brigade, Payne's Division, Pope's command. On the evening of the 12th of March, Companies A, D, E and F made a night attack on the enemy's right, driving his pickets, and skirmishing heavily till midnight, drawing the attention of the enemy from the Tenth and Sixteenth Illinois, who were planting siege guns on the enemy's left. Was present at the bombardment of New Madrid the next day, and afterward as support to William's siege guns, four miles below, where Pope effected his crossing.

Under command of Major Matteson, moved with Pope's expedition against Fort Pillow, and returning, moved up Tennessee River, disembarking at Hamburg Landing April 22. Was engaged in the siege of Corinth from that time till its evacuation (May 30), being continually on skirmish and picket line. May 3 the Battalion was heavily engaged at Chamber's Creek, but repulsed the enemy, the loss being four killed and five wounded. May 7, in General Paine's reconnoissance, lost two men killed and three wounded. May 30 the Battalion entered Corinth in time to see the enemy's rear guard leaving it. In the afternoon took the advance in pursuit of the enemy, and came upon their rear at Tuscumbia Creek about dark, when a brisk skirmish ensued, continuing during the night and the next day. The pursuit was continued to Booneville, when the Battalion returned. The Battalion camped at Big Springs, six miles from Corinth.

General Rosecrans taking command of the Army of the Mississippi, the Sixty-fourth was detailed as headquarters guard, on which duty it remained until November following.

Lieutenant Colonel Williams left the Battalion, on sick leave, May 17, and never returned being discharged September 11.

Major Matteson commanded the Battalion until August 8, when he died in hospital. He was a gallant and much loved officer. Captain John Morrill, of Company A, took command, and was afterward promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

August 20, moved to Iuka, Mississippi. In September returned to Clear Creek, and again moved on Iuka, via Jacinto. Was present at the battle of Iuka, but not engaged. September 20, was in pursuit of the enemy. Returned to Corinth. The evening of October 3, went into position, and was sent forward as skirmishers. On the morning of the 4th the Battalion met the first advance of the enemy, and was heavily engaged during the day, doing efficient and distinguished service. The Sixty-fourth lost, this day, seventy men, killed, wounded and missing; including Captain David G. Grover, killed.

On November 27, ordered on out-post duty at Glendale, Mississippi, where the Battalion erected fortifications and mounted two pieces of artillery. While here, Captain James C. Cameron, Company A, raised the Second Alabama Cavalry, was commissioned Colonel, and was afterwards killed while gallantly leading the Regiment in a charge, at Barton's Station, April 17, 1863.

November 4, 1863, the Sixty-fourth moved to Iuka, and thence to Pulaski, Tennessee, arriving November 11.

On the 15th of January 1864, over three-fourths of the Battalion having re-enlisted, it moved north, for veteran furlough, arriving at Chicago on the 22d. Was furloughed for twenty days, and re-assembled at Ottawa February 14. Four new Companies (G, H, I and K) having been recruited by Captain Manning, were added to the Battalion, making a full regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Morrill was made Colonel, Captain M. W. Manning, Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Thompson, Major.

March 17, 1864, the Regiment left Ottawa, and on the 23d arrived at Decatur, Alabama, and was assigned to the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. On May 4, moved to Chattanooga, and joined General Sherman's Army. Arrived before Resaca May 9, and Companies F and A deployed, driving the enemy into their works. In the night, marched to Snake Creek Gap. On the 13th advanced to Resaca, and was engaged till the 16th, when the enemy retired. Arrived at Kingston May 20, at VanWert on the 25th, and at Dallas on 27th. On this day Companies A and F, on skirmish line, lost fourteen men killed and wounded. Until the 31st the Regiment was each day engaged at Dallas. June 1 to 4, moved to the left. On the 5th, skirmished with the enemy near New Hope Church. On 6th, moved to Ackworth; 10th, to Big Shanty; 11th, advanced to foot of Kenesaw Mountain. Until 26th, was engaged at Kenesaw. On the 27th of June the Sixty-fourth was in the advance line of the assaulting forces, and was heavily engaged, losing, in killed and wounded, fifty-seven men, among whom was Adjutant W. H. Hinckley, killed. July 3, when the enemy fell back, the flag of the Sixty-fourth was the first on Kenesaw. July 4 the entire Regiment was on the skirmish line, and drove the enemy two miles, losing twenty-five killed and wounded. On 7th, had a skirmish on the Chattahoochie. On the 10th, crossed the river, and fortified. On the 17th, advanced to Nance's Creek. The Regiment being deployed, drove the enemy a mile and a half. On 18th, marched toward Decatur, and on the 19th engaged the enemy, losing five men, Surgeon J. T. Stewart being wounded. On the 22d, marched to the support of the Seventeenth Corps, and was heavily engaged, charging the enemy three times, and capturing forty prisoners and one battle flag, and re-captured the field glass and papers of Major General McPherson, who had been killed and robbed by the enemy. The loss of the Regiment in this action was fifteen killed, sixty-seven wounded, and seven missing. On 28th, the Regiment was hotly engaged, and repulsed several charges of the enemy. From this time until August 26, was engaged in the siege of Atlanta. On 26th, moved out of the works, down the Sandtown road, and marched all night, and 27th and 28th struck the Montgomery railroad, and 29th was engaged tearing up the track. On 30th marched to Macon railroad. On September 2d passed through Jonesboro and Lovejoy. On 8th, went into camp at East Point.

On September 23d the Division was transferred to Seventeenth Corps. The Regiment was now in First Brigade, First Division, Seventeenth Corps, - Brigadier General J. W. Fuller commanding Brigade, Major General J. A. Mower, commanding Division, and Major General F. P. Blair commanding Corps.

October 1st, marched to Fairburn, on a reconnoissance. On 3d, returned. On 4th, commenced march after Hood; moving via Atlanta, crossed Chattahoochie at midnight, and marched all night in the rain, and camped in works in Marietta. Thence, moved northward, passing through Kingston, near Rome, to Adairsville, and arrived at Resaca on 15th. In the night Captain Conger and Company A moved, in advance of a reconnoissance party, to Snake Creek Gap. Captain Conger was mortally wounded, and two men severely wounded. October 16th the whole Regiment, on skirmish line, advanced on the Gap, driving the enemy in confusion. Marching via Lafayette and Summerville, arrived at Gaylersville, Alabama, October 21.

On 29th, marched, via Cave Springs, to Cedartown. Had a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry. Moved to Smyrna Camp Ground on 5th November. On 13th moved to Atlanta, and on 15th started on the "march to the sea". On December 9th, skirmished with the enemy at Poole's Station. On 10th, invested the city of Savannah. On 11th December, skirmished with the enemy

all day. On the 16th marched to King's Bridge, on the Ogeechee. On 17th moved south, and on 19th reached Doctortown, on Gulf railroad and Altamaha River. After destroying railroad, returned to Savannah December 23.

January 3, 1865, embarked at Thunderbolt, for Beaufort, South Carolina. On 13th left Beaufort, and, 15th, arrived at Pocotaligo. On January 20 and 25 the Sixty-fourth was engaged in demonstrations against Salkahatchie and Cambahee Ferry. January 31, moved from Pocotaligo. On February 3 crossed the Salkahatchie, in face of the enemy, fighting in cold water three and four feet deep, and gained a footing on the opposite side, when the enemy fled. The command then marched, via Midway and Orangeburg, to Columbia. Thence, via Winnsboro, Cheraw, Laurel Hill, to Fayetteville, North Carolina. Arrived at Bentonville, 20th March, and the entire Regiment was on the skirmish line, 21st, capturing twelve prisoners, thirty-five horses, and one caisson, and General Johnson's headquarters, losing thirteen men killed and wounded. On 24th March camped at Goldsboro.

Marched April 10, arriving at Raleigh 13th. On 26th, moved to Jones' Cross Roads. On 27th returned to Raleigh, and on 30th marched for Washington, arriving May 19. Was in the grand review, May 24. June 6, moved for Louisville, Kentucky. On July 11 was mustered out of service by Lieutenant Robert M. Woods, A.C.M. On 14th arrived at Chicago, Illinois, where the Regiment received final payment and discharge, July 18, 1865.

Colonel John Morrill, afterwards breveted Brigadier General, commanded the Regiment until July 22, 1864, when he was severely wounded. Lieutenant Colonel M. W. Manning until November 12 1864, and Captain J. S. Reynolds (afterward Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General) from November 12 until its muster out.

65th Illinois Infantry

The SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS, known as the "Scotch Regiment", was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., in the spring of 1862, by Colonel Daniel Cameron Jr, and mustered into United States service May 1, 1862.

The Regiment was ordered to Martinsburg, Va., and, on its arrival, was brigaded with One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York and Battery M, Second Illinois Artillery, under command of Colonel Miles. When Colonel Miles surrendered at Harper's Ferry, the Sixty-fifth was made prisoners, by the enemy. On the succeeding day, the Regiment was paroled, and sent to Chicago, where it remained until April 1863, when, being exchanged, it moved, April 19, and joined the Eastern Kentucky Army, serving in that campaign, and returning, via Cincinnati, to Camp Nelson, Ky., was sent to Knoxville, Tenn., under General Burnside, where it was assigned to Second Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps.

Served during the campaigns in East Tennessee, taking part in the battles of November 25 and 29, in the defense of Knoxville. The enemy, under Longstreet, was repulsed with great loss. Shortly afterward, General Burnside was relieved by General Schofield.

After a severe winter campaign, the Sixty-fifth re-enlisted, as a veteran organization, and went home, on furlough, in March 1864, with over 400 men. When the veteran furlough had expired, the Regiment joined General Sherman's Army, 25 miles below Kingston, Ga. The Second Brigade was now composed of the Twenty-fourth Kentucky, One Hundred and Third Ohio, Sixty-fifth Indiana and Sixty-fifth Illinois, commanded by Colonel Cameron, of the Sixty-fifth, General J. D. Cox command the Third Division.

June 15, 1864, a general advance of Sherman's Army being made, the Sixty-fifth, on the right of the Twenty-third Corps, was brought into a sharp engagement with the enemy, between Kenesaw and Lost Mountains. The enemy fell back, and, on the following day, the Sixty-fifth Illinois occupied their works. Lively skirmishing was continued on 17th, 18th and 19th, and, on the 20th, the advance was checked by a deep and almost impassable creek - the enemy disputing the passage of the only bridge with artillery and infantry. Volunteers being called for, about 50 men of the Sixty-fifth Illinois stepped forward and charged across the bridge, driving back the enemy, and holding the position until the remainder of the Regiment crossed. During July and August, was engaged in numerous skirmishes. Some of them (as on July 29 and August 6) were quite severe. On the 18th August, Captain Duquid, with four companies, drove a superior force over 2 miles.

August 26, with 15 days' rations, engaged in the successful movement south of Atlanta, driving the enemy from Rough-and-Ready Station, and destroying the railroad; and thence to Jonesboro, participating in that battle. From thence moved to Decatur, and went into camp, September 9.

October 5, marched in pursuit of Hood to Rome, Kingston, Resaca, Allatoona and Gaylesville, Ala. - back to Rome and Dalton, where it arrived, 29th. From Dalton moved, by rail, to Nashville, November 7th.

From Nashville, the Regiment moved to Pulaski, Tenn., and, on 22d November, was forced back to Columbia, by Hood. November 25 and 26, was severely engaged at Columbia, losing 3 officers and 50 men, killed and wounded. November 30, the "Scotch Regiment" was engaged at Franklin. More than 200 dead and wounded rebels covered the ground in front of the Sixty-fifth, and it captured the colors of the Fifteenth Mississippi Infantry. During the night, it fell back to Nashville.

December 15 and 16, participated in the battle of Nashville, and afterward pursued the retreating enemy to Clifton, Tenn., where the Regiment remained until January 15, 1865. Moved, by boat, to Cincinnati; thence, by rail, to Washington and Annapolis, and embarked, February 2, for Wilmington, N.C. Landed at Federal Point, 7th, and was engaged in the heavy skirmishes there. 16th, crossed the Cape Fear River, and, 18th, flanked the enemy out of Fort Anderson. 20th, fought the enemy at Smithtown Creek, capturing 3 pieces of artillery and 350 men. February 22, Wilmington fell.

March 6, 1865, broke camp, and moved to Kingston. From this place, the first five companies, except veterans, were sent to Chicago, under Captain Duquid, for muster-out.

Marched to Goldsboro, N.C., and thence to Raleigh, where it remained until the surrender of Johnson's Army. From Raleigh the non-veterans, Major Kennedy commanding were ordered home for muster-out. The remaining veterans moved to Greensboro, N.C., and went into permanent camp.

May 1, four new companies of recruits joined the Regiment. In June, 4 officers and 250 men were assigned to the Regiment from the Ninety-second Illinois; 2 officers and 120 men from the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, and 25 men from the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois. Lieutenant Colonel Stewart was mustered as Colonel.

July 13, 1865, the Regiment was mustered out, and started home, arriving at Chicago, July 22, and received final payment and discharge July 25, 1865.

May 31, 1865,

According to orders from War Department, the veterans and recruits whose terms of service have not expired, Companies A, D, G, H and K, are consolidated under letter H.

Companies C, E, F and I are consolidated under letter K.

Company B retains its original letter, and is filled to the maximum number with drafted men, assigned to the Regiment by the War Department.

66th Illinois Infantry

The SIXTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY was organized at Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., during the months of September and October 1861. It was originated under the special patronage of Major General John C. Fremont, and was designated as a Regiment of "Western Sharp Shooters" to be used as skirmishers. Eight companies were collected, three from Illinois, three from Missouri, and two from other points, embracing the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Ohio. The Regiment was mustered into the United States service, November 23, 1861, by Lieutenant Bundy, U.S.A., with John W. Birge as Colonel, and Benjamin S. Compton as Lieutenant Colonel, and was assigned as the Fourteenth Missouri Infantry Volunteers. A ninth company was organized and added to the Regiment December 5, and on the 12th, the Regiment was ordered to the field, not being yet thoroughly organized or equipped. It was armed with the Demmick, American Deer and Target Rifle, but with meager accouterments. The Regiment moved by rail to Centralia, Mo., and camped upon the prairies. From the 14th to the 28th of December, the Regiment was constantly engaged in fighting and skirmishing with rebel bushwackers of Sterling Price's Army. On December 20, companies "H" and "I" had a brisk skirmish with Colonel Keene's Confederate scouts, in which Lieutenant T. D. Mitchell and the rebel Colonel were exchanging shots with their revolvers, the rebel being the better shot and seemingly getting the best of Mitchell, when Privates John V. Tompkins and Charles F. Kimmel came to the rescue and captured Colonel Keene. On December 25, in a skirmish at Silver Creek, William D. Kyler, of Company H and John Kile, of Company I were killed. At daylight, December 26, captured Columbia. December 28, engaged in the battle of Mount Zion. The enemy was repulsed, and next day the Regiment marched to Sturgeon, Mo., where it joined the command of General B. M. Prentiss, who highly complimented the Regiment for gallantry in the battle of Mount Zion. During the month of January 1862, the Regiment was scouting and skirmishing at Renick, Macon and Centralia. It was a severe winter, the weather, very cold, and the snow a foot deep.

February 4, left Sturgeon via the North Missouri Railroad, arriving at St. Louis on the 5th, and embarked on the steamer Belle Memphis, and steamed down the Mississippi River, arriving at Cairo at 7 P.M. February 6, steamed up the Ohio River, arriving at Paducah, Ky., February 7, just in time to hear the news of the capture of Fort Henry at 9:35 A.M., February 8, 1862. February 9, disembarked at 8 A.M., and marched into Fort Henry on the 12th of February, via the Dover road, with Colonel Jacob G. Lauman's Fourth Brigade consisting of the Second, Seventh, and Fourteenth Iowa, Twenty-fifth and Fifty-second Indiana. On the 13th, companies A, E, H and I were sent to the front and were soon engaged with rebel skirmishers, driving them back. Three companies, A, E and H, directed their attention to a rebel battery on the Dover road which they soon silenced and kept it silenced during the three days battle of Fort Donelson. The Regiment was upon the front line every day during the battle. Sunday, February 16, 1862, when the Fort was surrendered, the Regiment marched in. Sergeant R. F. Larimer, of Company E, captured the flag of the Eighteenth Tennessee, and Private C. F. Kimmel captured the rebel mail. General C. F. Smith and Colonel Lauman congratulated "Birge's Sharpshooters" for gallantry in the battle of Fort Donelson.

February 24 left camp, marching through Dover, and embarked on the steamer Champion No. 3 for Nashville, but the order was contermanded and the Regiment marched back to camp at 9 P.M. March 5 marched to Metal Landing on the Tennessee River. On the 14th, embarked on board the Lancaster, No. 4, and sailed up the river to Savannah, Tenn., the headquarters of General C. F. Smith. March 17, left Savannah, and sailed up the river to Pittsburg Landing. Disembarked and marched one mile on the Corinth road to Camp Wallace and was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Tennessee. March 20, Major Charles W. Smith took command of the Regiment, vice B. S. Compton resigned.

On the 6th and 7th of April, the Regiment was engaged in the terrible battle of Shiloh, April 18, 1862, General R. J. Oglesby took command of the Brigade. April 20, a new company, Captain George A. Taylor, from Lima, O., joined the Regiment as Company K. Up to this time the Regiment had been known as "Birge's Western Sharpshooters", but that name was now dropped and the Regiment was known as the Fourteenth Missouri Volunteers. April 29, left camp at Owl Creek, Tenn., and started on the siege of Corinth, skirmishing daily with the enemy. May 21 was in the battle of Phillips Creek, and on May 30, entered Corinth. On June 1, proceeded to Booneville, Miss., via Farmington, Danville, Rienzi and Blackland; had a skirmish near Booneville. June 8, returned to Camp Montgomery, at Sulphur Springs. June 12, General E. O. C. Ord in command at Corinth, and Company G detailed at General Ord's headquarters. June 23, Captain P. E. Burk, First U.S. Artillery, took command of the Regiment and it was assigned for duty at General Grant's headquarters in Corinth. August 25, the Regiment relieved the Twelfth Illinois Infantry on provost duty in Corinth. August 28, a portion of the Regiment, with the Fourteenth Wisconsin, were sent on a scout to Bethel, Tenn., engaging in two skirmishes with the enemy. Returned to Corinth August 30, and on September 18, marched to Glendale and Iuka, Miss., with General Ord's command. September 19, was engaged in heavy battle at Iuka. September 21, returned to Corinth, and on the 3d and 4th of October 1862, was engaged in the battle at Whitehouse and at Corinth, losing 19 men killed and wounded. General R. J. Oglesby, commanding the Brigade, was among the seriously wounded. October 5, followed the rebels to the Hatchie River and had a skirmish with them on the 9th. On the 10th, returned to Rienzi, Colonel Mersey commanding the Brigade, which consisted of the Ninth and Twelfth Illinois, Eighty-first Ohio and Thirteenth and Fourteenth Missouri Infantry. November 2, went out on another scout to the Hatchie River. On November 20, 1862, by order of the Secretary of War, E.M. Stanton, and Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois, the Regiment was changed from the Fourteenth Missouri Infantry to the Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry, by which designation it was thereafter known. November 26, the Regiment left Rienzi, marching through Danville, and camped on the Tuscumbia Hills, where it established a stockade camp, enclosing 15 acres of ground, as an outpost to the garrison of Corinth, which was named "Camp Davies". While here the Sixty-sixth was engaged at the following places with rebel scouts and guerrillas; At Tuscumbia Bridge December 19; Danville 20th; Hatchie Bridge 30th; Rienzi January 7, 1863; Danville and Tuscomb Bridge and Rienzi January 24 and 25; Danville February 8; Ripley Cross Roads March 25; Booneville April 1; Glendale April 14; Jumpertown May 12; Kossuth May 24; Cartersville June 6; Yellow Creek June 8; Seward House and Jumpertown July 19; Jacinto August 9; Rienzi August 11; Seward House August 19; Whiteside's Farm September 9.

November 1, 1863, the Sixty-sixth was relieved at Camp Davies by the Seventh "Kansas Jayhawkers", and on the 2d it left camp, passing Pine Ridge, Glendale and Burnsville. On the 5th of November crossed the Tennessee River at Eastport and marched to Bluffton, Ala., General T. W. Sweeney commanding the Division, and the Sixty-sixth Illinois, in the advance. Skirmishing occurred at Bluff Creek, Waterloo, Lauderdale and Lexington, in Alabama. Arrived at Pulaski, Giles county, Tenn., November 12, 1863.

December 16, members of the Sixty-sixth began to re-enlist in the Veteran service, and by December 23, 470 men had re-enlisted, and they were mustered in as veterans by Captain T. D. Mitchell, mustering officer of the Second Brigade. The greater portion of the men supplied themselves with Henry Rifles at their own expense, which cost \$43 each. January 16, 1864, left Pulaski and marched via Petersburg and Lynnville to Columbia, Tenn. January 17, a very cold day, forded Duck River and marched to Dark Station and embarked on the cars for Nashville, where they arrived at 10 o'clock P.M. Took cars again for Louisville, arriving on the 18th, and marched to Park Barracks. January 22, the men received four months pay and \$100 veteran bounty. On the 23d, left Louisville and took cars for Chicago, where they arrived January 28, and marched to North Market Hall. Here the Regiment received its thirty days veteran furlough.

On March 3, 1864, the Regiment re-assembled at Joliet, Ill., and on the 5th, left that city bound once more for Pulaski, Tenn., where it arrived on the 8th. From this time to April 29, the Regiment was engaged in scouting and foraging, with occasional skirmishes with the enemy. On the 29th, the Sixty-sixth left Pulaski, with the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, for Chattanooga via Elkton, where they forded the Elk River, marching on through Florence, Huntsville and Larkinsville, Ala. At a latter point took cars for Bridgeport, Ala., and from thence to Chattanooga, which place was reached May 4. On the 6th moved forward with the Grand Army on the Atlanta campaign. The Sixty-sixth had the honor of opening the campaign by driving Wheeler's cavalry and a Brigade of rebel Infantry through Snake Creek Gap, and holding until night the high hills of Resaca. On this campaign the Sixty-sixth was under fire 120 days, being engaged in all the noted battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta. On this campaign the Sixty-sixth lost 225 men in killed and wounded. August 26, 1864, the non-veterans, whose term of enlistment had expired, were mustered out.

July 22, the Sixty-sixth was hotly engaged, its colors showing 65 bullet holes through it. The Regiment lost many of its best officers in this campaign, but it never wavered or lost heart. After the fall of Atlanta, September 26, left East Point, Ga., for Rome. October 12, was engaged again with Wheeler's cavalry. On the 13th, marched to Coosaville, Ala., to intercept General J. B. Hood's Rebel Army, and was engaged in several skirmishes with the enemy until the 24th, when the Regiment returned to Rome. November 10, destroyed Forts Johnson and Stonewall Jackson and burned Rome, and on the 11th, started on the March to the Sea. On the great march the Sixty-sixth had its full share of battles and skirmishes with the enemy. On November 27 and 28, was engaged with Jackson's rebel cavalry, and on the 29th, drove Cobb's Legions through Wrightsboro, Ga. December 5, destroyed a railroad bridge over the Ogeechee River on the Macon and Savannah Railroad, and again had a fight with Cobb's Legions. On the 9th, the rebels opened on the Sixty-sixth with a two-gun battery. The Regiment charged upon the battery, capturing a fine Blakely gun and seven prisoners. At Eden Cross Roads, unaided and alone, the Sixty-sixth defeated 980 Georgia Militia, who fought behind breastworks. On December 21, marched into Savannah, and General Sherman conferred the honor on the Sixty-sixth of assigning it to Ogethorpe Barracks. January 28, 1865, left Savannah on Sherman's picnic through South Carolina. February 5, camped at Bald Ridge, where everything combustible was on fire. On the 7th, joined the command of General John A. Logan at Hickory Hill, where we received the first mail since leaving Savannah. Was at Bentonville, N.C., March 20, at Goldsboro March 23, and assisted in the capture of Raleigh April 13. On May 24, 1865, participated in the Grand Review at Washington, D.C. Left Washington June 3, for Louisville, Ky., arriving on the 8th. July 7, 1865, the Regiment was mustered out of the service by Captain W. B. Guthrie, at Camp Logan, Ky. It then proceeded by cars to Camp Butler, where it was paid off July 15, and discharged, and the men bade each other adieu never to meet again as the Sixty-sixth Regiment of Illinois Infantry.

The following is a list of the most important battles in which the Regiment was engaged:

Mount Zion, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Phillips Creek, Siege of Corinth, Advance on Booneville, Iuka, White House, Corinth, Hatchie, Whitesides Farm, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lays Ferry, Rome, Cross Roads, Adairsville, Dallas, Lone Mountain, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Fayetteville, South River, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Ruffs Mills, Nickajack Creek, Howes Ferry, Chattahoochie River, Decatur, Bald Hill, Howard House, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Proctors Creek, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Rome, Sherman's March to Sea, Eden Cross Roads, Savannah, Congaree Creek, Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, Raleigh.

67th Illinois Infantry

In May of 1862 rumors that the enemy in great force was advancing on Washington, resulted in an urgent call on the governors of States to forward immediately to Washington all the volunteer and militia forces in their States. In response to this call the Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth and Seventy-first Illinois Infantry Regiments were organized and mustered into United States service for three months. These Regiments relieved the veteran forces at Camp Butler and Camp Douglas, which were sent to the front. The Sixty-seventh Regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, June 13, 1862, where it remained during its term of service doing guard duty.

68th Illinois Infantry

The SIXTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY was enlisted in response to a call made in the early summer of 1862, by the Governor, for some State troops to serve for the period of three months as State Militia. The muster of the Regiment was effected early in June. Commissions were issued to Elias Stewart, as Colonel; Houston L. Taylor, as Lieutenant Colonel, and George W. Lackey, as Major.

Shortly after the Regiment was organized, a petition was circulated, and very generally signed by both officers and men, asking that the terms of enlistment be changed from the of State Militia to Illinois Volunteers, and that the Regiment be sent into the field. In accordance with the petition the Regiment was mustered into the United States service, and on the 5th day of July received marching orders. Leaving Camp Butler, it proceeded by rail to Wheeling, Virginia, arriving there on the 7th. After remaining there two days, it moved again, under orders from the Secretary of War, to Washington City. It remained at the "Soldier's Retreat", a place more romantic and endearing in name than in fact, until July 14, when under special orders it proceeded down the Potomac on boat, to Alexandria, Virginia, and thence, by march, out on the Duke street turnpike about two miles. A spot was selected by Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, then in command, (Colonel Stewart being absent on business) and "Camp Taylor" was established.

After remaining here about two weeks, during which time the measles appeared among the ranks, upon the return of Colonel Stewart the Regiment was ordered to a more healthful location about two miles above Alexandria, near the Potomac.

It remained in the new camp, spending the time in company and battalion drill, until August 24, when it was ordered into Alexandria as Provost Guards.

Colonel Stewart being sick, Lieutenant Colonel Taylor commanding, was appointed Provost Marshal, and First Lieutenant H. C. DeMotte, of Company G, Assistant. The Regiment remained on duty at this point until the term of its enlistment had expired.

On the 17th of September it was ordered to report to Camp Butler to be mustered out. Reaching that place on the 21st, the men were mustered out on the 26th and received their pay October 1. Some of the men immediately re-enlisted to fill up other Regiments, but most of them returned to their homes.

The Sixty-eighth Regiment, though in the service only a short time, had some companies that were thoroughly drilled in the manual of arms, and in company and battalion movements. The skirmish companies of the Regiment, "F" and "G", were especially proficient in the school of the soldier and in skirmish and Zouave drill.

the boys of the Sixty-eighth were never under fire, they did the duty assigned them with alacrity. It was theirs to care for the wounded as they were sent in to Alexandria from the disastrous field of Bull Run.

They once passed in Grand Review before President Lincoln, being the only Illinois Regiment present on that occasion; and when Company G, at the command of their Captain, gave a lusty "seven and a tiger" for the President, his kindly recognition of the boys from Illinois by waving his hat, and his evident pleasure, manifested by a smile which lit up his careworn countenance, saved the company from reproof by superior commanders.

69th Illinois Infantry

The Sixty-ninth Regiment was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, and was mustered into service June 14, 1862. It remained on duty at Camp Douglas, guarding the camp and rebel prisoners.

70th Illinois Infantry

The Seventieth Regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., and was mustered in July 4, 1862. It remained at Camp Butler doing guard duty.

71st Illinois Infantry

The SEVENTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY was mustered into United States service July 26, 1862, at Camp Douglas, Ill., for three months. The Regiment moved the next day for Cairo, Ill., leaving two companies enroute at "Big Muddy Bridge", on the Illinois Central Railroad. The Regiment remained ten days at Cairo when it was ordered to Columbus, Ky., where the men, mostly from the Northern part of Illinois, suffered severely from the sudden change of climate. Two more companies were detached from the Regiment and stationed at Mound City, Ill. In a short time the remainder of the Regiment, six companies, was divided. Colonel Gilbert with three companies was ordered to Moscow, Ky., and Lieutenant Colonel Burnside with three companies was ordered to Little Obion Bridge to guard bridges and railroad tracks.

Upon the completion of its term of service the Regiment rendezvoused at Chicago, Ill., where it was mustered out October 29, 1862.

72nd Illinois Infantry

The SEVENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Chicago, as the first Regiment of the Chicago Board of Trade. Its first bills were put out for one Company, calling itself the "Hancock Guards"; on July 23, 1862, and, exactly one month afterwards (August 23, 1862), the entire Regiment was complete and mustered into the service of the United States, for three years, or during the war. The very day of their muster, they were started off for Cairo, where they arrived on the 24th. Their strength at that time was thirty-seven (37) officers and 930 men.

On the 6th day of September, they were ordered out to Paducah, Ky, where they went on post duty, until the 17th, when they were sent down to Columbus, Ky., at which point they did guard and picket duty, mainly, until November 21. They were not, however, idle in this time; but in addition to the thorough and constant drilling, which has since made them one of the finest organizations in the army, found time for two expeditions, one to Clarkson, Missouri, on October 6th, when they dispersed a rebel camp and captured a number of prisoners, horses, etc., and the other, on October 21, to New Madrid, which was not so eventful. On November 21, there were ordered to join General Quimby's command, Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, at Moscow, Tenn., and with that command, they arrived, on December 1, 1862, at Lumpkin's Mills, Miss., whence they accompanied Grant's Army, as far as the Yaconapatfa River. Owing to the supplies being cut off at Holly Springs, the army was forced to return, after penetrating as far as the point mentioned; and the Seventy-second was sent, as guard to the wagon train, to Memphis, Tenn. There, at a distance of about eight miles from the city, on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, they went into camp, and remained until January 19, 1863, when they were sent into the city, and quartered at the Navy Yard, to do provost guard duty. While making Memphis their headquarters, the Regiment went out on an expedition to Horn Lake Creek, where they dispersed a gang of Blythe's rebel guerrillas, capturing quite a number of them.

On March 1, the Division, of which the Seventy-second Regiment formed a part, started down the Yazoo Pass; but finding Fort Pemberton in their way, and not being able to take it just then, went back. April 23, they landed at Milliken's Bend, La., and, from there, marched up with Grant's Army to Vicksburg. On May 16, they arrived at Champion Hill, just in time to turn the enemy's left, and, by that movement, decided the fate of the day. That was their first battle, and, fortunately for them, their share in it, although a most important one, was not very severe. On May 17, they found themselves at Big Black, in the rear of Vicksburg, and on the 19th, this Regiment was the first to open the attack on the rebel stronghold. In the desperate charge of the 22d, they participated with the highest honor to themselves, losing some 130 of their number killed, wounded and missing, but fighting as bravely as men could fight, until the last. From that time until July 4, when the rebels capitulated, the Seventy-second did its duty among the foremost in the siege, and, on the capitulation were among the first to enter the city.

On July 12, the Seventy-second embarked for Natchez, Miss., where they landed the succeeding day, taking possession of the town, capturing a large number of prisoners, pieces of artillery, confederate government stores, and 5,000 head of Texas cattle. Here they remained until October 17, doing provost duty, with the exception of a couple of skirmishes, at St. Catherine's Creek, Miss., September 1, and at Cross Bayou, La., on September 23.

October 18, 1863, they went on provost guard duty at Vicksburg, Miss., where they remained until October 30, 1864. During this year of comparative inaction, they only went on two expeditions. The first of these was to Benton, Miss., on May 7, 1864, where they had a short, but pretty severe fight with a body of rebels; and the second was to Grand Gulf, Miss., on July 18.

October 30, 1864, they were ordered to report to Major General Howard, commanding Army and Department of the Tennessee, then with Sherman's Army; and, in pursuance of this order, arrived at Nashville, Tenn., on November 13. They there found themselves too late to join Sherman in his great "march to the sea", and were ordered to Columbia, Tenn., to join Major General Schofield's command, which they did, on November 21, when Hood crossed the Tennessee River, and seemed coming down, "like a wolf on the fold". Schofield's Army found it convenient to retire towards Nashville. On November 29, they evacuated Columbia, and the Seventy-second was in a severe skirmish with the enemy at Spring Hill, on the road between Columbia and Franklin. On the succeeding day, they arrived at Franklin, and hastily threw up some light earthworks. About 4 o'clock that afternoon Hood attacked them and the battle raged from that hour until midnight, with terrific fury. In that fight the Seventy-second lost 9 officers out of 16 engaged, and 152 men, who were either killed or severely wounded. That night they left their works and retreated towards Nashville, which they reached on December 1; and here the Seventy-second was thrown on the extreme right of the Federal lines inclosing Nashville, under command of General A. J. Smith. On December 15, the whole Union Army was moved outside its works to give battle to Hood; and on that and the succeeding day the great battle of Nashville took place, resulting in the complete whipping of the "Rebs". From that time until January 3, 1865, they were engaged in the pursuit of Hood's Army, following it up closely as far as Clifton; but Hood managed to escape across the Tennessee River. From Clifton, the Regiment went, by boat, up the Tennessee River, to Eastport, Miss., arriving there January 13, 1865, and there remaining in quarters until February 9, making, in that time, but one expedition, and that a fruitless one, to Iuka and Corinth, Miss.

February 9, they started for New Orleans, where they arrived February 21. Until March 21, they remained in camp eight miles below the city, and then they were embarked, and taken across the Gulf to Dauphine Island, Ala., where they arrived on March 17. The next day the Brigade which included the Seventy-second crossed over to the main land, on the western shore of the Mobile Bay. Here they remained a few days, skirmishing with the enemy, when, having accomplished the object of the expedition, which was merely a feint on Mobile from that direction, they re-joined the army at Fish River, near Smith's Mills, Ala.

On March 26, the Corps to which they were attached moved, and, on the morning of the 27th, appeared in front of Spanish Fort. From that time until the night of April 8, the Regiment was actively engaged in the siege. At 5 o'clock, on the evening of the 8th, the Union troops were ordered up into the first line of their works. The attack began and at near midnight the first Brigade (including the Seventy-second) and the Third Brigade, Sixteenth Army Corps, charged on the enemy's works, and carried them, capturing the fort. The next morning they moved out on the road to Blakely, when their Division was held in support of the other Divisions charging the enemy's works at that place. The place having been taken, the command went into camp here, until the 14th, on which date they moved forward on the road to Montgomery, Ala., - marching over the 200 miles to that place in exactly 11 days. At Montgomery, they remained in camp until May 23, when they were ordered to Union Springs, Ala., 45 miles from Montgomery. There they remained, doing post duty, until July 19, when they started on the homeward journey.

On August 6, they were mustered out of the service, at Vicksburg, and thence marched directly home to Chicago.

During their term of service, they received some 450 recruits, and when ordered home they transferred 270 of these to the Thirty-third Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers, at Meridian, Miss. They brought home 22 officers and 310 men.

In an attack upon some of the Regiment by a gang of drunken rebels, at Yerger's Landing, on their way home, private Levi Derby, of company E, was killed and Sergeant Major Blake was so seriously injured by a pistol shot, that his life was endangered.

The following little table of statistics is furnished by the Adjutant of the Regiment, and gives some idea of what their service has been:

Number of officers belonging to Regiment at date of muster-in.....	37
Number of enlisted men belonging to Regiment at date of muster-in	930
.....	967
Number of officers returning with Regiment.....	22
Number of enlisted men returning with Regiment.....	310
.....	332
Number of officers killed in service	7
Number of men killed in service	78
Number of officers died of disease	3
Number of men died of disease	130
Number of officers wounded	10
Number of men wounded.....	120
Number of officers taken prisoners	3
Number of men taken prisoners	76
Total.....	427
Number of battles fought	7
Number of skirmishes.....	11
.....	18
Number of miles traveled since entering service	9280
Number of days under the enemy's fire	145

73rd Illinois Infantry

The SEVENTY-THIRD INFANTRY was recruited from the counties of Adams, Champaign, Christian, Hancock, Jackson, Logan, Piatt, Pike, Sangamon, Tazewell and Vermilion. It was mustered into the service at Camp Butler, August 21, 1862, and numbered nine hundred strong. It moved almost immediately for the front, Colonel Jaquess commanding. It reached Louisville, August 25.

Camp Jaquess was the first resting place of the Regiment in Kentucky. The first move of the Regiment after reaching Louisville was to Camp Yates. The Seventy-third was first brigaded with the Thirty-fourth and One Hundredth Illinois Infantry and the Seventy-ninth and Eighty-eighth Indiana. It bore its part in covering the retreat of the forces which had been defeated in an engagement at Richmond, Ky.; also in the movement by rail from Louisville to Cincinnati and Covington to assist in resisting an invasion by Kirby Smith's forces. The Regiment had acquired such proficiency in the simpler evolution of the drill that in marching through Cincinnati spectators were surprised to any learn it was not an old Regiment. Smith's invasion not materializing to any great extent the Seventy-third with other forces returned from Covington to Louisville the latter part of September.

A re-organization of the army placed the Seventy-third in a brigade with the Forty-fourth Illinois and the Second and Fifteenth Missouri. This brigade, under Colonel Leibold, Second Missouri, was assigned to Sheridan's Division, and remained in it until Sheridan was ordered East in the spring of 1864. October 1, 1862, the army under Buell started in pursuit of Bragg. On the 8th of that month military operations in Kentucky culminated in the battle of Perryville. A little after noon on this date the Seventy-third was posted in an exposed position, one within easy range of a Confederate battery. The withdrawal of the Regiment to the main line in an opportune moment no doubt saved it from severe loss. At about 3 o'clock P.M., the Seventy-third became engaged and so continued until after 4 o'clock, delivering and receiving a heavy fire. This battle over and Bragg getting off with his army and supplies, the Union army pursuing only as far as Crab Orchard, a change in the direction of the latter was ordered, and on November 7, it reached Nashville, Tenn. In the meantime Rosecrans had relieved Buell in command of the Army of the Cumberland. From the time the Regiment left Kentucky up and subsequent to the movement on Murfreesboro, it lost a number of men by disability and from disease; quite a number died at Bowling Green and many more at Nashville. The Regiment broke camp December 25, preparatory to moving on Stone River. The brigade, which at Mill Creek had been placed under the command of General Schafer, did not participate in any of the preliminary skirmishing at Stone River. On December 31, however, opportunity was afforded for every regiment to bear a part. General Schafer was killed before noon. Colonel Jaquess was with his Regiment at Perryville but was not at Stone River, so the Seventy-third was commanded by Major William Resson. During the day the Regiment was in several severe conflicts and fully established its reputation for courage. It was in the opening of the campaign against Tullahoma and Chattanooga, to which points Bragg's forces had retreated. June 23, 1863, was the date on which the summer campaign was actively initiated on the part of the Infantry. At Fairfield and Estill Springs the Seventy-third was present but was not called into action. Crossing Elk River, the first stop was at Cowan Station. After a few days rest the Division proceeded through Cumberland Tunnel to Stevenson, Ala., where it remained until September 2; thence it moved to Bridgeport, and crossing the Tennessee River joined in the movement on Alpine, which flanked the enemy out of Chattanooga. The next hard marching was in the concentration of the Federal forces to meet those of the enemy at Chickamauga. Colonel Leibold was in command of the Brigade and Colonel Jaquess of the Regiment. The terrible strain of this memorable battle being over, the remnants of regiments and brigades fell back to Chattanooga. From the latter part of

September to the 24th of November the Union forces were organizing and preparing for the brilliant achievements at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Missionary Ridge was the theater of operation for the Seventy-third in the conflict in November 1863. In this engagement the conduct of the Regiment fully merited the praise bestowed in congratulatory orders. Next came the campaign into East Tennessee to the relief of Burnside. Dandridge was visited by the Seventy-third and other regiments. This campaign was characterized by hard, slavish marching, and scant rations, East Tennessee having been redeemed, the Union army returned to Chattanooga; the Seventy-third encamping at Cleveland. May 3, 1864, the Atlanta campaign opened. The re-organization of the army after Chickamauga, placed the Regiment in First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Corps. In vicinity of Catoosa Springs, the whiz of the enemy's bullets was first heard. At Rocky Faced Ridge, was treated to some of same kind of music. No chance to reciprocate at either of these two places, but at the latter some sharp-shooters, specially detailed from the Regiment, did good work. Some skirmishing near Dalton, and between there and Resaca. May 14, participated in battle of Resaca. May 17, Regiment bore a part in the action at Adairsville; and two days later in skirmishes about Kingston. At latter place, two or three days rest were obtained. Starting forward again, and coming in contact with the enemy, the month of June 1864, chronicled the following engagements, in most of which the Seventy-third participated: Burnt Hickory, Pine and Lost Mountains, New Hope Church and Kenesaw Mountain. In the assault on Kenesaw Mountain the Regiment suffered comparatively little, owing to the nature of ground. Was under fire July 4, 1864; on man killed. Reached Chattahoochie River about July 6, encamping above Vining's Station. July 9, made an expedition to Roswell, the seat of cotton factories, which were destroyed. Returned to Vining's Station, July 12. Crossed Chattahoochie River, July 13. One week later, participated in battle of Peach Tree Creek. Next came the skirmishing, the slow advances and delays, necessary to the siege or investment of Atlanta. The enemy evacuating and retreating from Atlanta, the engagements at Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station occurred. In neither of these was the Regiment actively engaged, though under fire in both. Arrived at Atlanta, Sept. 8. About September 20th, the Fourth Corps returned by rail to Chattanooga. Made reconnoissance in force to Alpine Valley; returned to Chattanooga; thence by rail to Huntsville, Alabama. Then came the hard marching and the race with Hood's army for Nashville. Bore a part in the skirmishing near Columbia, Tennessee, south of Duck River, and crossed said river the night of November 28. Since starting out in May, the Brigade had three or four different commanders, including Leibold, F. Sherman and N. Kimball. It was now under Emerson Opedycke, Colonel One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio. From Duck River, the Brigade fell back to Spring Hill, and being pressed by the enemy, skirmished a good part of the way. Participated in the action at Spring Hill, the afternoon of November 29. Stood picket that night, as on the previous night at Duck River. With the break of day, November 30, trouble commenced. Being already deployed, the Brigade skirmished nearly the whole distance from Spring Hill to Franklin. Arriving within one mile and a half of Franklin, Brigade was relieved from skirmish line, and marched directly into suburbs of town, passing on the way troops posted in front of, and also those occupying the works, and halted in position behind Carter's Hill. Fortunate, indeed, was it for the Union forces that a Brigade was posted there. At a critical moment - a crisis in the battle - this Brigade was thrust into the "imminent and deadly breach", and undoubtedly averted an overwhelming disaster. At the point of the bayonet, the breach was repaired, and the line of battle maintained unbroken until late at night, although the enemy repeatedly dashed wildly and furiously against it. Withdrawing from Franklin, and crossed the Harpeth, Nashville was reached December 1, 1864, about 1 o'clock P.M. With Opedycke's Brigade, or part of it, here was two nights' picketing in succession, in face of the enemy, nearly two days' skirmishing, participation in two battles, and the falling back from Duck River to Nashville, without any sleep that was at all restful. The Seventy-third took part both day (December 15 and 16, 1864), in battles at Nashville, in afternoon of 16th making, with many other regiments, its last bayonet charge, which was successful. Joined in pursuit of Hood, going to Pulaski, Tenn., at which place, about December 23, 1864, was last exposed to the enemy's fire.

Proceeded to Huntsville, Alabama, arriving January 5, 1865. March 28, 1865, went by rail to Blue Springs, East Tennessee, remaining there until receiving orders to return to Nashville. Was mustered out of service at Nashville, June 12, 1865, and a few days later went to Springfield, Ill., on the same train with the Seventy-ninth Illinois, to receive pay and final discharge.

The following table shows the engagements in which the Regiment participated, as well as the casualties in each:

<i>Engagements</i>	<i>Killed</i>	<i>Wounded</i>	<i>Died of wounds</i>	<i>Captured</i>
Perryville	1	10	6	-
Stone River	12	8	5	1
Chickamauga	12	17	11	31
Missionary Ridge	3	3	1	-
Resaca	3	2	1	-
Adairsville	1	-	-	-
Kenesaw Mountain	3	-	-	-
Peach Tree Creek	1	2	-	-
Franklin	9	4	2	1
Nashville	2	1	1	-
Killed by Guerrillas	1	-	-	-
Officers	4	4	1	1
Wounded, battle not stated	-	59	-	-
Died of wounds, battle not stated	-	-	17	-
Totals	52	112	45	34

Died in prison	16
Died of disease	162
Died of wounds	45
Killed	52
Total loss by death	215

Each of the fifty-two officers and men represented in first column was killed outright. Of the forty-five who died of wound, fully one-third died the same day, or within twenty-four hours from time wounds were received. On the sixty-seven wounded who survived, the larger number were discharged. Many suffered amputation of either an arm, leg or foot.

In addition to the battles named, the Regiment actively participated in the following named actions: Pine Mountain, Lost Mountain, New Hope Church, Marietta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station and Spring Hill. In these actions the greater number of the fifty-nine wounded, "battle not stated", received those wounds. Quite a number of officers were slightly wounded, in many cases the wound not sufficiently serious to necessitate leaving the field or skirmish line.

74th Illinois Infantry

This Regiment was organized at Camp Fuller, Rockford, in August 1862, and was mustered into service September 4, of that year. Its ten companies were recruited as follows: A, B, C, D, E, F, H and K, in Winnebago county, G, at Oregon, Ogle county, and I in Stephenson county.

The first field officers were: Jason Marsh, of Rockford, Colonel; James B. Kerr, of Roscoe, Lieutenant Colonel; and Edward F. Dutcher, of Oregon, Major. Anton Nieman, of Chicago, an officer of military education, was its first Adjutant. On September 30, 1862, the Regiment reported for duty at Louisville, Ky., where the Army of the Ohio, - afterward known as the Army of the Cumberland, - was then being organized under General Don Carlos Buell. On October 1, a Brigade organization was effected, and the Seventy-fourth with the Seventy-fifth and Fifty-ninth Illinois, the Twenty-second Indiana, and the Fifth (Pinney's) Wisconsin Battery formed the Thirtieth Brigade, Ninth Division, Fourteenth Corps, Colonel Philip Sidney Post of the Fifty-ninth Illinois having command of the Brigade, General O. M. Mitchell of the Division, and General Gilbert of the Corps, the whole comprising with other troops, a command under General A. McD. McCook, designated the Right Wing.

On October 24, 1862, the army, then at Bowling Green, was re-organized, under General W. S. Rosecrans, and was ever after known as the Army of the Cumberland.

The Seventy-fourth while still comprised in the First Brigade, became part of the Second Division of the Fourth Army Corps, - and so continued until the close of the war, - the remainder of the Brigade, including the Thirty-sixth, Forty-fourth, Seventy-third and Eighty-eighth Illinois, The Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, the Twenty-first Michigan, and the Second and Fifteenth Missouri. Colonel Frank T. Sherman, of the Eighty-eighth, commanded the Brigade, General Phil. H. Sheridan the Division, and General Gordon Granger the Corps. On May 1, 1864, General Nathan Kimball took command of the Brigade and General Newton of the Division. At the same time General O. O. Howard was placed in command of the Fourth Corps. On July 23, 1864, a further change was made, placing Colonel Opdycke, of the Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio, in command of the Brigade, General Kimball of the Division, and General Stanley of the Corps. In September 1864, the Second Missouri was withdrawn from the Brigade, and replaced by the Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio. The Twenty-first Michigan remained in our command but a short period, and did not form a part of the First Brigade in the Atlanta Campaign.

This gives in chronological detail, approximately at least, the dates of formation of the various organizations of the Army of the Cumberland, of which this Regiment made a part, as well as the names of the various officers, who, in turn, held superior commands. Moving from Louisville, soon after its organization, the Federal forces engaged in almost daily skirmishes with Bragg's Army, but it was not until October 8, 1862, that a general engagement, - known as the battle of Perryville, - was had, the issue being a victory for the Union Forces. In this action the Seventy-fourth did not participate, being held in reserve. From this time until the 7th of November following, when Nashville, was reached, the Seventy-fourth was almost constantly on the march. On Saturday, October 25, 1862, the Regiment camped at Danville, Ky.; and on the following night snow fell to the depth of three inches. On November 5, at 4 o'clock P.M., the Regiment crossed the line between Kentucky and Tennessee. The fact that the Regiment was, at last, in Dixie, was announced by loyal yells, hurrahs, and shouts infinite in number and variety of tone.

From November 8 to December 26, 1862, the Regiment was encamped at Nashville, though participating, meantime, in some expeditions made necessary by the activity of the enemy who were threatening the railroad to Louisville. On December 26, 1862, the Seventy-fourth encountered the enemy and helped to dislodge one of his batteries, whose shells had made it very

uncomfortable. An advance of fourteen miles was scored. Saturday December 27, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., was passed in skirmishing, and slow advance in line of battle, driving the enemy. On Sunday, the 28th of December, by tacit consent, both armies rested. On Monday, the 29th of December advanced ten miles toward Murfreesboro, and bivouacked without fires.

Tuesday, the 30th, there was constant skirmishing, and heavy artillery firing by both armies. This night all slept on their arms, bivouacking in the cedars without fires.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 31st, our men fell into line and rested on their arms until break of day. At daylight, we could see the Confederate hosts in vast numbers moving up the left flank, in three columns across our front, and at once our own column began to move, by the right, scarcely more than eighty rods from, and in a line parallel to, that of the enemy, our movements being partially screened by cedar thickets through which we passed. Heavy and continuous firing was meantime heard between the skirmishers. This movement of the enemy, by column to the left, continued for about half an hour, when it ceased, and, facing to the front, the rebels made a fierce onslaught on Johnson's Division, on our right, completely surprising them, and capturing their batteries before a gun had been fired. The rapid retreat of Johnson's troops exposed our right to a severe enfilading fire, and, to avoid this, our Brigade at once changed from to the rear, and, falling back some sixty rods, took positions behind a rail fence. This movement was accomplished without confusion, and the lines were unbroken.

Scarcely had the men faced to the front when the Confederates advanced on our front in an overwhelming force of three lines. As soon as our men had been formed, our Division General, Jeff. C. Davis, rode along in front, and turning to the men said, "Give them hell, Seventy-fourth, keep cool, and fire low!" - and then trotted calmly past, as if it had been a review. We had not long to wait. The enemy commenced firing at low range, but heedful of the good advice given, the Regiment reserved its fire until they were close upon us, and then opened with volley after volley, which made the solid lines recoil, but could not permanently check the advance of such superior numbers against our own light lines.

Meanwhile the Fifth Wisconsin bull-dogs poured in grape and canister at short range, making fearful havoc in the closely pressing Confederate ranks. The rebels came on, and we could plainly hear the commands "forward", "close up", amid the din of shot and shell. It being a choice between retreat, and the utter destruction or capture of the entire Division, we were ordered to fall back. The Seventy-fourth retreated only after every other regiment of the Division had fallen to the rear. This movement, made in the face of a vastly superior pursuing force, was not without some confusion; but after falling back three-fourths of a mile, the men were rallied, the lines reformed, and the enemy not only checked, but driven pack a considerable distance. The casualties of the engagement to the Seventy-fourth were 8 killed, 35 wounded, 42 missing or captured - Total 85. In his report of the action, Colonel Post used the following language: "The deliberation and order with which the Seventy-fourth Illinois Regiment retired is especially commended". This closed the chapter for 1862, though on the same night a portion of the Regiment had a brush with the Confederate cavalry. On January 1, 1863, the Seventy-fourth was in line of battle all day, and had some skirmishing with the enemy.

On the night of January 2, the command was moved across Stone River in support of the extreme left, then heavily engaged; but before reaching the scene of action, the rebels were in full retreat. On the morning of Sunday, the 4th, it was learned that the enemy had evacuated Murfreesboro, the principal portion of his army falling back to Shelbyville. In this sketch of a series of actions, beginning with the fight at Nolensville, on the 26th day of December, in which the Seventy-fourth engaged, and continuing with incessant march and skirmish for eight days, it had been necessary to pass rapidly by many details. The result of the movement was the immediate establishment of our army in a fortified camp along the hardly won line of Stone River. After the establishment of the Union Army at Murfreesboro, no general movement occurred until the 24th

of June 1863, when the march upon Tullahoma was begun. The Seventy-fourth broke camp on the morning of June 24, 1863, to commence that campaign of incessant march, battle and skirmish, which terminated in the fierce struggle of September 19 and 20, on the line of Chickamauga, and the occupation of Chattanooga by the Union forces. On Monday, the 17th of August, the army moved. After short marches, during that and the next three days, the Seventy-fourth went into camp at Stephenson, Ala., and there remained until the 30th of August, on which day camp was broken, the march resumed and, at 4:30 P.M., pontoons having been laid, the Tennessee was crossed. After several marches, with picket duty, and light skirmishing, the Brigade reached Valley Head, Ala., a position it had been designated to occupy and hold. Here the Brigade of Colonel Post, detached from the Division, remained until Friday, September 18, when it moved toward Chattanooga, over the mountains, escorting the supply trains which were constantly threatened by Wheeler's cavalry, with whom frequent brushes were had. On the 20th of September the command rested at Stevens Gap. Our Brigade was at this time entirely cut off from the rest of the army, and in imminent danger of capture. We had heard the fighting of the 19th, and could hear the engagement of the 20th raging in the distance; but it was not until the 22d of September, when the Brigade fortunately made a junction with the balance of the Division at Peavine Creek, that we learned the story of the defeat of our army on the bloody hills along the Chickamauga. On September 24, the Seventy-fourth and Twenty-second Indiana make a reconnoissance, discovering the enemy, with whom a skirmish was had, very strongly posted, in force, in front of Post's Brigade. On November 14, the Regiment received from the ladies of Rockford its new flag, destined to receive a fiery christening eleven days after. On the morning of the 25th the Union left, under Sherman, had made several ineffectual assaults on the Confederate right. This was the position of affairs, when, at 2:30 P.M., Sheridan's, Baird's and Wood's Divisions of Granger's Corps, then formed some 80 rods from the enemy's skirmishers received the order to move forward and carry the rebel rifle pits at the foot of the Ridge. In less time than it takes in the telling the rebel rifle pits were carried by our men, and most of the surviving occupants made prisoners. Here the troops paused, breathless, but only for a few minutes, when Generals Wood and Sheridan, on their own motion, as was afterwards stated, and without direction from their superior officers, gave the order to storm the ridge. How completely successful that assault was there is little need to say. In that charge the new flag of the Seventy-fourth was borne by Chas. E. Allen, of Company E. He soon fell struck by a minie, but the colors had hardly dropped from his nerveless grasp before they were seized by Alba Miller, of Company C, who carried them but a short distance, when he, too, was hit and severely wounded, and the falling flag was grasped by Corporal Compton, of Company D, who soon after fell, mortally struck, about a rod below the crest of the ridge. The dangerous emblem, which seemed to be a favorite mark for the enemy, was snatched from the hands of the dying Compton by Corporal Fred Hensey, of Company I, who soon planted it, pierced by fifteen bullet holes, upon the rebel works, - the first Union flag to fly upon the hard-won crest of that rugged hill. In this assault, the Seventy-fourth lost 14 killed, 39 wounded, and 6 missing. Of the wounded, several survived but a short time.

The Seventy-fourth took part in the expedition to Knoxville, the occupation of Loudon, near which the Regiment ran a mill, grinding into flour, for the army, wheat gathered up in the adjacent country, and the camp at Davis Ford, on the Little Tennessee. And here, for a moment, let us take a backward glance at this Regiment, which had left Camp Fuller 940 strong. A few of its morning reports remain, and to these we will refer. On March 31, 1863, there were present for duty 438. On October 5, 1863, this had been reduced to 380. At Mission Ridge, the exact figures are not at hand, but the Regiment did not number, in this action, more than 340 combatants, of whom 59, or 17 per cent, were placed that day hors du combat. On the 2d of May 1864, the Regiment must have had about 350 effective men, field and line, as many of its wounded in the actions of the preceding November had recovered, and rejoined the command. Of the casualties of the Atlanta campaign there remained the following records: May 14 and 15, at Resaca, 4 killed, 22 wounded; May 17, Adairsville, 1 killed, 28 wounded; May 31, Dallas, 5 killed, 7 wounded. The total casualties from May 2, when the Regiment left Cleveland, Tenn., to

June 11, at Ackworth, Ga., comprised 11 killed and 49 wounded. In this hasty record no total list of casualties of the campaign has been obtainable; neither can we dwell upon the many stubbornly contested engagements in which the Regiment took part. We come at last to that mad assault of June 27, at Kenesaw, where the Regiment met the severest loss in its history, going into the fight with 201 men and coming out with 138, a loss of 31 per cent. The detailed loss was killed, 12, wounded, 38, missing, 13; total 63. After the action four men of the Seventy-fourth who had been reported among the missing were found dead upon the field. Under date of June 29, 1864, a memorandum is found showing the total casualties of the Regiment from May 2 to June 29, inclusive, as follows: killed, 39; wounded, 107; missing, 10; total 156.

On the 28th of June, the morning after Kenesaw fight, the Seventy-fourth's effective force comprised 127 enlisted men and 11 officers. In that action its four ranking captains were killed, its only field officer captured, and its adjutant wounded. Its 5th captain, assumed command, and two of its companies were placed in charge of non-commissioned officers, while with each of the remaining companies there was but one commissioned officer. Coming to this point in our story, we have passed by many engagements in which the Seventy-fourth took part, among them, May 7th, at Tunnel Hill; May 9th, at Rocky Faced Ridge, up whose rugged side, inaccessible for artillery horses, the Regiment hauled two Parrott guns by ropes, and where an all-day's skirmish ensued; the occupation of Dalton on the 13th of May; May 14th and 15th, a fierce engagement at Resaca; a skirmish during the entire afternoon of the 16th of May, just after crossing the Oostenaula, and about three miles south of Resaca; May 17th, the action at Calhoun; an all-day's skirmish, at times rather lively, on the 26th of May; May 27th and 28th, slow advances and constant skirmishes, and a loss of several men killed and wounded. At 8 P.M. on the 29th of May, a hot engagement, lasting an hour, under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, with his pickets; June 1st, a skirmish; June 6th, an advance as flankers, slowly driving the rebel pickets; June 15th, skirmishing, forcing the enemy's pickets back two miles; June 16th, the action at Lost Mountain; June 17th, an all-day skirmish and a charge upon the enemy's line of rifle pits, thrown up the night before, which our men carried in fine style, with their usual yell, and immediately occupied; June 18th, an all-day skirmish, driving the rebels back one mile into a line of earthworks thrown up the preceding night. On the 19th of June the Seventy-fourth had a rest from the incessant skirmishing, the gallant old Thirty-sixth Illinois being in advance that day. On the 20th, 21st and 22d of June, the men were engaged in throwing up earthworks, one line after another being abandoned as our advance drove the enemy back upon their main fortifications at Kenesaw. This work was prosecuted under a constant fire from the enemy's artillery, and in its progress the Regiment lost many killed and wounded.

On the 23rd the Seventy-fourth moved out of its works at 4 P.M., to support the skirmishers hotly engaged. A brisk action ensued, in which one man was killed and several wounded. The Regiment was all of that day on the skirmish line, and was not relieved until 9 P.M. The 25th and 26th days of June were comparatively quiet, the men of either army seeming content to take a rest. Following quickly on the fruitless assault of June 27th, came those movements of Sherman's which, on July 2d, resulted in the evacuation by Johnston of the strong position of Kenesaw and the occupation by Sherman's army of Marietta, on July 3d. Moving with the army on the 3d, the Seventy-fourth passed that night on the picket lines, and celebrated the 4th by a skirmish, lasting the entire day, in which seven men were wounded, two of whom survived only until the following morning.

From this time until the occupation of Atlanta, the chapter is one of constant march and skirmish and battle, including Hood's fierce assaults of the 20th and 22d of July, in the first of which the Seventy-fourth was engaged, losing a number of men. Hood had superseded Johnston in command of the Confederate forces July 17. Reviewing the progress made, we find the Regiment in the skirmish at Vining's Station, on July 5th. July 9th, a march of fourteen miles was scored, and the Chattahoochie forded at 7 P.M., after a hot day; the night of the 13th was passed in throwing up earthworks; on the 14th the Regiment was engaged in building a bridge at

Power's Ford, on the Chattahoochie, to enable the artillery to be moved across the river; on the 17th the Seventy-fourth made a reconnoissance about a mile in advance, but did not find the enemy. At 6 A.M. on the 18th, the men were on the move, and at 8 A.M. were skirmishing with the enemy, and so continued in rather lively fashion for an hour. That night we bivouacked but six miles from Atlanta, about which the lines were every day more closely drawn. On the night of the 19th Peach Tree Creek was crossed, and along the stream were formed the Federal lines which repulsed the fierce assaults of Hood on the 20th and 22d. Soon after the action on the 22d, the siege of Atlanta was fairly begun, and early in August all communications with the beleaguered city, save by the single line of railway to Macon, was completely cut off. We will not follow in detail the movements of the Regiment, as the siege progressed during August 1864. From the 30th of August to the 3d of September, the Division was engaged in the movement to the south of Atlanta. In these operations, after destroying several miles of railway on the 1st, the Division had a hot engagement with the enemy late in the afternoon of the same day, at Jonesboro, in which the Confederates were completely defeated, the losses of the day in the Seventy-fourth numbering fourteen wounded and missing. In advance on the following day, September 2d, the Division passed through Jonesboro, and late in the afternoon had another brush with the enemy, who gave way. On the 8th of September 1864, the Division rejoined the army at Atlanta, reoccupying the camp held by it, one and half miles from the city. Here the Army of the Cumberland remained in quarters until September 25th, when it was transferred by rail to Chattanooga, to meet the threatening demonstrations of Hood, reaching that city the following day at 2 P.M. On the 8th of October the Regiment was moved by rail to Resaca, and, on the following day, returning to Chattanooga, when near Red Clay, Ga., two cars of the train were thrown from the track, resulting in killing Assistant Surgeon Sherman C. Ferson, and seriously wounding nine men - five of Company C and four of Company H. The remaining events of 1864 must be passed quickly. On the 31st of October the Division was transferred by railroad to Pulaski, in West Tennessee, from whence, on November 22d, it was moved to Nashville, then threatened by Hood. On the 29th of November, at Spring Hill, the Fourth Corps had a lively engagement with the enemy's cavalry, during the rebel force over a mile. In this action the Seventy-fourth had one man killed and three wounded. That same day the Division moved to Franklin, where a strong line of earthworks was immediately thrown up. On the afternoon of the following day, November 30th, the impetuous Hood made his attack on the works. Ten times were his men hurled furiously upon the lines of Thomas, and ten times were they repulsed with fearful slaughter, many of them being killed by blows from picks and shovels in the hands of the Federals.

Of the loss of the Regiment that day no record has been found. In that action the Seventy-fourth and Eighty-eighth were united, and acted as one regiment, under command of Colonel Smith, of the Eighty-eighth. The next day Generals Thomas and Wood rode along the line, and halting in front of the consolidated regiments, General Wood called forward Colonel Smith, and addressing him, said: "I wish, Colonel, in the presence of General Thomas, to repeat - what General Stanley assured me was true - that it is owing to the bravery of yourself and men that we saved the army at Franklin". In effect, by his tacit assent, this was praise from "Old Pap Thomas" - and higher praise no man could ask for. On the 15th and 16th of December 1864, were fought the battles at Nashville, resulting in the complete defeat of Hood, and his rapid retreat out of Tennessee, pursued by the forces of Thomas. In both of these actions the Seventy-fourth took part with honor.

On the 16th, General Post, our old brigade commander, was wounded, as then supposed fatally. The chronicler has found no data on which to estimate the strength of the Regiment at the end of 1864, but it appears that on December 3d, of that year, twelve days before the actions at Nashville, it mustered 126 muskets. We may close the chapter of 1864, and, turning to 1865, we find the Regiment in winter quarters, in January, at Huntsville, Ala. February and March passed with some movements, but no general engagements, by the Army of the Cumberland; and in the latter month Thomas was concentrating his forces at Knoxville and Chattanooga.

On the 10th of June 1865, the Seventy-fourth, then numbering 343 officers and men, of whom some portion had been recruited since leaving Camp Fuller, was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., and shortly after set out on their return to Rockford, where, arriving June 29th, they met a hearty public reception at the hands of the citizens. Appended is a tabular statement, compiled from the reports of the Adjutant General of the State, showing the original strength of the Regiment, and its numbers, including recruits, when mustered out. The full complement of the Field and Staff, at the outset, comprised a Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon and Chaplain. These officers were not present when the Regiment was mustered in, but being subsequently mustered, soon after joined the command. They, consequently, with some enlisted men, sick in hospital, or absent for other reasons on muster day, are shown on the official rolls as recruits. Among those included in the enumeration "mustered out June 10, 1865", are several men who, three days before, had been assigned to the Thirty-sixth Illinois; and, under the same head, are included a few who, either being on detached service, prisoners, or from sickness, could not be present on the 10th, at Nashville, and therefore, were not, in fact, discharged from the service until the latter part of June 1865.

	<i>Mustered in Sep 4, 1862</i>				<i>Mustered out</i>		
	Officers	Men	Total	Recruits	Officers	Men	Total
Field and Staff	5	-	5	6	7	-	7
Non-commissioned Staff	-	6	6	-	-	6	6
Company A	3	84	87	5	2	31	33
Company B	3	91	94	1	2	31	33
Company C	3	90	93	1	2	37	39
Company D	3	99	102	19	2	45	47
Company E	3	88	91	5	2	26	28
Company F	3	84	87	1	2	21	23
Company G	3	95	98	1	2	39	41
Company H	3	94	97	3	2	20	22
Company I	3	80	83	5	2	24	26
Company K	3	95	98	7	2	32	34
Recruits unassigned	-	-	-	6	-	4	4
Totals	35	906	941	69	27	316	343

75th Illinois Infantry

The SEVENTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY was organized at Dixon, Illinois, and was mustered into service, Sept 2, 1862, with Dr. Geo. Ryan as Colonel; John E. Bennett as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. M. Kilgour as Major. The Regiment remained at "Camp Dement" perfecting its drill until the 27th of September, and when it was ordered South. It arrived at Jeffersonville, Ind., on the 29th of September, and crossed the Ohio on the next evening. The Seventy-fifth was assigned to the Thirtieth Brigade, 9th Division and Third Army Corps of the Ohio.

The Regiment moved with the army against Bragg, whose forces were at Bardstown, Ky., on October 1st. On October 8th the Regiment was engaged in the battle of Perryville. Col. George Ryan having been placed under arrest upon a charge of which he was afterwards acquitted by a Court Martial, Lieut. Colonel Bennett commanded the Regiment in the battle. The loss of the Seventy-fifth in this engagement was severe. Lieutenants Franklin H. Eels and James Blean were killed. Major Kilgour, Captains John Whallon, William S. Frost and D. M. Roberts, and Lieutenants Edward H. Barber, Wm H. Thompson, Robert L. Irwin and James H. Blodgett were wounded. The Regiment fought bravely and was honorably mentioned by Gen. Mitchell for its gallantry.

The Regiment moved southward with the army and on Oct. 31st arrived at Bowling Green. Upon the re-organization of the army the Seventy-fifth Infantry was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, of the right wing of the army. The Regiment participated in the skirmishes and battles of Nolansville, Knob Gap and Stone River. In the battle of Stone River the Regiment was in the right wing. The retreat of Johnson's Division left Post's Brigade exposed to a flank movement of the enemy, and the Brigade was ordered to fall back. Companies E and H of the Seventy-fifth were ordered to contest the advance of the enemy as skirmishers until the line could be reformed. The line was pushed back so rapidly that these companies were left so far in advance that some of the Union forces mistook them for Rebel forces and fired into them a volley, doing, however, but little damage. During the entire battle the Seventy-fifth Infantry was actively engaged. Colonel Bennett, Major Watson and Captain Hall were honorably mentioned in the reports of superiors. The Regiment lost two killed and twenty-one taken prisoners. Twenty-five were wounded.

The Regiment was next with the army at Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. It was at Chattanooga when the army was besieged at that place. Here the army was re-organized, and the Seventy-fifth Infantry was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

The Regiment participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863.

Marched to Camp Blue Springs, Tenn., February 1, 1864, and shared the reconnoissance to Buzzard's Roost, in front of Dalton, on February 24 and 25.

From this time until May 1st, the Regiment remained in camp.

On the 6th of May, started with Sherman on his march to Atlanta. Was engaged in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Marietta, Kenesaw, and in all the skirmishes and battles of its Brigade until Atlanta was reached, and the campaign ended.

On November 25, 1864, the Seventy-fifth was attached to the Fourth Corps, which was left at Gaylerville by Sherman, from which place it proceeded to Pulaski, Tenn.

The Regiment was in the battle of Franklin, and suffered severely.

Marching at night the Regiment, with its Corps, reached Nashville on December 1, 1864. Was engaged in the battle of Nashville on the second day; charging through an open field on the enemy's line, and capturing 223 prisoners and a large quantity of arms and camp equipage. Two officers and six men were wounded in the engagement. This was the last battle in which the Seventy-fifth was engaged.

It went into quarters at Huntsville, afterwards at Nashville. While in Nashville, the Regiment was ordered to be mustered out on June 12, 1865.

Arriving at Chicago, it was paid and finally discharged on July 1, 1865.

76th Illinois Infantry

The SEVENTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized at Kankakee, Illinois, in August 1862, by Colonel A. W. Mack, and was mustered in August 22d, 1862.

Immediately after its muster it was ordered to Columbus, Kentucky, at which place it arrived Aug. 29th, and soon after was armed with Enfield Rifle Muskets. Remained at Columbus, drilling and doing fatigue and picket duty, until Oct. 4th, when the Regiment was ordered to Bolivar, Tenn., by rail, at which place it arrived Oct. 5th, and camped near the city until Nov. 3d, when the Regiment with other troops was moved to LaGrange, Tenn., and remained there until Nov. 28th, when it was sent with General Grant on his campaign along the Mississippi Central Railroad; was at Holly Springs on the 29th and at Waterford on the 30th, doing its part in driving Price's army Southwest.

The Fourth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, to which the Seventy-sixth belonged, remained near Waterford contending with fierce storms and fathomless mud until Dec. 11th, when it continued its march southward, crossing the Tallahatchie River, passing through Abbyville and Oxford, hand halting near Springdale, until Dec. 22d, when the information was received that the Rebel General VanDorn had captured Holly Springs in the rear of the army and destroyed a large quantity of supplies and cut off all communications with the North.

The entire command was "about faced" and proceeded northward, living off the country and at times on extremely short rations.

After several days slow marching and much speculation in the entire absence of northern news as to what was to become of the Regiment and the army and the country, Holly Springs was entered on the 5th of January 1863, at which place it remained until January 10th, witnessing many extensive conflagrations.

The Seventy-sixth was the last regiment leaving the city. It marched out about sunset, and the Rebels hovering around in the vicinity occupied the city immediately upon its exit. The Regiment arrived at Moscow on the evening of January 11th and remained there until February 5th, on full rations. At this place the Regiment received official information of the resignation of Col. Mack, who was at that time absent from the Regiment. Lieut. Col. Busey was soon after promoted to Colonel.

On February 5th, the camp of the Regiment was moved, through snow and mud, about ten miles, to the village of Lafayette, where it remained until March 10th, when after a three days' march on a fleet of steamers and moved down the Mississippi River. The steamer "Fort Wayne", carrying the Seventy-sixth, was fired into in the night by a band of Guerrillas from the Arkansas shore. Two men were wounded and the boat disabled. The Regiment landed in the morning and burned the buildings on the plantations in the vicinity. The disabled boat was towed down the river with the fleet to Young's Point, Louisiana, where it landed May 17th.

On the 18th the Regiment marched across the Point to the river below Vicksburg and embarked for Grand Gulf, and returned to Young's Point on the 20th and immediately embarked for "Chickasaw Bayou" on the Yazoo River, at which place it debarked on the same day; was engaged in closing up the lines in the rear of Vicksburg until after the charge, when it was placed on the left of the besieging lines, and bravely held its place close under the Rebel guns until the final surrender July 4th. On the 5th of July the Regiment moved with Sherman's army against Jackson, Miss., skirmishing with the enemy at Big Black River, and at Champion Hills. At Jackson, the Rebels under Johnson made a stand and engaged our forces from the 12th to the 16th, the Seventy-sixth occupying the extreme right of the attacking forces.

On the morning of the 17th the city was found vacated by the Rebels and the Union troops occupied it immediately. The Regiment left Jackson July 21st and arrived at Vicksburg on the 23d, remaining there until August 11th, when it embarked and moved down the river to Natchez, landing there on the 12th. Remained there in camp until the latter part of November, when it was ordered back to Vicksburg, where it went into camp about eight miles from the city at "Camp Cowan".

Enjoyed life at this camp until January 31, 1864, then moved about three miles to "Camp Hebron". On February 3d the Seventy-sixth, started with General Sherman on his Meridian campaign and was on the moved continually until March 4th, when the expedition returned and the Regiment rested at "Camp Hebron" until April 5th, when it moved to "Big Black River Bridge", and was on duty there until April 27th, when it returned to Vicksburg and camped on the high hills surrounding the city.

On the 4th of May the Regiment accompanied an expedition, commanded by General McArthur, to Yazoo City, and participated in the battles of Benton, Vaughn's Station and Deasonville, and drove the enemy from Yazoo City, and occupied the place several days. On the night of May 17 a large portion of the city was burned. The Regiment returned to Vicksburg May 21, and occupied its camp on the hills until June 16, when it was moved to Mount Albans, on the railroad between Vicksburg and the Big Black River. On the 28th moved back to Vicksburg, and camped near its old quarters. On July 1, 1864, the Regiment started on an expedition to Jackson, commanded by General Slocum. On its return the command was met between Jackson and Clinton by the enemy, and a sharp battle was fought on the 6th, and renewed on the 7th, when the Seventy-sixth, which bore a prominent part in the engagement, was cut off from the balance of the command, but cut its way out, losing one hundred and two men, sixteen of whom were reported killed and left on the field, and eighty-six wounded and missing. The Regiment returned to Vicksburg July 9, much fatigued. On July 29 the Regiment embarked, and was run down the river on a marine boat to Morganzia; landed there, and remained camped along the levee until August 23, when it embarked and was transported down the river to Port Hudson; landed and marched, with five days' rations, in great haste, night and day, to Clinton, expecting to annihilate the enemy in that vicinity, but he fled before the Yankee hosts. The Regiment returned to Morganzia, arriving there August 29, foot-sore and weary.

On September 3 the Regiment embarked on the steamer "Nebraska", and moved up the Mississippi River to the mouth of White River, landed and camped on the Arkansas shore, and remained until October 18, when it was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., but returned October 28, and occupied there until November 7, when it embarked and moved up White River to Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, where it built neat log cabins, and fixed to stay; but, in obedience to orders, it broke up its pleasant camp on the 28th, embarked, and was landed at Memphis, Tenn., on the 30th, and camped in the environs of the city; remained there until December 31, 1864, and was then ordered to embark on the steamer "Niagara" for New Orleans, at which place it arrived January 4, 1865, and went into camp a few miles above the city, at Kenner, behind the levee, where the mud was almost fathomless. Remained there until February 12, when the Regiment was ordered to embark on Gulf steamers and proceed across the Gulf to Mobile Point. The Regiment was divided and carried on three different crafts. The "George Peabody" carried the Regimental Headquarters, with four companies of the Seventy-sixth, and parts of other regiments, and a large number of horses, mules and wagons. A terrible storm on the Gulf nearly wrecked the craft. The horses, mules and wagons were consigned to the deep, and the boat was barely gotten back to the Mississippi River with its human freight. Went back to New Orleans, crossed over to Lake Pontchartrain, embarked on the steamer "Alice Vivian", and moved by the lakes to Fort Morgan, and from there to Fort Barrancas, near Pensacola, Florida, where the Regiment was again united, February 18, and went into camp and remained there until March 11, when the camp was moved to Pensacola. On March 20 the Regiment started with General Steel's expedition to Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, near Mobile, Alabama. Traveled through pine swamps, corduroying the quicksand roads as it moved along, and fighting the enemy in front, until April 1, when the Army approached Blakely, and on the 2d drove the enemy inside

his fortifications. General Steel's forces united with General Canby's and General Granger's, from Fort Morgan. April 8 Spanish Fort was captured, and April 9 the Seventy-sixth participated in the charge on Fort Blakely, capturing the entire garrison. The colors of the Seventy-sixth were the first planted on the enemy's works. The Regiment lost in this, the last battle of the war, seventeen killed and eighty-one wounded. Among the latter was the colonel of the Regiment, who was painfully wounded while gallantly leading his men in the assault.

The Regiment camped inside the fortifications until April 20, when it was transported to Mobile. On the 22d of April the Regiment accompanied a fleet of steamers, loaded with soldiers, up the Alabama River, General Steel in command; landed at Selma, Alabama, April 28; remained there until May 11, and was then ordered back to Mobile, and camped near the city. Remained there doing duty until the latter part of June, when it was ordered to Galveston, Texas, where it remained until July 22, and was then mustered out, and ordered to Chicago, Illinois, where it was paid off, and disbanded August 4, 1865.

The Regiment had traveled over ten thousand miles. Received one hundred and fifty-six recruits, who were transferred, on its muster out, to the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

77th Illinois Infantry

The Regiment was fully organized and mustered into the United States service, September 3, 1862, at Peoria, Ill. Remained in camp at that place until October 4, at which time it proceeded to Covington, Ky., and reported to Major General Gordon Granger, commanding Army of Kentucky, who assigned it to duty in the Division commanded by General A.J. Smith.

Marched from Covington, with the Division, October 17, and reached Lexington on the 29th, and Richmond, 2d November. Marched from that point on November 11, and arrived at Louisville on the 17th.

Nothing of any interest transpired during the sojourn of the Regiment in Kentucky-there being no force of the enemy in the State at the time; and the campaign there was merely a march of about 150 miles into the interior, and a march back again.

November 20, 1862, the Regiment embarked on steamer for Memphis, Tenn., in company with the whole Division, under same commander. Arrived at latter place, November 27.

Remained there until December 20. The Division was re-organized and reported for duty to Major General Sherman. Embarked, at Memphis, on the 20th of December, and proceeded down the river with Sherman's Army, for the capture of Vicksburg. Disembarked in the Yazoo River, near Chickasaw Bayou, on the 27th. The Seventy-seventh occupied the extreme right of the line, and participated in the attack on the rebel works. After four days fighting the attack was abandoned, and the army embarked on their boats and proceeded to Milliken's Bend, La.

At this place Major General McClernand arrived and assumed command of the army. He organized it into two Corps-the Thirtieth and Fifteenth. The Seventy-seventh was assigned to the Tenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. Division commanded by General A.J. Smith, and Corps by General McClernand.

Left Milliken's Bend, January 5, 1863, and arrived at Arkansas Post on the 10th. Immediately disembarked, and, on the following morning, participated in the assault. After a few hours hard fighting, carried the place, by assault, capturing all it contained. The loss of the Regiment here was 6 killed and 39 wounded-some of the latter mortally. The Regiment in this battle behaved admirable, and was complimented by the commanding General for its gallant conduct.

January 14, again embarked, and proceeded to Young's Point, La. Arrived there on the 22d, and went into camp, remaining until the 9th of March, engaged in the digging on the canal across the point opposite Vicksburg. In March, changed camp to Milliken's Bend.

In the first part of April, the Thirteenth Corps marched from Milliken's Bend, for Grand Gulf. The Seventy-seventh broke camp and moved forward about the middle of April. Crossed the river below Grand Gulf, on the last day of April, and marched all night, arriving at Port Gibson early on the morning of the 1st of May, and participated in the engagement there during the entire day. The Regiment remained with General Grant's Army during the entire campaign around Vicksburg, and the siege of the latter place until its surrender.

The Regiment was engaged in the actions at Champion Hills, May 17, Black River Bridge, May 19; first charge on Vicksburg, May 22 and 23, losing, in these engagements twenty (20) killed, eighty-six (86) wounded and twenty-six (26) missing.

Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July, and the next day the Regiment marched for Jackson, with the army under Sherman. Arrived there July 9, and was under the fire of the enemy at that place until the 16th, when Jackson was evacuated, and the Seventy-seventh returned to Vicksburg. Remained in camp at Vicksburg until August 25, when embarked for New Orleans, where it remained in camp until October 3.

Left New Orleans, at that time, for Western Louisiana. Marched up Bayou Teche, through Franklin to New Iberia, La. Camped there until December 6, 1863, when marched back to New Orleans. Left New Orleans the 17th December, on steamer, and disembarked at Paso Cavallo, Tex., on the 20th December. Remained in camp until the last of February, then embarked on vessels and were transported to Berwick Bay, La. From there marched through to Alexandria, La., with the army under General Banks, bound for Shreveport. From Alexandria, marched up Red River, driving the enemy until Sabine Cross Roads was reached, on the 8th of April 1864, where it met the enemy in force, and was immediately engaged.

The Seventy-seventh belonged to the Division under command of General Ransom, which Division was first ordered forward to support the advance cavalry. Before the army could be brought forward to their support the whole rebel army came down on them, and overwhelmed the whole Division. In this engagement, the Seventy-seventh suffered terribly. Lieutenant Colonel Webb was killed, instantly, by a musket ball through the brain, and 176 officers and men were killed, wounded and made prisoners, leaving only about 125 men of the Regiment for duty.

On the next day General A.J. Smith's Corps came up, and at Pleasant Hill another battle was fought, ending in the complete defeat of the rebels. The Regiment remained with General Banks throughout his retreat down Red River, and until he reached the Mississippi. Here it was ordered into camp at Baton Rouge, until the first part of August. At that time, with five or six other regiments, it embarked, and was transported to Dauphine's Island, under the command of General Gordon Granger. Here assisted in the reduction of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and then returned to Morganza Bend, on the Mississippi. In October, Regiment ordered to New Orleans, for provost duty, and remained there until the first part of March, 1865, when it was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and transported to Mobile Point, where it joined General Candy's Army for the capture of Mobile. General Granger collected his Thirteenth Corps at this point, and, during the month of March moved up the Peninsula towards Spanish Fort. The Regiment was with General Candy's Army during the entire siege and capture of Spanish Fort, Blakely and Mobile, and was under fire during the entire time.

The day following their entry into Mobile, the Third Division, in which the Seventy-seventh served, marched out of the city and proceeded up the Tombigbee River, in search of General Dick Taylor's Army. It proceeded up the river about sixty miles, when it was re-called to Mobile-the rebel forces throughout the country having surrendered.

Remained in camp in Mobile until July 10, 1865, at which time it was mustered out of service, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final pay and discharge, where it arrived July 22, 1865.

The Seventy-seventh Illinois, during its term of service, was engaged in sixteen battles and sieges, and in every one of them carried itself with honor and credit to the State.

78th Illinois Infantry

This Regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and mustered into service September 1, 1862.

Company A was recruited in Schuyler county; Company B in Adams; Company C in McDonough; Company D in Hancock; Companies E, F and G in Adams; Company H in Hancock; Company I in McDonough; and Company K in Adams county.

September 19, 1862, the Regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and was provost guard for a few days in that city, while Buell was equipping his army after his celebrated race with Bragg. October 5, the Regiment was marched to Shephardsville, Ky., and on the 14th was divided into detachments, under the command of Brigadier General C. C. Gilbert, to guard railroad bridges on the L. & N. Railroad and the Lebanon Branch, from Elizabethtown, Ky., to New Haven, Ky., with Regimental headquarters at the latter place. At these points the Regiment constructed rifle pits and stockades for protection.

December 26, 1862, the guerrilla John Morgan captured Companies B and C, at Muldraughs Hill, two and one half miles from Elizabethtown, and paroled them. They were under fire from nine pieces of artillery some two hours. The companies were sent to St. Louis, Mo., and were not exchanged until October 1863, when they joined the command at Stringers Ridge, Chattanooga, Tenn. John Morgan, in the same raid, on the morning of December 30, attacked Regimental Headquarters at New Haven, after his demand for surrender had been declined, but his efforts were not very vigorous, and he retired.

Company H, the only company at New Haven, suffered no casualty, but it was supposed that Morgan's command did, as they were exposed to the fire from the stockade. About the last of January 1863, the command was collected at Louisville, and embarked on steamboats for Nashville via Cumberland River, arriving at Fort Donelson February 3, 1863, in time to relieve the Eighty-third Illinois, who were surrounded by a largely superior force under Forrest and Wheeler. The enemy had made a number of assaults, but had been repulsed with great loss. They retired on the approach of the transports, and the command proceeded on to Nashville, Tenn., where the Regiment disembarked. On coming up the river the federal steamboats made a very imposing appearance. The Regiment was in the command of Brigadier General C. C. Gilbert, in the Army of Kentucky, under Major General Gordon Granger.

February 12, the Regiment marched to Franklin, Tenn., where it remained four months. At this place it was diligent in company, battalion and brigade drill, the first good opportunity it had enjoyed for such exercise. On March 4, 1863, General Gilbert sent out quite a force from Franklin under Colonel Coburn, and it was met by Van Dorn and Wheeler and routed, and a great number of Coburn's men captured. The Seventy-eighth with the Brigade was in line of battle in reserve, and met with no loss. April 11, the command was threatened by a heavy force under Van Dorn and Wheeler, but no general engagement occurred, simply the outposts and pickets skirmished with the enemy, and on June 4, the enemy made a similar attack on the outposts with like results.

On June 9, 1863, a very unhappy affair occurred. Two Confederate spies entered the camp disguised as Federal officers. They gave their names as Colonel Orton and Lieutenant Peters. They were fortunately detected as spies and they admitted they were Confederate officers, but denied being spies. A court martial was immediately organized and they were tried and condemned to death; they died like brave men. The Seventy-eighth constructed the gallows and furnished the chaplain and escort.

On June 23, 1863, marched to Triune and Murfreesboro, Tenn. The troops had now been re-organized, and the Seventy-eighth was assigned to the Brigade of Colonel John G. Mitchell in General James B. Steadman's Division, Reserve Corps, under Major General Gordon Granger. Mitchell's Brigade was composed of the One Hundred and Thirteenth, One Hundred and Twenty-first and Ninety-eighth Ohio, and Seventy-eighth Illinois. We were glad to exchange General Gilbert for Colonel Mitchell, who ably commanded the Brigade from this time, with the exception of a few months, to the end of the war. The feeling existing between the above named regiments was exceedingly friendly and fraternal. On June 28, 1863, moved south from Murfreesboro in the rear of the general advance against Bragg's army. The Brigade entered Shelbyville, Tenn., July 1, and encamped. While at this place Colonel W. H. Beneson resigned, and Lieutenant Colonel Carter Van Vleck was promoted. September 6, 1863, the Brigade moved southward, crossing the Tennessee River September 12, pursuing its march around Lookout Mountain, and arrived at Rossville, Ga., about September 14, 1863, and for the few days previous to the battle of Chickamauga was kept on the move day and night, marching, skirmishing, etc., all the signs of an approaching general engagement being visible. On the 17th of September, the Division made a reconnoissance to Ringgold, Ga., and there discovered that Longstreet's corps from Lee's army was re-enforcing Bragg. The command was followed closely on its return from Ringgold, and at midnight the enemy opened upon us with artillery with no damage but an extremely disagreeable reveille.

During the commencement of the battle of Chickamauga the Regiment lay with the Division before Rossville, guarding the road through the gap to Chattanooga. Before noon on the 20th of September, General Steadman, apprehending that General Thomas needed assistance, double quickened Mitchell's and Whitaker's Brigade to the front. This proved to be very timely assistance to General Thomas, as Longstreet was getting around the Federal right and rear. These two Brigades were put into action immediately and made a charge on Longstreet's corps and drove them from the hill with great loss on both sides, and maintained their position until after dark, though the enemy made repeated assaults. At length when darkness had put a stop to the deadly work, the command retired in an orderly manner to Rossville. The Seventy-eighth lost very heavily in killed and wounded, being about 40 per cent of the number engaged, with eight officers out of twenty. Van Horne, in his history of the Army of the Cumberland, says: "The opportune aide of these two Brigades (Mitchell's and Whitaker's) saved the army from defeat and rout".

On the 21st of September, the Seventy-eighth Regiment remained in line of battle on the ridge at Rossville Gap, holding the rear. The morning of the 22d it fell back to Chattanooga, and then crossed over the Tennessee River to the north side and camped with the Brigade on Stringer's Ridge, protecting the rear from that quarter. When the Regiment left Rossville on the morning of September 22, pickets were left in front of the enemy with the understanding that they would be relieved later on, but by the blunder of a staff officer the pickets were not relieved, and hence were captured and sent to Southern prisons, where twenty-four of them died. The Seventy-eighth lost by this capture four officers, Captain Hawkins, Lieutenants Hovey, Morse and Irwin, and fifty-one men from Companies I and F, who were on picket duty. Those who survived the cruelties of Andersonville and other prisons were not exchanged until May and June 1865, being prisoners almost two years.

Bragg's Army surrounded and besieged the Federal Army at Chattanooga; and the troops were put on half rations.

In the early part of October the Brigade went over into the Sequatchie Valley to help pursue Wheeler, who was destroying supply trains. October 9, 1863, Mitchell's Brigade was put into Brigadier General Jefferson C. Davis's Division, and was called Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. On the morning of October 27 the Regiment, with the Brigade, crossed the Tennessee River below Lookout Mountain, on a pontoon bridge, to the

assistance of the Potomac troops, who were coming to the support of the Army of the Cumberland, and the enemy was trying to prevent their advance by assaulting General Geary's Division. This battle is known as the battle of Wauhatchie.

On November 24 the command broke camp at Stringer's Ridge, and crossed the Tennessee River on pontoons at the north end of Missionary Ridge, the Division being for the time attached to the Fifteenth Army Corps, and lay in reserve while the Fifteenth Army Corps assaulted the Ridge. On the afternoon of November 25, 1863, Missionary Ridge was carried in the center, but too late for pursuit.

Early on the morning of the 26th the Second Division pursued the enemy, and before noon reached Bragg's depot of supplies, Chickamauga Station, in time to see it destroyed by fire. At dark overtook the enemy and had a sharp skirmish with them. November 29 started to the relief of Burnside, at Knoxville. December 5, at Marysville, learned that Longstreet had raised the siege, and December 7 counter-marched, and returned to Chattanooga, arriving December 17, and encamped December 26 with the Brigade at Rossville, where the Regiment went into winter quarters. The march toward Knoxville was a very severe one, as the men were poorly prepared for it, having just emerged from the battle of Missionary Ridge, and many being without shoes or proper clothing. They were also without rations, and were obliged to subsist on the country, which had been already nearly devastated, and hence many suffered from hunger as well as exposure. But these ills were endured without murmur, and General Sherman complimented Davis' Division on its good order and behavior on this march.

The Regiment remained at Rossville until the commencement of the Atlanta campaign, in May 1864, drilling and doing out-post duty, and occasionally making a reconnoissance. January 28 and 29, and February 24, found the Regiment on such a march, in the vicinity of Ringgold and Dalton, finding the enemy in force behind their works.

February 9, the Regiment encamped for about two weeks at Tyner's Station, and on April 11 was detached and made a reconnoissance to Lafayette, Ala.

While at Rossville, in winter and spring of 1864, the Brigade was augmented by the addition of the Thirty-fourth Illinois and One Hundred and Eighth Ohio.

On May 2, 1864, the Atlanta campaign commenced. The enemy were forced into their works at Buzzard's Roost and Dalton, where they presented a defiant front. They were flanked out of Dalton, and May 13 finds the Regiment in line of battle in front of Resaca, where the command was engaged, with a slight loss, and during the night of the 15th the enemy evacuated Resaca. The Division then proceeded to Rome, Ga., and on the 17th drove back their cavalry, with some loss, and forced the enemy into their fortifications. The next morning the enemy abandoned the city. The Regiment left Rome the 24th, and marched toward Dallas, and drove the rebel pickets through Burnt Hickory. The enemy was strongly entrenched at New Hope Church, and constant and heavy skirmishing occurred on both sides. There were now some twenty days occupied in throwing up earthworks and skirmishing with the enemy, until June 27, when Sherman determined to make a grand assault on Kenesaw. The Brigade, with others, were massed in the rear of the rebel entrenchments, and at about 9 A.M. the command jumped the works on a charge to capture the enemy's entrenchments. The Brigade was received with a rattling fire of both musketry and artillery, which was deadly. The assault was a failure, as the obstructions in front of the works were very difficult to penetrate, but the Brigade maintained a position within 75 or 100 feet of the enemy, and that night the command entrenched itself. The loss in the charge was very great. A day or so after, by common consent, hostilities ceased, and details from each side buried the dead between the lines.

On the morning of July 4, it was discovered that the enemy had abandoned their entrenchments the night before, and the pursuit was immediately commenced, skirmishing with them constantly, and on July 17 we crossed the Chattahoochie River, and at Peach Tree Creek had quite an engagement, with some casualties in the Seventy-eighth Illinois. After heavy skirmishing pushed the rebels into their Atlanta entrenchments.

July 28, the command was ordered to assist General Howard, and we kept moving to the right around Atlanta, skirmishing, fighting and building works until August 25.

Brigadier General Jas. D. Morgan, August 22, assumed the command of the Second Division, and remained in command until the muster-out.

August 22, Colonel Carter Van Vleck died from wounds received in front of Atlanta. He was much beloved by the entire Regiment, and was sincerely mourned.

August 28, abandoned the works in front of Atlanta and struck south, skirmishing with the enemy as usual. On September 1, assaulted the enemy's entrenchments at Jonesboro, Ga., and after a desperate resistance, mounted their works, capturing men, cannon and battle flags, performing a feat that was not often equaled on either side during the war. The Regiment did not lose more men than at Kenesaw, but the result was more gratifying.

Atlanta was evacuated on the 2d of September 1864, and the Regiment encamped in the outskirts on the 8th.

On the Atlanta campaign the Regiment was hardly out of the sound of guns any day during the entire period from the 2d of May to the fall of Atlanta, and casualties were of almost daily occurrence. The Regiment must have lost, in killed and wounded, two hundred men, from May 2 to September 1, 1864.

September 29, 1864, the Regiment and Division were moved by rail to Athens, Ala., and then marched to Florence in pursuit of Forrest, who was in the rear with a large force doing great damage. The command had a skirmish with the enemy and drove him across the Tennessee River at Florence.

Returned to Athens and Chattanooga, and then marched through Gaylesville, Rome and Kingston to Atlanta. The grand march to the sea commenced November 16, when the command moved from Atlanta after the city was burned, advancing through Covington upon Milledgeville, arriving there about November 23.

About November 26, 1864, passed through Sandersville, and thence to Louisville and on to Savannah. About fifteen miles from Savannah were confronted by earthworks and artillery, and on December 10, 1864, the enemy retired into their entrenchments at Savannah, Ga., and the investment of the city was completed.

On December 21, 1864, the enemy abandoned the city, but we skirmished with them more or less before the evacuation.

The Regiment broke camp about January 20, 1865, at Savannah, and marched northward into the Carolinas, crossing the Savannah River February 5, 1865, at Sister's Ferry, and advanced through Barnwell and Lexington, and passed to the left of Columbia. February 17 proceeded on to Winnsboro, and arrived there February 21, the troops in their march destroying railroads and other property of value to the enemy.

On March 9 the Brigade arrived on the field in time to help Kilpatrick regain his camp from Hampton. March 11 reached Fayetteville, N.C., skirmishing with Hampton's Cavalry.

The march through South Carolina could be easily traced, for it was a track of desolation. The Regiment proceeded in a northeasterly direction toward Averysboro, and at this point the enemy made the first positive resistance since leaving Savannah, and on March 16 had quite a lively engagement, with some loss. On the morning of March 19, near Bentonville, N.C., found the enemy in force across the line of march.

The Brigade formed line, and the Seventy-eighth was put out as skirmishers, which soon developed a heavy rebel force, which completely surrounded our Brigade, and we had to fight both front and rear. The enemy was repulsed several times, and soon our entire Division was engaged. The enemy did not fall back until other troops came to the assistance of the Division.

The issue of this action was decided by the stubborn resistance of the Second Division. The loss in the Bentonville fight was heavy. On the 21st, in a skirmish, Lieutenant Summers was killed, and he was probably the last man in the Regiment who met his death by the fate of war. After the Bentonville fight the Regiment advanced to Goldsboro, and encamped. April 10, advanced toward Raleigh, and remained there until Johnson's surrendered, which occurred April 26, and the war was over.

After the surrender, marched north through Richmond, Va., arriving at Washington, D.C., May 19, and participating in the Grand Review May 24, 1865.

June 7, was mustered out and sent to Chicago, where the Seventy-eighth Illinois was paid off June 12, 1865.

The Regiment participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Rome, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Averysboro and Bentonville.

It is estimated that the Regiment lost about four hundred men, killed and wounded, - about ninety-six killed on the field, twenty-four died in rebel prisons, and seventy-seven in hospitals, from wounds and disease.

On September 1, 1862, enlisted men mustered in.....	863
Recruits	140
June 7, 1865, mustered out	393

The following officers were killed, or died from wounds: Colonel Carter Van Vleck, Atlanta, August 23, 1864; Major William L. Broddus, Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; Captain Robert M. Black, Jonesboro, September 1, 1864; First Lieutenant Tobias E. Butler, wounds received at Chickamauga, May 29, 1864; First Lieutenant George A. Brown, wounds received in action at Kenesaw, died June 30, 1864; First Lieutenant Daniel W. Long, Jonesboro, September 1, 1864; First Lieutenant George T. Beers, Bentonville, March 19, 1865; First Lieutenant William E. Summers, Bentonville, March 21, 1865; Second Lieutenant John E. James, Kenesaw, June 27, 1864.

The above completes the history of as good a regiment as Illinois ever sent to the field, and the men of this command can claim the proud distinction, at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., of being represented by a regiment that achieved the only successful assault on entrenchments made in the Atlanta campaign by either side.

79th Illinois Infantry

The SEVENTY-NINTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Mattoon, Ill., in August 1862, by Colonel Lyman Guinnip, and was mustered into United States' service August 28, 1862.

Ordered to Louisville, Ky., and September 13, assigned to Third Brigade, Brigadier General Craft's Division, Army of Kentucky. On the 29th, it was transferred to Colonel Buckley's (Fourth) Brigade, General Sill's (Second) Division.

October 1, 1862, commenced the march through Kentucky. At Frankfort, it was transferred to General Kirk's Brigade (Fifth). Arrived at Perryville, Ky., October 9, and continued its march to Crab Orchard; thence to Lebanon, Bowling Green, and Nashville, Tenn., arriving November 7.

Colonel Guinnip resigned October 17, and Lieutenant Colonel Sheridan P. Read was promoted Colonel.

Moved toward Murfreesboro, December 26, and on the 31st, entered the battle of Stone River. Colonel Read was killed early in action, and the command devolved upon Major Buckner. The Regiment was engaged until the 4th of January 1863, losing one officer killed, 3 wounded and 3 missing; 23 men killed, 68 wounded and 121 missing.

During the winter, the Regiment remained at Murfreesboro, and was assigned to Second Brigade, (Colonel Dodge commanding) Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps.

April 25, Major Buckner was promoted Colonel.

June 24, 1863, moved to Liberty Gap. 25th, engaged the enemy, losing Captain John Patton killed, Captain H. D. Martin mortally wounded, Captain Lacey and Lieutenants Foulke, Jones and King wounded, 5 men killed and 36 wounded.

The Division then marched to Tullahoma.

August 16, crossed Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee River, Sand Mountain, Lookout Mountain, and went into the battle of Chickamauga, September 19, and was engaged during the day and on the 20th. Losses, 7 officers missing, 4 men killed, 13 wounded and 97 missing. On the evening of the 20th, fell back to Chattanooga with the Army.

The Regiment was assigned to Colonel C. G. Harker's (Third) Brigade, General Sheridan's (Second) Division, Major General G. Granger's (Fourth) Army Corps.

On the 23d, 24th and 25th of November, was engaged in the battle of Chattanooga. On the 25th, stormed Mission Ridge, and captured two pieces of artillery.

On the 27th of November 1863, marched with Fourth Corps towards Knoxville, Tenn., went to Blain's Cross Roads, and remained there till January 15, 1864, when it advanced to Dandridge, but fell back January 18, to Knoxville. The Second Division being ordered to Loudon, the Seventy-ninth went to Sweetwater, 42 miles south of Knoxville, on the railroad. April 27, moved to Cleveland.

On the 3d of May, started on the Atlanta Campaign - General Newton commanding Division, and General Howard commanding the Corps. Was engaged at Rocky-Faced Ridge, May 9; Resaca, May 13 and 14; Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, June 27; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, Atlanta,

July 22, 27 and August 3; Jonesboro, September 11 and Lovejoy, September 2. The losses were 4 officers wounded, 6 enlisted men killed and 53 wounded.

September 25, ordered to Chattanooga - Brigadier General Bradley commanding Brigade, and Major General Stanley commanding Corps. Moved to Bridgeport, Ala., and remained until October 19th, when it returned to Chattanooga. On 22d moved to Alpine Pass, and, 30th, returned. November 1, moved to Pulaski, Tenn.

November 22, commenced falling back toward Nashville. 29th, the Brigade was attacked by Pat Cleburne's Division, and driven into the city. At Franklin, the Seventy-ninth was engaged four hours, losing, out of 210 veteran soldiers, 3 officers and 80 men killed, wounded and captured. That night fell back to Nashville.

December 15 and 16, took part in the battle of Nashville, and afterward followed the retreating enemy until he crossed the Tennessee River. The Third Brigade was sent to Decatur, Ala., arriving January 6, 1865. March 30, moved to Bull's Gap, by rail, 60 miles east of Knoxville, Tenn., and remained until April 22. Moved to Nashville.

June 12, 1865, mustered out of service. Arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., June 15; and June 23, received final pay and discharge.

80th Illinois Infantry

The EIGHTIETH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Centralia, Ill., in August 1862, by Colonel T.G. Allen, and mustered into United States service August 25, 1862.

Ordered to Louisville, September 4, and was assigned to Thirty-third Brigade, Tenth Division, Army of the Ohio, Brigadier General Terrell commanding Brigade; Brigadier General Jackson commanding Division, and Brigadier General McCook commanding Corps.

October 1, under General Buell, marched in pursuit of Bragg, and, passing through Taylorville, Bloomfield and Mackville, was engaged in the battle of Perryville, October 8, losing 14 killed and 58 wounded, including Lieutenant Von Kemmel killed, Lieutenant Andrews mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Colonel Rodgers and Lieutenant Pace severely wounded. Generals Terrell and Jackson were also killed.

October 12, moved through Danville, Lebanon and New Market, to Mumfordsville. October 31 and November 26, made two marches to Cave City and returned. November 30, moved, via Glasgow and Hartsville, to Bledsoe Creek. December 26, started in pursuit of John Morgan, marching, via Scottsville and Glasgow, to Bear Wallow, arriving December 31.

January 2, 1863, having discontinued the pursuit of John Morgan, marched to Cave City, Bowling Green and Nashville, Tenn., January 8th, and Murfreesboro, January 10. Was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, General J.J. Reynold's Division.

March 20, the Brigade, of 1,500 men and two pieces of Artillery, while on a scout was attacked by John Morgan and 5,000 of the enemy; but they were repulsed, with heavy loss.

April 7, moved to Nashville, and was assigned to Brigade of Colonel A.D. Streight, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers. Brigade, consisting of Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana, Third Ohio, Eightieth Illinois, and two companies of Tennessee Cavalry, with two mountain howitzers, embarked, moving down the Cumberland and up the Tennessee Rivers, and landed at Eastport, Miss., April 19.

Marched to Tuscombia, where the Regiment was mounted. April 26, moved from Tuscombia. Were attacked at Dug's Gap and Sand Mountain, but, on both occasions repulsed the enemy, and, at Sand Mountain, captured a battery of two guns. Loss in the Regiment, 2 killed and 16 wounded. Captain E.R. Jones killed, Adjutant J.C. Jones mortally wounded, and Lieutenant Pavey severely wounded.

At Blunt's farm, May 2, again defeated the enemy, and, May 3, was surrendered to a vastly superior force, under General Forrest, who, contrary to stipulation, stole its blankets, watches and money. We were taken to Rome, and paroled and sent in coal cars to Atlanta. From this place the officers were sent to Libby prison. The enlisted men were sent, via Knoxville, Tenn. and Lynchburg, Va., to Richmond, arriving May 13, and thence to City Point, arriving at Annapolis May 17. On the 19th, moved to Camp Chase, O.

On June 23, having been declared exchanged, moved to St. Louis. 29th, moved to Nashville, Tenn., Lieutenant Herman Steincke taking command of the Regiment; Colonel T.G. Allen having resigned and Lieutenant Colonel A.F. Rodgers and Major E.N. Bates being prisoners of war.

September 8, moved to Stevenson, Ala. Captain Cunningham taking command. October 16, moved to Battle Creek, Tenn. 23d, marched to Bridgeport, and reported to Colonel Hecker; Third Division, General Carl Shurz. On 27th, moved up Lookout Valley, and was present at the battle of Wauhatchie.

November 24 and 25, was engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge.

On the 29th, commenced march to Knoxville, Tenn., reaching Louisville, 14 miles from Knoxville, December 5. Longstreet having retreated, the command returned, arriving at Lookout Valley December 17. This march was made without wagons, tents or baggage, and rations were forged from the country. The command suffered from want of clothing and shoes.

On the 24th of December, was assigned to Third Brigade, Colonel William Grose, Thirty-sixth Indiana; First Division, General D.S. Stanley; Fourth Corps, Major General Gordon Granger commanding.

January 27, 1864, moved from Whiteside, via Chattanooga and Cleveland, to Charleston, Tenn., and thence to Blue Springs.

May 3, 1864, commenced the Atlanta Campaign. Participated in the battles of Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Pine Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. During the campaign, the Regiment captured about 150 prisoners, and lost 25 killed and 60 wounded.

Camped at Atlanta, September 9. Marched October 3, in pursuit of Hood, to Allatoona, and via Kingston, to Rome; thence to Galesville, Ala.; thence, via Alpine, Fayette, and Rossville, to Chattanooga, arriving October 30. Moved to Athens, Ala., and to Pulaski, Tenn. 23d of November, commenced falling back to Nashville.

December 15 and 16, participated in the battle of Nashville, and captured a three gun battery and 100 prisoners. January 5, arrived at Huntsville, Ala. 7th, Major E.N. Bates, having returned, assumed command.

March 12, moved to Knoxville, Tenn.; thence to Bull's Gap and Shields' Mill, March 28. Moved to Greenville, April 1, and from thence returned to Nashville.

June 10, 1865, mustered out of service, and proceeded to Camp Butler, Ill., for final pay and discharge.

Only four of the captured officers ever returned to the Regiment. The remainder being held as prisoners until March 1, 1865, when they were paroled for exchange.

The Eightieth has traveled 6,000 miles, and have been in over 20 battles.

81st Illinois Infantry

The EIGHTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS was recruited principally from the counties of Perry, Franklin, Williamson, Jackson, Union, Pulaski and Alexander, in the southern portion of Illinois, in what has, from the early history of the State, been known as "Egypt". Was mustered into the service of the United States at Anna, Union county, August 26, 1862, with the following field and staff officers: James J. Dollins, of Benton, Franklin Co., as Colonel; Franklin Campbell, of Duquoin, Ill., Lieutenant Colonel; Andrew W. Rogers, of Carbondale, Jackson Co., Major; Zebedee Hammock, of Pinckneyville, Perry Co., Adjutant, and Logan H. Roots, of Tamaroa, Perry Co., as Quartermaster; L. Dyer, Surgeon; Isaac M. Neely, First Assistant Surgeon; Abel Campbell, Second Assistant Surgeon; W. S. Post, Chaplain, and a full Regiment of enlisted men. Immediately after the organization of the Regiment, it was ordered to Cairo, then on 8th of October to join the Army in the field under General Grant, in Tennessee, the first duty being to do garrison duty at Humboldt, Tenn., Nov. 1, 1862. The Regiment moved with the Army from Lagrange, Tenn., southward, traversing the country as far south as Abbeyville, Miss., when the unfortunate raid of General Van Dorn, in our rear, capturing Holly Springs, December 21, 1862 and destroying millions of supplies caused the retreat of the command to Memphis, Tenn., arriving at that point January 19, 1863. From this point the campaign against Vicksburg, that resulted in surrender was begun February 20, 1863. The winter of 1862-3, is looked upon as the gloomiest period of the war, when the Copperheads, and the Knights of the Golden Circle and other enemies of the Government were the most active, resulting in greater desertion from the ranks than ever before or since that time. On February 23, the command arrived at Lake Providence, remaining there until April 17, when the command moved to Milliken's Bend, 20 miles above Vicksburg. On the 21st, a call for volunteers was made to run the Vicksburg and Grand Gulf Batteries with (7) seven common transports, loaded with supplies for the Army. On the success of this undertaking depended the success of the campaign against the rear of Vicksburg.

From the Eighty-first Illinois Infantry, Captain George W. Sisney, Co. G, privates George W. Winfield, Co. G, Edward Hoxsey, Co. K, Uriah Butler, William T. Green, Eli J. Lewis and Frank Mayo, all of Co. I, were accepted. Many volunteered who were not accepted. Captain George W. Sisney was assigned the command of the transport "Horizon", and carried her through safely, but in a disabled condition. One boat, the "Tigress", was sunk, before passing the Grand Gulf Batteries. The Regiment crossed the Mississippi River at Bruinsburg below Grand Gulf, May 1, and marched 20 miles, to Port Gibson by 2 P.M., and participated in that battle, as a portion of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. The Division commanded by Major General John A. Logan, the Corps by Major General James B. McPherson. The Regiment participated in the battle of Port Gibson, May 1, Raymond May 12, and the capture of Jackson, the State Capital, May 14, and Champion Hill, May 16, at Black River Bridge, May 17. On the 19th the active work of investing the city of Vicksburg began. On the night of the 20th, the Regiment took the position occupied during the siege, just south of the Jackson road. On the 22d, the Regiment participated in the general assault on the enemy's works. Was repulsed, with the loss of 11 killed and 96 wounded, including, Colonel J. J. Dollins, Lieutenants Hugh Warnock, Co. A, and James M. Farmer, Co. G, killed. C. S. Ward, Captain Co. D, died of wounds June 15, Zebedee Hammock, Adjutant, died of wounds, May 29, and A. L. Lippincott died November 3. The loss of Colonel Dollins was deeply felt by the Regiment. He was brave to a fault, chivalrous, a strict disciplinarian in battle, one of the coolest and most collected soldiers ever in command of a Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Campbell succeeded to the command of the Regiment, as Colonel, Major Rogers to be Lieutenant Colonel, and James Hightower, Captain, Co. B., as Major, and private James J. Fitzgerrell, Co. H, to be Adjutant. The promotions took place during the siege. The Regiment participated in its siege duties until July 4, 1863, when the

Third Division (Logan's) was assigned the post of honor in occupation and garrisoning of the city.

August 21, the Regiment received orders to participate in the Washita, La., campaign, under the command of Brigadier General John D. Stephenson. The expedition resulted in much good, with small losses.

October 16, the Regiment participated in the engagement at Brownsville, Miss., leaving an expedition, sent out from Vicksburg to Canton and Brownsville, to destroy all the property belonging to the enemy, possible.

January 10, 1864, the Regiment participated in an expedition up the river from Vicksburg to Greenville, Miss., returning with small loss.

The Regiment left Vicksburg March 9, 1864, to participate in the Red River Campaign, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Rogers, who proved himself to be an able regimental commander, the column numbering about 10,000 troops, under the command of Major General A. J. Smith. Of that number, six regiments belonged to the Seventeenth Army Corps, with one Division under General Jo. Mower, belonging to the Sixteenth Army Corps.

The Regiment participated in the capture of Fort De Russey and Alexandria, before the arrival of the army from New Orleans, commanded by Major General N. P. Banks. The advance on Shreveport, La., began April 2, the six regiments belonging to the Seventeenth Army Corps guarding the transport fleet convoyed by the gun boats. The fleet met with determined opposition on their way up the river.

On the 8th of April, Bank's Army met with defeat at Mansfield, to be redeemed by the command of General A. J. Smith, at Pleasant Hill, on the 9th, resulting, however, in the retreat of the army to Grand Ecore.

On the 10th, the fleet received orders to retreat. On its way down the river, meeting with the most determined resistance from numerous batteries planted on the river banks and from clouds of infantry and cavalry sharpshooters, making one continuous series of engagements until the 13th, when the fleet returned to Grand Ecore. The Regiment met with considerable loss.

On the 20th, the army moved in retreat, arriving at Alexandria, on the 26th. The Regiment formed a part of the command, covering the retreat of the army from this point to the mouth of the Red River, participating in the daily series of skirmishes amounting to the dignity of battles, as Clouterville, Marksville Prairie, Cain River, Atchafalaya Bayou, arriving at the mouth the Red River May 21, arriving at Vicksburg May 21.

From Vicksburg, the Regiment was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and participated in the expedition to and battle of Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864. The Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being the only regiments belonging to the Red River Expedition, participating in this expedition, commanded by General Sturgis, who proved himself to be a thoroughly incompetent commander. The Eighty-first was the first Infantry Regiment to open fire, and continued under fire from 11 A.M. until dark, resisting charge after charge of the enemy, forming the last line of battle some two miles in the rear of the first line, closing the bloody drama with a loss of 9 killed, 18 wounded and 126 prisoners out of a total of 371 men. Of the number captured, six were line officers, who, while prisoners of war, were placed under the fire of the Union batteries at Charleston, S.C. The enlisted men were sent to Andersonville prison. The true history of the sufferings of our comrades in Andersonville prison can never be written. The mind of man cannot convey to tongue or pen a language sufficient to portray the realization of the sufferings of the 30,000 Union soldiers who gave up their lives, or of the

survivors of that terrible imprisonment. No brighter page adorns the pages of the history of heroic soldiers, than the heroism shown by our comrades who, while starving to death by inches, refused the daily offer of health and liberty by simply taking the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy. In every case the offer was rejected by members of the Eighty-first.

August 3, 1864, the Regiment was ordered to Duvall's Bluff, Ark., and participated in a number of expeditions and skirmishes from that point throughout the State, until September 17, when the Regiment broke camp, and marched with the command, under the command of General Jo. Mower, in pursuit of General Price, on his last raid into Missouri. The pursuit was made to Cape Girardeau, Mo., thence by boat to St. Louis, and to Jefferson City by boat, and by rail and marches to Warnesburg, Mo., arriving at that point October 25, remaining until November 8, when General Price having escaped into Arkansas, the Regiment returned to St. Louis, Mo., and from that point was ordered to Nashville, Tenn., under the command of General A. J. Smith, participating in the battle of Nashville and the utter defeat and route of the Confederate army, December 15 and 16, 1864. The Regiment joined in the pursuit of Hood's army to Eastport, Tenn., and to Corinth, Miss. Upon the arrival of the Regiment at St. Louis, the Adjutant, J. J. Fitzgerald, was ordered to Springfield, Ill., to bring up recruits for the Regiment. The Regiment being ordered to Nashville in the meantime, he missed the Regiment at Cairo, on its passage up the Ohio. Taking the first boat loaded with supplies for Nashville, Tenn., the "Thomas E. Tutt", he proceeded up the river, until at Cumberland City, just below Nashville, the boat was captured by the command of General Lyons, who crossed the river and raided on the communications of General Thomas. The prisoners captured were paroled and sent to Fort Donelson under flag of truce, from there to Pawl Camp, at Benton Barracks, Mo., by order of Major General Dana. Colonel Robert Buchannan, Seventh Missouri, Adjutant J. J. Fitzgerald, Lieutenant Jacob B. King, First Lieutenant Company C, and six enlisted men from the Eighty-first, were captured at the same time, who remained in Pawl Camp until exchanged at the close of the war.

The Regiment was ordered from Eastport, Tenn., to Mobile, Ala., via New Orleans and Mexico, and held the advance in the investment of the Spanish fort and opened the fight March 27, 1865, and continued under fire from that date until the close of the siege, April 8, when the works were captured by a charge, the Eighty-first being the second Regiment inside the enemies works, capturing 83 prisoners, losing 6 killed and 14 wounded.

After the fall of Mobile, the Regiment was ordered to Montgomery, Ala., where the Third Brigade, consisting of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Eighth, Eighty-first Illinois, and Eighty Iowa, were assigned the position of army post duty in recognition of efficient services in the siege, remaining there until ordered home, via Meridian and Vicksburg, Miss., leaving Vicksburg July 31, 1865, going direct to Chicago for final payment and muster out August 5, 1864.

There were mustered into the Eighty-first, enlisted men, a total of 1,144; of that number there were 54 killed or died of wounds in battle, 287 died of disease, 274 resigned or were discharged, and 529 mustered out of service.

Now that twenty-one years have passed since the Regiment broke ranks at muster out, each member of the Regiment feels that his Regiment made a glorious record, for unflinching courage, and bravery in battle, much of which was due to the stern discipline of the duty of the soldier, drilled into the raw undisciplined citizen by Colonel J. J. Dollis, whose fall was lamented by the Regiment, and the undaunted courage of Lieutenant Colonel A. W. Rogers, who commanded the Regiment the greater portion of the time after the siege of Vicksburg.

To speak of the soldierly qualities of any particular officer and soldier would be making, perhaps, invidious distinction where all alike did their duty, in the fullest sense of the term.

Be it said to the honor of citizen soldiers, the members of the Regiment have since conducted themselves as good citizens, many of them occupying prominent stations in life.

82nd Illinois Infantry

The EIGHTY-SECOND INFANTRY, named Second Hecker Regiment, in honor of Colonel Frederick Hecker, its first colonel, and formerly colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, was, like the latter, almost exclusively composed of German members, and a Chicago organization.

One company (Company C, the Concordia Guards), was a Israelitish company. (The Isrealites of Chicago collecting, within three days, \$10,000 among themselves for its benefit.)

Company I was composed of Scandinavians.

The Regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., September 26, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service at the same place, October 23, 1862.

On November 3, 1862, the Eighty-second left Camp Butler, one thousand strong, under orders to join the Army of the Potomac. It arrived at Arlington Heights, November 9, was attached to General Franz Sigel's Corps, and marched to Fairfax court house, November 19. On December 11, it moved to Stafford court house, where it was assigned to the First Brigade (Colonel Schimmelfenning), Third Division (General Carl Schurz), Eleventh Army Corps, and, with that command, went into camp near Acquia Creek, Va., December 19, where the Regiment remained until January 20, 1863, a part of the Corps only participating in Burnside's attack on the heights of Fredericksburg. On January 20, a forward movement of the army was ordered, which was commenced, but abandoned on the 23d, a severe storm having rendered the roads absolutely impassable. Wagons, ambulances, batteries, caissons, were mired in every gully, almost beyond the possibility of extrication, and the troops returned to winter quarters as speedily as possible.

In this movement, which was known at the "Mud Campaign", the Eighty-second participated, advancing to Hartford Church, where it encamped until February 6, and then moved again to Stafford court house. With Howard's command, the Eighty-second moved from Stafford court house, April 27, and marched towards Chancellorsville and arrived at Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock; it crossed on the evening of the 28th, and, after a few hours rest on the southern side, moved to the Rapidan River, near Germania Ford, crossing that ford to Locust Grove, and forming line of battle along the Fredericksburg pike on the morning of the 30th. On the morning of May 1, small rifle-pits were dug and barricades made. At noon May 2, the Regiment was placed in position, facing south, in the second line of battle, with the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New York. About five o'clock, the enemy attacked the First Division, holding the right, routed and drove it to the rear, attacking the first line of the Third Division, which, after brave resistance, gave way. The second line, comprising the Eighty-second Illinois and the New York regiment, held the enemy in check until a new line was formed in their rear, when it fell back about fifteen yards, leaving seventy killed and wounded on the ground it had occupied. While forming and rallying his men, Colonel Hecker was wounded, and fell from this horse while riding to the rear. Major Rolshauson, in going to his aid, was also wounded, when the Regiment retired in good order. The loss of the Eighty-second, before it re-joined the Brigade, was one hundred and fifty-six killed or wounded, including seven commissioned officers.

The Eighty-second participated in the engagement on May 4, and then returned to camp at Stafford court house, where it had a much needed rest until June 12, when it moved on the Gettysburg campaign. Before it quite reached Gettysburg, General Reynolds was killed, but his brave and sorely pressed Divisions, still held their position near the Theological Seminary, above the town. At noon, General Howard arrived on the field, and assumed command of the troops, the immediate command of the Eleventh Corps devolving on Carl Schurz. This Corps was

thrown into position to the right of the first, and received, soon after, the weight of the first attack of Ewell's fresh troops, which forced it back to the village of Gettysburg, where the officers, to save their men from the terrible fire through the main streets, attempted to march them diagonally by crossing streets through the town, the attempt resulting in confusion, degenerating into a panic.

General Howard instantly selected Cemetery Hill, south of Gettysburg, as his line of defense, to which point the troops were withdrawn and re-formed, the First Brigade of the Third Division acting as rear guard - the Eighty-second Illinois guarding the rear of the Brigade in the retreat to the new position. The Eleventh Corps, in the line of battle of the following days, held the center - the crest of Cemetery Hill and the declivity in its front.

The Third Division occupied the right of Howard's line, joining Slocum's Twelfth Corps on their left. Toward evening, on Thursday, the 2d of July, Ewell's Confederate Corps, by a sudden rush on our right, carried a portion of the line of rifle pits which had been constructed during the day, in front of Slocum's and Schurz's line, and which were protected by only a single Brigade - the right having been weakened to support Sickles, on the left, against the terrific assault of Longstreet's forces. On Friday morning the battle raged in the woods in front of Schurz. The rebels were still in the rifle-pits, and the infantry were fighting them where our gunners could give no aid, for fear of killing friends as well as foe. From early morning until past eleven - seven hours - the men fought to regain those rifle-pits, when Ewell's Corps was finally repulsed, and the Union line advanced to its former position.

Colonel Salomon, with the Eighty-second, made a charge upon the pits in his front, driving the Confederates back with the loss of more prisoners than the number of his command. During the three days' fighting, Colonel Salomon had two horses shot under him, while leading his Regiment, which was especially complimented by Generals Howard and Schurz, for its bravery and efficiency during the struggle. Its losses were 131 killed, wounded and missing. Captain Emil Frey and Lieutenant Eugene Hepp, Co. H, were taken prisoners.

The Eighty-second then joined in the pursuit of Lee, through Virginia, and then, on September 25, marched to Manassas Junction, en route for Tennessee.

On October 19, Colonel Hecker was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, of Schurz's Division, and the Eighty-second Regiment was transferred to that Brigade.

On October 19, Hecker's Brigade was advanced to Russell's Gap, a gorge in the Raccoon Mountain, which it held and defended while Hooker's forces passed through the gap into Lookout Valley, and thence to Wauhatchie, at the foot of Lookout Mountain, where they arrived October 28. On that night the Eighty-second had an engagement with Law's Division of Longstreet's Corps, and afterward joined the main army in Lookout Valley.

The Eighty-second, with the Eleventh Corps, remained in Lookout Valley until November 22, when it joined Grant's forces at Chattanooga, and participated, on the 23d, in the attack on the enemy, near Orchard Knob. On the 25th, Schurz's Division participated in the attack on Mission Ridge, and the following day reported to General Sherman, and took part in the pursuit of Bragg's forces.

The Eleventh Corps arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., November 29, and thence marched to Charleston, where orders were received to move to the relief of Burnside, at Knoxville. When this order was received, the troops under Sherman's command had no provisions nor a change of clothing; their shoes were almost worn out, and there was but a single blanket to a man, from Sherman down to the privates. A march of 84 miles was before them.

The command reached Loudon December 2, and then marched to Marysville, where intelligence was received of Longstreet's retreat, and the Eleventh Corps was ordered to return to Athens, and thence to Charleston and Chattanooga. At Chattanooga the Corps was returned to Hooker's command, December 17, and again went into camp in Lookout Valley, moving to Whiteside, Tenn., in January 1864. In the re-organization of the army by Sherman, for the Atlanta campaign, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, were consolidated as the Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, under command of General Joseph Hooker.

General Hecker resigned March 4, 1864, and the Eighty-second, under Col. Salomon, was assigned to the Third Brigade (Colonel J. S. Robinson), First Division (General Alpheus S. Williams), Twentieth Corps. The Regiment left Whiteside on May 3, 1864, joining the Corps at Triune on the 7th, and marched by way of Snake Creek Gap, to Resaca, arriving there on the 13th. On the afternoon of the 14th, the enemy attacked our left. The troops resisted for a few moments; then wavered; and finally fell back through the woods, and over the barricades, toward and beyond Major Simonson's famous Fifth Indiana Battery. A few stopped after passing the barricades to support the guns; but the Confederates charging the second time with terrible yells, the remnant of the Brigade were put to flight and nothing but Major Simonson with his six guns, and his few brave men that manned them, seemed to stand between the army and disaster. Just then a cheer was heard, and down the gorge came the Eighty-second Regiment on the double quick, and charging across the field, drove the enemy back to the woods, saved the battery and the left of the army. Every man of the Regiment won the highest praise for gallantry.

The Eighty-second occupied the field for the night, and on the following day was again engaged in an assault on the enemy's main line. On the morning of the 16th, the Confederates retreated from their works, and before daylight evacuated Resaca, and retreated across the Oostenaula River, the Regiment joining in the pursuit.

On May 25th, the Eighty-second was with the First Division (General Williams) which was leading Hooker's column became engaged with the enemy soon after crossing the bridge, over Pumpkin Vine Creek, about half way between Burnt Hickory and Dallas. The First Division was brought into action, and was for some time exposed alone to the attack of the whole Confederate force, but gained and held the advanced ground above the enemy's main line at New Hope Church, until reinforcements arrived. For their action in this affair General Thomas publicly complimented the men on their bravery. Johnson's main line could not be carried; and on the 26th, the troops threw up entrenchments, which they occupied until the Confederates under Johnson evacuated their works on June 6th. The loss of the Eighty-second Illinois on the 25th, in the advance toward Dallas, was eleven killed and sixty-nine wounded out of a total of two hundred and forty-five in the ranks. In the forward movements of Sherman's army, June 5th, the Eighty-second took part in the various skirmishes which finally dislodged the enemy from his position on Lost Mountain, west of Marietta.

On June 15th the Eighty-second participated in an assault on the enemy's main line of works, near Pine Mountain, there losing five killed; and again on the 17th, it lost one killed and three wounded, in an attack on the enemy's intrenched position, south of Noses Creek.

By June 23d, Hooker advanced toward Kenesaw, remaining there until July 3d, when the Confederates having abandoned their works on Kenesaw Mountain, the First Division commenced the forward movement toward Chattahoochie River. In the battle at Peach Tree Creek, William's Division held the right of Hooker's line. Geary's held the center, and Butterfield's (commanded by General Ward) the left.

Robinson held the left of William's Division. The following account of the battle particularly of that portion engaged in by Robinson's Brigade, is from the pen of an officer of the First Division, who participated in the engagement:

"On July 19th, the Army of the Cumberland arrived in position south of the Chattahoochie and to the North of Atlanta.

"On the 20th instant, a general advance in the direction of Atlanta was begun.

"The day wore away until two o'clock P.M. The developments anxiously hoped for in the movements of McPherson and Schofield, seemed to be awaited as a signal for active demonstrations by the Army of the Cumberland. But, the enemy appreciating the desperate condition to which he was being rapidly brought, bethought himself to make one bold, dashing, determined effort to thwart our designs. Accordingly, early in the afternoon a fierce fire broke out along our picket lines. The storm soon extended along the line toward the right, where William's Division lay grouped along the crest of the rather high and densely-wooded hill. Between Williams' and Geary's divisions lay a deep hollow, down which, marked by the timber, the enemy was now advancing in heavy masses. General Williams saw, at a glance, the arrangements of his troops with was best adapted to meet this unlooked-for demonstration of the enemy. He hurried his Brigades into position, on the double-quick, and although they moved with all possible celerity, was unable to get them into their proper positions ere they received a terrific fire from the enemy.

"Robinson's Brigade hastened along the crest of the hill, then, facing by the left flank, marched down the slope to received the swarming masses of the over-confident foe. The fire of the enemy was so murderous, and his advance so impetuous, that it seemed for a time as if Robinson's line must surely yield. The combatants were mingled with each other and fighting hand to hand. The safety of the corps, and indeed, of the entire army, seemed to depend upon the courage and determination of those devoted men. Should they give way, the enemy would gain possession of the hill, command the rear, break the center, capture hundreds of prisoners, our artillery, and drive the remnant of our troops back to the Creek, and, perhaps, to the Chattahoochie. But not one inch would those intrepid veterans yield. Though their ranks were fearfully thinned, and the tangled forest became strewn with bleeding forms as with autumn leaves, yet they determinedly maintained their position and compelled the enemy to withdraw, leaving his dead and wounded."

Another writer says:

"The rebel attack rolled toward the left until General William's fine Division was fully engaged. It had advanced to close up on Geary's, General Knipe's Brigade in the center, General Ruger's on the right, and Colonel Robinson on the left. It fought until four o'clock, until long after dark, in a dense forest, without yielding a foot. When the enemy first advanced against Colonel Robinson's Brigade, the Rebels held up their hands, as if to surrender, upon which, seeing our lands hesitate, they instantly poured a volley into them. These wretchedly and cowardly tactics were practiced on other portions of the line.

The Eighty-second Illinois performed its part worthily with the rest, each man firing their hone hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty rounds of ammunition during the three hours engagement.

On the 22d, the Twentieth Corps moved to Atlanta, where the Eighty-second, with its Brigade, remained until the movement to Atlanta was commenced on the 27th. At this time the Twentieth Corps was commanded by General Williams. At the Chattahoochie, General H. W. Slocum joined and took command of the Division, which, on September 2d, entered and occupied Atlanta.

Robinson's Brigade joined the Division and encamped near the city September 4th, having marched that day from Montgomery Ferry on the Chattahoochie. From September 12th until October 4th, the Eighty-second guarded Confederate prisoners, and was then employed on the defenses around Atlanta until the 15th, when it formed part of the extensive foraging expeditions. On the 15th of November, with the Third Brigade (Colonel Robinson), First Division (General J. N. Jackson), Twentieth Corps (General A. S. Williams), Left Wing, Army of Georgia (General H. W. Slocum), the Eighty-second Illinois moved from Atlanta on the famous "march to the sea". The Brigade moved out by the Decatur road on the 16th, and was then assigned as rear guard of the Corps, and reached Milledgeville November 22d. It was then made advance guard of the Division and Corps, and moved to the defenses around Savannah. On the 28th the Regiment marched with the Army through South Carolina, reaching Chesterfield March 1st. On March 16th it was on the front line at Averysboro, being under fire from noon until dark, and losing about fifteen men.

Again, on March 19, at Bentonville, the Brigade was thrown to the front, and being flanked, fell back and re-formed about a quarter of a mile in the rear, throwing down a rail fence for a barricade. There it maintained its position, the enemy charging several times, and being repulsed with great loss. In the action the Eighty-second lost twenty-five men. On March 24 the command reached Goldsboro, where, after their march of sixty-five days, a permanent camp was formed, the men received new and much-needed clothing, and reveled in the luxury of once again receiving full rations. On April 10 camp was broken, and the men arrived at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 16th, when, after marching eighteen miles farther in pursuit of the Confederates, news was received of Johnson's surrender, and the Eighty-second, with its Corps, returned to Raleigh, and went into camp. On April 20 the Regiment broke camp and proceeded to Richmond, where it was received by General Grant, when it took up the line of march for Washington, arriving at Alexandria May 20th, after participating in the grand review at Washington on the 24th, the Eighty-second was mustered out of service at the same place, June 9, and returned to Chicago, arriving June 16, - having marched, during its time of service, two thousand five hundred and three miles, and participated in many severe engagements, with honor to itself and the city which sent it to the field.

The Regiment returned with three hundred men, under the following officers: Colonel, Edward S. Salomon, Brevet Brigadier General; Lieutenant Colonel, Ferdinand Rolshauson; Adjutant, Otto Balke; Quartermaster, Hermann Panse; Surgeon, Charles E. Boerner; Assistant Surgeon, Hermann Deitzel. Company A: Captain, Anton Bruhn; First Lieutenant, Charles E. Stueven. Company B: Captain, George Heinzmann; First Lieutenant, Eugene Hepp. Company C: Captain, Frank Kirchner; First Lieutenant, William Loeb. Company D: Captain, Rudolph Mueller. Company E: First Lieutenant, Moses O. Lindbergh. Company F: Captain, Eugene F. Weigel; First Lieutenant Frederick Thomas. Company G: First Lieutenant, Carl Lotz. Company H: Captain, Emil Frey; First Lieutenant, Joseph Riegert. Company I: Captain, Joseph Gottlob; First Lieutenant, Christian Erickson. Company K: Second Lieutenant, George Bauer.

The Regiment was greeted at the depot by crowds of friends, and escorted to the Turner Hall, where it was welcomed by William Rapp, Esq., of the "Staats Zeitung", and General Hecker, its old Commander, and others, - Colonel Salomon replying, in behalf of the Regiment, to the numerous congratulatory speeches. On the 19th it was tendered a public reception at the great Sanitary Fair, then in progress, returning thereafter to Camp Douglas, where it received its final pay and discharge a few days later.

83rd Illinois Infantry

The EIGHTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized at Monmouth in August 1862, by Colonel A. C. Harding, and was mustered into the United States service August 21.

Companies A, B, C, F and H, were recruited in Warren county; D, in Mercer; E, G, I and K, in Knox. The Regiment moved from camp August 25, via Burlington and St. Louis to Cairo, arriving there the 29th, and reporting to Brigadier General Tuttle, commanding post. September 3, moved to Fort Henry. On the 5th, moved to Fort Donelson, leaving two companies at Fort Heiman and three at Fort Henry. The Regiment remained at Fort Donelson during the year. Colonel W. W. Lowe, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, commanding Brigade.

The companies at Forts Henry and Heiman subsequently rejoined the Regiment and it remained at Fort Donelson until September 20, 1863, when the right wing moved to Clarksville. The Regiment had heavy guard duty to perform and as the whole country, especially the banks of the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, were infested with guerrillas, we had daily skirmishes with the enemy. Some of them were quite severe, as at Waverly, Tenn., and at Garrettsburg, Ky., where the lamented General Ransom, then Colonel of the Eleventh Illinois, had command.

On the 3d of February 1863, at Fort Donelson, nine companies of the Eighty-third with Company C, Second Illinois Light Artillery, successfully resisted the attack of Forrest and Wheeler with 8,000 men. The battle lasted from 1:30 until 8:30 o'clock P.M., when the enemy were compelled to retire with a loss of 800, killed and wounded. The loss of the Regiment was 13 killed and 51 wounded. Colonel Harding was promoted to Brigadier General for gallant conduct on this occasion and Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Smith to Colonel. Among the killed were Captain P. E. Reed, Company A, Lieutenant Harmon D. Bissell, Quartermaster of the Regiment, and First Sergeant James Campbell, Company C. Among the wounded was Captain John McClanahan, of Company B, who while in the act of changing positions to meet an attack was wounded with a minnie ball from the effects of which he died February 23.

On the morning of the 20th of August 1864, Captain William M. Turnbull, of Company B, with eleven of his company, left Fort Donelson in pursuit of a party of five guerrillas who were making their way to the Tennessee River with a lot of horses, but failing to overtake them he was overpowered while returning to his command by a party of guerrilla secreted in the time, and he and seven of his men were killed, while one had both his legs broken be he was afterward cowardly murdered by guerrillas who found him lying helpless in a barn where some humane citizens had taken him for safety. But three of the party escaped to tell the sad fate of their companions.

While at Clarksville the Regiment was engaged in several expeditions under Major General L. H. Rousseau in pursuit of Forrest and Wheeler, who were attempting the destruction of General Sherman's communications.

During the year 1864, the Regiment had some two hundred miles of communications to guard and much heavy patrol duty. During the winter of 1864-65, the Eighty-third was on provost duty at Nashville, Tenn.

Before the muster out of the Regiment the following order was received by Colonel Smith commanding:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE,
Nashville, Tenn., May 31, 1865.

Colonel A. A. Smith, Commanding Fifth Sub, District Middle Tennessee.

Dear Colonel:-By an order just received the troops of 1862 will be mustered out of service. Your Regiment will go out under that order. I am unwilling to part with you and your officers and men without expressing my highest commendation of the soldierly bearing and gentlemanly conduct of all during the time they have been under my command. At the time when I most needed brave men and steady soldiers to drive Wheeler and Forrest out of the district I was but too happy to avail myself of the services of as many of your Regiment as could be spared for that duty. And relying greatly upon them I was not disappointed in their deportment.

I have not been troubled with complaints against them for disorderly conduct and marauding, but their deportment in the army and community has been brave and soldierly, proving that the brave man and true soldier is always honest and just. I can truly say I do not know a regiment in the service whose bravery and soldierly bearing more fully entitles it to the respect and gratitude of the country than the Eighty-third Infantry, and you and they will take with you, individually, and collectively my sincere thanks for your efficient services and my kindest wishes for your future welfare in all things.

I am, Colonel, very truly etc.,
LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.
Major General Commanding.

On the 26th of June, the Regiment was mustered out at Nashville and moved for Chicago, Brevet Brigadier General Arthur A. Smith commanding, where it received final pay and discharge July 4, 1865.

84th Illinois Infantry

The EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was organized at Quincy, in August 1862, by Colonel L. H. Waters, of Macomb, Ill., and was mustered into the service of the United States September 1, 1862, with 939 men and officers.

The Regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., September 23, and was assigned to the Tenth Brigade of the Fourth Division, which had formerly been commanded by General Nelson.

On the organization of the Army of the Cumberland, the Regiment was one of five composing the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Twenty-first Army Corps. General John M. Palmer commanding the Division, and General Thomas L. Crittenden, of Kentucky, the Corps.

After the battle of Chickamauga, the Army of the Cumberland was reorganized, and the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps were formed of the old Army of the Cumberland, while fourth was one of nine regiments composing the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Fourth Corps. The Division was commanded by the gallant Major General Stanley, who was soon after assigned to the command of the Corps. The Regiment shared the fortunes of the Army of the Cumberland, and was with it on every march and in every battle until the close of the war.

It was at the battle of Perryville and on the march with Buell through Kentucky in the pursuit of the Confederate Army under Bragg.

When the famous "Kentucky Campaign" closed, the Regiment went to Nashville, Tenn., via Mt. Vernon, Somerset, Columbia, Glasgow and Gallatin.

In the march from Buch Creek to Somerset, a distance of 12 miles, some 90 of the men were compelled to wade through snow, slush and mud the entire distance without shoes.

The Regiment participated in the battle of Stone River, where it lost 228 men and officers killed and wounded, out of a total of 350 engaged.

It was in the Tullahoma Campaign and at the battle of Chickamauga. In Chattanooga during what was called the "Siege" and with Hooker at Lookout Mountain, in 'the fight above the clouds". It participated in the "Atlanta Campaign" and the battle at Franklin and Nashville under Thomas.

The Regiment was entitled to inscribe upon its battle flag the names of Perryville, Stone River, Woodbury, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Dalton, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Franklin and Nashville.

The total casualties in battle were	558
Killed by accident.....	7
Died of disease	124
Total casualties.....	689

But three of the Regiment were taken prisoners, namely Lieutenant Colonel Morton, Corporal Chowning and Private Herbert of Company C. Colonel Morton was exchanged after having been nine months in Libby, Corporal Chowning escaped from Andersonville after having been a prisoner for more than one year, and re-joined his command during the Atlanta Campaign.

Private Herbert, who had lost a leg at Chickamauga, was shot by a sentinel at Andersonville for having crossed the "Dead Line". His grave is numbered 1136.

85th Illinois Infantry

The EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT was organized at Peoria, about the first of September 1862, at a time when the Governor was in need of troops, as the Union troops had been beaten back at Bull Run a short time before and Bragg was threatening Louisville, Ky., General Nelson being driven back to that point. The Eighty-fifth Regiment was one that was ordered to that point immediately after its organization, hence the members left their work, families and friends, and were hurried immediately to the forefront of the battle, for before they knew what dress parade was they opened the battle of Perryville by making a bayonet charge at 3 o'clock in the morning of that bloody day. After the battle the Regiment followed up Bragg's retreat to, and beyond Nashville, Tenn., to Mill Creek, where the Regiment was attached to General Sheridan's Division. When the army advanced on Bragg at Murfreesboro the Eighty-fifth was placed on post duty at Nashville and remained there doing train, police and post duty, and was called on to guard a train to the army during the battle of Stone River, which they succeeded in doing in time to take a hand in the fight for one day there. During the remainder of the time that the Regiment staid at Nashville but little occurred to or with it worthy of historical notice; but from the time the Regiment was relieved at Nashville, it was always found in the active part of the Army of the Cumberland until the close of the war; being one of the last regiments to leave the field at Chickamauga, and in the lead in crossing the Tennessee in pontoons, when the stars and bars were lowered from Missionary Ridge; and from there, with 100 rounds of cartridges in haversacks instead of bread, they were with the command that hastened to the relief of besieged troops at Knoxville, Tenn., returning to their camp at North Chickamauga, to remain until New Year's, 1864, when the Regiment moved to McAfee's Church, on the battle field of Chickamauga.

During the winter of 1863 and 1864, the Regiment was stationed at or on the battle field; they were in the detail that made the reconnaissance against Dalton, Ga., at Rocky Faced Ridge where we met with considerable loss in killed and wounded. After accomplishing the work assigned there, moved back and awaited the opening of spring and with it the campaign against Atlanta, where the Regiment every day for four months was in hearing of the rattle of musketry and the boom of cannon. It took active part in the battles of Resaca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro, (the last fight of the Atlanta campaign), when the Regiment was detailed to escort about 1,600 prisoners back to Atlanta.

The Regiment is deserving of especial mention at Rome where they swam the Etowah River, floated their accouterments over on rafts of rails, formed a skirmish line, drove the enemy from and run the stars and stripes on the court house before all the enemy had crossed the other river and burned the bridge. Also at Kenesaw and Peach Tree Creek, where the Regiment lost half of its available force.

After returning with the above mentioned prisoners but a few days elapsed until the Second Division of Fourteenth Army Corps, (commonly called by the boys Jeff. C. Davis cavalry), was detailed to clear Forrest from the line of communication back in Tennessee, and marched after said command until it crossed the river at Florence on muscle shoals, at which place there was a skirmish in which the Eighty-fifth was again in front and met with slight loss. Then marching I don't know how many hundreds of miles, and wading rivers cold as ice, the command of which the Eighty-fifth was a component part reached Kingston, Ga., just in time to tear up the railroad to Atlanta, and start on the left wing of the march to the Sea.

Was at Milledgeville at the session of the mock Legislature. Marched to Savannah and took part in the capture of that city of revolutionary notoriety where the noble Pulaski fell. Then, still occupying the left of Sherman's Army, started on the Carolina Campaigns wading swamps covered

with ice, where the tears were made to flow from the bravest of men by the severity of the cold water.

The Eighty-fifth Regiment was a part of the Fourteenth Army Corps, from its organization until the close of the war, and performed its full share of duties, marches and battles of that Corps, which duties history will show no Corps in the service excelled and few equaled. Was present at the battle of Bentonville, the capture of Goldsboro and Raleigh and was doing picket duty when Sherman met the Confederate delegates to arrange the conditions of surrender of Johnston's Army. Which act, when finally concluded, was followed by one of the grandest and most trying marches that any army ever made, from Raleigh to Richmond. The Eighty-fifth was with the Fourteenth Army Corps, being on outside, made a march of something more than 35 miles per day for 7 successive days. From there to Washington, and took part in the Grand Review at that place, rested a few days and was mustered out the 5th day of June, A.D. 1865. Was sent to Springfield, Ill., and was paid off and sent back to friends and home on the 20th day of the same month.

86th Illinois Infantry

The EIGHTY-SIXTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was mustered into the service by Captain R. C. Ewing, on the 27th day of August 1862, at Camp Lyon, Peoria, Ill., at which time it numbered 923 men, rank and file.

On the 7th of September, the Regiment embarked for Louisville, Ky., where it remained until the 1st of October, when it joined in the pursuit of Bragg, under the command of General Buell. On the 8th day of October was fought the battle of Chaplin Hills, or Perryville, in which the Eighty-sixth had the advance, and in a charge, there was 1 killed and 13 wounded.

October 11th, marched after Bragg, in his retreat to Crab Orchard, Ky.; then returned and marched to Nashville, Tenn., arriving at Nashville November 7th.

June 30, 1863, marched to Murfreesboro, Tenn., and returned to Nashville July 18th.

August 11, Colonel David D. Irons died, and on August 20 the Regiment left Nashville and marched to Brentwood. Remained in that vicinity till August 28, then marched to Columbia, Tenn.

September 4, marched to Huntsville, Ala., thence to Bridgeport, where we arrived September 14; crossed the river on pontoons, and marched to Chattanooga, Tenn., arriving there September 16, and was assigned to the Reserve Corps, General Gordon Granger.

On September 19 and 20, participated in the battle of Chickamauga, losing one killed, four wounded and one captured.

On September 25, crossed the Tennessee River, marched six miles up the river, and guarded a ford till November 23, when the Regiment assisted General Sherman to float his pontoons down the river at night, cross his army, capture a rebel post, and make the attack on the north end of Missionary Ridge; then marched in pursuit of Bragg to Ringgold, Ga.

On November 29, marched for Knoxville, Tenn., to the relief of General Burnside, and returned to Chattanooga. Crossed the Tennessee River, and occupied the old camp ground, six miles above, on December 18.

On this march one man was accidentally killed.

On the 26th day of December we recrossed the Tennessee River and encamped near Chickamauga Station.

In February 1864, the Regiment joined in a reconnaissance, going as far as Buzzard Roost, where it took part in the engagement of that name, losing one killed and seven wounded. Then returned to camp where it stayed until March 6, when marched to Lee's and Gordon's Mills; (here on account of sickness Lieutenant Colonel D. W. Magee resigned, and Major Allen L. Fahnestock was commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain J. F. Thomas as Major.) Stayed here till May 3, then marched to Ringgold, where General Sherman was concentrating his grand army for the march upon Atlanta; left Ringgold on the 5th, and arrived at Tunnel Hill the 7th.

On the 10th of May, in the fight near Buzzard Roost, one man wounded; then moved to the right through Snake Creek Gap, and on the 14th and 15th participated in the battle of Resaca, Ga., losing four wounded and one missing. Moved from Resaca 16th, and arrived in Rome, Ga., on the 17th; was in the fight at Rome, losing 5 killed and 12 wounded.

On May 24 marched from Rome to Dallas; had a skirmish, having one man wounded and one accidentally wounded; then moved through Ackworth and arrived at Kenesaw June 15; while in front of Kenesaw lost one killed and seven wounded.

In making a charge at Kenesaw on June 27, the Regiment lost 26 killed, 60 wounded and 12 missing, holding its position till the 2d day of July; during the interim it lost 2 killed and 7 wounded.

July 3, marched after the enemy to the Chattahoochie River, losing 2 men wounded, where it arrived July 10.

On July 18, moved up, crossed the river, and skirmished to Peach Tree Creek.

On the 19th, engaged in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, losing 4 killed and 11 wounded.

On July 22, marched in front of Atlanta, Ga. August 27, marched from Atlanta to Jonesboro. Arriving at Jonesboro, engaged the enemy in battle at that place September 1, losing 2 killed and 13 wounded.

On September 4, guarded 1,600 prisoners from Jonesboro to Atlanta. Left Atlanta September 29, on the cars to Chattanooga, Tenn., thence to Stevenson, Ala.; from Stevenson to Athens, Ala.; thence marched to Florence, on the Tennessee River, and drove General Forrest across the river.

Left Florence October 10, for Chattanooga, arriving there on the 14th. On the 18th, marched from Chattanooga to Lee's and Gordon's Mills. Then moved after Hood's Army to near Galesville, Ala.; then marched back to Rome, Ga., arriving there October 29. On October 31, marched to Kingston, Ga.

On November 8, started for Atlanta, Ga., arriving there on November 15.

On November 16, the Eighty-sixth took part in "Sherman's March to the Sea", sharing in all its perils and privations, reaching Savannah December 11, with the loss of one man wounded and 6 captured.

Left Savannah January 20, 1865, marched up, and crossed the Savannah River into South Carolina; passed through Brighton and Barnwell District, arriving at Willison February 12, a small town on the Charleston and Augusta Railroad, and came to the South Edisto River, and on the 14th crossed the North Edisto River. February 17, crossed the Saluda River near Columbia, S.C., and crossed the Congaree River in the evening; arrived at the Cahawba River February 24.

On February 27, while obtaining forage, five men were captured by the rebels. On the 28th, crossed the Cahawba River; crossed the State line into North Carolina March 4.

On March 7, crossed the Great Pee Dee River; arrived at Fayetteville, N.C., March 11. March 12, passed through Fayetteville, crossed the Cape Fear River, and engaged the enemy near Aversyboro. The loss in this engagement was two killed and three wounded.

On the 17th, marched for Bentonville, N.C.; fought the battle on the 19th, gaining a complete victory. The loss in this battle was one killed and 22 wounded.

March 22, started for Goldsboro, N.C.; passed Coxes Ferry and camped on the Neuse River; on the 23d, arrived in Goldsboro, N.C.

On April 10, marched for Raleigh, N.C.; arrived there April 13, then followed General Johnson to the Cape Fear River. Remained there till the 21st, when marched to Holly Springs, and on April 29 marched back to Raleigh, N.C.

On May 1, started on march for Richmond, Va., arriving there the 7th. Left Richmond May 11, arriving at Washington, D.C., May 19.

On May 24, participated in the Grand Review, and camped near the Soldier's Home. Was mustered out of the service while there, on June 6, 1865.

June 8, left Washington on the cars, passed through Baltimore, Md. and Pittsburg, Pa., arriving in Chicago, Ill., June 11.

On June 21, the Eighty-sixth received their pay and final discharge. Left Chicago, Ill., 22d, arriving in Peoria, Ill., 23d. As some were killed, and some wounded, while on the march, through skirmishing, there were not included in this report, but by giving a summarized statement, the exact status of all killed, wounded, etc., up to the date of discharge, is disclosed, viz:

No. of commissioned officers killed in battle	1
No. of officers who died from wounds.....	2
No. of officers wounded in battle	6
No. of officers who died from disease.....	1
No. of officers who resigned	17
No. of officers discharged.....	5
No. of officers dismissed.....	1
No. of men killed in battle.....	52
No. of men died of wounds.....	25
No. of men died of disease.....	85
No. of men wounded in battle	160
No. of men accidentally wounded	16
No. of men captured.....	33
No. of men deserted	28
The number of men who returned.....	359
The number of officers returned	29
Making a total of	388

87th Illinois Infantry

The EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS, was enlisted in August 1862. It was composed of companies A and E, from Hamilton county, company H, from Edwards, company D, from Wayne, and companies C, B, F, G, I and K, from White county.

In the latter part of August 1862, the companies went into camp at Shawneetown, Ill., where the organization of the Regiment was effected. It was mustered in October 3, 1862, the muster to take effect from the 2d day of August.

January 31, 1863, it embarked on the two transports Freestone and May Duke for Memphis, Tenn., arriving there February 4th. It was very inclement weather, and during this transfer and its first camp at Memphis, the measles broke out and prevailed with great virulence in the Regiment. This disease cost the Eighty-seventh 250 men in dead and disabled.

While at Memphis, the Eighty-seventh, in company with the Sixty-third Illinois, made a raid on Hernando, Miss., capturing a great deal of property, and putting a stop to the incursions of Colonel Bligh's partisan Confederate Cavalry.

May 9th, 1863, the Eighty-seventh and Sixty-third Illinois Regiments embarked on the steamer Crescent City from Memphis, and arrived at Young's Point, La., May 11th. At this place the Regiment was actively engaged in picket and fatigue duty, repairing the corduroy road, until the night of the 21st of May, when it crossed the Mississippi River at Warrenton, and went into bivouac in the hills above the town. The next morning the Eighty-seventh and Sixty-third Illinois Regiments, in Brigade commanded by Colonel McCown, of the Sixty-third Illinois, were assigned to General McArthur's Division, on the left of the line of battle. Here they closed up the gap on the extreme left of the line of investment, and remained for six hours under a steady fire of shot and shell from the enemy's works.

On the 23d the Regiment was ordered to report to General John A. Logan, on the right centre. Here it remained several days-five companies, in command of Colonel T. E. Whiting, being detached to garrison the post at Warrenton.

June 3d the whole Regiment was on duty at Warrenton, where it remained until June 23d, when it was assigned a position in the Second Brigade, General Slack's; Twelfth Division, General A. Hovey's; Thirteenth Corps, General John A. McClernand's; and took its place in the trenches, until the capture of the city.

On the night of July 4th, it moved out on the road to Jackson, Miss., and participated in the battles before and after reaching that place.

July 20, 1863, the Regiment marched back to Vicksburg, and on the 25th of July embarked for Natchez. Here it made an excursion back in the country to Kingston, capturing a vast pile of Confederate cotton.

August 10, 1863, in company with the Forty-seventh Indiana, it embarked for New Orleans. These were the first Western troops making the descent of the Mississippi River. Here the Second Brigade-Slack's-was assigned to the Third Division of the Thirteenth Corps.

September 13, 1863, found the Regiment at Brashear City, La. While here the Colonel, John E. Whiting, resigned on account of ill health. Colonel John M. Crebs taking command officially, as he had been the command virtually after the Regiment arrived at Memphis, Tenn.

During September and October the Regiment was engaged in the movements along the Atchafalaya and Teche Bayous; being in the affairs at Grand Coteau and Vermillionville, La.

In November 1863, the Regiment was mounted on the stock of the country-mustangs, Mexican ponies and mules,-it rode everything except steers-and were occupied in scouting duty about Franklin and New Iberia, La. By strict attention to business, good judgment as regards horses, dash and energy, it was the best mounted Regiment in the Department of the Gulf in less than three months.

In February 1864, with the First Louisiana, it formed the Third Brigade, Colonel H. Robinson commanding, in the Cavalry Division of the Department of the Gulf, in command of General A. L. Lee.

March 14th, 1864, the Eighty-sixth led the cavalry movement from Franklin, La., on the Red River campaign.

April 7th it was actively engaged at the battle of Wilson's Hill, losing about 30 men in killed and wounded.

On the 8th of April it took part in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, or Mansfield, and was the only Regiment, in that disastrous defeat, that left the field in regimental formation. It stood on the ground while the Nineteenth Corps formed its line of battle behind it. In this battle Colonel H. Robinson, First Louisiana, our Brigade commander, was wounded, and Colonel John M. Crebs, Eighty-seventh Illinois, was placed in command of the Brigade. On the 9th the Regiment was in the battle of Pleasant Hill.

On the retreat from Sabine Cross Roads to Alexandria the Eighty-seventh was either in the front, flank or rear of the retreating column, and constantly engaged with the enemy's skirmishers.

May 13th it was in the advance, and continually under fire in the movement from Alexandria to Simsport, on Atchafalaya Bayou, being in the battle of Marksville on the 15th of May.

On May 21 the Regiment went into camp at Morganzia Bend, La., where it remained during the summer and fall, engaged in foraging, scouting, and almost constant warfare. Part of this time it was on the steamer Baltic, one of the Marine Brigade boats. During these months the Regiment was kept busy scouting and fighting along the network of bayous between the Mississippi River on the east and Atchafalaya on the west; Red River on the north and Bayou Plaquemine on the south. There was no part of that country it did not know thoroughly.

It fought on Bayou Gros Tete, Bayou Lestworth, Bayou Manguine, Bayou Atchafalaya and along the lakes of Old River. It captured more prisoners, horses and stores-destroyed more Confederate property-that all the combined forces camped at Morganzia.

In the first part of August 1864, Captain Thomas Sheridan, with a detachment of about fifty men from the Regiment, was surrounded and captured by a largely superior force of the enemy, near Williamsport, La. This was the only loss the Regiment sustained by capture.

September 4, 1864, the Regiment embarked on the steamer Ohio Belle for White River Island. Here it remained until January 1865 - three companies having been detached for duty at St. Charles, Ark.

In January 1865, the Regiment moved to Helena, Ark., where it remained doing scouting service until mustered out June 16, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, where it arrived June 24, 1865.

The Regiment was paid off, and disbanded at Camp Butler, July 2, 1865.

88th Illinois Infantry

The EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Chicago, Illinois, in September 1862, by Colonel Francis T. Sherman, and was known as the "Second Board of Trade Regiment". It was mustered in September 4, 1862.

Ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, September 4, and went into camp below Jeffersonville. Received arms on 11th. Moved to Covington, Kentucky, 12th. On the 15th, was brigaded with Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, and Second and Fifteenth Missouri, Colonel Greasel's (First) Brigade, Granger's Division, Army of the Ohio. On the 21st, moved to Louisville, and was brigaded with Twenty-first Michigan, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin, and Thirty-sixth Illinois, Colonel Greasel commanding, Thirty-seventh Brigade, Eleventh Division, Brigadier General P. H. Sheridan commanding.

October 1, 1862, marched in pursuit of Bragg. Engaged in the battle of Perryville, October 8, - losing 4 killed, 5 mortally wounded, and 36 wounded. Marched to Crab Orchard, and thence to Lebanon and Bowling Green, Kentucky, arriving October 30, 1862. Moved toward Nashville, arriving at Edgefield, November 7. Moved, November 17, six miles south of Nashville, on Nolensville pike.

November 20, 1862, brigaded in First Brigade, Second Division, under Major General P. H. Sheridan, of the Right Wing, Army of the Cumberland.

December 26, 1862, marched in the advance upon Murfreesboro.

December 31, 1862, to January 3, 1863, engaged in the battle of Stone River.

January 1863, to June 1863, encamped at Murfreesboro, with the exception of a scout to Columbia, Tennessee, in pursuit of Van Horn.

June 1863 to July 1863, brigaded in First Brigade, Second Division, Twentieth Army Corps. Engaged in the advance in movement against and pursuit of Bragg, from Middle Tennessee.

August 1863, encamped at Bridgeport, Alabama.

September 1863, joined in the Chickamauga Campaign, and advanced to Alpine, Georgia.

September 19 and 20, 1863, engaged in the battle of Chickamauga.

October 1863, encamped at Chattanooga. Brigaded in First Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps.

November 23 to 25, 1863, engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge. Formed part of the assaulting column upon the left center of the enemy's position, and was among the first to place its colors upon the enemy's works.

December 1863, to February 1864, engaged in scouting through East Tennessee, when it encamped at Loudon, where it remained until April 1864.

April 1864, moved to Cleveland, Tennessee.

May 1864, joined in the advance upon the Atlanta Campaign. It continued with the advance, as part of the Fourth Corps, commanded by Major General Howard, throughout the whole of that campaign, up to and including the capture of Atlanta-participating in the following principal battles and skirmishes: Rocky-Face Ridge, Resaca, Adairsville, New Hope Church, Pine Mountain, Mud Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Smyrna Camp Ground, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station. Its service in the advance movements were continuous and constant, from May to September 1864.

September 1864, was ordered to Chattanooga, and was engaged during the month in duty at that place and Whiteside and Bridgeport.

October 1864, moved to Gaylesville, Alabama, and returned to Chattanooga.

November 1864, moved to Pulaski, Tennessee, and thence, upon the advance of Hood, to Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. It was engaged in skirmishes at Columbia and Spring Hill, and in the battle of Franklin, upon the right centre, the main point of attack of the enemy.

December 15 and 16, 1864, engaged in the battle of Nashville.

December 16, 1864, to January 1865, joined in the pursuit of Hood from Tennessee.

January 1865, to March 1865, encamped at Huntsville, Alabama.

March 1865, moved to Bull's Gap, East Tennessee. May 1865, moved to Nashville, where it remained until its muster-out.

During the period of its service the Regiment was always in the front. It never upon garrison duty. Its losses in the engagements in which it participated aggregate two-thirds of its number; and its conduct in every battle was such as to merit and receive the commendation of its Brigade, Division, and Corps commanders. For its conduct at Stone River, Mission Ridge and Franklin, it was made the subject of special mention.

The Regiment was mustered out June 9, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee, and arrived at Chicago, June 13, 1865, where it received final pay and discharge June 22, 1865.

89th Illinois Infantry

The "Rail Road Regiment" was organized by the Railroad Companies of Illinois, at Chicago, in August 1862. Captain John Christopher, Sixteenth United States Infantry, was appointed Colonel, and Charles T. Hotchkiss Lieutenant Colonel. It was mustered into the United States service August 27.

Ordered to Louisville, Ky., September 4, and was assigned, by Major General Wright, commanding Department of Ohio, to Third Brigade, Colonel Woodruff; Second Division, General Cruft; Army of Kentucky, General Nelson. Assigned, October 1, to Sixth Brigade, General Willich; Second Division, General Sill; McCook's Corps of Buell's Army.

The Regiment, on leaving Louisville, started in pursuit of the rebel forces under General Bragg, and, after a fruitless and wearisome march of a month, reached Bowling Green, Ky. At this point the tenth company, F, joined the Regiment. When in the service but about four months, it took an active part in the memorable battle of Stone River, where, by its gallant conduct, the men soon became classified among the old, tried soldiers. It did well, and among the heroes who that day died in liberty's cause was Captain Henry S. Willett, of Company H.

On the 7th of January 1863, Colonel Christopher, who had never joined the Regiment, resigned. The line of promotion then ensuing made Captain William D. Williams, of Company F, Major.

At Liberty Gap another loss was sustained: Captain Herbert M. Blake, Company K, a truly brave and efficient officer fell mortally wounded. Chickamauga seemed to affix the seal of its devotion. There fell Lieutenant Colonel Duncan J. Hall, Captains Rice, Spink and Whiting, and Lieutenant Ellis, besides the score of brave men who fought with noble heroism, and who dared to "do and die" in defense of the "old flag".

Upon the reorganization of the Army of the Cumberland the Regiment was transferred, with Willich's command, to its new position in the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps. At Mission Ridge it again encountered the foe, scaling the enemy's entrenchments and driving him from them. In this charge fell those gallant officers, Lieutenant E. O. Young, Company A, and Captain Henry L. Rowell, Company C.

It then marched to the relief of Burnside, besieged at Knoxville. This accomplished, it moved on with the Brigade, in the marches and counter marches through East Tennessee.

Early in April 1864, it marched with the command to Southern Tennessee, preparatory to General Sherman's glorious campaign through Northern Georgia, for the occupation of Atlanta.

With the Brigade, it participated in the splendid victories of Rocky Face, Resaca, Pickett's Mills, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and the flank movement of Atlanta, and pursued the routed enemy in his retreat to Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station.

On the campaign, Lieutenant Nathaniel Street, of Company D, and Captain William Harkness, Company A, offered up their lives a sacrifice to their country.

After the unsuccessful attempt of the rebel forces to destroy the railroad communications of the army between Atlanta and Chattanooga, the Regiment rendered very important service, while on detached duty, in repairing the damages on the railroad inflicted by the enemy.

On the 30th of October 1864, the Regiment was ordered to rejoin the command at Pulaski, Tenn. It participated in the brilliant achievements of Spring Hill, Columbia, Franklin and Nashville, in the latter of which fell Lieutenant P. G. Taite, of Company G, pierced by a cannon ball. Subsequently it pursued Hood's shattered forces in their flying retreat across Tennessee.

It passed winter quarters at Huntsville, Ala., in January 1865, and on the 1st of February traveled by railroad for Nashville, and after lying there five days, returned to Camp Green. About the middle of March, the command embarked on the cars for East Tennessee, to re-establish communications through to Virginia, and prepare to repeal rebel invasion.

On the surrender of Lee's army, further movements in that section were abandoned, and the Fourth Corps returned by cars to Nashville, to muster out of service its non-veterans.

On the 10th of June 1865, the Regiment was mustered out of the United States service, in the field, near Nashville, Tenn. Left there June 10th, by the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, and arrived in Chicago on the night of June 12th, 1865, and was discharged at Camp Douglas, on the 24th of June 1865, making its term of service two years, nine months and twenty-seven days.

CHRONOLOGICAL RECORD OF ENGAGEMENTS

October 7th, 1862, battle of Lawrenceburg.
October 8th, 1862, battle of Perryville.
December 31st, 1862, to January 4th, 1863, battle of Stone River.
January 24th and 25th, 1863, battle of Liberty Gap.
September 19th and 20th, 1863, battle of Chickamauga.
November 23d, 1863, occupied Orchard Knob.
November 24th, 1863, battle of Lookout Mountain.
November 25th, 1863, battle of Mission Ridge.
Night of January 17th, 1864, Regiment retreated from Dandridge.
May 9th to 12th, 1864, battle of Rocky-Face.
Night of May 12th, 1864, enemy evacuated Buzzard's Roost.
May 14th and 15th, battle of Resaca.
Night of May 15th, enemy evacuated Resaca.
May 27th, 1864, battle of Pickett's Mill.
Night of June 4th, enemy evacuated Dallas.
June 11th to July 2d, 1864, investment of Kenesaw Mountain.
Night of July 2d, 1864, enemy evacuated Kenesaw Mountain and Marietta.
Night of July 20th, 1864, enemy evacuated Peach Tree Creek.
July 22d to August 26th, 1864, investment of Atlanta.
September 1st, 1864, battle of Jonesboro. Enemy evacuated at night.
September 8th, 1864, entered Atlanta.
November 24th and 25th, 1865, skirmish of Spring Hill.
November 30th, 1864, battle of Franklin.
December 15th and 16th, 1864, battle of Nashville.

CASUALTIES

In 1863, 440 recruits were added to the Regiment, making a total borne on the rolls of 1,403. The Regiment left in the field 202 recruits (transferred to the Fifty-ninth Illinois Veteran Volunteers), and mustered out on its rolls 381 men, of the rank and file, leaving 820 men killed

in action, died from wounds, or discharged on account of disability contracted in the service. The principal losses were, at the battles of

Stone River, killed, wounded and prisoners	142
Liberty Gap, killed, wounded and prisoners	13
Chickamauga, killed, wounded and prisoners	109
Mission Ridge, killed, wounded and prisoners	35
Atlanta, killed, wounded and prisoners	211
Nashville, killed, wounded and prisoners.....	39

90th Illinois Infantry

The NINETIETH INFANTRY was mustered into the United States service, at Chicago, on the 7th of September 1862. Company A was recruited at Rockford; Company B, at Galva; Company C, at Lockport and LaSalle; Company D, at Joliet; Company E, at Chicago; Company F, at Chicago; Company G and Company H, at Chicago; Company I, at Belvidere, and Company K, at Ottawa. Timothy O'Meara, formerly a Captain in the Forty-second New York Infantry, and who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Ball's Bluff, was commissioned a Colonel, on the recommendation of Colonel Corcoran, of the Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.

The Regiment remained in Chicago until the 27th of November, performing guard duty at Camp Douglas, when it was ordered to the front, by way of Cairo. From thence it proceeded, by transports, to Columbus, Ky.; thence to LaGrange, Tenn., where it arrived at 8 P.M., December 2, when it went into camp, naming its first village of tents in the South Camp Yates, in honor of the great war Governor of Illinois. After a stay of three days the first march was commenced, in the direction of Holly Springs. When Cold Water was reached a camp was established, and the Regiment was assigned the duty of guarding the railroad bridges. This railroad was Grant's chief line of communication.

On the morning of December 20, Van Dorn, after having surprised and captured Holly Springs, attacked our position at Cold Water, but Colonel O'Meara was prepared for him, having his Regiment in position, and being re-enforced by some of our troops which escaped from Holly Springs. Van Dorn was repulsed, when he moved his force to the right and passed on. For this encounter with the enemy General Grant afterwards took occasion, in a general order, to commend Colonel O'Meara and his Regiment.

The fall of Holly Springs determined the return of Grant's army, and the Regiment marched back to Lagrange, and again occupied Camp Yates. After a stay of a few weeks the next move was to Lafayette, a station on the railroad between Lagrange and Memphis, where the Regiment remained until some time in May 1863, when orders were received to move, via Memphis, down the Mississippi to Vicksburg. On arriving there, the Regiment was attached to General Wm. Sooy Smith's command, engaged in noting the movements of the enemy in the rear of Vicksburg.

After the fall of Vicksburg, took part in the Jackson campaign, which resulted in driving Johnson out of Jackson, and across Pearl River, July 17, 1863. This had been a severe and tiresome march, the weather being excessively hot, and water scarce. Returning to the Big Black River, the Regiment went into camp and remained until September 27, when the Fifteenth Corps, to which it then belonged, set out for Memphis, up the river by boat, and thence, along the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, for Chattanooga.

On the 11th of October, at Germantown, twelve miles out from Memphis, the Regiment board platform cars and was hurried forward to Colliersville, where General Sherman, with an escort of the Thirteenth Regulars, together with the garrison (Sixty-sixth Indiana) had been surrounded by 3,000 Confederate cavalry, with eight guns, under command of General Chalmers. Arrived only to find that the enemy, alarmed at our approach, had disappeared. The march was resumed, arriving at Trenton Valley, opposite the Lookout Mountain range, Colonel O'Meara was ordered to move his Regiment some four miles to the right of the Fifteenth Corps, and after dark to build camp fires enough to represent a large body of troops, which was successfully accomplished, and resulted in making the enemy extend his line to the left. The next morning the Fifteenth Corps moved through the valley under the Lookout range towards Chattanooga.

On the 24th of November, crossed the Tennessee River, and on the morning of the 25th was in line for the desperate struggle on that day - the battle of Mission Ridge. Colonel O'Meara, Lieutenant James Conway and a number of men were killed, and many officers and men wounded. Among the officers seriously hurt were Captains M. W. Murphy, Daniel O'Connor and William Cunningham, and Lieutenant Colonel Stewart. The list of casualties reached nearly a hundred.

Our most serious loss was Colonel O'Meara. He was a man whose place was not easily filled. Captain Flynn was now in command of the Regiment, and it was with the Fifteenth Corps, went in pursuit of Bragg's Army as far as Greysville, Ga., and from there to the relief of Burnside, at Knoxville, Tenn.

On the 5th of December, at Morgantown, it was learned that Longstreet was in full retreat towards Virginia, and the Regiment returned to Chattanooga. On this march an incident occurred that gave the Fifteenth Corps its badge. One morning while laying by the road side while the Twentieth Corps was passing to the lead in the day's march, one of its stragglers with a full "haversack", asked one of our number what Corps? "The Fifteenth" was the reply. "What is your badge?" "Badge!" says the man of the Ninetieth, as he gave his cartridge box a slap, "we have no badge but forty rounds". General Logan heard the story and adopted a cartridge box inscribed "forty-rounds", set diagonally on a square, as the Fifteenth Corps badge.

From Chattanooga we went to Scottsboro, Ala., and finally into camp at Fackler, a station on the railroad between Stevenson and Scottsboro. The command had been continually on the move since the Big Black, often on short rations and with poor clothing; many of the men were nearly barefooted, and all tired and worn out.

Early in May 1864, the movement towards Atlanta began, and the Ninetieth, attached to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, bore its full share in that campaign. The march was by way of Ships Gap, Villanow, and through Snake Creek Gap upon Resaca where a lively battle was fought, the Regiment sustaining a small loss in wounded. The next move was on Dallas, where a lively skirmish was had; thence to New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Nickajack Creek, Rosswell, and across the Chattahoochie River on the 9th of July. On the 22d of July one of the fiercest battles of the campaign was fought.

The enemy occupied a line of breast works, from which he retired during the night on the 21st. Early on the morning of the 22d the Union forces moved up to this line and immediately went to work and moved the dirt to the other side of the ditch, thus facing the breast work towards Atlanta. This was a timely piece of work, for the enemy had during the night massed a considerable force on the left of our army and made a desperate attempt to double us up, when the line in front had been greatly weakened by troops going to the left. To prevent this he attacked the Union line furiously directly in front, and finally flanked our position by getting through the line at a deep cut on the Augusta Railroad, and drove us out of the breastwork, which had been of great service to us and great damage to the enemy, their loss in killed and severely wounded in the immediate front of our Regiment being very heavy. The Ninetieth lost a considerable number of men taken prisoners, who were taken to Andersonville. This was the day General McPherson was killed. He was a man admired and loved by all who knew him. The left wing of our army was at length able to maintain its position and the line of the breastworks was again occupied by the Union forces.

On the 27th, moved from the left to the extreme right of Sherman's Army, and on the 28th another hard battle was fought. Among the officers of the Regiment, Major Flynn, Captain Feeney and Lieutenant White were wounded. This battle was followed by heavy skirmishing at intervals until the 25th of August, when another move to the left in the high brought the army to

Jonesboro, and on the 30th to another hot encounter with the enemy, which resulted in his retreat and in the occupation of Atlanta by Sherman.

The Regiment now returned to East Point and went into camp, after having been on the move flanking and fighting for five months. Then next disturbance was occasioned by Hood's attempt to break Sherman's line of communication with Chattanooga, and we followed with the army in that direction until the march to sea was resolved on, which was commenced on the 16th of November, the Regiment being attached to the Third Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Corps, General W. B. Hazen commanding the Division. The march was one more laborious than dangerous, road making forming the greater portion of the work, the fighting being confined mostly to skirmishes at the crossing of streams. The enemy gathered in force at Savannah.

The Second Division was assigned the important work of taking Fort McAllister by assault, which was completed on the 13th of December, the colors of the Ninetieth being the first in the fort. In this affair the Regiment lost three killed and twelve wounded.

December 20, the enemy evacuated Savannah in the night, and next morning our forces occupied it. The Regiment remained in camp near Fort McAllister and Savannah until January 15, 1865, when we were loaded bag and baggage on board the United States Gunboat "Wenona", and steamed around to Beaufort, S.C. Moved out on the 24th of January to Pocotaligo.

On the 1st of February began the march towards Columbia. The most noticeable event before reaching there was the wading of a swamp after crossing the North Edisto River. The enemy was disputing the passage of the river on the road, so General Hazen took our Brigade about two miles to the right, crossed the river on a raft made of hewn pine logs found there, and immediately came to the swamp. It was covered with a low growth of timber, and its extent could not be discerned. Just at this time the firing at the road became more rapid, when General Hazen gave the order forward - himself taking the lead. The swamp proved to be about half a mile wide and the water from waist to arm-pit deep, and cold as ice - (12th of February 1865). But on reaching the further shore it was found that the enemy had gone. A citizen came into camp next morning and told us that he had lived there for twenty years and had never heard of any one crossing that swamp before.

The 17th of February brought us without much trouble to Columbia, and that night made us spectators of its destruction. The town had already been occupied when our Brigade marched in about 3 P.M. After dark the wind arose, fire broke, and spread with restless fury and dreadful results.

On the 20th took departure from Columbia, and by devious routes and marches reached Bentonville, N.C. on the 21st of March, where the last hostile shot was heard. From there marched to Goldsboro, and thence to Raleigh, where the Regiment was encamped when President Lincoln was so cruelly slain. The war being over, we marched from Raleigh to Petersburg, Va., thence to Richmond and on to Washington, and took part in the Grand Review of Sherman's Army, May 24, 1865.

June 7 the Regiment took its departure for Chicago, where it arrived at midnight the 9th, being among the first to arrive at home from the seat of war.

91st Illinois Infantry

The NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in August 1862, by Colonel Henry M. Day, and was mustered in on the 8th day of September 1862,

Left Camp Butler October 1st for the front, and arrived at Shepherdsville, Ky., October 7th, 1862.

From October 8th to December 27th the Regiment was scouting through Kentucky after Morgan, and guarding the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

On the morning of December 27, 1862, the rebel General John Morgan appeared in force at Elizabethtown, Ky., where the Ninety-first was then stationed, being under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Harry S. Smith. Three companies were detached, guarding the railroad elsewhere, and these had been obligated to surrender the day before. After a preliminary correspondence, each commander demanding a surrender by the other, at 1:30 P.M., the battle commenced by Morgan's batteries opening upon us. We were then using the old altered flint lock muskets, an inferior gun, and our ammunition being exhausted, a surrender was agreed upon, and the Regiment paroled. Our loss in killed was seven, and several wounded, some of whom died of their wounds. The rebel loss in killed and wounded exceeded 200.

On the 28th of December 1862, the Regiment scattered and took the route step for Louisville, Ky., where all the well men took transportation, by O. & M. railroad, for St. Louis, Mo. Only seven men reached St. Louis, and reported at Benton Barracks on January 1, 1863, the remainder having abandoned the train at points along the line in Illinois, and made their way home, except a few that fell by the wayside. The officers most all got as far as East St. Louis, where they took trains for the north and home.

February 28, 1863, about two-thirds of the Regiment answered at roll-call at Benton Barracks, Mo., and mustered for six months pay. From February 28th until June 5th, 1863, we made headquarters at Benton Barracks, but a few never reported back to the command, and stand to-day branded as deserters.

June 5th, 1863, the Regiment was exchanged, and newly armed and equipped for the fray. The Regiment went at once into active training and drill until July 8th, 1863, when the Regiment was paid four months pay, and marched aboard the steamboat Nebraska, and, in company with the Twenty-ninth Illinois, proceeded down the Mississippi, and arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., at 7 P.M. on the 15th day of July 1863, and was assigned to a position formerly occupied by Grant's right wing. Here the Regiment lost heavily in effective men, caused by poisoned water, the distillation of the remains of the fallen in the siege of Vicksburg.

Left Vicksburg July 24th; arrived at Port Hudson on the 25th day of July. While here the Regiment made itself useful in scouting the surrounding country until the 13th of August 1863, when the Regiment was ordered to New Orleans, La.

The Regiment remained at New Orleans, La., until September 5th, 1863, when the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, (which included the Ninety-first Illinois), under command of Major General Herron, took steamers up the river, landing at Morganzia Bend on the 6th of September 1863.

On the morning of the 7th, the Ninety-first Illinois, Ninety-fourth Illinois, Twentieth Wisconsin, and a battalion of the Second Illinois Cavalry, with two 12-pound cannons, started west for the

Atchafalaya River. About sundown the Brigade had a fight with the enemy, which resulted in the enemy holding their ground and our Brigade falling back six miles.

On the 8th of September we again advanced, driving the enemy across the river, with but little loss to us, but a number of the enemy were killed, and about 200 taken prisoners, which were kindly cared for by the Second Illinois Cavalry, into whose custody they were given.

On the 9th of September, the Ninety-first Illinois fell back to the Mississippi River, and on the 10th of September took possession of Morganzia, La., where we remained until October 10th, 1863, when we started for New Orleans, La., arriving there on the 11th of October, when we were armed with Enfield rifles, and were assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, General Vandever commanding. From this time until the 23d day of October 1863, the Regiment was on duty as patrols, at which time our Division started for Texas, via Mississippi River and Gulf of Mexico, arriving at Point Isabell, Texas, on the 3d day of November 1863.

November 6th, started for Brownsville, Texas, skirmishing all the way with the enemy, under command of the rebel General Bee, and landed at Fort Brown, (Brownsville) Texas, on the 9th day of November 1863, and went into winter quarters, where we remained until December 31st, 1863, when the Regiment made its famous raid on Salt Lake, 90 miles out of the enemy's country, capturing a lake of salt two miles square, a few hundred horses, mules and cattle, which were promptly confiscated for the good of the command. The lake we left behind, for the use of future generations.

January 9, 1864, arrived safely back on the Rio Grande, after a march of over 200 miles, without the loss of a man. Here the Regiment remained doing frontier duty until the 28th day of July, when it left Brownsville, and on the 30th day July 1864, arrived at Brazos de Santiago, Tex., and was here left to do duty as a garrison of the place until the 11th day of September 1864, when the Regiment had quite a fight with the rebels near Bagdad, on north side of Rio Grande River, and it was said at the time a squadron of French troops over the "old battle field" of Palo Alto" of 1816. Rebel loss 20 killed and left on the field. Our loss, two wounded.

On the 24th day of December, broke camp and took steamer for New Orleans, La., arrived on the 29th day of December 1864, and was quartered in the "Alabama" Press and did provost duty here until February 24, 1865, when the Regiment was given transportation on board the "Katie Dale". We landed at Mobile Point, Ala., where we remained until the advance on Mobile.

On the 17th day of March 1865, at 7 A.M., the Ninety-first Illinois in the advance, marched, the Thirteenth Army Corps, General Gordon Granger commanding, through swamps, building "Corderoy" and wading creeks and swimming rivers.

On the 27th of March 1865, met the enemy in force. The First and Third Divisions, Thirteenth Army Corps, the Ninety-first Illinois in the advance in double column at half distance, moved out to the attack on the double-quick, the enemy retreating within its stronghold, "Spanish Fort and Blakely, the key to Mobile. Here the enemy was at home. The battle opened and after a siege of 11 days, Spanish Fort surrendered on the 9th day of April 1865, at one o'clock A.M. At 8 o'clock the Brigade moved 10 miles around to and in the rear of Blakely and was just in time to be there at its capture on the 9th at sundown. Throughout this siege the Ninety-first took a very active part, and the fall of these strongholds resulted in the surrender of Mobile to our Division on the 12th of April, their surrender being made by the Mayor of the city. General Hardee, in command of the rear guard of the enemy's forces, lingered behind attempting to get away with the stores, but the Second Brigade, Third Division, under command of H. M. Day, Colonel Ninety-first Illinois, the Ninety-first in advance, took the railroad north, and when near Whistler, on Eight Mile Creek, the Ninety-first came upon the rear guard. Companies H, C, B, F, D and A, of the

Ninety-first, were deployed as skirmishers under command of Captain Joseph A. Wells and Captain A. S. Stover, who put the enemy to rout after a running fight of three miles. This was the last fight east of the Mississippi. The Ninety-first proceeded on its march after the enemy until it reached the Tombigbee River near Nanahubba Bluffs, where it went into quarters and began building Fort Granger until the 9th day of May, when it received the news of the surrender of Dick Taylor, broke camp and went aboard of the rebel steam and gunboats as they then were moved at the bank under the guns of Fort Granger, and down the river for Mobile, where we remained until July 12, when the Regiment was mustered out, and on the same day started for home, where it arrived on the 22d day of July 1865, and where it received final pay and discharge on the 28th of July 1865, and on the 29th, the Regiment disbanded and as citizens once more betook themselves for home, there to be received by those they left behind them.

92nd Illinois Infantry (Mounted)

The NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS was organized by Major Smith D. Atkins, Eleventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers. It was composed of five companies from Ogle, three from Stephenson, and two from Carroll counties; was mustered into the United States service September 4, 1862, Major Atkins having been unanimously elected Colonel, at Rockford, Ill., where it remained in comfortable barracks drilling until October 10, 1862, when it was ordered to Cincinnati, and participated in the movements that protected that city, and drove the rebel General Morgan out of Kentucky.

November 29, 1862, was assigned to Colonel Cochran's (Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry) Brigade, Baird's Division, General Granger's Corps, and took post at Mt. Sterling, Ky., Colonel Atkins commanding post, to guard Western Kentucky from the rebel guerrillas under Furguson. Negroes, in great numbers, flocked into the camp, but were not permitted to remain, except those employed by officers as servants. Colonel Cochran ordered the officers' servants to be delivered up to their masters. Colonel Atkins refused. Great excitement resulted. Colonel Atkins was indicated by the grand juries in Kentucky, but was never arrested, remaining in the lines of his Regiment, where the civil authorities of Kentucky were not permitted to arrest him.

November 16, 1862, ordered to Nicholasville, Ky. November 17, passing through Lexington, Ky., a mob attempted to take the officers' colored servants out of the Regiment; guns were loaded with ball cartridges, bayonets fixed, and the officers' colored servants were not taken out of the Regiment.

November 26, 1862, ordered to Danville, Ky.; on the way drove the rear guard of Bragg's Army out of Camp Dick Robinson, capturing 800 barrels of pork, 500 stand of small arms, and one brass twelve pound cannon, and took post at Danville, Colonel Atkins commanding post. December 13, 1862, General Baird arrived at Danville, and assumed command of the post.

December 26, the entire command, under Major General Granger, marched to intercept John Morgan, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Morgan deflected his march, and the command returned to Danville. January 13, 1863, Colonel Cochran having resigned, Colonel Atkins was assigned permanently to the command of the Brigade.

January 26, 1863, began march to Louisville, with General Granger's Corps, thence by steamer to Nashville. Atkin's Brigade, occupying six steamers, convoyed by one gunboat, was ordered in advance to Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland, there to await further orders, arriving at night.

February 3, 1863, firing was heard at Fort Donelson. Without orders the Brigade pushed on, arriving there on the morning of February 4, in time to witness the withdrawal of the rebel forces, 8,000 strong, under Forrest and Wheeler, that had made a furious attack on Fort Donelson.

February 6, arrived at Nashville and camped south of the city.

March 5, marched to Franklin.

March 9, participated in the movements that drove Van Dorn south of Columbia.

March 27, took post with Brigade, and fortified Brentwood, where Colonel Bloodgood with 300 troops of Coburn's Brigade had been captured by Van Dorn's rebel cavalry.

April 8, 1863, Atkin's Brigade was relieved by Morgan's Division, and returned to Franklin.
April 10, participated in the repulse of Van Dorn's cavalry, that made a furious attack on Franklin.

May 1, accompanied by a regiment of cavalry, reconnoitered the enemy at Spring Hill, pushing him south of the town.

June 1, 1863, with entire Corps, marched to Triune.

June 11, Forrest's cavalry made a bold and furious attack on Atkin's Brigade, but was repulsed, with considerable loss to the enemy.

June 23, 1863, marched to participate in the movements of Rosecrans' Army that resulted in the evacuation of Murfreesboro and Shelbyville by Bragg's Army. Participated in the engagement at Guy's Gap, and in the capture and taking charge of 505 rebel prisoners, and took post at Shelbyville.

July 1, 1863, Colonel Atkins, desiring to get out of General Granger's Corps, requested General Rosecrans to assign his Regiment to Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry, armed with Spencer Repeating Rifles.

July 3, marched to Wartrace.

July 6, the Regiment was detached from Brigade, moved to Duck River, and rebuilt the wagon bridge destroyed by Bragg.

July 10, 1863, the Regiment was detached from General Granger's Corps, and assigned to Wilder's Brigade Mounted Infantry, Reynold's Division, Thomas' Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

July 22, 1863, a detachment of 200 of the Regiment joined an expedition under Colonel Funkhouser to scout the country for horses, and within four days captured 1,700 head of horses and mules, and 800 colored men, who were mustered into a colored regiment, the Ninety-second receiving horses sufficient to mount the entire Regiment.

August 16, 1863, the movement of Rosecrans' to flank Bragg out of Chattanooga began. The Ninety-second accompanied Wilder's Brigade over the mountains into the Tennessee Valley north of Chattanooga, driving in the rebel cavalry.

September 4, was detached from Wilder's Brigade to rejoin Rosecrans south of the Tennessee for scouting duty, and recrossed the mountains, crossed the Tennessee at Bridgeport, and reported to Rosecrans in the forenoon of September 8, in Trenton Valley, southwest of Chattanooga, and a detail under Captain Van Buskirk climbed up Lookout Mountain on the west side, by Nickajack trace, pushed the enemy off the mountain, and brought the first authentic intelligence to General Rosecrans that Bragg's Army had evacuated Chattanooga.

September 9, 1863, led the advance, driving the enemy off from Lookout Mountain, and was the first to enter Chattanooga. Was sent by General Crittenden up the Tennessee to Fire Island, to assist Wilder to cross.

September 11, received orders to report to General Rosecrans. On the march struck the enemy a mile north of Ringgold, and was furiously assaulted by the enemy under Forrest, and held him in check until Wilder came up with the balance of Brigade, and pushed Forrest out of Ringgold and

through Ringgold Gap; same day on march to Rossville repulsed an assault on the rebel cavalry on an infantry wagon train.

September 12, opened communications with General Thomas, and did all the scouting duty prior to the battle of Chickamauga; in that battle covered the retreat of the Brigade of Regulars, and joined Wilder on the extreme right; covered McCook's retreat to Chattanooga. Guarded the Tennessee River for 30 miles north of Chattanooga until October 27, when it recrossed the mountain to Bridgeport, and marched to Huntsville, Ala., for forage and winter quarters.

January 25, 1864, marched with Brigade, Colonel Atkins commanding, through Athens to Shoal Creek to intercept a rebel raid from the south of the Tennessee-met the first rebel column at Shoal Creek and turned it back across the Tennessee River. Two miles further west met the second rebel column, and, after hard fighting turned in back, killing the officer in command and capturing many prisoners, and the "orders" showing that the defeated column was to be joined by another at Athens the next morning. Returned to Athens in the night in time to turn back across the Tennessee River the third rebel column, defeating the combined rebel movement.

April 6, 1864, began march from Huntsville to Ringgold, Ga., to participate in the campaign on Atlanta, and was assigned to Murray's Brigade, Kilpatrick's Cavalry Division.

April 23, 1864, at daylight, the enemy attacked the Ninety-second picket, eight miles from camp, guarding a trace over Waldon's Ridge; in overwhelming force the enemy surrounded the picket, and 33 out of 62 were killed, captured or wounded; 12 were shot down by the rebels, after they had surrendered and were disarmed.

The Regiment participated in all the movements of Kilpatrick's Cavalry, in the long campaign that resulted in the capture of Atlanta, and covered the left of Sherman's army, when it withdrew from Jonesboro.

October 1, 1864, Colonel Atkins, commanding Brigade, the Regiment marched with Division to uncover the movements of Hood's army; struck his rear at noon, Oct. 2, charged the enemy, and captured some of Hood's infantry.

October 3, drove the enemy away from Powder River, built a bridge, crossed, and pushed the enemy into his strong earthworks at Powder Springs, demonstrating that Hood's entire army was in motion north and west, and participated in all the movements against Hood, until Sherman turned southward toward Savannah, Ga.

November 4, 1864, Kilpatrick's Division was re-organized, and the Ninety-second assigned to Atkins' Brigade, and participated in all the cavalry battles on the march through Georgia, and in the capture of Savannah.

Attached to General Atkins' Brigade, the Regiment participated in all the cavalry fighting on Sherman's march through the Carolina, and against Jo Johnston's rebel army in North Carolina, until the close of the war.

During its term of service, the Ninety-second Regiment was in more than sixty battles and skirmishes.

It was mustered out at Concord, North Carolina, and paid and discharged from the service at Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

GREENSBORO, N.C., June 21, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS

No. 61.

III. The following named officers of the Ninety-second Illinois Infantry are hereby transferred, with two hundred and twenty-five (225) enlisted men of that Regiment, to the Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and will report to Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, commanding, for duty:

Captain John T. Nelson, Captain Harvey W. Timms, First Lieutenant Norman Lewis, Second Lieutenant James D. White.

By command of Brevet Major General Ruger.

HENRY A. HALL, Captain and A.A.G.

93rd Illinois Infantry

The NINETY-THIRD INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Chicago, Ill., in September 1862, by Colonel Holden Putnam, and mustered in October 13, 998 strong.

Was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., November 9, and arriving on the 14th, moved with General Grant's army, in the Northern Mississippi Campaign, to Yocona creek, and thence, via Lumpkin's Mills, to Memphis, arriving December 30. Marched again, immediately, to LaFayette, Tenn., and returned to Ridgway, where the Regiment remained during January and February 1863.

Embarked for Lake Providence, March 3, and from thence moved to Helena, 10th. From thence moved down the river on the Yazoo Pass Expedition. Entered Moon Lake the 22d, and landed near Greenwood. After reconnoitering the enemy's position, re-embarked and returned to Helena. On the 13th of April, moved to Milliken's Bend, and, on the 25th, commenced the Vicksburg Campaign. Marched via Bruinsburg, Port Gibson, Raymond and Clinton, and arrived at Jackson, May 14. The Ninety-third was first under fire here. Participated in the advance, losing 3 killed and 4 wounded.

Remained at Jackson until the 15th, and then moved toward Vicksburg. On the 16th was engaged in the battle of Champion Hills.

The Ninety-third was in the Third Brigade, Seventh Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. At 2 o'clock P.M., Brigadier General Hovey's Division being severely pressed, the Brigade was ordered forward and placed on the extreme left. After 20 minutes fighting it was flanked on the left, and, retiring steadily, changed from to the left. Being again flanked, it again retired, and in this position held its ground against furious attack, after which the enemy retreated to Black River Bridge. The loss of the Regiment was 1 officer and 37 men killed, 6 officers and 107 wounded, and 1 officer and 10 men missing.

On the 17th, again moved toward Vicksburg. At noon, of the 19th, came on the enemy's line, about 3 miles from the city. On the 22d of May, was engaged in the assault of the enemy's works, on the left of Fort Fisher, losing 10 or 12 men killed and wounded. In the afternoon was ordered to re-enforce General McClernand's command, near the railroad. At 4 o'clock P.M., charged the enemy. Loss in this charge, 5 enlisted men killed, and 1 officer and 49 enlisted men wounded. On the 22d of June, moved to the rear, and on July 4, was stationed at McCall's plantation.

July 13, 1863, started for Jackson. Arrived on the 15th, and immediately moved to Vicksburg, arriving the 25th. On the 12th of September, moved to Helena, Ark., and on the 30th, to Memphis. Moved to Glendale October 3. Marched to Burnsville, Miss., October 8. On the 19th, marched toward Chattanooga, via Iuka, Florence, Alabama, Winchester, Tenn., and Bridgeport, Ala., arriving November 19.

November 24, the Regiment crossed the Tennessee River, and threw up a *tete de pont*, occupying the works until the pontoon bridge was built, and November 25, was heavily engaged at Mission Ridge, losing Colonel Holden Putnam and 19 men killed, 1 officer and 41 enlisted men wounded, and 2 officers and 25 men missing. Pursued the enemy, November 26 and 27, to Grayson, and returned to Chattanooga. Moved toward Bridgeport, Ala., December 3. On the 22d, moved to Larkinsville, Ala., and January 17, 1864, to Huntsville. On the 12th of February, participated in the reconnoissance to Dalton. On the 24th and 25th, lay in line of battle all day, near Dalton. Returned to Huntsville, March 6.

Moved, by rail, to Decatur, Ala., and June 14th, marched, via Huntsville and Larkinsville, to Stevenson, Ala., arriving on the 25th.

On the 27th, moved by rail to Chattanooga, and 28th, to Kingston. One mile north of Dalton, the train collided with an up-train, and one officer and thirty men were wounded.

July 2, moved to Etowah, to guard crossings, until 11th, when the Regiment returned to Kingston.

August 2d and 3d, marched to Allatoona. On the evening of 15th, moved, by rail, to Resaca, and, on 17th, marched to Spring Place; but Wheeler's cavalry having retreated, the command returned to Resaca and to Allatoona.

On the 3d of September, 10 men were captured while out foraging.

On the 5th of October, the Ninety-third was a part of the force, 2,100 strong, which so signally defeated General French's Rebel Division of 7,000. At one o'clock A.M., the picket firing commenced. At seven A.M. the artillery, on both sides, opened, and at nine A.M. the enemy made his first charge, and, after desperate fighting, succeeded in pressing the Union forces back, from the outer line of works, into the forts. Until three P.M., the battle raged with intense fury, when the enemy hastily withdrew, in the direction of Dallas. The Ninety-third lost 21 killed, 3 officers and 49 men wounded, and 10 missing.

On the 12th of November 1864, the Regiment started on "the march to the sea", and marched, via Atlanta, McDonough, Jackson, Planter's Factory, Hillsboro, Clinton, Gordon, Irwintown, Summerville, and Eden, reaching the enemy's lines around Savannah, December 10th. On the 11th, skirmishing with the enemy at Ogeechee canal, losing 1 killed and 2 wounded. On the 12th, moved to "Station 1", on the Gulf Railroad, and remained till the 21st, when it marched into the city and there remained until January 19th, 1865.

Commenced the Campaign of the Carolinas on the 19th January. Marched across the Savannah River and two miles into the swamp. On the 20th, returned to Savannah, and, 23d, embarked for Beaufort, S.C. Landed on 24th, and, on 29th, marched northward, via McPhersonville, Hickory Hill, Owens' Cross Roads, Baneburg, Graham (destroying one and a half miles of railroad), Binnaker's Bridge, Orangeburg, Bate's Ferry, on the Congaree (where skirmished with the enemy 15th February), and to Columbia, arriving 17th. While here 1 man was mortally wounded by the accidental explosion of shells.

From Columbia, marched, via Muddy Springs, Peay's Ferry, on the Wateree, Liberty Hill, West's Corner (here had 1 man wounded by enemy's cavalry), to Cheraw, S.C.; thence, via Laurel Hill, Big Raft Swamp, Fayetteville, Jackson's Cross Roads, Cox's Bridge, and Bentonville, arriving at Goldsboro March 24th. On the 10th of April, moved to Raleigh, arriving 14th.

After the surrender of Johnson's army, marched, via Petersburg and Richmond, Va., to Washington City. Participated in the grand review May 24th, and on the 31st, moved to Louisville, Ky.

June 23d, 1865, mustered out of service, and, on the 25th, arrived at Chicago, Ill. Received final payment and discharge July 7th, 1865.

During two years and seven months service, the casualties, in battle, of the Ninety-third were 446, and 1 officer and 31 men accidentally wounded.

The Regiment has marched 2,554 miles, traveled, by water, 2,296 miles, and by railroad 1,237 miles. Total, 6,087 miles.

94th Illinois Infantry

This Regiment had its origin in the magnificent burst of enthusiasm which greeted Mr. Lincoln's call for more men, in the summer of 1862. It was organized, examined, inspected, mustered in and put into the field within ten days. It was composed entirely of residents of McLean county, and was usually called "the McLean Regiment". Largely through the exertions of the Hon. Isaac Funk and the Hon. Harrison Noble, the county authorities gave each enlisted man a bounty of fifty dollars, and also presented the Regiment with a magnificent stand of colors, costing five hundred dollars. Nearly all the Companies had an excess of men offered, and two Companies raised simultaneously for the purpose of joining the Ninety-fourth, were afterward mustered into other organizations. In several instances a father and two or three sons (in one case four) enlisted together, and there was a generous emulation who should do the most for the favorite organization. The full strength at muster-in was 945, and 149 recruits afterwards joined, making a total of 1,094. It lost 11 men killed in battle, had 45 wounded, 157 died, and 161 were discharged. The small percentage of loss, notwithstanding the active service and severe actions in which it participated, must be attributed to the rare skill displayed by Colonel McNulta in taking care of his men and preventing their unnecessary exposure in action, and to the very efficient medical staff, which was continually on the alert to secure the best sanitary regulations in camp, and assiduous in the care of the sick and wounded.

Colonel Orme being promoted to Brigadier General in November 1862, the command of the Regiment was practically held by Colonel McNulta during the entire term of service.

Leaving Bloomington August 25, 1862, it was quartered for two weeks in Benton Barracks, where it was brigaded with the Nineteenth Iowa and Twentieth Wisconsin, forming the Second Brigade of the Third Division of what was at that time called the "Army of the Frontier", and designed to operate in Missouri and Arkansas. The Brigade was commanded by Colonel Orme and the Division by General F. H. Herron, the whole being commanded by General J. M. Schofield. Afterwards the Division became attached to the Thirteenth Army Corps, under McClernand.

On September 10th, the Brigade was moved by rail to Rolla, Mo., and thence in a few days to Springfield, at that time upon the extreme front of the Union forces. Here six weeks were spent in the most assiduous company and battalion drills, the men being especially exercised in firing while lying down, and in the skirmish drill, in which they became remarkably proficient, and the results of which were very apparent when they came into action. The advantage of being able to deliver an accurate and rapid fire while lying down, and almost entirely protected by the slightest irregularity of ground, is obvious.

The territory lying south of Springfield was occupied by the Confederate General Hindman with a large force of troops, mostly irregular, which were suddenly concentrated about December 1st, and surrounded General Blunt at Cane Hill, in the northwest corner of Arkansas, and threatened him with annihilation. Upon receipt of intelligence of this occurrence, the Second and Third Divisions made a forced march of 120 miles in 90 hours, and on the 7th of December attacked the whole force of the enemy, fully 30,000 strong, advantageously posted at Prairie Grove, near Fayetteville, Ark. Our troops numbered only about 4,000 men, the Second Division not having come up, yet they boldly attacked the enemy and "hammered" him until evening, when General Blunt broke through the small force which Hindman had left in his front, and, attacking the enemy on the flank, turned the fortunes of the day in our favor. In this engagement the Ninety-fourth held the extreme left of our line, and covered the road to Fayetteville by which the Second Division was coming to our assistance. Had they once given way, as several parts of the line did, at different times, before assaults of the enemy, the latter would have seized the road, cut off our

reinforcements, and had us at his mercy. Here the drill at Springfield proved its value. Scattered in a long, irregular line, lying flat on their faces, taking advantage of every stump, fence and irregularity of ground, the Regiment maintained so destructive a fire that no troops could be brought against them without being cut to pieces, while our men were comparatively unharmed. Colonel McNulta contributed largely to this result by riding constantly up and down the lines, urging the men to "lie close and fire low", utterly regardless of his own exposure. It was owing to this policy that our loss was so trifling-1 killed and 26 wounded-compared with regiments at our side who were no so well handled. The enemy retreated during the night, finding the Second Division coming up, and left us in possession of the field.

In about two weeks the Regiment took part in an expedition to VanBuren, on the Arkansas River, burning two Rebel steamers and making so imposing a display of strength that that part of the country was afterwards comparatively quiet. Returning through Missouri to near Rolla, the Regiment drilled and recruited until June 1863, when it was sent down the river to Vicksburg, where it was stationed below the city on the left of our line, and assisted in all the siege operations, terminating with the capture of that stronghold on the 4th of July. Here, again, the indefatigable McNulta was constantly among the men in the trenches, rapping them on the head when they needlessly exposed themselves, and keeping so sharp a lookout that, although exposed alternate days for two weeks to a hot fire in the trenches, and their camp almost constantly under the rage of the enemy's shells, the Regiment only sustained a loss of 1 man killed and 5 wounded, showing how much a prudent and sagacious commander can do in preventing needless sacrifice of life.

After the surrender, the Regiment was sent on an expedition up the Yazoo, and on July 24th went down the river again, making brief stop at Port Hudson, to Carrollton, six miles above New Orleans. In the month of September it was sent up to Morganza, and made a reconnoissance through the swamps of that delectable region, without any especial results except undergoing a severe shelling, during which Colonel McNulta was knocked off his horse by a piece of shell, and received injuries which since have resulted in permanent disability.

On October 25th, the Ninety-fourth embarked for the Rio Grande, where, at Brownsville and in that vicinity, the men spent nine of the most miserable months of their enlistment, the monotony only being relieved by an occasional revolution upon the Mexican side of the river at Matamoras, during one of which they were called on to spend a night upon the streets in the city guarding the American Consul.

Under the policy of concentration inaugurated by General Grant upon assuming chief command, in July 1864, the Regiment was withdrawn from Texas, and during the first half of August took an active part in the siege of Fort Morgan, which surrendered on the 21st, after sustaining a most fearful bombardment from the fleet and mortars on shore. Another period of inaction following, only broken by a short expedition to Pascayoula, until the 17th of March, when the Brigade, as an independent command under Colonel Bertram, of the Twentieth Wisconsin, who reported directly to General Granger, moved up the east side of Mobile Bay to take part in the siege of Spanish Fort, the key to the city of Mobile. Here, as at Vicksburg, the Regiment held the extreme left of the line, and during thirteen days was constantly under fire, digging rifle pits, trenches and mines; and here, as at Vicksburg, the constant care of their Colonel brought them through this memorable siege with a loss of only 1 killed and 3 wounded.

Participated in the final assault, they had the honor of being the first to mount the walls of Fort Alexis, at 10 o'clock P.M., April 8, 1865.

After the fall of Mobile, which followed that of Spanish Fort, the Ninety-fourth was sent to Ship Island in charge of a large number of prisoners, after which they went into camp on the "shell road", below Mobile, until June 18th, when they moved to Galveston, Texas, and did garrison

duty until their muster-out, on the 17th of July, the Regiment reaching Bloomington on the 9th of August, being received with a superb ovation.

The Ninety-fourth served just three years, marched 1,200 miles, traveled by railroad 610 miles and by steamer 6,000 miles, took part in nine battles, sieges and skirmishes, and not one retreat.

95th Illinois Infantry

The NINETY-FIFTH INFANTRY was organized at Camp Fuller, Rockford, by Colonel Lawrence S. Church, and was mustered into the United States service September 4, 1862. It was recruited from the counties of McHenry and Boone, three companies from the latter and seven from the former.

The Regiment moved from camp November 4, and proceeded via Cairo and Columbus to Jackson, Tenn., and afterwards to Grand Junction, where it was assigned to General McArthur's Division, Army of the Tennessee. Colonel Church being compelled by feeble health to return home from Columbus, Lieutenant Colonel Humphrey was in command of the Regiment. Took part in General Grant's campaign in Northern Mississippi in the winter of 1862.

After the capture of Holly Spring by General Van Dorn, General Grant's Army took up its line of march for Memphis, starting soon after Christmas. The Ninety-fifth arrived at Moscow a small town between La Grange and Memphis December 30. On the 1st day of January 1863, it resumed the march, and on the 2d arrived at Collierville. Colonel Deitzler's Brigade, to which the Ninety-fifth was assigned, was ordered to halt here a few days prior to advancing on Memphis, during which time the regiments were mainly occupied in repairing and guarding the railroad. While remaining at this place the regiments were required to be up and in the line of battle at 3 o'clock A.M. for several mornings in succession, watching for the enemy until daylight. The disaster which had occurred at Holly Springs made all commanders more watchful. On the 13th of January the Brigade moved forward to Memphis, arriving there in the afternoon, and went into camp three miles out from the city. The campaign thus closed in Northern Mississippi.

Simultaneously with the presence of General Grant's Army at Memphis a large fleet of transports was also collected at that point for the purpose of conveying the troops down the Mississippi River to operate against Vicksburg. These were ready by the 19th of January for the reception of General McArthur's Division, which was now designated as the Sixth Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by Major General James B. McPherson. On that day the Ninety-fifth embarked upon the steamer Marie Denning. The Eleventh Iowa Infantry, Eightieth Wisconsin, and a company of the Second Illinois Artillery also embarked on this boat. Finally when the troops were loaded one long whistle sounded from General McArthur's flag boat, Platte Valley, as a signal for starting the splendid fleet of 15 steamers swinging out into the stream, and were soon steaming down the river toward the subsequent scene of busy military operations around the Hill City of the South. The fleet landed each day before dark, lying at nights, and arrived at Milliken's Bend, 15 miles above Vicksburg, on the 26th of January. The troops disembarked on the following day, going into camp near the levee. Participated in the march to Grand Gulf, and the battles between that place and the rear of Vicksburg. Was in the charge of May 19, before Vicksburg. A charge was ordered along our whole lines upon the enemy's works to take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and at the appointed hour the furious onset commenced. General Sherman's Fifteenth Army Corps occupied the right of the federal line resting on the river above Vicksburg, General McPherson's Seventeenth Army Corps held the center and the Thirteenth Corps, under General McClernand, held the left, extending nearly to the river on the south side of the city. The ground in front of General Ransom's Brigade and over which it charged at the time was located near the Jackson road on the right of the celebrated "White House" and near Fort Hill. The Ninety-fifth held an important position in the Brigade during this charge. While maintaining this position Colonel Humphrey received a congratulatory dispatch from General Ransom. In this assault Colonel Humphrey received, early in the action, a wound in the foot but remained with his command cheering on his men until he received orders

to withdraw his Regiment, under the cover of darkness, from the attack. The Ninety-fifth lost in this engagement 7 killed and 54 wounded.

General Grant ordered the assault to be renewed on the 22d of May, and at 10 o'clock A.M., a furious charge began. The Ninety-fifth gained an advance position on the crest of the ridge near the enemy's works encountering one of the most sweeping and destructive fires to which troops were ever exposed. Captain Manzer of Company C, and Captain Cornwell, of Company K, were killed; Major William Avery, Captain Cook of Company D, Lieutenant Smith, of Company C, Lieutenant Sponable, of Company A, and Lieutenant Pierce, of Company I, were severely wounded. The total killed, wounded and missing in these two charges was 25 killed, 124 wounded and 10 missing.

After the unsuccessful charges of the 19th and 22d of May, the great siege began and was prosecuted vigorously all through the sultry days of May and June, and on the 4th of July, the Ninety-fifth was among the first regiments to enter the city.

On the 12th of July, General Ransom's Brigade was ordered to proceed to Natchez for the purpose of occupying that point. It arrived there on the following day and effected a landing without opposition. The Brigade remained at Natchez until the middle of October. While the Ninety-fifth was in camp at this place General McArthur, commanding the Division, paid the troops a visit and on invitation of Colonel Humphrey attended a dress parade of the Ninety-fifth. The General expressed himself greatly pleased with the appearance of the Regiment and he and his staff joined in the opinion that they had never witnessed a more perfect dress parade during the service.

About the middle of October the Brigade, now commanded by Brigadier General Thomas K. Smith, was ordered to Vicksburg. The Ninety-fifth remained at Vicksburg during the fall and winter, assisting in the construction of fortifications and performing garrison duty.

In the early part of February an expedition, consisting of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Major General Hurlbut, and the Seventeenth, commanded by Major General McPherson, moved toward Jackson taking different roads. The enemy were found in position 3 miles out from Jackson, but being routed the army moved as far as East Meridian, Miss., where important railroad communications, arsenals and confederate stores were destroyed. This expedition was absent about 20 days, and having accomplished its purpose returned to Vicksburg the latter part of February 1864. The Ninety-fifth bore a conspicuous part in this march in the enemy's country.

The Ninety-fifth was temporarily detached from the Second Brigade, Seventeenth Army Corps and assigned to the Brigade made up for the Red River expedition, consisting of the Fourteenth Wisconsin, Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth Illinois, commanded by Colonel L. M. Ward. These troops left Vicksburg on the 9th of March to join the army under General Banks. The Ninety-fifth was engaged at the capture of Fort De Russey and in the battles of Old River, Cloutierville, Mansuar, Yellow Bayou and all the movements of that advance and retreat.

In the battle of Bayou the rebels fought with desperation, losing 300 prisoners and many killed and wounded. The Sixteenth Corps was hotly engaged, and the Ninety-fifth fought during a portion of time under one of the severest fires of artillery it ever experienced in a field fight.

On the 22d of April the Ninety-fifth embarked at the mouth of Red River, on the steamer Golden Era, for Vicksburg, arriving there on the 23d. The Brigade to which the Ninety-fifth properly belonged was still at Vicksburg but notwithstanding this the Regiment was sent to Memphis and assigned to a Brigade in which the Eighty-first and One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois formed a part.

The Ninety-fifth was in the thickest of the fight at Guntown and fought with undaunted bravery. In the early part of the action Colonel Humphrey fell mortally wounded and the command devolved upon Captain William H. Stewart, of Company F, but he soon receiving a severe wound through both thighs, was carried helpless from the field. Next Captain E. N. Bush, of Company G, assumed command, but soon he was counted among the killed, when Captain Schellenger, of Company K, was called to the command of the gallant band, and though their brave Colonel and other commanders had fallen one after another yet the fight was continued with indescribable desperation. Finally both flanks of the Regiment were turned by overpowering numbers of the enemy, and it was obliged to fall back or suffer entire capture. Soon afterward a general and hasty retreat was ordered by General Sturgis, when his whole army fled precipitately in the direction of Memphis. The enemy, victorious at all points, lost no time in pursuit of the routed and demoralized troops. The remnant of the Ninety-fifth was led back to Memphis by Captain Schellenger but amid the excitement each man looked out particularly for himself. In this engagement the Ninety-fifth was nearly annihilated, and on this account it was given a few weeks rest on its return to Memphis.

After recruiting the command joined, in August, General Mower. Moved up White River and marched from Brownsville through Arkansas to Missouri in pursuit of General Price. The Ninety-fifth arrived at Benton Barracks November 1.

November 30, moved to Nashville. Took part in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, and in pursuit of Hood's defeated army to the Tennessee River.

On December 18 the Ninety-fifth camped on the battle grounds of Franklin, moving thence to Columbia, thence to Pulaski and Lawrenceburg.

January 2, 1865, it moved up the river to Eastport.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a list of the battles and campaigns in which the Ninety-fifth took part:

General Grant's campaign in North Mississippi; Tallachatchie River.

Campaign against Vicksburg; Grand Gulf, Raymond, Champion Hills; charges on works at Vicksburg, May 19 and 22; siege operations at and around Natchez., during summer and fall of 1863.

Red River expedition; Fort De Russey, Old River, Cloutierville, Mansuar, Yellow Bayou, Guntown, June 10, 1864.

During the summer of 1864, the Regiment had a detachment of 100 men, with Major Charles B. Loop, Captain James Nish and Captain A. S. Stewart, in charge. They participated in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station.

Campaign against Price, in Arkansas and Missouri, in the fall of 1864.

Campaign against Mobile, Ala.; siege of Spanish Fort; charge on works, April 8, 1865; Fort Blakely, April 9, 1865.

Battles in which the detachment of the Regiment participated during General Sherman's Georgia campaign: Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro and Lovejoy Station.

Distance traveled by the Regiment while in the service 9,960 miles.

96th Illinois Infantry

The NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS was recruited by companies, under the call of the President of the United States, during the months of July and August 1862, and mustered into service as a Regiment at Camp Fuller, September 6, 1862.

Six companies, A, E, F, H, H and K, were from JoDaviess county, and four, B, C, D and G, from Lake county. The mustering into one Regiment of men from Lake, the northeastern county bordering Lake Michigan, and JoDaviess the northwestern county on the banks of the Mississippi, although separated by a distance of two hundred miles, was but the reuniting of old friends, who, in the past, had been associated in the old first Congressional District of this State. The union proved one of lasting harmony and good comradeship, thereby increasing the efficiency of the Regiment.

The month of September was spent in arming, equipping and drilling the men for the field, much proficiency being made therein.

October 6, the Rebel forces under General Braxton Bragg being on the march toward Louisville, Kentucky, and those under General Kirby Smith threatening Cincinnati, O., orders were received to hold the men in readiness to move on short notice.

October 8, orders were received to proceed at once to the defense of Cincinnati. By noon the Regiment, under command of Colonel Thomas E. Champion, was on the cars, and at midnight on the 10th was at its destination. Crossing the Ohio River on pontoons and reporting to Major General Gordon Granger it was assigned a position in the batteries in front of Covington and Newport, Ky.

The first real duty of a soldier was here performed and within sound of the enemy's guns. The Regiment was attached to and became a part of the Second Brigade, Third Division of the Army of Kentucky, the Division being under the command of that courteous gentleman and thorough soldier Brigadier General Absalom Baird, of the regular army, and the Brigade under Colonel Cochran, of the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry.

October 19, Lieutenant Colonel Isaac L. Clarke, with Companies A, E, F, G and H, was ordered to the front via Falmouth as escort to a commissary train, and on the 29th, Colonel Champion was ordered with the other five companies to proceed to Lexington, Kentucky, which point was reached November 4, the detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Clarke being already there.

November 14, the Regiment moved to Harrodsburg, where it remained guarding rebel prisoners taken at Perryville until the 28th, when it proceeded to join the Division at Danville, leaving Companies A and E under Captain George Hicks, for some six weeks longer.

December 26, moved out toward Lebanon Junction to intercept John H. Morgan, but the enemy escaping, the command returned to Danville, where it remained until January 26, 1863, when orders were received to join the Army of the Cumberland, near Murfreesboro, Tenn. Tents were immediately struck and the troops, the Second Brigade being then under the command of Colonel Smith D. Atkins, Ninety-second Illinois, marched to Louisville, Ky. Arriving at Louisville January 31, the Division embarked on steamers going down the Ohio River to Smithland at the mouth of the Cumberland River, thence up the Cumberland to Nashville, Tenn., under the convoy of gunboats.

Reaching Ft. Donelson the night of February 3, the gunboats were attacked by General Wheeler, who, assaulting the Eighty-third Illinois, then in garrison, was handsomely repulsed. Troops were landed but were not engaged, as the enemy retreated hastily.

February 7, arrived at Nashville, Tenn., disembarked on the 8th, and went into camp south of the city, until March 5, when the Brigade proceeded to Franklin, 18 miles south, to reinforce the First Brigade under John Coburn then engaged at Spring Hill.

March 9 to 12, skirmished with the enemy under General VanDorn, driving him south of Duck River, after which the command returned to camp at Franklin.

March 27, ordered to Brentwood in rear of Franklin, where the Ninety-sixth and Ninety-second Illinois threw up a strong line of field works. Returned to Franklin, April 8. The Brigade was here attacked by General VanDorn, April 10, but repulsed with some loss. On the night of April 16, while the Regiment was on picket, Company F was attacked and one man, James M. Scott, killed.

June 2, the Division marched to Triune, Tenn., and on the 11th skirmished with the enemy under General Wheeler.

June 14, the Army of Kentucky was reorganized and made a part of the Reserve Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, the Ninety-sixth being assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of said Corps, our commanders being the same, Colonel Smith D. Atkins, of the Ninety-second Illinois, Brigade Commander, Brigadier General A. Baird Division Commander, and Major General Gordon Granger commanding the Corps.

June 23, the Division joined the right wing of the Army operating against the rebel forces under General Bragg, passing through Salem, and across Stone River in the face of the enemy and during a terrific storm.

At Walnut Grove Church, the Ninety-sixth was detached to escort a large body of rebel prisoners to the rear. Having delivered the same to the commander at Murfreesboro, the Regiment rejoined its Brigade on the Shelbyville Pike.

July 1, entered Shelbyville, Tenn., having driven the enemy out of his strong line of earthworks, through the city and across Duck River.

July 3, marched to Wartrace, through heavy storm, and there went into camp.

July 6, Colonel Smith D. Atkins having secured the assignment of his Regiment to the mounted Infantry, Colonel Thomas E. Champion became the Brigade Commander.

August 12, the Brigade marched to Elk River, near Estell Springs. General James B. Steedman was here assigned to the command of the Division, General Baird having been granted a leave of absence by reason of ill health, and General Walter C. Whittaker to the command of the Brigade.

Remained at Elk River and vicinity until September 7, when the Ninety-sixth Regiment, together with all the troops of the Reserve Corps that could be spared from guarding the railroad, three and one half Brigades (14 Regiments of Infantry and 3 batteries of Light Artillery) were collected and hurried forward to reinforce General Rosecrans, now south of the Tennessee River.

September 12, reached Bridgeport, Ala., crossed the Tennessee River and bivouacked on the south side.

September 13 and 14, forced march on south side of river across Lookout Mountain to Rossville, Ga., a distance of 40 miles over mountainous roads, in less than 36 hours.

September 18, moved out on Ringgold to McAfee Church and engaged the enemy, losing Corporal Elisha Haggert, Co. D, killed, and several men wounded. The fighting continued the 19th, with the loss of Captain Charles E. Rowan, captured, and several men wounded, but not until Sunday, September 20, did the Regiment receive its full baptism of blood, and then, on the right of the historic field of Chickamauga.

About 11 o'clock A.M., September 20, 1863, General Steedman, leaving but one Brigade to cover the ground assigned him, and without orders gathered up the two and one half Brigades of 10 Regiments and 2 Batteries, and hurried to the support of General Thomas, 4 miles distant. Reporting to Thomas, he was assigned to the left center, but before becoming engaged, finding the enemy were endeavoring to turn his right, General Steedman was ordered to that flank, where, at 1 P.M., he was engaged and before night had set in that brave soldier and Christian gentleman, Lieutenant Colonel Isaac L. Clarke, was killed, Lieutenants Nelson R. Simms and George F. Barnes mortally wounded, Captains A. Z. Blodgett and William F. Taylor, Lieutenant William Vincent, B. G. Blowney, S. B. Funk and Theodore F. Clarkson severely wounded, and 220 of the rank and file, over 50% of the men engaged, were killed, wounded, or missing, but the command held the ground upon which it had fought Longstreet's veterans so gallantly, and only left the line when night closed the battle.

On the 21st, the Division held Mission Ridge near Rossville, where the Ninety-sixth lost two companies, after a determined resistance, C and H under command of Lieutenants Charles W. Earle and Charles H. Yates, they being left on picket when the army fell back that night to Chattanooga.

September 23, Brigade ordered to Moccasin Point, north side of Tennessee River, and opposite Lookout Mountain. Here the men were subject to artillery and picket firing daily, from the enemy on and around the point of the mountain.

October 9, the army was re-organized, the reserve corps broken up and distributed to other commands, the Ninety-sixth Regiment assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, with which it continued until mustered out of service at close of war.

During much of the time while on Moccasin Point the weather was exceedingly bad, the men sadly in want of clothing, camp equipage and rations. One-fourth rations being issued for some time and on the morning of October 26, when under orders for Brown's Ferry, one ear of corn was issued to each officer and man for the day's rations.

October 27, crossed the river into Wauhatchie Valley, returning to bivouac on the Point; re-crossed on the 29th to support General Hooker, in which engagement the Regiment lost several men. Returning to the Point again, to remain but a few days, as on November 1, the Division now under command of Major General David S. Stanley, General Walter C. Whittaker commanding the Brigade, took up its line of march on the south side of the Tennessee River for Shellmound, Tenn., and the Regiment was placed on out-post duty in Nickajack Core., Ga. The troops were here more comfortable than on Moccasin Point, being in receipt of full rations and an abundance of clothing.

November 20, six days rations were issued; reconnoitered the enemy's line. The 23d, marched up the Wauhatchie and joined the column for the storming of Lookout Mountain, crossing Lookout Creek at daylight of the 24th; ascended the mountain and moved forward, driving the enemy. The Ninety-sixth was then ordered to the extreme right of the front line; climbing up the

mountain side, to where it rises perpendicularly, the Regiment was rapidly advanced; flanking the enemy's works, pouring a destructive fire down the rifle pits, which caused the rebels to give way and fall back to the point near Craven's House, when night coming on, the enemy evacuated the mountain. Our loss was quite severe in this action.

The next morning the Ninety-sixth Illinois and Eighth Kentucky were ordered to advance and occupy the mountain, which they held until December 1, when orders were received to return to out-post duty, at Nickajac Core, where the Regiment remained until January 26, 1864. The Ninety-sixth was then ordered to cover the working party repairing the East Tennessee Railroad. Reached Blue Springs, February 7, where it camped until the 22d, and then joined the column operating against the enemy in front of Dalton. Moved to the extreme left of the army on the 25th, took position in front line and was heavily engaged all day in the action known as "Buzzard Roost", after which skirmished until the 28th, when the Regiment returned to camp at Blue Springs, having lost several men during this reconnoissance.

March 1, ordered to Cleveland to fortify and garrison, remaining there until April 23, when camp was broken and the Regiment again joined to its command, preparatory to commencing the Atlanta campaign.

May 3, 1864, moved with command; engaged the enemy on the 9th at Rocky Face Ridge, losing heavily; entered Dalton on the 13th; engaged again at Resaca on the 14th and 15th with heavy loss. Skirmished with the enemy on the 19th and drove through Kingston, south of which the army rested until the 24th. Engaged at New Hope Church on the 25th and again, from the 27th to June 5, in the rifle pits in front of Dallas.

June 10th and 11th, skirmishing, and in action on the 14th at Pine Mountain, where the rebel General Bishop Polk was killed.

15th to 19th, marching and fighting. 20th and 27th, assault on Kenesaw Mountain, in which the Regiment lost heavily,-Colonel Champion and Lieutenant Colonel Smith being severely wounded, and Captains Gilmore and James mortally.

July 3d and 4th, skirmishing and in action at Smyrna Camp Ground. Crossed the Chattahoochie River on the 12th. In action of the 19th and 20th at Peach Tree Creek. July 27th General Stanley was assigned to command of Fourth Corps, and General Nathan Kimball to the command of our Division. From this time until August 25th under continuous fire in front of Atlanta, and on the 31st in action at Rough and Ready.

September 1st and 2d, engaged in battle of Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station, and skirmished until the 6th losing several men in action. Atlanta having been captured, the Regiment returned to camp near the city, where it remained until October 3d, when the march back to the Tennessee River was commenced, camping on many of the battle fields of the campaign.

From Chickamauga the command crossed to Pulaski, Tenn., which place was reached November 3d. On the 23d Hood appeared before Pulaski, and the march for Nashville began. Franklin was reached on the 30th, where the Regiment was again engaged in desperate battle.

Falling back, December 1st, to Nashville, the Ninety-sixth was in front of the enemy, doing picket duty, until December 15th, when the battle of Nashville began, and continued two days, during which time the Regiment behaved gallantly,-carried the enemy's line near Franklin Pike, planted the first colors on his earthworks, and captured a battery of twelve-pound Napoleons, together with prisoners far exceeding their own number. The loss was quite heavy in killed and wounded in this action. Joining in pursuit of the remnant of Hood's command to the Tennessee River, the Ninety-sixth exchanged the last infantry shots with that army. The Regiment reached

Athens January 4, 1865. From thence marched to Huntsville, Ala., and there camped until March 15th, when it moved to Bull's Gap and Shield's Mills, in East Tennessee. Here the Regiment was employed in scouting until the surrender of Lee's army, shortly after which the command was ordered to Nashville, en route for Texas, to operate against the rebels under Kirby Smith. Arriving at Nashville, it was learned that Smith had surrendered to General Canby, which closed out the last rebel army, and the muster out of troops commenced. The following accompanied the order for muster out:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS.
CAMP HARKER, TENN., June 1, 1865.

Brevet Colonel J. C. Smith, commanding Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry:

You, with the officers and men of the Ninety-sixth Illinois, after three years' gallant devotion to the cause of our common country, in this war against rebellion, are now about to return to your homes, with honor unstained, and with reputation bright with glory. Your deeds will live forever. In nearly every battle of the southwest you have been engaged, from Fort Donelson, through Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Resaca, Rockyface, Dallas, New Hope, Franklin and Nashville,-you have borne the flag of the Union and the banner of your noble State to victory over the foe who would have destroyed the Government and Union made by our fathers. God has given you the victory. Remember Him. An now, that the war is over, the rebellion at an end, remember those whom you have conquered. Use victory as becomes true men and brave soldiers. Return to your homes with enmity toward none, and charity for all.

I know that you will be the best of citizens, because I know that you have been the best of soldiers. While we, enjoying the honor and privileges which your valor has won and saved, let us ever cherish as idols of our hearts the memory of our comrades who have given up their lives for the salvation of our country-who fell by your sides battling for the right. Remember the widow and orphan of our dead comrades. Be true to them as our comrades were true to us and our country.

My comrades, accept my gratitude for your devotion to me personally; you have been true and noble soldiers, and brave men. May God ever bless you and crown your lives with happiness, and each of you with honor, peace and plenty. Be as you have ever been-true to God, to country, friends, and to yourselves.

Good bye, comrades; again, God bless you.

NATHAN KIMALL,
Brevet Major General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FOURTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
CAMP HARKER, TENN., June 9, 1865.

Special Orders, No. 115,

The enlisted men of the Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry, whose term of service does not expire prior to October 1, 1865, are assigned to the Twenty-first Regiment Illinois Infantry. The Assistant Commissioner of Musters of this Division will prepare the necessary rolls for this purpose.

By command of Major General Kimball.

ED. D. MASON,
Brevet Lt. Col, and A.A. General

June 11th, the Regiment was ordered to Camp Douglas, Ill., for final pay and muster out of the United States service, where it arrived on the 14th, received pay on the 29th, and on the 30th day of June 1865, the Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers had passed into history, after an eventful existence of three years, rendered historic by deeds written in blood on many a battle field. The suffering and privations of the brave men of the Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers can be best understood when their casualties are remembered, the battles in which they were actively engaged recounted, and the number of miles traveled are known; and not even then can their devotion and sacrifice to the country be sufficiently appreciated.

A careful estimate of the distances traveled from the time the Regiment left Camp Fuller, Rockford, Ill., October 1862, until its return at Camp Douglas, Chicago, June 1865, shows over 5,000 miles marched or transported in the service of the United States.

The casualties of officers and enlisted men were as follows:

Discharged for wounds or disease	187
Killed or died of wounds or disease.....	190
Missing in action.....	78
Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps or other Regiments	283
Deserted	30
Total.....	768

The following events and dates of battles in which the Ninety-sixth Regiment Illinois Infantry was engaged, while under the command of Major General George H. Thomas, is taken from a report made to that General on muster-out, to which is added its services under previous commanders:

Defense of Cincinnati	October 1862.
Fort Donelson.....	February 4, 1863.
Spring Hill, Tenn	March 10, 1863.
Franklin, Tenn	April 8, 1863.
Triune, Tenn	June 11, 1863.
Liberty Gap, Tenn	June 26, 1863.
Shelbyville, Tenn.....	June 29, 1863.
Chickamauga, Ga	September 19 and 20, 1863.
Wauhatchie, Tenn	October 29, 1863.
Lookout Mountain, Tenn	November 24 and 25, 1863.
Buzzard Roost, Ga.....	February 25, 1864.
Rocky-face Ridge, Ga	May 8 and 9, 1864.
Resaca, Ga.....	May 14 and 15, 1864.
Kingston, Ga	May 19, 1864.
New Hope Church, Ga.....	May 25, 1864.
In front of Dallas, Ga.....	May 26 to June 5, 1864.
Pine Mountain, Ga	June 14, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	June 20, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga	June 27, 1864.
Smyrna Camp Ground, Ga	July 4, 1864.
Peach Tree Creek, Ga	July 20, 1864.
Atlanta, Ga.....	July 22 to August 25, 1864.
Rough and Ready, Ga.....	August 31, 1864.

Jonesboro, Ga.....September 1, 1864.
Lovejoy's Station, Ga.....September 2, 1864.
Franklin, Tenn November 30, 1864.
Nashville, Tenn..... December 15 and 16, 1864.

In addition to the above general engagements the Regiment was in many of the skirmishes, and all the movements and marches of the Army of the Cumberland, from Murfreesboro until the close of the war and the final pay and discharge, June 30, 1865.

97th Illinois Infantry

This Regiment was organized at Camp Butler in August and September 1862. During its day there the men as they came in were put to an almost constant drill, and the Regiment was mustered in on the 16th of September. On or about the 1st of October it ordered to the field, and proceeded to Covington, Ky., where it was incorporated in the army that marched from that place southward to the relief of a federal column at Cumberland Gap. It went as far as Nicholasville, when it was learned that the object of the march was accomplished. Then went to Louisville, where it was embarked on the way to Memphis, Tenn. At this place it became part of the Army of the Tennessee, as left wing, under command of General W. T. Sherman. On the 20th of December 1862, it was again put on board of steamers with the rest of the army down the Mississippi, with Vicksburg as the objective point.

CHICKASAW BLUFFS

On the 27th of December the army landed on the left bank of the Yazoo River, and at once moved for the enemy at Chickasaw Bluffs. Right here the men of the Ninety-seventh were put to the first severe test, but they stood the ordeal without flinching, promising much for the future. The Ninety-seventh formed the extreme right of the army, with pivot on the Mississippi River. During the nights of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863, the army retreated from its position and retired upon the Yazoo, the Ninety-seventh Illinois bringing up the rear. About daylight the men were all on board and a few hours afterward were landed at Young's Point.

Insidious diseases began to show themselves right away, the result of the miasmatic atmosphere of the Yazoo country. From the Point the Ninety-seventh, with the rest of the command, was taken to Milliken's Bend, where Major General John A. McClernand assumed command.

ARKANSAS POST

A sharp battle was needed to retrieve the moral of the army. McClernand saw this at once, and "sniffing" Churchill, the rebel, from afar, he at once moved his command to Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River, where it arrived on the evening of January 10, 1863. In contrast with our position at Chickasaw Bluffs, the Ninety-seventh occupied the extreme left, with pivot on the Arkansas River. The next day the rebel works were stormed, and Churchill, with 5,000 prisoners, captured. To the honor of the Ninety-seventh be it said that they were the first organization in the works, their duty being to enter the casemated Fort Hindman.

YOUNG'S POINT

Two days afterwards the men returned to their boats, re-embarked and steamed down for Young's Point, where they arrived on the 22d. Diseases of all kinds prevailed here; small-pox especially playing sad havoc with the men. While there, the Regiment done its share of the work on the "cut off" of the Mississippi.

March the 6th the camp at the Point had become untenable; it was more of a graveyard than anything else, and the main part of the army was taken by boats to Milliken's Bend. General Grant had by this time assumed command. Picket duty every day and night in the cane brakes of Louisiana, with now and then a drill, was the way the army improved its opportunity at the Bend

until April 15, when as fine an army as ever faced a foe moved upon Hard Times Landing, opposite Grand Gulf. The name of this place was prophetic of what was to follow for the next three months. During the night of April 30 the Ninety-seventh crossed the Mississippi at Bruinsburg, and with the balance of the Thirteenth Army Corps, of which it was a part, it at once set out on the march to Vicksburg.

PORT GIBSON

By nine in the morning of the 1st of May we had marched 18 miles, and our advance met the rebel outposts. The battle of Port Gibson had commenced. The Regiment bore its full share of that spirited engagement, which lasted for the remainder of the day. At night the men slept under the guns of a Federal battery, and slept soundly too, while the cannons kept up a desultory fight in front. It was expected that the engagement would be renewed in the morning, but the rebels had fled. Port Gibson had been fought and won. Then marched continued, the Federal camps often occupying the very places occupied by the Rebel camps the night before.

BALDWIN FERRY

On the 8th of May the Regiment was detached from the army and sent to the Black River, all by itself, at Baldwin's Ferry, fully fifteen miles away from the army. The object was to prevent the Rebel General Tilghman's brigade from crossing the ford at that place. He did not cross. But a few of the men of the Ninety-seventh were picked up the enemy. On the 10th it was ordered to fall back upon the main column, which it did, and at once moved with the army on to

CHAMPION HILLS

Strange as it may seem, here again the Regiment was on the extreme left. This was a fierce battle in which the Regiment had the not very pleasant duty, among other duties, of being the target of Rebel artillery for at least two hours, at a distance of not over eight hundred yards. This was on the 15th of May.

The next morning, with the rest of the army, we moved on to the

BLACK RIVER

and took part in the fight at this place. The same night we crossed the river on pontoons and bivouacked on the Rebel side in the hearing of the Rebel bugles and drums, in full retreat upon their stronghold.

VICKSBURG

The 19th, 20th and 22d of May the Regiment took part in the charges, and never failed to go as far as any other organization, and as a rule much farther. On the 22d some of the men even went into the ditch of the fort right east of the railway from Vicksburg to Jackson, and one of the men went right into Vicksburg, where of course he was captured. In short from the 19th of May to the 4th of July, with the rest of the army, the Ninety-seventh accomplished its full share of the great

work, and for forty-five consecutive days remained by day and night exposed to the most destructive fire.

JACKSON

After the surrender the Ninety-seventh, with the rest of the Thirteenth Army Corps, at once moved on to Jackson. Here again it took part in the contest and distinguished itself sufficiently to be praised by Major General W. T. Sherman commanding the expeditionary army. After the fall of this place the Regiment was ordered to Vicksburg, and on August 25 it was sent with the Corps to New Orleans. We landed at Carrollton on the 27th, and for the first time in nearly one year the men of the Ninety-seventh were going to have a moment's rest and pleasure.

RESTING ON THEIR LAURELS

The place of honor for camp was contested at this place between the Thirteenth and the Nineteenth Corps, the latter all eastern men, the former all western men. The best drilled Regiment was to win the prize for the Corps, and the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteers won the prize. There is no need to speak of New Orleans to the men of the Ninety-seventh; they will never forget it; it is the one reminiscence of their war experience in which they were in no immediate danger of being shot for the conquests they made. War has its vicissitudes; but at Carrollton the Ninety-seventh enjoyed blissful peace.

But men will weary even of the "Delights of Capua" and the Regiment rejoiced when on the 3d of October they embarked on board of steamers to be carried across the river to Algiers on the way to

BERWICK CITY

on the bay by that name. A large number of pretty girls were at the landing a sweet farewell to the hateful Yankees. The very best of soldiers will make ravages, even into the hearts of rebel maidens. When the boat left the landing, and band recalled the men to duty, to home and country, by playing "the girl I left behind me" and the boat glided away and along in front of the Crescent City, swiftly but gently, as if proud of carrying her cargo. And in the distance handkerchiefs were still seen waving on the levee at Carrollton.

The next day the army was at Berwick City and it at once crossed the bay, proceeding on its march in the beautiful Valley of the Teche to take part in the

WESTERN LOUISIANA CAMPAIGN

The Regiment proceeded with the army as far as New Iberia, when on November 1, or thereabouts, it was ordered back to New Orleans for provost guard duty. None but the very best and most trusty regiments were ever used for such a purpose, especially in a city like New Orleans where the spirit of rebellion was incarnate.

A TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST

On November the 3d while the Regiment was on the cars on its way to New Orleans, a collision took place, within forty miles of Algiers. It was a terrible disaster, the equal of a bloody battle in casualties, the Regiment losing eighteen (18) killed and sixty-seven (67) wounded. It was thought at the time that it was a conspiracy. An investigation was held on the subject, but without results.

On the 9th of November the Regiment took up quarters in a cotton pen on Tchapotoulas street. By this time the Regiment was only the skeleton of a Regiment, the Vicksburg campaign and the railroad disaster leaving it barely with four hundred men for duty. Officers were sent north on recruiting service and it was not long before the Ninety-seventh again approximated a full muster. The officers and men performed their garrison duty to the great satisfaction of the military authorities.

On the 4th of March 1864, the Regiment took part in the inauguration of Gov. Michael Hahn, the first Governor of Louisiana as a free State; and on the 23d of the same month, it was passed in review by Gov. Richard Yates, then on a visit to the Illinois soldiery in the Division of the Gulf.

MORGANZIA

In May 1864, the Regiment being its own self once again in point of numbers, was sent to join the troops at Morganzia Bend. It camped along the levee, and the time here as at Milliken's Bend was devoted to picket duty and drill of the most elaborate kind. Sometime during the month we marched to

ATCHAFALAYA RIVER

some twenty miles distant. It was good and dark when we approached the river, and as we descended the slight declivity leading to the river all of a sudden rebel artillery opened fire upon us from the other side of the river. No damage was done, however, as the levee protected us. We bivouacked along the levee, lying on our guns, prepared for any emergency. The next morning a most spirited fusillade took place between the two sides of the river at very close range. We had no artillery, while the rebels had a couple of pieces with which they done poor execution, although creating trouble by breaking tree-tops over the heads of our men. At two o'clock in the afternoon the trouble had ended, the rebels having withdrawn. The next day we returned to Morganzia Bend, and in September following we were taken by boats to Dauphine Island by way of New Orleans, and thence to Pascagoula. The

MOBILE CAMPAIGN

had begun. Soon after our landing we marched toward Mobile, with great difficulty proceeding along, because of the swampy condition of the country and the almost incessant rains. When within twenty miles of Mobile rebel outposts were met, and such a resistance made against our further advance that the general commanding did not see fit to push the matter to a finish. We fell back to Honey Hill, some ten miles of Pascagoula, where we fortified our position. Some time afterwards we retired to Pascagoula, where we remained until the 1st of February 1865, when we again went on board of steamers and were taken to

BARRANCAS

At this place we remained until March the 20th, when, under command of General Steele, the portion of the Thirteenth Army Corps at this place started on the march northward across the swamps of Florida and Alabama, with a view of falling upon Mobile from the north. This march was full of hardships and dangers, and on the 25th the Regiment was ordered forward on double quick to assist in a cavalry fight that took place not far from Escambia. The engagement was over before we reached the place.

On the 26th, the next day, the Regiment was sent across the Escambia River to Pollard, some six or seven miles away. The bridges had all been destroyed and the Regiment performed the unparalleled feat of crossing a river at least two hundred feet wide, and full to overflow, on a solitary trestle that remained dangling in the air some fifty feet above the water. The trestle was all that remained of a beautiful and expensive railroad bridge. And all this, too, with the expectation of being fired upon at any moment by the enemy. As soon as we got across, we formed as skirmishers and proceeded to Pollard. The enemy had just left and we retired after the main column south of the Escambia. It was a hard day's work for the men. The next day we continued our tramp, and on April 2 we struck the rebel outposts at

BLAKELEY

We at once invested the place and began siege works. They were pushed forward rapidly, and within a week we had our three parallels finished and were within one thousand yards of the rebel works. On the 9th of April, at 4 o'clock, the general commanding had decided to storm the rebel works and the Ninety-seventh was selected to lead the assault. Promptly the men were in the rifle pits with rifles instead of the pick and shovel. It was a quarter to five when the commanding officer of the Ninety-seventh gave the command.

FORWARD NINETY-SEVENTH ! CHARGE !

and the whole Regiment, as one man, with a deafening hurrah, rose over the works, and with a gallantry seldom equaled in the annals of war, started on their dangerous mission. Twenty minutes afterwards they were in Blakely and five thousand rebels and thirty-five pieces of heavy artillery, still hot of their deathly work, were captured. Eighty (80) killed and wounded in the Ninety-seventh were the human prize of the victory, besides the losses of other regiments that followed the Ninety-seventh. The same night the Regiment slept in the main fort and General E. R. S. Canby, commanding the military Division of the Gulf, sent the following note to the commander of the Regiment: "Thank you! May God bless you and your brave boys".

And Mobile was virtually ours. On the 15th our forces entered the place. The Thirteenth Army Corps was at once sent up to Selma, Ala., in boats. On May 1, at one in the morning, the Regiment was ordered to move at once on board a steamer; two hours afterwards they were on board. The instructions to the commanding officer were to proceed to Cahawba, some distance down the river, to effect a landing by surprise, and to proceed with all speed to Marion Junction to intercept a train on which was supposed to be Jefferson Davis, and also to bring in all the cattle and horses that could be found.

We landed at

CAHAWBA

Before daylight, and before a soul knew of our arrival, we had possession of the place and captured the horses of several rebel cavalry. Men of the Ninety-seventh were mounted on these, and with a handful of men the commanding officer at once set out for Marion Junction, which was to be reached before half-past nine in the morning, and as it was fifteen miles away, there was not time to lose. The Major was left in command of the remainder of the Regiment for foraging purposes. Within two miles of Marion we were fired upon by a rebel ambuscade, and at once gave chase. They retreated into Marion giving the alarm. We burned the depot at the Junction, tore up the track and fell back to Cahawba. The next day we returned to Selma with a large number of horses and cattle. This was, no doubt, the last shooting done during the war; at least it is certain that the men of the Ninety-seventh were never more fired upon.

On the 12th of May we returned to Mobile; thence we were sent to Galveston, where, on the 29th of July 1865, the Ninety-seventh was mustered out and proceeded homeward by the way of New Orleans and the Mississippi River to East St. Louis, which place was reached on the morning of the 19th of August; thence it took the cars for Springfield, Ill., and reached the capital the same night, after an absence of three years, less a few days.

The hardest thing of all to the men was their farewell to the battle flag, for the honor and in defense of which so many had given up their lives, whilst every man would have willingly died for it. No rebel hand ever touched it, even though rebel lead and shot and fire have left but little of its glorious folds; it, too, with the bloom and life of the Regiment, paid its tribute to the cause—to the sacred cause which both symbolized. Other Illinois regiments may have been the equals of the Ninety-seventh, none have been its superiors.

May its memory, may the memory of all, grow green with the lapse of ages, and may generations to come never forget the deeds of their fathers.

98th Illinois Infantry

The NINETY-EIGHTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Centralia, Ill., September 1862, by Colonel John J. Funkhouser, and mustered in September 3.

September 8, 1862, the Regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky. At Bridgeport, Ill., whilst in route, the train was thrown from the track, by a misplaced switch, and Captain O. L. Kelly and 7 men killed, and 75 wounded. On the 9th, moved to camp Jo Holt, at Jeffersonville. On 19th, moved to Shepherdsville. On 30th, moved to Elizabethtown, and, from thence moved to Frankfort, arriving October 9. On 11th, moved to Versailles, from which the enemy retreated, leaving 200 sick in hospital; and, on 13th, returned.

The Regiment was in Fortieth Brigade, Seventy-second and Seventy-fifth Indiana, Ninety-eighth Illinois, and Thirteenth Indiana Battery; Colonel A. O. Miller, Seventy-second Indiana, commanding; Twelfth Division, Brigadier General Dumont commanding; Army of Ohio. On October 26, the Brigade marched, via Bardstown, Mumfordsville and Glasgow, to Bowling Green, arriving November 3.

November 10, 1862, moved with Brigade and Division to Scottsville; 25th, to Gallatin; 28th, to Castillian Springs, and, December 14, to Bledsoe Creek. General Reynolds took command of the Division, December 23. The Seventeenth Indiana was assigned to the Brigade - Colonel Wilder, of that Regiment taking command of the Brigade. On 26th December, began march northward, in pursuit of Morgan, arriving, 31st, at Glasgow.

January 2, 1863, marched to Cave City, and, on the 4th, moved to Nashville. From thence, marched to Murfreesboro, 6th. On 14th, the Regiment was assigned to First Brigade, Fifth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps. Brigade composed of Seventeenth and Seventy-second Indiana, One Hundred and Twenty-third and Ninety-eighth Illinois, January 24, moved through Bradyville, and, on 25th, returned.

On the 8th of March, the Ninety-eighth was ordered to be mounted. During the winter and spring of 1863, it had been doing guard duty for forage trains and on scouts. On 14th March, 350 men were mounted. Shortly afterward the whole Brigade was mounted. On the 1st of April, moved out on an 8 days' scout, going to Rome, Lebanon and Snow's Hill, and returned.

On April 13, moved to Lavergne and Franklin, and returned the next day. Moved to McMinnville, April 20, and destroyed a cotton factory and captured a railroad train. On 22d and 23d, moved, by way of Liberty, to Alexandria, and joined General Reynold's command. On 27th, moved to Lebanon, having captured a large number of horses and mules. 29th, returned to Murfreesboro.

May 6, the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois was assigned to the Brigade, and mounted in place of the Seventy-fifth Indiana.

On May 23, made a reconnaissance to the front, driving in the enemy's pickets, killing 2 and wounding 4. On the 31st, the Regiment was armed with the Spencer repeating rifle.

June 4, moved out on the Liberty road, and attacked the First Kentucky and Eleventh Texas rebel cavalry, capturing 20 prisoners and 5 wagons. Moved, June 16, to Dark Bend, on the Tennessee. On the 10th, attacked the enemy at Liberty, driving their rear guard of 150 men to Snow's Hill.

On 24th June, moved, with the Army of the Cumberland, to attack the enemy. The Ninety-eighth Mounted Infantry, on the right flank, came upon the enemy at Hoover's Gap, repulsing them - the Regiment losing 1 man killed and 5 wounded.

From Jun 24 to 28, moved flank of Fourth Division, cutting the railroad at Decherd, and driving the enemy from the stockades. Returned to Manchester, July 1. From July 1 to 16th August, was in the vicinity of Wartrace and Decherd, and captured over 1,000 horses and mules.

The Ninety-eighth Illinois, Colonel Atkins, was assigned to the Brigade.

On August 16, moved, over Cumberland Mountains and Waldron's Ridge, to Poe's Tavern, and, September 9, forded Tennessee, and moved in advance of Chittenden's Corps, toward Ringgold. 11th, moved to Tunnell Hill, skirmishing with Forrest. 12th, moved to Gordon's Mills. 13th, lay in line of battle, skirmishing with the enemy, and 14th, moved to Stephenson's Gap. On 17th, moved to Alexander's Bridge, and on 18th, the battle of Chickamauga began. The Ninety-eighth did good service in this action, and lost 5 killed and 36 wounded - Colonel Funkhouser being severely wounded.

During the remainder of the month, the Regiment marched to Stevenson, guarding prisoners, and returned. On 1st of October, the Brigade, Colonel A. O. Miller commanding, with First and Second Brigades of Cavalry, under General Crook, started in pursuit of Wheeler. On 2d crossed Walden's bridge, and moved through Sequatchie to summit of Cumberland Mountains. 3d, the Ninety-eighth Illinois and Seventeenth Indiana attacked a Brigade of the enemy - their rear guard - and defeated it killing or wounding 15 or 20 of the enemy. On the 4th, drove the enemy from McMinnville. 7th, came up with the enemy near Shelbyville, and charged him, capturing 50 prisoners, and losing only 2 wounded.

Was engaged in the battle of Farmington.

On the 8th, was engaged in pursuit of Wheeler and followed him until he crossed Tennessee, 19th.

Went into camp at Maysville. On 21st November, moved to Chattanooga, where the Brigade was numbered the Third, and assigned to Second Cavalry Division, Brigadier General Crook commanding. The Ninety-eighth, numbering only 200 effective men, mounted.

The Division crossed the Chickamauga, on pontoons, and marched up the Tennessee to Bly's Ferry, and thence to Tine's Station, cutting the railroad, and telegraph wires, in sight of Bragg's camp fires. On November 24, captured wagon train of 60 wagons, and moved into Cleveland. On 26th, had a slight engagement with the enemy, losing 2 wounded.

On 28th, Major Marquiss and Lieutenant Richard, in charge of dismounted men, returned to Huntsville.

29th, the Ninety-eighth, numbering 150 men, moved to Benton.

December 1, took advance of Sherman's Army, driving the enemy to Loudon, and, on 4, forded Little Tennessee, and moved to Knoxville. Moved to Maysville on 5th, and Murphy on the 8th. Went into camp at Calhoun, on the Hiawasse River, on 15th - the Regiment being reduced to 111 men and officers. On 28th December, had a skirmish with Wheeler's Cavalry, driving them some distance and capturing the Inspector General of Kelly's rebel Division.

February 4, 1864, Colonel Funkhouser joined the Regiment with the balance of the command.

In January 1864, the Third Brigade had been assigned to Second Cavalry Division. On 23d and 24th February, the command was engaged at Buzzard's Roost, losing 12 wounded. On March 1, moved to Cleveland. 16th, moved to Ringgold, and went on picket duty, extending the line toward Nickajack. Lost 2 men wounded. On 14th April, ordered to Columbia, and marched, via Bridgeport, Battle Creek, Decherd and Shelbyville, arriving April 24. On 30th April, the Ninety-eighth, 400 strong, moved to the front, arriving at LaFayette, Ga., May 9. On 11th, marched to Villanon, and, on 14th, moved toward Rome. 16th, to Lay's Ferry, and, on 19th, marched through Kingston. On 23d, crossed Etowah and moved toward Van Wert, and, on 24th, through Van Wert, and within 2 miles of Dallas, met the enemy and drove him to Dallas. Skirmished with the enemy on 25th, and moved toward Powder Springs.

On 28th of May, took position on McPherson's right, dismounted, and repulsed a charge of the enemy; and, on 29th, moved to Burnt Hickory. June 9, made a reconnoissance beyond Big Shanty. Dismounted, and drove the enemy 5 miles. On 19th and 20th June, moved out to Noonday Creek, and skirmished with the enemy.

On July 3, marched through Marietta, and, on 4th, skirmished heavily. On 5th, moved toward Roswell Factory, and, on 9th, drove the enemy's pickets from the Chattahoochie and took possession of Roswell Factory.

Colonel Funkhouser resigned, to take effect July 5. Crossed Chattahoochie to Cross Keys, on 17th, and struck Atlanta and Augusta Railroad 16 miles east of Atlanta, destroying several miles of track, and, on 19th, returned to McAfee's Bridge. Moved to Decatur on the 21st, and to Oxford and Covington, capturing a railroad train and 16 prisoners, burning railroad bridge, and returned to Decatur, 24th.

On 25th July, moved in support of Stoneman, in the movement on Atlanta and Mobile Railroad. The Division (Garrard's) was, at one time, entirely surrounded by the enemy, but cut its way out, and returned to rear of Atlanta.

On the 1st of August 1864, the Division was ordered to occupy the works vacated by the Twenty-third Corps. On 15th, moved out of the works, and, on 20th, moved with Kilpatrick on the reconnoissance to Decatur.

Participated in Sherman's flank movements to Rough-and-Ready, and went on picket at Jonesboro, September 4 to 8. Moved to Decatur 8th September, to Blake's Mills 9th, and on 19th went on scout towards Lawrenceville. On 21st, moved to support of Kilpatrick, via Atlanta, Dry Pond and Sandtown. Crossed the Chattahoochie on the 24th, and reconnoitered toward Campbelltown. Moved to Lost Mountain and Ackworth.

Was engaged in watching movements of Hood's Army, then marching north. Camped, October 4, near Kenesaw. On 12th, moved to Rome. On 13th, moved out and attacked the enemy, defeating him. On 15th, moved to Adairsville. On 16th, to Snake Creek Gap. On 19th, to Chattanooga. On 20th, to Gaylesville. On 21st, attacked and routed Wheeler, near Little River, at Rudd's farm.

November 1, turned over our horses and equipment to Kilpatrick.

On 2d November, moved to Calhoun. On 4th, moved toward Chattanooga, arriving 6th, and, on 13th, arrived at Nashville. Moved thence to Louisville. Lay in camp until December 26, waiting for horses and equipment, and then ordered to Elizabethtown, to intercept enemy under General Lyon. December 31, moved to Elizabethtown.

On 12th January 1865, the command passed through Nashville, Tenn., and marched, via Columbia and Mount Pleasant, to Gravelly Springs, Ala., remaining in camp at that place until March 13. Moved to Waterloo and Chickasaw Landing. On 22d March, commenced the spring campaign, with the First, Second and Fourth Cavalry Divisions, 12,000 strong, Brevet General Wilson commanding. On 31st, arrived at Montreville - Roddy's rebel command being driven out by General Upton. On April 1, the enemy made a stand at Ebenezer Church, but were routed by four companies of the Seventeenth Indiana. On April 2, participated in capture of Selma. The Fourth Cavalry Division having, failed in their assault, 1,600 men of Second Division, General Long commanding, made the attack and carried the works. The loss of the Ninety-eighth, in this action, was 9 killed and 2 mortally wounded, 6 officers wounded and 21 men wounded. Number of the Regiments engaged, 172.

On 9th, crossed Alabama River, and April 13, marched through Montgomery. On 16th, marched through Columbus, and, on 20th, entered Macon, without opposition. The Ninety-eighth was detailed for provost guard, and Lieutenant Colonel Kitchell as Provost Marshal of the city. May 23, started for Chattanooga, arriving June 1; and, thence, to Nashville, arriving 15th, and camping near Edgefield. Was here joined by Major Marquiss and a detachment of Ninety-eighth.

Mustered out June 27, 1865, by Captain L. M. Hosea, A.C.M. The recruits were transferred to Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers. Arrived at Springfield, Ill., 30th June, and received final payment and discharge, July 7, 1865.

The Ninety-eighth while attached to the First Brigade, Second Division of Cavalry, as Mounted Infantry, assisted in the capture at Macon, Ga., of four brass cannon which had been buried near the small-pox hospital, as deceased soldiers, marking them with head and foot-boards. One of these pieces was given to the Ninety-eighth and subsequently it was presented to Illinois, when it was placed on exhibition in Memorial Hall.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 28, 1865

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 5 Extract

XXVI. Those men of the Ninety-eighth Illinois Volunteers who are ineligible to be mustered out with that command, now at Edgefield, Tenn., will proceed, without delay, to Franklin, Tenn., under charge of Captain J. E. Judy, Sixty-first Illinois. On arrival at Franklin, these men will be transferred to, and permanently consolidated with the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Brevet Major A. L. Hough, Chief Commissary of Musters, M.D.T., is hereby charged with the execution of this order. The transfer to be made under provisions of Circular No. 64, series 1864, War Department.

By command of Major General THOMAS.

HENRY M. CIST, A.A.G.

99th Illinois Infantry

The NINETY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized in Pike county, in August 1862, by Colonel Geo. W. K. Bailey, of Pittsfield, and was mustered in at Florence, Pike county, August 23, by Captain J. H. Rathbone; on same day moved to St. Louis, Mo., and went into Benton Barracks on the 24th, where it received its equipment, being the first Regiment out of the State under the call of 1862.

September 8 was sent to Rolla, Mo., thence, September 17, to Salem, Dent county, thence, November 20, to Houston, Texas county. Was assigned to the Brigade of Brigadier General Fitz Henry Warren. Was engaged in a skirmish at Bear Creek, losing 1 killed, 4 wounded and 1 taken prisoner, and in the battle of Hartsville, lost 35 killed and wounded.

January 27, 1863, moved to West Plains, Howell county, reporting to Brigadier General Davidson.

March 3 moved to Pilot Knob, thence to St. Genevieve.

March 15 embarked for Milliken's Bend, La.; was assigned to General Benton's Brigade, General E. H. Carr's Division, General McClelland's Thirteenth Army Corps.

Left Milliken's Bend April 11, arrived at New Carthage 12th. Marched down Roundaway Bayou in Louisiana, passed Vicksburg and Grand Gulf. Crossed the river April 30, and after marching all night met the enemy at Magnolia Hills, near Port Gibson, Miss., lost 37 killed and wounded.

Marched with General Grant's Army toward Jackson, Miss., was held in reserve at the battle of Champion Hills (the hardest one day battle fought in the west). Started into the engagement at nightfall, pursued the retreating rebels to Edwards Station, and engaged them the next morning; charged upon their works at Black River and drove them across the river, capturing many prisoners. Our loss was light.

On 19th May was at the defenses of Vicksburg. On the 22d the Regiment took a prominent part in the assault, losing, out of 300 men, 103 killed and wounded. The Colonel and Major were wounded early in the day, leaving Captain A. C. Mathews in command. Its line, during the day, was close to the enemy's works, and its colors planted on their breastworks. This position was held by the Ninety-ninth until 4 o'clock P.M., when it was relieved by another regiment, and moved back, 150 yards, to where its knapsacks had been left. While calling roll, the line which had relieved the Regiment was driven back in great confusion. The Ninety-ninth advanced, and opening a heavy fire drove the enemy back into his works and held him there, probably saving the whole Division from stampede.

Was engaged, during the siege, in General Benton's Brigade - Eighth and Eighteenth Indiana, and Thirty-third and Ninety-ninth Illinois. The Ninety-ninth lost, during the entire campaign and siege, 253 killed, wounded and missing.

On July 5 the Ninth, Thirteenth and Fifteenth Corps, Major General Sherman commanding, moved after Johnson's Army, to Jackson. Returned to Vicksburg, July 24. On 21st of August moved to New Orleans and on 26th, went into camp at Brashear City.

October 3, 1863, the Campaign of the Tescbe was commenced. The Regiment was in several skirmishes, and a detachment of the Regiment, Captain A. C. Mathews, commanding, was engaged in the battle of Grand Coteau. On 9th November, returned to Brashear City, and moved to New Orleans.

In the assault at Vicksburg May 22, the color bearer, the gallant young hero William Sitton, was wounded, when the invincible Tom Higgins grasped the stars and stripes, and carried them into the breastworks, where he was captured, and lost the stand of colors. In 1873 the colors were sent from Richmond, Va., to Philadelphia, Pa., thence to Springfield, Ill., where they now are. Stains of blood can yet be seen on them, the patriot blood of the lamented Sitton.

November 16, embarked for Texas. On 25th, landed at Mustang Island, and, marching up Matagorda Island, commenced the attack on Fort Esperanza, which was soon surrendered. The Ninety-ninth remained in Texas during the spring of 1864.

On 16th of June 1864, it evacuated the Island, and reported to General Reynolds, at Algiers, La. The Regiment performed garrison duty on the Mississippi during the entire summer, in First Brigade, Brigadier General Slack; First Division, General Dennis; Nineteenth Corps, General Reynolds. The Ninety-ninth was brigaded with Twenty-first Iowa, Twenty-ninth Wisconsin and Forty-seventh Indiana.

In November 1864, moved to Memphis. Here the Regiment was consolidated into a Battalion of 5 companies, and Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Mathews assigned to command, Colonel Bailey, and the other supernumerary officers, being mustered out.

Moved to Germantown, and went on duty guarding railroad. On December 25 three men of the Battalion were captured and murdered by guerrillas. Moved to Memphis, December 28. On January 1, 1865, embarked for New Orleans, and arrived on the 9th. On 1st February, embarked for Dauphine Islands, Ala. Was assigned to First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Corps, with Twenty-first Iowa, Forty-seventh Indiana and Twenty-ninth Wisconsin - General Slack commanding Brigade, Brigadier General Veatch commanding Division.

On March 17th moved to Fort Morgan, and, on 26th, arrived at Fish River. Took part in the siege of Spanish Fort, until the 30th, when the Division was sent to General Steele's Army, and, April 1, went into position at Fort Blakely. The Ninety-ninth assisted in its investment and capture, and, on the 12th, entered Mobile.

In June 1865, the Division was ordered to Red River, to receive the surrender of Kirby Smith, and it proceeded to Shreveport, La. From this place Colonel Mathews was detailed to proceed, with a body-guard of the Sixth Missouri Cavalry, to the Indian Territory, and receive the surrender of Brigadier Generals Cooper and Standwaite, and to form temporary treaties of peace with the Indian tribes. The Colonel formed treaties with ten tribes - including the Choctaws, Cherokees, Chickasaws and Osages - and returned (having traveled a thousand miles) on the 3d of July.

On 19th July, ordered to Baton Rouge. On 31st of July, mustered out by Captain E. S. Hawk, A.C.M.

Arrived at Springfield, Ill., August 6, 1865, and received final payment and discharge August 9, 1865, and by midnight of same day the surviving veterans were in their own county.

The Ninety-ninth had 3 years of active service and were in the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Alabama.

The Ninety-ninth was often honored by having important staff positions given to its line officers. Captain, afterward Colonel Mathews, was on staff duty with different Generals, also Lieutenants Sever, Bowsman and Kinne. Captain Massie was A.A.Q.M. and A.A.C.S. and was A.A.A. General in the battles at Spanish Fort and Blakely. No particular distinction is claimed for the

officers named, but this mention is due them and the Regiment, as the position came to them unsought, and the survivors of the old Regiment take pride in remembering the gallant and famous commanders with whom they served, namely, Grant, Sherman, Granger, Steele, Reynolds, Canby, Carr, McGinnis, Veatch, Slack, Lawler, Washburn and Schenck.

Shortly after their discharge the survivors, their wives and sweethearts,, were give a grand dinner by the citizens of Pittsfield, where 3 years before over 900 men had marched out to do and die for their country. At the banquet less than 350 partook of the feast.

The Ninety-ninth was in the following battles and skirmishes: Beaver Creek, Mo., Hartsville, Mo., Magnolia Hills, Miss., Raymond, Miss., Champion Hills, Miss., Black River, Miss., Vicksburg, Miss., Jackson, Miss., Fort Esperanza, Tex., Grand Coteau, La., Fish River, Ala., Spanish Fort, Ala., and Blakely, Ala.

No. of days under fire	62
No. of miles traveled.....	5,900
No. of men killed in battle	38
No. of men died of wounds and disease.....	149
No. of men discharged for disability	127
No. of men deserted.....	35
No. of officers killed in battle	3
No. of officers died	2
No. of officers resigned.....	26

100th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDREDTH INFANTRY was organized at Camp Irwin, Joliet, in August 1862, by Colonel Frederick A. Bartleson, and was mustered in August 30. The entire Regiment was recruited in Will county.

On the 2d of September the Regiment moved via Springfield to Louisville, Ky., where it was placed in the First Brigade, Colonel E. N. Kirk commanding, Second Division, Brigadier General Cruft commanding, Army of Kentucky.

On the 1st of October the Regiment was transferred to the Fifteenth Brigade, Sixth Division, Army of the Ohio, General Haskell commanding Brigade, and General Wood commanding Division.

The first engagement the Regiment was in was near Bardstown, Ky., on which occasion it was ordered by General Haskell to make the charge. The Regiment with a yell and bound moved forward carrying everything before them driving the enemy through the town and two miles beyond.

The Regiment marched in pursuit of Bragg to Wild Cat, Ky., and moving via Columbia and Scottsville, Kentucky, and Gallatin, Tenn., to Nashville, it arrived November 26, 1862.

At the battle of Stone River on that ever memorable Wednesday morning when Rosecrans right was being routed, the One Hundredth being held in reserve, was ordered into action and gallantly charged the enemy, holding their ground without even a rail for protection, while the enemy soon fell back under cover of breast works. During the bloody charge on Saturday, the Regiment assaulted General Hood's Division and drove it back to its cover behind trees. In this day's struggle the Regiment lost 24 killed and 80 wounded, and the next day in a desperate charge Colonel Bartleson and 14 men were captured. The privates were sent to Andersonville, that worst of all prisons.

The next severe battle in which the One Hundredth took part was Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. It was on the left of Gen. Sheridan's Division in the front line and charged directly in front of Orchard Knob carrying the enemy's first works at the foot of the Ridge, halting a moment, then carried the Ridge, capturing many prisoners and a battery and pursuing the fleeing enemy far into the night, driving them across the Chickamauga River. Returned to Chattanooga next day and immediately started for Knoxville to the relief of General Burnside, who was being heavily pressured by Longstreet's Corps. The union Army took up winter quarters at Bull's Gap, near where Longstreet moved out to the east, and remained until spring.

The Regiment was stationed for some time at Athens, East Tennessee, guarding the railroad and Union citizens successfully against a number of rebel attacks by night.

Under Division Commander General Newton, the Regiment was conspicuous in all the general engagements and skirmishes during that long and tedious march of 120 days from Chattanooga to Atlanta.

The One Hundredth was always possessed with an insatiable desire to meet rebel cavalry, and being at the head of the column in General Stanley's (Fourth Corps) when the army was falling back from Pulaski to Nashville, the first opportunity presented itself to gratify the Regiment in that respect. General Stanley ordered the One Hundredth on a double quick to Spring Hill, a distance of two miles. On nearing the town a company of rebel cavalry made an unexpected

charge upon the Regiment with an apparent assurance of annihilating their foe, but the One Hundredth instantly executed a right flank movement and charged upon them with fixed bayonets, driving them over the ridge and out of sight.

At the last battle of Nashville, where General Thomas completely routed Hood's army, the One Hundredth had the honor of taking an active part in the capture of Montgomery Hill, one of Hood's strongest positions, and turning these heavy guns upon the retreating foe. Next day the One Hundredth assisted in driving the enemy from Overall's Hill and completely routing and demoralizing the brave army which General Bragg had commanded for three long years.

The following statement shows the number of officers killed and wounded in battle, as also the number of privates killed in action or who died of wounds or disease.

Killed: Colonel Frederick A. Bartleson, Captain John A. Burrell, Captain George C. Schoonmaker, Major Rodney S. Bowen, Lieutenant Morris Worthingham, Lieutenant Charles F. Mitchell, Adjutant George W. Rouse.

Wounded: Lieutenant A. N. Watterman, Colonel C. M. Hammond, Major S. G. Nelson, Captain M. N. M. Stewart, Captain R. S. McLaughrey, Captain Hezekiah Gardner, Captain S. McDonalds, Captain S. D. B. Lines.

Privates killed in action, 66; died of wounds or disease, 124.

Total killed, wounded or died, 205.

The Regiment was mustered out of service June 12, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn., and arrived at Chicago June 15, where it received final payment and discharge.

The many struggles in battle, marches by day in burning sun, by night through black darkness, often in mud and water over boot tops, bivouacs on rough clad hills, in swamps or muddy cornfields, wading rivers neck high, often on short rations, but no fault of our noble Generals Sherman, Thomas, Rosecrans, whose untiring and ceaseless energy and efforts were almost superhuman. The closing up of ranks mid the carnage of battle, and pressing on to victory, are deeds of valor that should go into history and be duly cherished by all true and loyal citizens of our glorious Union.

101st Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Duncan, Jacksonville, Ill., during the latter part of the month of August 1862, and, on the 2d of September 1862, was formally mustered into the United States service, by Captain Charles Ewing, Thirteenth Infantry.

For about a month after muster-in the Regiment remained at Camp Duncan, engaged in drilling and equipping for the field. At Last, on the 6th of October, marching orders came, and, embarking on the cars, the Regiment, on the evening of the 7th, reached Cairo at sunset.

Here the Regiment remained for over a month, doing garrison duty. The interim was devoted to drill, in which the Regiment became so proficient as to win a very fair name. In consequence of the rainy weather, there was a great deal of sickness while at Cairo, and a good many men were discharged or died from disease. November 26 the Regiment left Cairo, and proceeded down the river to Columbus, Ky., and thence, by rail, to Davis' Mills, Miss., where it was assigned to Loomis' Brigade of Ross' Division, Army of the Tennessee.

November 28 it started on its first march, and, on the 30th, reached Lumpkin's Mills, six miles south of Holly Springs, where the Regiment first heard the "clash of contending arms", from the Tallahatchie River, six miles beyond. The Regiment remained at Lumpkin's Mills three days, when it received orders to return to Holly Springs, Miss., for provost and garrison duty.

December 13, Company A, Captain John B. Lesage, was sent to Cairo, with rebel prisoners. December 20, Holly Springs was captured, and Companies B, C, E, F, I and the sick men of Company A, who had been left behind, were taken prisoners and paroled. Soon after they were sent to Memphis, and, thence, to Benton Barracks, Mo., where they remained until exchanged, in June 1863.

At the Holly Springs disaster the men of this Regiment, on duty, did all they could have done, under the circumstances. Another regiment was doing the picket duty while the One Hundred and First was in the town, doing provost duty, and divided about the town, in squads too small to make successful resistance to the overpowering numbers that surrounded them. Wherever the blame of this disaster shall rest it surely should not attach itself to the One Hundred and First Illinois. When the town was captured Companies D, G, H and K, which were stationed along the railroad, fell back to Cold Water, where they fell in with the Ninetieth Illinois (Irish Legion), and assisted greatly in repelling Van Dorn's attack on that place.

Afterwards, these four companies were formed into a Battalion, and temporarily assigned to the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers, and did a great deal of scouting service over Tennessee, finally bringing up at Memphis, Tenn., in February 1863. Here they were joined by Company A, Captain Lesage, who took command of the Battalion. Upon leaving Holly Springs, Company A proceeded to Cairo, and thence to Vicksburg, but was sent back up the river with prisoners. About the first of February the prisoners were turned over at Alton, Ill., but not until the Company had been fearfully decreased by the sickness incurred while on that duty. Often Captain Lesage could not muster half a dozen men for duty, and this, too, when he had over a thousand prisoners under his charge.

Early in March the Battalion was ordered down to Vicksburg, where it was broken up, and the companies assigned to various independent duties. Company K was assigned to provost duty at General Grant's Headquarters; Company A was assigned to the "General Bragg"; Company G to

the ram "Switzerland"; Company D to the "Rattler" and the "Crocket"; and Company H to the "Lafayette".

From this, until the final reunion of the Regiment, each company had its separate history of scouts, skirmishes and expeditions, up and down the Mississippi and its tributary streams. Company G had the honor of running the blockade at Vicksburg, for which service, after the fall, General Grant furloughed the entire company.

On the 7th of June the other part of the Regiment was exchanged, and sent down to New Madrid, Mo. July 11 they were sent to Columbus, Ky., whence they were started out on a series of scouts and expeditions, which only terminated, about the 25th of August, by their bringing up at Union City, Tenn. Here they remained about a month, during which time Companies A, D, G, H and K rejoined them, and completed the reunion of the Regiment, which remained a unit thenceforth.

September 24, 1863, the Regiment received orders transferring it to the Department of the Cumberland, and it started, at once, for Louisville, Ky., via Cairo and Sandoval, Ill., and Mitchell and New Albany, Ind., arriving in Louisville, September 27. September 30 it left Louisville, via Nashville, and arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., October 2, 1863, and remained there until the 27th. This period of service is always referred to as a hard time, owing to the severe rains and destitution of tents. In fact, most of the Regiment was tentless until the 1st of January, following.

October 27, the Regiment was temporarily assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Eleventh Army Corps, and started on the march to the front, arriving next day at Lookout Valley, where, on the night of its arrival, it participated in the night battle of Wauhatchie, where, by singular good fortune, not a man was hurt. For nearly a month, following, the Regiment lay encamped in the Valley, exposed to the daily shelling from Lookout Mountain, during that time, killed one man and wounded another.

November 22 the Regiment received marching orders, and proceeded to Chattanooga, where it participated in the battle of Chattanooga, losing one man killed. Immediately after the battle it was ordered to the relief of Knoxville, and participated in that severe march; and, finally, returned to Lookout Valley, December 17. Many of the men were barefooted, and, in that condition, had marched many a weary mile, over the frozen ground and sharp rocks, even as their forefathers had done in revolutionary times, leaving their blood to mark their steps.

Recruiting its strength in the Valley, for a few days, the Regiment was then set to work building corduroy roads; after which, on the 1st of January 1864, they were sent to Kelley's Ferry to relieve the Sixteenth Illinois, then about to return home on veteran furlough. Here the Regiment remained until the last of January, when, upon the completion of the railroad to Chattanooga, they were ordered to Bridgeport, where they went into camp, and quietly remained there until the 2d of May, when they started for the front. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps had been consolidated into the Twentieth Army Corps, and the old Brigade, to which the One Hundred and First had been attached in the Eleventh Corps, had been transferred to the First Division of the new Corps, and became the Third Brigade of that Division. This Brigade was commanded by Colonel (afterwards Brigadier General) Robinson, of the Eighty-second Ohio. Leaving Bridgeport May 2, on the 6th reached Taylor's Ridge, which was crossed next day, and encamped at Anderson Post office. Remained there until midnight of May 10, when it marched for Snake Creek Gap, which was reached next day and held for two days. On the 13th, having marched through the Gap, the troops were ready for action, near Resaca, but were held in reserve all day. On the 14th were again held in reserve, until 3 P.M., when they started on the double-quick for the left, which was reached just in time for the Brigade to render important service in the action then progressing.

During this engagement, it is said, the One Hundred and First was ordered to take a hill in front of them, which they did in so gallant a style as to win the admiration of General Hooker, who happened to be standing near, and who cheered the troops with the encouraging shout of "Go in, my Illinois boys". The next afternoon it was ordered forward, and, at 4 o'clock, while in column, was charged by a rebel force.

Both officers and men of the Regiment conducted themselves gallantly, and rendered valuable services, losing one man killed, six mortally wounded, and forty wounded. Pressing the rebels, it again came upon them at Cassville, Ga., on the 19th, but did not get into a fight, as the rebels left. Again, followed on the 23d, and, on the 25th got into a hot and heavy fight at New Hope Church. Among the wounded at this place were Adjutant Padgett, Lieutenant Hardin and Lieutenant (afterwards Captain) Belt, who subsequently died of wounds.

After this, the Regiment bore an honorable share in the various maneuvers around Kenesaw and Pine Mountains, losing one killed and five or six wounded. During the battle of Kulp's farm, June 22, it supported Battery I, First New York, which did signal execution during the fight. June 27, lost Lieutenant Dimm, who was killed on the skirmish line. After the rebels evacuated Kenesaw, was engaged in the pursuit, and, on the 6th of July, took position on Chattahoochie Heights, where the Regiment remained eleven days.

July 17, crossed the river, and, on the 20th, just after crossing Peach Tree Creek, the rebels assailed the Corps with terrible force. Forming line under fire the enemy was held at bay, and their charges repelled until 8 P.M., when he abandoned the attack, and returned to his fortifications. In the engagement five were killed and thirty-five wounded. Among the killed was Captain Thomas B. Woof. The morning report, next morning, showed only 120 effective men for duty, having left Bridgeport with 365 men.

July 22, took positions in front of Atlanta - the Regiment supporting Battery I, First New York, in which position it remained until the 25th of August, when it was ordered back to Chattahoochie Bridge, which the Corps was to guard while the rest of the army swung into the rear of Atlanta.

September 2 the Regiment was sent out on a reconnoissance (together with the Thirteenth New Jersey and One Hundred and Seventh New York), and claims the honor of having been the first Regiment that entered Atlanta, Ga., after its fall, which occurred on the second anniversary of its muster into service. It remained in Atlanta until the destruction of the place -most of the time having charge of the fire department.

November 15, started on the "great march", and participated in all its glories, its trials, and its triumphs; and, whether as advance guard, driving rebel cavalry before it, or as rear guard, pulling wagons out of the mud or corduroying roads, over unfathomable mud holes, the One Hundred and First Illinois always did its duty so well as to win high commendations from its Brigade and Division commanders. The story of that march is about the same for all regiments, and need hardly be repeated. The Regiment reached Savannah, and entered the place December 22, 1864.

January 17, 1865, crossed over into South Carolina, and went through the great campaign of the Carolinas, participating in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, losing only one man wounded.

March 24, entered Goldsboro, and, on the 13th of April, entered Raleigh, where the Regiment remained until the final surrender of the rebel army, after which, on the 30th, it started overland for Richmond, Va., which was reached May 8. Here it remained until the 11th, when it marched through Richmond and took up the line of march for Alexandria, where it arrived on the 19th.

May 24, participated in the "grand review", and then went into camp at Bladensburg, where, on the 7th of June, it was mustered out, and started for Springfield, where, on the 21st of June 1865, it was paid off and disbanded.

102nd Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Knoxville, Ill., in August 1862, by Colonel William McMurtry, and mustered in September 1st and 2d.

On 22d September the Regiment moved to Peoria, Ill., and October 1 moved to Louisville, Kentucky, and was assigned to Ward's Brigade, Dumont's Division, and immediately moved southward marching via Shelbyville, Frankfort, Bowling Green and Scottsville, to Gallatin, Tenn., arriving November 26.

The Regiment went into winter quarters at Gallatin.

About the 1st of May 1863, the commander of the post at Gallatin received information that a band of guerrillas was moving in the direction of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad with the evident purpose of capturing a train with its rich store of mail and express matter. The point of attack was supposed to be near Franklin, not far from the state line. Colonel Smith, the commander of the Regiment, was called upon for a detail of 150 men with 80 rounds of ammunition, and the detachment immediately started out for Franklin, taking a north bound train.

Upon arriving at the town a large number of citizens were observed about the depot whose nervous and excited manner indicated that trouble was expected. Colonel Smith divided his men, leaving 75 at Franklin, and with the remainder he started out for Bowling Green, expecting to meet a returning train at that point. They had scarcely proceed more than three miles when the engineer discovered the rails displaced at the end of an embankment and blew the whistle for down brakes, and the train was stopped just in time to avoid a fearful calamity. As soon as the train came to a stop a volley of musketry was fired upon the cars, shattering the windows, killing two men and wounding five more. The shots came from a piece of woods at the roadside where the enemy was well protected, but no sooner had the firing commenced than a volley was returned by our men, followed up by a charge upon the bushwackers who took to their heels and made off as quickly as possible, leaving four dead and several wounded, of whom two afterward died of their wounds. The guerrillas were dispersed and the trains thereafter ran in comparative safety.

On June 1, 1863, the Brigade was ordered to Lavergne, at which point four regiments were stationed for the purpose of guarding the Nashville and Chattanooga R.R. The One Hundred and Second Regiment was sent on to Stewart's Creek, a small post six miles south. Colonel Smith was placed in command of the post, which consisted of his own Regiment and a battalion of the Eighteenth Ohio Cavalry, which was soon after relieved by a battalion of the First Ohio Cavalry, and a section of the First Michigan Artillery. In August following orders were received from General Granger, who commanded the district, to mount five companies of the One Hundred and Second Regiment by taking horses suitable for the purpose from the disloyal citizens in that vicinity, which was soon accomplished, and being furnished with Spencer's Repeating Rifles, this Regiment became notorious even among the rebels, as the most effective fighting regiment in that branch of the army.

On the 9th of November 1863, moved to Lebanon, and returned on the 11th. Surgeon Stanway was severely wounded by guerrillas.

On February 25, 1864, broke winter quarters at Lavergne, and marched, via Tullahoma, Decherd, Stevenson, Ala., and camped in Wauhatchie Valley, Tenn.

The One Hundred and Second was assigned to First Brigade, Third Division, Twentieth Army Corps, Brigadier General W. T. Ward commanding Brigade.

While at Wauhatchie five companies of the Regiment, which had been mounted, gave up their horses, but retained their Spencer rifles during the Atlanta campaign.

On May 2 commenced the campaign. May 14, was engaged at Resaca, losing 3 killed and 19 wounded. On the 15th the Brigade captured a battery from the enemy at Camp Creek - the One Hundred and Second losing 18 killed, 6 mortally wounded, and 70 wounded. On 25th of May encountered the enemy at Burnt Hickory, and was engaged four days, losing 4 killed and 14 wounded.

On June 1 was engaged at Big Shanty. June 15th and 16th was engaged, losing 13 wounded, including Colonel Smith and Captain McManus. Engaged at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, losing 2 killed and 11 wounded. On September 16 moved to Atlanta.

On November 15, 1863, commenced the Savannah march. On 22d arrived at Milledgeville; crossed the Ogeechee on the 29th, and December 11th, established line of battle at Savannah, and on 21st, entered that city.

On January 5, 1865, moved to Hardeeville, and, on 30th, to Robertville, near Sister's Ferry.

On February 2 marched westward to Blackville and Willistown, and thence, northward, to Columbia, arriving February 19.

March 11 reached Fayetteville. March 16 was engaged at Averysboro, losing 2 killed and 19 wounded; among the latter were Captains Merritt and Matteson and Lieutenant Trego. On 23d of March, camped at Goldsboro.

On April 10, marched toward Raleigh, where the army remained until Johnson's surrender.

On 30th marched for Washington, arriving May 19.

June 6, 1865, mustered out of service, and started home, arriving at Chicago, Ill., on the 9th. June 14 received final payment and discharge.

103rd Illinois Infantry

About the 6th of August 1862, Hon. A. C. Babcock, Captain G. W. Wright, late of the Seventeenth Illinois, Mr. Peterson and other influential men of the county, concluded that it was possible to form an entire regiment from Fulton county.

On the 6th of September nine companies arrived at Peoria, went into camp, and organized as the One Hundred and Third Regiment, electing A. C. Babcock Colonel; Parley Stearns Lieutenant Colonel; G. W. Wright Major; W. A. Dickerman Quartermaster and S. S. Tipton Adjutant.

It had been understood with Governor Yates that in case Fulton county could not, by the 1st of October, furnish a sufficient number of men to form a regiment, he would send a company from some other county.

About the 27th of September, Colonel Babcock visited Governor Yates to get the tenth company. On referring to the last morning report, it was found there were enough to muster ten companies.

Colonel Babcock returned, and on the 1st of October ordered that the extra men be formed into a company. On the 2d of October this was done, when the Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States by Lieutenant Knox, U.S.A.

The 18th of October Colonel Babcock and Lieutenant Colonel Stearns resigned their commissions to the Governor, never having mustered into the United States service. The vacancies were filled as follows:

Quartermaster Dickerman was made Colonel. Major Wright was made Lieutenant Colonel. Captain Willison, of Company A, Major. Lieutenant Bishop, Captain of Company A. Lieutenant Worley, First Lieutenant of Company A. H. Willison, Second Lieutenant of Company A. Second Lieutenant Mellor, of Company F, was mad Quartermaster. J. H. Bailey was made Second Lieutenant of Company F.

The officers of the One Hundred and Third had many of them seen service in other regiments, the Seventeenth Infantry furnishing six; the Eighth Infantry two; the Seventh Cavalry one, and the Fifty-fifth one. For this reason the Regiment early took a front rank in regard to drill.

The 24th of October, the Regiment being in a fair condition for service, received orders to be ready to move at a moment's warning. On the 30th orders were received to move by the Illinois Central Railroad to Cairo. The next day we bade adieu to our many friends in Peoria.

At Cairo we took boat for Columbus, Ky., where we were again placed on cars and at night arrived at Bolivar, Tenn., having made the trip from Peoria in 52 hours.

We were now at the front, within 18 miles of a large and well appointed force of the enemy. We were here assigned to the First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Pugh, of the Forty-first Illinois, Fourth Division, Brigadier General Veach, Thirteenth Army Corps, General J. B. McPherson commanding.

November 3 we moved en route for LaGrange, where we arrived with the advance of the army, went into quarters near, and finally in town. Drill and frequent scouts filled up the time until November 28, when the army designed by General Grant for the capture of Vicksburg we moved south, and on the 1st of December passed through Holly Springs and camped near Waterford, at which place we were left as garrison, with the additional duty of guarding the railroad to the

Tallahatchie River. Companies B, H, I, G, E and K being placed on the railroad with orders to fortify and protect bridges.

We were here attacked by the scourge of the Army, measles, from which we lost a large number of men, who either died or had to be discharged. We remained at Waterford until the 31st of December, when the Regiment moved by rail to Jackson, Tenn., Company G taking the wagon train. At Jackson we were assigned to the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Colonel Dunham commanding Brigade. Drill and usual camp duties filled up our time until the 10th of March 1863, when we were moved by rail to Lagrange, and assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. The Brigade consisted of the Sixth Iowa, Fortieth Illinois, Forty-sixth Ohio, Fifteenth Michigan, and One Hundred and Third Illinois, - commanded by Colonel C. C. Wolcott, of the Forty-sixth Ohio. These regiments (with the exception of the Fifteenth Michigan which was afterwards transferred to the Second Division of the Fifteenth Corps,) and with the addition of other regiments from time to time, constituted the Second Brigade of the old Fourth Division, and when it was broken up at Atlanta in September 1864, was the Second Brigade of the First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, until they were mustered out at Louisville, Ky., in 1865.

We remained at Lagrange, following the regular duties of camp, picket and scout, until the "Grierson Raid" was arranged. The 17th of April, with the garrison of the post under General W. Sooy Smith, left Lagrange striking south to Holly Springs and Waterford, turning to the right until we arrived at Colliersville, on the M. and C. R.R.; thence back to Lagrange. We were gone nine days. Marched one hundred and seventy-five miles on three days' rations.

About the 1st of May Companies A and F were sent to a small station on Porter's Creek, eight or ten miles east of Grand Junction. While here, Captain Bishop in command, assisted by some natives, captured the notorious guerrilla chief, known as Colonel Sol. Street, with almost his entire command, some twenty-five or thirty.

The 2d of June the entire Regiment was placed on the M. and C. R.R., at different points. The 5th we received orders to go to Memphis. Arrived the 6th, and placed on transports the 8th, started down the river, arriving at Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo, the evening of the 13th, and assisted to fortify the Bluffs. We were here attached to the Ninth Corps, Major General J. G. Parks, commanding. The 23d we marched out to Oak Ridge, near Black River, and again fortified, thus guarding the rear approaches to Vicksburg.

July 4th our part of the army, under command of General Sherman, was ordered to advance to Black River, and be ready to cross. We arrived at Black River the night of the 4th. The One Hundred and Third was chosen to force the passage of the river, here four to six rods wide, and from four to ten feet deep. Fortunately, the order was revoked, and the next morning the enemy was gone. We crossed the river, and were en route for Jackson. The 11th we arrived in front of Jackson. On the 16th General Johnson quietly evacuated, and we took possession. During the siege and march we suffered greatly from want of water. There being no wells, and cisterns soon giving out, we were forced to use the water collected in pools, in nearly all of which General Johnson had caused to be killed an ox or a mule, so that to use the water was victuals as well as drink.

The 24th, our Division having been assigned to the Fifteenth Corps, as the Fourth Division, we started back to Black River, which we crossed about the 27th, and went into Camp Sherman, having suffered most terribly while on the road from heat and want of water.

We remained here, drilling, and doing a great deal of private foraging, the fruits of which aided materially in preserving the health of the Regiment, which, now that active service was over, suffered severely. At one time there were but two commissioned officers fit for duty in the Regiment. While here, Company F was on detached duty with the Division Commissary.

September 28th we received marching orders, and the next day the Fifteenth Corps was on the road and arrived at Vicksburg, taking transports for the North as fast as they could be furnished.

The One Hundred and Third arrived at Memphis on the 11th, at 9 A.M., drew new arms (we had heretofore been armed with old fashioned "69" Harper's Ferry muskets), and at 11:20 were marched out of Memphis to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me".

We arrived at Iuka about the 20th, having made two considerable detours from the direct line of march from Memphis. Here we received pay, transferred some men to the Invalid Corps, refitted the command, and on the 27th crossed the Tennessee River at Eastport, arriving at Florence the 29th, and began fortifying the place.

The 3d of November we again moved out, striking the N. & C. R.R. at Cowan about the 12th following the railroad to Stevenson and Bridgeport, where we arrived about the 18th.

An attempt had been made by General Corse, commanding, to mount the Brigade, and enough horses were picked up to mount the Fifteenth Michigan, and two companies - C and G - of the One Hundred and Third, who were then detached from, and did not rejoin the Regiment until the last of December, at Scottsboro, Ala.

On the 20th we left Bridgeport, and crossing Sand Ridge moved southeast so as to strike Trenton, near which we camped the night of the 21st. After building numerous and extensive fires to mislead the enemy, about midnight we quietly withdrew, marching towards Chattanooga, arrived at Wauhatchie the afternoon of the 22d, crossed the Tennessee at Brown's Ferry, and moved up back of the hills near to the place where Sherman's army subsequently crossed.

The morning of the 24th, with our Division, we crossed the river on the pontoon bridge and began the attack on the north end of Missionary Ridge. By 3 P.M. we had assisted to take the first of the hills, which we securely fortified, and at night drew up by hand the guns of Richardson's First Missouri Battery and placed them in position.

The next hill, the one through which the tunnel passes, was the strong point of the Confederate right, and was accordingly strongly fortified. On the 25th our Brigade charged these works, and had it been possible, would have taken the point. Captain Walsh, of Company B, was killed within fifty feet of the rebel works, as were a number of men. After doing all that could be done General Corse ordered us to retire, which we did (part way down the hill) and fortified, expecting to try it again soon. In the meantime the rebel left and center had been crushed, which relieved us of further serious fighting. The eight companies at the beginning of the engagement mustered 237 men, of this number, one commissioned officer, Captain Walsh, and 19 enlisted men were killed on the field, and 68 wounded, 5 or 6 of whom died of their wounds.

After the engagement we followed Bragg for nearly two days and then went to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville. Arriving within 20 miles of Knoxville, we learned that General Longstreet had raised the siege and "fled to the mountains".

Having rested, we set out on our return to Chattanooga, which place we passed through about the 16th of December, arriving at Bridgeport the 19th, many of the men being literally barefooted.

Being newly clothed and paid the 24th, we marched to Stevenson, Ala., where we remained over Christmas. The next day we started for Scottsboro, Ala., but a heavy rain setting in we did not reach that place until the 28th.

In 91 days since we had left Vicksburg we had been transported 500 miles, marched over 1100 and participated in one of the most glorious victories of the war.

While in Scottsboro, nominally winter quarters, few days passed on which we were not called out for forage or scout.

Companies C and G returned to the Regiment, and Company F was again detailed to the commissary department.

About the 8th of February 1864, we were ordered to report at Cleveland, Tenn., which we did on the 14th. Here we were attached to a Provisional Brigade composed of nine regiments drawn like ourselves from the Fifteenth Corps, Colonel Dickerman, of the One Hundred and Third, being in command.

On the 23d we left Cleveland, Division commanded by General Chas. Cruft, and marched to Catoosa Springs that night. Here we joined General Palmer, commanding this detachment of the army.

The 24th we occupied the valley west of Tunnel Hill. During the night of the 24th moved to within three miles of Buzzard Roost Gap. The next morning formed the advance line and moved forward to wake up the enemy, which being accomplished, we were placed in reserve.

At night General Palmer, finding the object of the trip accomplished, ordered us to return to the position of the night before. The object of the movement was to prevent the rebels sending reinforcement's to their army in Mississippi, while Sherman was making his Meridian Campaign.

The 26th we returned to Catoosa Springs, and the next day to Cleveland. We remained at Cleveland for a few days, then marched back to Scottsboro, where we arrived about the 10th of March. Being properly refitted and reviewed, the 1st of May we set out for Chattanooga, where we arrived the 3d, and began the glorious Atlanta Campaign. The 5th we moved south, by the way of Crawfish Springs and Gordon's Mills, over a part of the battle ground of Chickamauga, through Villanow to the entrance of Snake Creek Gap, fourteen miles southwest of Dalton. By the 14th we were in sight of Resaca, where we lost one man killed and several wounded, among the latter, Major Willison.

The 16th the enemy evacuated. We followed as fast as circumstances would permit through Adairsville and Calhoun, arriving at Kingston the 20th. The 23d we struck southwest to Van Wirt, passing over the "Dug-down" Mountains, and camped on Pumpkin Vine Creek, five miles southwest of Dallas, the night of the 25th. The 26th we moved through Dallas, taking a position about half a mile south-west of town, having quite a lively skirmish, but with no loss to our Regiment. At night works were built. The 27th, early, we were attacked, but the attack was easily repulsed.

Here Captain Smith, of Company K, while advancing the skirmish line, with the help of two men, captured a rebel outpost and made twenty-one prisoners.

Our loss this day was two killed and thirty-five wounded. On the afternoon of the 28th General Hardee, with a large force, made several unsuccessful attacks on our Brigade. The loss of the Regiment in this engagement was small in numbers but seemingly irreparable, four being taken prisoners and eleven wounded, among the latter was Colonel W. A. Dickerman, who received a mortal wound near the close of the engagement. He died at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 30th. His loss was severely felt by his command, and it is believed that what reputation the Regiment had for discipline and prompt action when called upon, was largely due to him.

The night of the 1st of June the army moved by the left flank occupying Allatoona Pass, the enemy falling back, his right resting on Kenesaw and left on Lost Mountain. The night of the 2d we rested at Ackworth. The 6th, made a reconnoissance to and beyond Big Shanty and returned. The

7th we advanced to Big Shanty with the army, and about this time were in reserve for three days, this being all the time that we were not in the actual front during the entire Atlanta Campaign.

The 15th of June we moved to the extreme left of our army, and, by a rapid movement of our Brigade, captured some 470 of the enemy, the loss of the Regiment being four killed and seventeen corporals and one sergeant wounded. This was considered a bad day for Chevrons.

June 27th our Brigade, as usual, was chosen from the Fifteenth Corps to assault the impregnable Kennesaw. The attack was unsuccessful. Of twelve officers of the Regiment who went into the action, three were killed: Lieutenant Bailey of Company F, Lieutenants Montgomery and Branson of Company I, and four wounded, among the latter Lieutenant Colonel Wright, commanding the Regiment. Colonel Wright was serving on the Division Staff at the time, but, as the Regiment was without a field officer, he joined it and took command. Of the enlisted men nineteen were killed, the wounded unknown.

The morning of the July 4th we occupied Marietta, detaching a part to bury our dead of the 27th. That duty being accomplished, we moved to the extreme right of the army, near Nickajack Creek, where we remained until about the middle of the month, when, with the Army of the Tennessee, we moved to the extreme left, crossed the Chatahoochie near Roswell, and moved south to Decatur, finally swinging into line around Atlanta. On the 22d, when we were within one mile of the city, Gen. Hood attacked us with great skill and vigor, the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps being partially driven back, with the exception of the Brigade on the extreme right of the Seventeenth, our Regiment, being the left Regiment of the Fifteenth Corps, and, joining the Seventeenth Corps, changed from front to rear and back again, until the order had been seven times repeated, each time repelling the attack made on the position. During the day we captured some two or three hundred prisoners. Being partially protected by works our loss was not severe. Lieutenant Blair, of Company D, and three men, being killed.

On the evening and night of the 27th we were transferred to the extreme right of the army, where, on the 28th, while prolonging the line, we were again attacked by General Hood, who threw line after line on our unprotected front, but without effect; our loss was 4 killed.

Remaining in line until the night of the 25th of August we left our works, and passing by the Confederate left struck the A. & W. R.R. near Newman Station, destroyed some miles of track, then passed on the M. & A. R.R., which we struck near Jonesboro on the night of September 1. Here we attacked General Hood who had just retreated from Atlanta, and as usual defeated him.

On the 2d, Captain George Wilkinson of Company B, A.A.A.G., of the Division received a wound, from which he died the 23d. He was one of the best loved and most respected officers in the Regiment.

On the 5th of September we returned to, and camped at East Point, six miles southwest of Atlanta, and took the first night's rest since the 11th of May without the sound of a rebel gun to lull us to sleep. We had been under fire all that time, and in the front except three days. We had been in every engagement that the Brigade, Division or Corps had in any way been engaged, and were as ragged as any Regiment in the army. We were immediately clothed and refitted for business, in the meantime building a few miles of field works just to keep our hands in.

To a detail of the Regiment in the form of a Company, in connection with a Company of the 97th Indiana, was given the duty of guarding the neutral ground, on the part of our army, while prisoners were being exchanged and citizens were being sent south by General Sherman.

The Fourth Division of the Corps was here broken up and the Second Brigade was assigned to the First Division, General Charles Wood commanding.

September 27th, truce being concluded, General Hood having passed to our rear and destroyed the railroad, we followed in his wake as far as Gaylesville, Ala. Returned to Smyrna Camp Ground about the 1st of November, when we were again paid off and refitted. The 15th we passed through the burning city of Atlanta and camped near our old position. The morning of the 16th of November, saw us enroute "to the sea".

The 22d the Second Brigade, numbering 1819 muskets with two pieces of artillery, went to the support of a Division of Cavalry near Griswoldsville, a town ten miles east of Macon. We drove the enemy into and beyond the town, then retired a short distance. He we were soon attacked by the enemy 9,000 strong according to their own report, whom we severely defeated, he losing in killed, wounded and captured more than the number of our entire Brigade. Our loss was three killed and two died of wounds; the loss to the Brigade was 92 killed and wounded.

The morning of December 9, we crossed Ogeechee River and by night the investment of Savannah was completed. The 13th, Fort McAlister being captured, our "Cracker Line" was open. After a week of desultory fighting the army evacuated and the 21st we marched into Savannah and occupied one of the numerous and beautiful parks, for which the city is so justly celebrated, as city guard.

The Regiment participated in the campaign of the Carolinas, leaving Savannah about the middle of January 1865, going to Beaufort, S.C., via Thunder Bolt, where we remained until the 27th. Crossed Broad River, and on the 28th and 29th were on a reconnaissance toward Charleston. Participated in all the skirmishes and battles in which the First Division of the Fifteenth Corps was engaged.

Arrived at Goldsboro, N.C., the 22d of March, and at Raleigh April 14th.

The 30th of April the Regiment left Raleigh en route for Washington, passing through Richmond the 9th or 10th of May, and arrived at Alexandria the 19th or 20th. Being partially refitted, we participated in the Grand Review at Washington on the 24th of May, and camped three or four miles north of the city.

Not being included in the list of the regiments to be mustered out, on the 31st of May we marched to the freight depot of the B. and O. R.R., whose cars had been prepared for us, and started for Louisville, Ky., via Parkersburg, W.Va., where we took boats down the Ohio River, arriving the afternoon of the 4th of June at Louisville, and camping on Bear Grass Creek.

The 14th of June the order for our muster out was received per telegraph, and the 21st, the necessary rolls having been prepared, we were mustered out of the service on the United States by Major Dicky, U.S.A. -having been in the service two years, eight months and twenty days. In that time we had seen service in all the Confederate States but two (Texas and Florida), had been engaged in twenty-four battles, besides the sieges of Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta and Savannah, and skirmishes without number. We were ordered to Chicago, where we arrived June 24th, for final pay and discharge, which we received the 9th of July.

Number originally mustered in	804
Recruits	84
Total.....	892
Field, staff and line officers	33
Aggregate.....	925

Of the eighty-four recruits, nine never joined the Regiment. The record of the eight hundred and eighty-three men was as follows:

Killed in battle and died of wounds	81
Killed by accident	2
Died in the field and at home	129
Died at Andersonville	7
Total killed and died	219
Discharged from wounds and disease	134
Transferred to Fortieth Illinois.....	30
Transferred to Veteran Reserve and Invalid Corps.....	45
Promoted to be commissioned officers	35
Promoted to non-commissioned staff.....	5
Mustered out	375

This includes all the sick and in prison at the muster out of the Regiment, and all not otherwise accounted for.

Of commissioned officers we had	68
Killed and died of wounds	8
Died of disease.....	1
Resigned	23
Dishonorably discharged	4
Mustered out	25
Honorably discharged	2
Commissioned but not mustered.....	5

104th Illinois Infantry

This Regiment was organized at Ottawa, in August 1862, and was composed almost entirely of La Salle county men.

Before being uniformed or armed, they received orders to report at Louisville, Ky., where they remained for some time, and in the reorganization of General Buell's Army were assigned to General Dumont's Division, and when General Buell commenced his march in pursuit of General Bragg, were on the left of the army, going first to Frankfort, Ky., where they remained until October 26, then marching to Bowling Green, Glasgow, Thompkinsville, and on the 1st of December, reached Hartsville, Tenn., on the Cumberland River. The Brigade was commanded by Colonel Scott, of the Nineteenth Illinois, until they reached Hartsville, when Colonel A. B. Moore, of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, was assigned to the command. Lieutenant Colonel Hapeman commanding the Regiment.

The troops at Hartsville, consisted of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois, the One Hundred and Sixth, and One Hundred and Eighth Ohio, two companies of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, about 900 effective men. Three companies of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois were detached, two being in Gallatin, and one on duty in the village of Hartsville.

On the 6th of December, the rebels sent an expedition from Murfreesboro to attack the forces at Hartsville. It consisted of a Brigade of Infantry, of three veteran regiments of Kentucky troops, commanded by General Hanson, all of Morgan's cavalry, commanded by General Basil W. Duke, and a battery of artillery, in all about 3,500 men, all under command of General Morgan. They crossed the Cumberland River between Hartsville and Gallatin, and approached the position held by the Brigade at daylight on the morning of the 7th of December. The Brigade was instantly brought into line, the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois (7 companies) on the left, the One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth Ohio on their right. There were no earthworks, and the troops were formed on the top of the hill, the best position they could take. The rebels at once charged our lines, when the One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth Ohio fell back, leaving the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois alone on the line. They repulsed the attack of the infantry, and were driving them from the field when Morgan's cavalry, dismounted, and commanded by General Duke, attacked them on the right flank and in rear, and they were completely surrounded, and were obliged to surrender. The battle lasted one hour and fifteen minutes, and the Regiment lost 44 men killed, and about 150 wounded. The Regiment fought bravely, in this, their first battle, and had they been properly supported, no doubt would have defeated the rebels. The Regiment was marched to Murfreesboro, and then paroled, with the exception of Lieutenant Colonel Hapeman and Major Widmer, who, with eleven other field officers, were held as hostages for General McNeill, who the rebels charged with having had 13 guerrillas shot at Palmyra, Mo. These officers were held, by order of General Bragg, in solitary confinement, until the 23d day of April 1863, when they were exchanged and joined the Regiment at Brentwood, Tenn.

After being paroled, the Regiment marched to Nashville, and were sent from thence to Camp Chase, at Columbus, O., and from there to Camp Douglas, at Chicago, and on being exchanged, in the spring of 1863, were ordered to rejoin the army of the Cumberland, at Brentwood, Tenn. From Brentwood the Regiment marched to Murfreesboro, and were assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, the Brigade commanded by General John Beatty. They remained at Murfreesboro until the advance of the army on Tullahoma, when they advanced through Hoover's Gap, skirmishing with the enemy, with slight loss, passing through Manchester, again skirmishing at Elk River, and when General Bragg crossed the Tennessee River they went into camp at Decherd, Tenn., where they remained until August 15, when they

marched to Stevenson, Ala., where they remained until the army made the advance which ended in the battle of Chickamauga and the occupation of Chattanooga.

On the 2d day of September 1863, the movement for the capture of Chattanooga began, the Regiment crossing the Tennessee River at Caperton's Ferry, and the following day crossed Sand Mountain, then entered Lookout Valley, near Trenton, Ga., and followed the valley until they reached Johnson's Crook, and on the 7th ascended Lookout Mountain, crossing the mountain to Stephen's Gap, descending into McLemore's Cove.

On the 10th the Regiment moved forward, with Negley's Division, to Davis Cross Road's, and on the following day developed the rebel army, at Dug Gap, in Pigeon Mountain, and after a severe skirmish, with some loss, fell back again to McLemore's Cove, where they remained until the 16th, when the movement towards Chattanooga was commenced. On the night of the 18th the Regiment marched all night, taking a position to the front of Crawfish Springs, where they were engaged during the 19th, exposed most of the time to a terrific artillery fire, and suffering a severe loss. On the evening of the 19th they moved to the extreme left of the army, and on the 20th were engaged, suffering a heavy loss, falling back in the evening to Rossville. On the 21st the Regiment remained at Rossville, skirmishing with the enemy, losing several men, and at night fell back to Chattanooga, being the rear guard in the movement, reaching the works at Chattanooga about daylight on the morning of the 22d of September. The loss of the Regiment in the battle of Chickamauga was severe, the Regiment being engaged, besides the two days of the battle, in several hard skirmishes. Remained in Chattanooga during its investment by the rebel army, under General Bragg.

In the reorganization of the Fourteenth Army Corps, after the battle of Chickamauga, the Regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, the Brigade commanded by General W. P. Carlin, and remained in this Brigade until the end of the war. Colonel Moore having resigned on the 9th of September 1863, Lieutenant Colonel Hapeman commanded the Regiment.

On the 24th of November 1863, the Regiment was engaged on Lookout Mountain, near the White House, when the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, repulsed an attack made by the rebels, about 9 o'clock P.M., to regain possession of the ground.

On the 25th of November 1863, was engaged in the capture of Missionary Ridge, and captured a number of prisoners. On the 26th, followed the retreating rebels to Grayville, and, on the 27th, to Ringgold, returning from thence to Chattanooga, on the 29th. The men behaved well in all the engagements during this campaign. Remained in and around Chattanooga until the 10th of February 1864, when it was ordered to Nashville, by General Johnson, to get transportation for the Fourteenth Corps. Returned to Chattanooga, with the same, on March 15th, 1864, joining the remainder of the Division at Grayville, on the 19th. Remained until the 3d of May when the Regiment went to Ringgold, to prepare for the campaign about to commence against Atlanta.

Commenced the march on the 7th of May, and, on the 9th, was in front of Buzzard's Roost Gap, where the Regiment remained, doing some skirmishing, until the 12th, when it marched to the right, passing Snake Creek Gap. On the 14th, was engaged in the battle of Resaca, losing 1 man killed and 9 wounded. Remained in front, skirmishing, until the 16th, when the Regiment marched to Resaca - the enemy having evacuated the night before. Followed the retreating rebels to Kingston, arriving there on the 19th. Remained there until the 23d, when the Regiment marched to Dallas, arriving there or in that vicinity on the 26th. Remained there, skirmishing, and losing some men, until the 5th of June, when the Regiment moved to the left, in front of Kenesaw Mountain, where it was engaged, skirmishing, nearly all the time, until the 3d of July, when the enemy left the mountain. The command followed them through Marietta, until they made a stand near the railroad bridge across the Chattahoochie River. The Regiment remained here, skirmishing, until July 10, when the rebels fell back across the Chattahoochie. Did not

moved until the 17th, and, on the 20th, crossed Peach Tree Creek. About 4 o'clock, P.M., the enemy attacked the line (connecting with the Twentieth Corps on the left, and no works. They were repulsed, however, and re-enforcements soon coming up, the Regiment was enabled to hold its ground. The men fought nobly, and the loss was heavy, it being 50 - 2 officers and 14 men killed, 1 officer and 28 enlisted men wounded, and 5 missing.

On the 22d the command again moved forward, the enemy having left their works in front, and went into Atlanta; but were met by Loring's Division, strongly entrenched, and the command halted, and commenced throwing up works. Remained until August 3d, when the Regiment moved to the right 3 miles, and, on the 6th, were formed on Utoy Creek. On the 7th, was engaged at Utoy Creek, losing 1 officer and 4 enlisted men killed, and 18 enlisted men wounded. On August 26, marched to the right, towards Jonesboro, and, on September 1, fought the battle of Jonesboro, which gave possession of Atlanta; and, on the 6th, started for Atlanta, arriving there on the 8th.

The campaign, from May 7, when the Regiment left Ringgold, to September 6, when it left Jonesboro, was very severe. The Regiment skirmished nearly all the time with the enemy, and never halted for the night without throwing up works and preparing for an attack. The Regiment was engaged in three battles: Reseca, Peach Tree Creek and Jonesboro. Losses in skirmishing were heavy, in killed and wounded.

The Regiment behaved nobly during the whole campaign, especially at Peach Tree Creek, where the right of the Regiment was nearly annihilated, and although the line grew shorter every day the men were in the best of spirits.

The Regiment remained in Atlanta until October 3, when the rebels having crossed the Chattahoochie, and were moving towards Allatoona, the command commenced moving north, and, crossing the Chattahoochie on the 3d, passed through Marietta, reaching Kenesaw Mountain on the 6th, and remaining in that vicinity until the 9th, when the Regiment marched along the railroad to Kingston, reaching there on the 11th. Marched to within 3 miles of Rome, on the 12th; to Calhoun, on the 13th; to Resaca, on the 14th; crossed the Chattagata Mountain, at Red Run Gap, on the 15th; passed through Villenow, LaFayette and Summerville, reaching Galesburg, Ala., on the 20th, where the Regiment remained until the 28th; then marched through Rome, to Kingston, to get ready for the campaign to be commenced in a short time.

The Regiment was not engaged with the enemy after it left Atlanta; but the marches were very hard - a great portion of the distance being traveled by night. The men were, also, short of rations, until they reached the Summerville Valley, when requisitions were made on the country for supplies.

Remained in Kingston until November 12, when the Regiment marched to Atlanta, arriving there on the 15th, when rations and clothing were issued. On the 16th, commenced the "march to the sea", taking possession of Savannah on the 21st of December. As this was but a succession of marches, and but little opposition was met with, until the army reached Savannah, it is deemed unnecessary to detail the march. The Regiment had its share of the hardships, marches, etc., as also the fine foraging which the country passed through afforded.

Remained in Savannah until January 15, when was commenced the march through the Carolinas. This, like the preceding campaign, was a succession of marches - the bad roads impeding more than the rebels. It required more troops with the trains, to build corduroy roads, than it did on the skirmish line. The Regiment was engaged in the battle of Bentonville, and had several skirmishes, with small loss.

The command remained at Goldsboro, N.C., fitting up for another campaign, until April 10; then marched to Raleigh, where the Regiment remained until the surrender of Johnston's Army.

The Regiment commenced with the march from Raleigh to Washington on April 30, arriving there on May 19, and participating in the Grand Review on the 24th of May.

Made muster-out rolls, and were mustered out on the 6th day of June. On the 8th, the Regiment left Washington for Chicago, arriving there on the 10th. Were paid off, and the men returned to their homes.

The Regiment was engaged in the battles of Hartsville, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Peach Tree Creek, Utoy Creek, Jonesboro and Bentonville, besides a great many skirmishes, in which they lost men.

105th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS was mustered into the service of the United States, September 2, 1862, at Dixon, Ill.

On the 8th, moved to Camp Douglas. On the 30th, left Camp Douglas for Louisville, Ky., arriving on the 2d of October, and, reporting to General Dumont, was attached to his Division, Brigadier General W. T. Ward's Brigade. On the 3d moved in the direction of Frankfort; arrived on the 9th, after a severe march. Were engaged in guard and picket duty, with occasional slight skirmishing with the enemy. While at Frankfort, made a raid to Lawrenceburg, and returned. On the 26th, moved, en route to Bowling Green, arriving on the 4th of November, and remaining one week, was ordered to Scottsville. November 25, moved to Gallatin, Tenn.; December 11, moved to South Tunnel; February 1, 1863, returned to Gallatin, remaining till the 1st day of June 1863, when it moved to Lavergne. From thence to Murfreesboro, Tenn., returning to Lavergne the last of July. Moved to Nashville, August 19. Was quartered in Fort Negley, doing guard duty in it and the city of Nashville. Exchanged the Austrian musket, with which the Regiment had been armed, for the Springfield rifle musket. Meanwhile, it was attached to the Eleventh Army Corps, Major General O. O. Howard, commanding.

On the 24th day of February 1864, it took the line of march in the direction of Chattanooga, Tenn. On the day of March, it arrived at Wauhatchie, at which place it remained until the 2d day of May, being brigaded with the One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois, Seventieth Indiana and Seventy-ninth Ohio, with which it remained during the war. In the meantime, the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps were consolidated, under the name of the Twentieth Army Corps, Major General Joseph Hooker commander.

May 2, moved to Gordon's Mills. May 6, marched to Leet's farm; thence to Taylor's Ridge, on the 7th. May 10, moved to Snake Creek Gap. May 12, to Sugar Valley. May 13, moved in the direction of Resaca, Ga., skirmishing that evening and the next day. The morning of the 15th, moved with the Corps to the extreme left of the lines, immediately upon its arrival taking part in a charge upon the enemy's works, which were carried, losing several men in the engagement. On the 16th, pursued the retreating enemy, arriving at Calhoun on the 17th. On the 18th, moved to near Cassville. On the 19th, the One Hundred and Fifth being the advance, skirmished with the rear guard of the enemy, driving them at every point. Remained near Kingston until the 23d, when ordered forward, crossing the Etowah River. 24th, moved to Burnt Hickory. On the 25th, continuing its march towards Dallas, Ga., encountering the enemy, having a brisk engagement till dark, the casualties numbering fifteen, including two commissioned officers.

From this time until the 1st of June, the Regiment was engaged in advancing the line, building and strengthening the works and skirmishing, losing 16 men.

On the 1st of June moved to the extreme left, with the Twentieth Corps. On the 2d, the One Hundred and Fifth was ordered out as flankers, in which position it lost a most excellent officer, Surgeon Horace S. Potter, being killed by a shell. On the 3d, moved around and beyond the enemy's right, encamping near Ackworth, Georgia. Here it remained until the 6th, when it moved forward and took position near Golgotha Church, in line of battle, throwing up entrenchments and remaining until the 15th, when it again moved forward, encountering the enemy behind breastworks. A steady fire was kept up until dark. That night and the next day (the 16th) was occupied in strengthening the position, by erecting breastworks, being exposed to the fire of the enemy. Lost 19 men during the two days. The night of the 16th, the enemy retreated. On the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th, followed the retreating enemy, with slight skirmishing, at intervals. 21st, severe skirmish firing. 22d, moved forward about a mile, in close

proximity to the enemy's works, exposed to their fire - losing 11 men. The enemy evacuated his position during the night of July 2. On the 3d, moved in the direction of Marietta, Ga. The Brigade to which the One Hundred and Fifth was attached being the advance, skirmished with the enemy - losing 1 man killed and 2 wounded. Camped about four miles from Marietta, Ga., in plain view of a portion of the rebel army. On the evening of the 4th, continued the march in the direction of the Chattahoochie River, camping within two miles of that stream, on the north side, the night of the 6th. Remained there until the 17th, when it crossed the river and encamped until the afternoon of the 18th. Moved forward about five miles and rested till the morning of the 20th. Crossed Peach Tree Creek and came upon the enemy. A line of battle was formed - a charge of the enemy was repulsed in the afternoon, and several prisoners captured; also, the colors of the Twelfth Louisiana. 21st, was occupied in burying the dead of both sides, and collecting and turning over ordnance and other property. On the 22d moved forward about three miles, where the enemy was again encountered, posted behind the defenses of Atlanta. Entrenchment's were immediately thrown up. Remained in this position until the 26th, when relieved and placed on reserve. 29th, moved six miles to the right of the lines. Making the position secure by throwing up works, remained until the 2d day of August. Returned to the left and took position, which was fortified and strengthened. Constant skirmishing and artillery firing was kept up until the night of the 25th of August, when ordered to fall back to the Chattahoochie River. Here it remained until the 27th when it took position on the north side of that stream, doing picket and guard duty.

The 2d day of September, the city of Atlanta surrendered. The Regiment remained in the vicinity of Atlanta until the 15th of November, when the "grand march to the sea" was began. The One Hundred and Fifth accompanying the expedition, bore its full share of the trials and hardships incident thereto. Passing on the route, Decatur, Sithonia, Social Circle, Rutledge and Madison, at which last named place it arrived on the 19th of November. From thence, marching southward to the city of Milledgeville, the capitol of Georgia, arriving on the 22d, and remaining until the 24th. Thence to the north of the Mississippi and Georgia Central railroad. Passing through Sandersville, Davisboro, and Louisville - (the One Hundred and Fifth and part of the One Hundred and Second routing a body of rebel cavalry between the last two named places) reaching Milan on December 3d. Continuing the march towards Savannah, passing through Springfield on the 7th, having a slight skirmish with guerrillas, arrived in the vicinity of Savannah on the 10th. The One Hundred and Fifth being the advance that day, had a brisk skirmish with the enemy's pickets, driving them within the defenses of the city. Participated in the siege of Savannah. That city was evacuated on the night of the 20th of December. On the 31st of December 1864, and January 1, 1865, was occupied in crossing the Savannah River - losing 1 man by a musket shot from the enemy - moved five miles and encamped until the 4th of January. Marched north to Hardee's farm, and again encamped, remaining until the 17th with slight skirmishing at intervals. Moved to Hardeeville, remaining there until the 29th, when it started on the Campaign of the Carolinas.

Moving northward, nothing of interest occurred until the 2d day of February, when the One Hundred and Fifth, being in advance, encountered the enemy near Lawtonville strongly posted behind barricades. It immediately charged the enemy, driving them from their position, through the town - losing 8 men in the engagement.

Continued the march on the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, when the One Hundred and Fifth again had the advance; has some slight skirmishing with Wade Hampton's cavalry. 8th, 9th and 10th was engaged in tearing up railroad between Graham Station and Williston. From thence, crossed the South and North Edisto Rivers, on the road to Columbia, arriving opposite that city on the 16th, after a very disagreeable march through swamps and marshes. Not being able to cross the Congaree at that point, moved up the river, and crossed the Broad and Saluda Rivers, with unite and form the Congaree. Marching northward, arrived at Winnsboro on the 21st. On the 22d, the Regiment, again in the advance, had some skirmishing with Butler's rebel cavalry, and crossed

the Wateree River. Reached Hanging Rock on the 27th, rested one day; 29th, moved northward, arriving at Chesterfield, March 3d; at Cheraw, March 6th. Crossed Great Pedee and Lumber Rivers, and arrived at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 11th. Resting three days, 15th, moved in the direction of Raleigh, North Carolina, some ten miles, where it encountered the enemy, heavily entrenched, near Averysboro. Then, on the 16th, followed the battle of Averysboro - the enemy being driven from their position. The One Hundred and Fifth lost 6 killed and 16 wounded.

On the 19th, 20th and 21st, took part in the engagement near Bentonville. The enemy evacuated that place on the night of the 21st. Arrived at Goldsboro on the 24th. Thus, ended the Campaign of the Carolinas.

Remained at Goldsboro until April 10th, 1865. Continued the march toward Raleigh, arriving at Smithfield on the 11th, and at Raleigh, on the 13th, encountering but little opposition from the enemy. Resting until the 25th, moved out some fourteen miles on the Holly Springs road, in the direction of General Johnston's army. Encamped during the 26th and 27th. In the meantime, General Johnston surrendered. On the 28th, returned to Raleigh and immediately began making preparations for the homeward march.

On the 30th left Raleigh en route to Washington City via Richmond, passing through the latter city on the 11th of May. Arrived in the vicinity of Alexandria, Virginia, on the 19th. Took part in the grand review at Washington, on the 24th, where the Regiment received a compliment for their movements in the manual of arms, and their military appearance.

Remained in the vicinity of Washington until the 7th of June, when the Regiment was mustered out of the service, and started, by rail, for Chicago, Illinois, where it arrived on the 10th.

Remained at Camp Fry, until the 17th, when paid off and disbanded.

106th Illinois Infantry

The rivalry created under the call for soldiers in July 1862, influenced the people of Logan county to endeavor to make up a complete Regiment from the county, notwithstanding four full companies had before been enlisted in the county and that their depleted ranks had been filled by recruits from the same. Within thirty days from July 15th, eight companies were enlisted from the county when Company A, from Sangamon county, and Company K, from Menard county made the Regiment complete.

The Regiment went into camp at Lincoln, August 15, and was mustered into the United States service September 18. It was drilled for a time by Lieutenant Colonel Adams, formerly of the Regular Army.

Moved from camp November 7th, via St. Louis, to Columbus, Ky., arriving November 10th and moved thence to Jackson Tenn. The Regiment was broken into detachments and detailed as provost guards in Jackson and also as a guard up and down the track of the M. & O. R.R. for some twenty or thirty miles on either side of Jackson.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell was detailed as provost marshal of Jackson. on Dec. 6th occurred the first death in the Regiment, E. Rankin of Company C, died on that day. While at Jackson, Captain P. W. Harts was placed under arrest for refusing to guard rebel prisoners at the residence of their rebel friends instead of at the guard house. His company was soon afterward relieved from provost duty and with Company I, sent to O'Bion river bridge on the M. & O. R.R. Company G and part of Company C; were sent eight miles north of Jackson to Carroll station. On December 17th Jackson was attacked by General Forrest, and Companies C and G surrendered without resistance on the morning of December 20th. Companies H and I were also attacked by General Forrest. Captain Harts, who had been released from arrest and had joined his command on the 19th, had taken the precaution to construct temporary breast works of some bridge timber. The rebel force made a severe attack, which continued from noon until dark, but were finally repulsed with severe loss. On the night of December 20th, part of Company C, commanded by Lieutenant Johnson, was attacked in the block house and after a severe fight of several hours drove the enemy off, after killing and wounding quite a number. In neither of these engagements was any of our men killed or wounded.

At the O'Bion River fight Sergeant Henry Fox, of Company H, climbed up the timbers of the bridge and crossed it under the fire of the whole Rebel force, on his way to Jackson for reinforcements, and although it was a perilous undertaking, yet he reached Jackson in perfect safety. After Forrest's raid, the Regiment was sent farther north to guard railroad stations.

The prisoners paroled by General Forrest were sent to Benton Barracks, and were exchanged late in the summer of 1863. The balance of the Regiment was ordered to Bolivar in March, and about May 31st it moved to Vicksburg. While en route there the boats in which the Regiment was conveyed was fired into at close range while off Island 63 by several companies of Rebel infantry and two pieces of cannon. Captain Beesely's son was killed at the first fire. A few others were killed and about 25 wounded.

After serving in the trenches of Vicksburg a few weeks, the Regiment was sent forty miles up the Yazoo River to repel a Rebel force at that point.

Returning by forced marches, harassed by the enemy and the extreme hot, burning weather, many of the soldiers were overcome by heat, and the Regiment lost more on that trip than from any other cause during its term of service. The Regiment served in the lines at Vicksburg until

after the surrender of the place. Immediately after this it was ordered to Helena and took part in the advance on Little Rock, and participated in its capture. From this time the Regiment was on duty in Arkansas until the close of the war. It took a prominent part in the battle of Clarendon, and performed service at Duvall's Bluff, Pine Bluff, Hot Springs, Lewisburg, St. Charles, Dardanelle and Brownsville.

Except the siege of Vicksburg, the Regiment was not in any of the most noted battles, but, nevertheless, it performed well its part in putting down a rebellion, and it suffered many privations and hardships marching through swamps and bayous, guarding railroads, government property, fighting and foraging, as is proven by its long list of casualties.

The Regiment was mustered out of service July 12th, 1865, at Pine Bluff, Ark., and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., July 24th, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

107th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was mustered into the United States service at Camp Butler, Ill., September 4, 1862, and was composed of six companies from DeWitt and four companies from Piatt counties.

September 30, 1862, Regiment left Camp Butler for Jeffersonville, Ind., where it arrived on the morning of October 1. Owing to want of drill and discipline, it was ordered into camp, where it remained until October 12, employing the time in drill, and otherwise preparing for active field service.

Crossed Ohio River, October 12, to Louisville - General Buell's Army, meantime, having moved in direction of Perryville. Remained in Louisville until October 18, when it was ordered to Elizabethtown, Ky., to meet the rebel General John Morgan, who was advancing in that direction. A slight skirmish ensued between the One Hundred and Seventh and Morgan's advance, which resulted in the capture of some of the enemy and no casualties to the Regiment.

Moved, thence, to Mumfordsville, Ky., early in December following, where it remained until March 1863, when it left for Glasgow, remaining there until the following June.

The Twenty-third Army Corps, being organized, by order General Burnside, Brigadier General H. M. Judah was ordered to Glasgow, to assume command of all troops organizing for the Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, Department of the Ohio; and the One Hundred and Seventh Illinois, being assigned to this Division, marched, on the 18th of June, for Tompkinsville, Ky., on Cumberland River, in order to meet an anticipated movement of John Morgan, who was preparing for the invasion of Kentucky. Followed him to Mumfordsville, Ky., and from thence, by rail, to Louisville, and then, by steamer, to near Buffington Island, where he was finally captured.

Returned to Lebanon, Ky., late in August, when after reorganizing, proceeded with General Burnside on Campaign of East Tennessee. General Judah, being in delicate health, was relieved by General Julius White, who assumed command of the Division August 24.

The enemy retiring from East Tennessee, the command arrived at Loudon, September 1, 1863. Remained there until middle of October; then proceeded toward Greenville. Having marched some sixty miles east of Knoxville, received orders to countermarch, and moved, with all speed, to the assistance of General Rosecrans. Reached Sweet Water, 75 miles north of Dalton, where it heard the battle of Chickamauga.

Returned to Loudon, where was soon confronted by advance of Longstreet. Retired to north side Holston River, where it remained until November 13, when it was ascertained that the enemy had effected a crossing, by aid of pontoons, at Huff's Ferry, 4 miles below. Division retired to Lenoris Station. Was met by General Burnside, who ordered a countermarch in direction of enemy, who was found 3 miles below Loudon. Company A, One Hundred and Seventh Illinois, as skirmishers, commanded by Captain Milholand, attacked the enemy's skirmishers, who retired. Line was formed and an attack was made by the whole Division, driving the enemy back to pontoons. Regiment lost one killed and several wounded.

Encamped, on night of 15th November, at Lenoris. General Burnside issued order No. 81, requiring all baggage and part of ammunition trains destroyed, in order to facilitate movements of artillery, etc. The Regiment lost all books and papers. Having destroyed trains, retired, at 3 o'clock A.M., in direction of Knoxville. Engaged the enemy at Campbell's Station, 11 A.M.,

November 16. Engagement lasted till night. Arrived at Knoxville, November 18. Engaged enemy at Danbridge, December 21. Returned to Knoxville, by order of General Schofield, where it remained until April.

Broke camp at Massey Creek, Tenn., April 27, and moved to join Sherman's Army. Arrived at Calhoun, Tenn., April 30, and remained until May 3. Moved to Red Clay, Ga., and, on 7th, to vicinity of Rocky Face Ridge. Engaged enemy on 8th May. Moved, on 9th, for Resaca, via Snake Creek Gap. Engaged at Resaca, 14th and 15th May. Moved, with command, from Resaca to Dallas. Regiment, while on picket, May 28, was attacked by the enemy, in force, and, before re-enforcement's came up, lost a number of its men. June 18, while engaged near Kenesaw Mountain, Captain Ed. Camp, Company H, while on the skirmish line, was instantly killed. Regiment participated in all engagements around Kenesaw Mountain, and the subsequent fighting around Atlanta. Followed the enemy to Lovejoy Station, and withdrew on night of September 4, 1864, arriving at Decatur, Ga., September 6, 1864.

Left Decatur, September 28, in pursuit of Hood's Army, passing over old lines, around Dallas and Kenesaw Mountains, to Resaca. Thence to Rome, Ga. Thence, on 18th October, to Cedar Bluffs, Ala. Returned to Resaca, where remained until November 6, 1864. Moved, by rail, to Nashville, Tenn., and from thence to Johnsonville.

November 18, Regiment, with Division, proceeded, via Nashville, to Columbia, Tenn., where, on 22d November, met the advance of Hood's Army. Skirmished with enemy until 28th, when, finding enemy crossing Duck River, fell back to Franklin. Regiment engaged the enemy at Spring Hill, November 28, with small loss.

November 29, assigned position in the lines near Columbia pike, and, owing to lateness of arriving, had not breastworks complete when the battle commenced. Regiment suffered a severe loss in the death of Colonel Lowry, who fell, mortally wounded, from a minnie ball in head. First Lieutenant Isaac C. Morse, command Company A, was also killed. After fall of Colonel Lowry, the command of the Regiment devolved upon Captain McGraw — Major Milholand being on staff duty).

Arrived at Nashville, December 1. During battle of Franklin, the Regiment captured two stands of enemy's colors, and had its own colors seized, but they were recovered by Private Walker, of Company G, who killed the enemy seizing them.

December 1, 1864, Regiment went into position, with Division, near Fort Negley, Nashville. It drew new arms, and was fully clothed and equipped. Remained, doing picket duty, and skirmishing, until December 15, when broke camp, and attacked enemy at 11 A.M. At 3 P.M. charged enemy's lines, with success. Captain S. S. Williams, Company K, was wounded. The enemy being completely routed, Regiment encamped near Brentwood Hills, on night of 16th. Next morning, moved towards Franklin, in pursuit of retreating enemy. Arrived at Columbia, December 20. January 2, 1865, left Columbia for Clinton, Tenn. Remained in camp until January 26, when embarked on board transports, bound for Washington, D.C., and arrived February 2. Moved to Alexandria, Va., February 9.

February 11, embarked on steamer for Fort Fisher, N.C. Arrived off the fort on 15th. Passed New Inlet on 17th, and landed at Smithville. Moved for Fort Anderson. Moved on enemy's pickets at 7 A.M., 18th. Drove in his skirmishers, with but little difficulty. Entrenched in a semi-circle around fort, one-half mile in rear. The enemy shelling furiously, 6 men were wounded. Held the position during the day, and attacked fort at daylight, on morning of 20th, and found it evacuated, excepting 52 men, taken prisoners. Regiment took the fort's colors. Followed retreating enemy to Brunswick River, opposite Wilmington. Crossed Cape Fear River, on morning of 22d. Remained at Wilmington two weeks, doing guard and picket duty. Arrived

at New River, March 8. Arrived at Kingston, on 14th, and remained until 19th, when moved forward again for Goldsboro, arriving there on evening of the 21st, and meeting advance of General Sherman's Army.

Remained at Goldsboro until April 10, awaiting clothing and supplies for Sherman's Army.

Remained at Raleigh until surrender of Johnson. After surrender, Regiment, with Division, went to Salisbury, N.C., where it remained doing guard duty, until June 21, 1865, when mustered out of service. June 22, left for Camp Butler, Ill., where it arrived July 2, 1865, and received final payment and discharge.

108th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT, ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, was organized at Peoria, Ill., by Colonel John Warner, and mustered into the United States service on the 28th day of August 1862.

The Regiment remained in camp at Peoria, until the 6th of October, when it proceeded by rail to Covington, Ky., on its arrival there, reporting to Major General Gordon Granger, and was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Army of Kentucky; commanded respectively by Colonel John Coburn, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteers; Brigadier General A. Baird, and Major General Gordon Granger.

The Regiment was here fully equipped for active field service, and on the 17th of October, marched with its Division, passing through Falmouth, Cynthiana, Paris and Lexington, to Nicholasville, Ky., where it went into camp on the 1st of November 1862.

The army being here reorganized, the One Hundred and Eighth was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, commanded respectively by Colonel William J. Landrum, of the Nineteenth Kentucky Infantry, and Brigadier General A. J. Smith.

November 14th, 1862, broke camp at Nicholasville, and marched with Division, passing through Versailles, Frankfort and Shelbyville to Louisville, Ky., where it arrived on the 19th of November, and on the 21st embarked on board of transports for Memphis, Tenn. Arrived at Memphis November 26th, and went into camp near the city.

Here the troops were again re-organized, and the One Hundred and Eighth was assigned to the First Division, Right Wing, Army of the Tennessee, Colonel Landrum and General A. J. Smith commanding the Brigade and Division respectively. The Regiment remained at Memphis performing picket and other guard duty until December 20th 1862, when it embarked on board the steamer "City of Alton", and proceeded with the expedition under General W. T. Sherman against Vicksburg. The expedition proceeded down the Mississippi to the mouth of the Yazoo River, and up the latter to a place called Johnson's Landing, where it arrived on the evening of December 28th.

On the morning of the 29th, the Regiment disembarked and formed in line of battle; found the enemy strongly fortified on the bluffs running northeast from the City of Vicksburg.

The One Hundred and Eighth occupied the extreme right of the Union line its right resting on the Mississippi River. The Regiment opened fire on the enemy's pickets on the afternoon of the 29th, and sharp skirmishing was kept up until dark, when it received orders to fall back a distance of 300 yards and hold its position.

It remained under arms during the night, and the rain came down in torrents. Early on the morning of the 30th, it received orders to advance, retake and hold its position of the previous day. In carrying out this order, there was some pretty lively skirmishing which continued for about a half hour and resulted in the enemy being driven back with a loss to him of 7 killed and 4 prisoners in front of the One Hundred and Eighth's line. The orders were to retake and hold its position of the day before, and having done this, no attempt was made to do more, and about noon the Regiment was relieved and allowed to fall back to rest and refresh itself.

January 1st, 1863, the One Hundred and Eighth was again ordered to the front, where it remained on the skirmish line until near midnight, when, in compliance with orders received

early in the evening, it silently withdrew, and with a section of the Chicago Mercantile Battery, covered the retreat of the entire army; arrived at Johnson's Landing about daylight on the morning of the 2d, and re-embarked on board the steamer "City of Alton". The withdrawal of our forces was so well arranged and conducted that the enemy was not aware of our departure until they saw our fleet of transports steaming down the Yazoo River. The One Hundred and Eighth has highly complimented by the General commanding for its part in this affair.

The expedition proceeded down the Yazoo to the Mississippi, up that river to the mouth of White, up the latter and through a cut-off, into the Arkansas to Arkansas Post, or as it is sometimes called, Fort Hindman, when, on the afternoon of January 10th, 1863, the One Hundred and Eighth disembarked and took an active part in the investment of that fort. On the following morning, January 11th, the Regiment was ordered to advance through a narrow strip of timber and across an open field within short range of the enemy's guns, to within pistol shot of the fort.

The fighting immediately opened at this point, and was very severe. From the moment that the order to advance was given, the officers and men, without exception, displayed a coolness and courage which, taking into consideration the fact of its being the first time that the Regiment was under a heavy fire, was greatly to their credit. The casualties in the One Hundred and Eighth on this occasion was 13 men wounded, none mortally.

Immediately after the capture of Fort Hindman, to wit: on the 17th of January 1863, the Regiment embarked and proceeded down the river to Young's Point, La., nearly opposite to Vicksburg, where, on the 24th of January 1863, it disembarked and went into camp.

Owing to its long confinement on board of transports, the want of pure air and sanitary conveniences during this expedition, great mortality prevailed. First Lieutenant Philo W. Hill, Company A, and 134 enlisted men died of disease during the months of February and March 1863.

Major General John A. McClernand arrived and took command of the expedition just previous to the engagement at Fort Hindman, and the title of the army was then changed to the Army of the Mississippi, the Brigade and Division organizations remaining the same as before, and the Division was designated the Tenth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

Here it remained on outpost duty and furnishing heavy details to work on the famous "canal", up to the 10th of March 1863, when it embarked on board the steamer "Spread Eagle", and proceeded to Milliken's Bend, La. Disembarked and went into camp. Remained at this point until the 15th of April 1863, when it broke camp and marched with the Division and Corps via Richmond, Smith's Plantation and Lake St. Joe to Hard Times Landing, arriving there on the night of the 29th of April 1863.

April 30th, in the afternoon, crossed over the Mississippi River on the ironclad gunboat "LaFayette", which had run by the rebel batteries at Vicksburg and Grand Gulf.

May 1, 1863, at 1 o'clock A.M., the Regiment was on the march, and after a rapid march, at about 8 o'clock A.M., reached the battlefield of Port Gibson, or, as it is sometimes called, Magnolia Ridge, Miss. Fighting had begun a little before the One Hundred and Eighth arrived on the field, and there was no time given for rest; the Regiment immediately moved into position. The maneuvering, marching and counter-marching over steep and rugged hills and across deep ravines, which continued during the entire day until nearly sunset, was very fatiguing, the day being excessively hot, but the result was a grand victory for the Union forces.

After a very circuitous march, the Regiment reached Champion Hills on the 16th of May, where the enemy were again met and beautifully whipped. The One Hundred and Eighth bore a conspicuous part in this bloody battle, and was highly praised for its valor by its commanders. Here the Regiment was detached for the duty of guarding our prisoners of war.

May 17th, marched its prisoners to Black River Bridge, where it was joined by the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, who also had in charge a large number of prisoners. The number of prisoners then in charge of both Regiments was about 4,500.

On the night of May 19th, reached the landing at Haine's Bluff, on the Yazoo River, and, on the 20th, embarked with a portion of the prisoners on board the steamer "Fanny Bullitt", and proceeded to Young's Point, La., where it disembarked and went into camp on the same ground it occupied some five months previous.

May 25th, embarked with its prisoners on board the steamer "Gladiator", and proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where it turned over its prisoners to the commandant of that post, and returned to Young's Point on the steamer "Emerald". On its passage down, the steamer was fired into a number of times by guerrillas from the shore, but the only casualties in the Regiment was one man of Company K severely wounded in the leg.

The Regiment not remained at Young's Point, La., in the performance of various kinds of duty, until after the surrender of Vicksburg. It kept up a line of pickets across the point of land opposite the city of Vicksburg, which, together with the gunboats stationed above and below the city, formed with the lines on the east side of the river a complete circuit around Vicksburg.

The One Hundred and Eighth furnished heavy details of men to man and work the heavy mortars upon the mortar boats above the city, and a number of the men so detailed were permanently disabled by the concussion of the discharge of the mortars.

July 18th, the Regiment crossed over to Vicksburg, and reported to Major General McPherson, commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps, and went into camp.

July 26th, the One Hundred and Eighth embarked and proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where it arrived on the 29th, and reported to Major General Hurlbut.

On the 5th of August, it left Memphis, and proceeded by rail to LaGrange, Tenn., and, upon its arrival there, was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

October 28th, marched to Pocahontas, Tenn., and garrisoned that post until the 9th of November, when it proceeded by rail to Corinth, Miss. Remained at Corinth until the 25th of January 1864, when it proceeded by rail to Memphis, Tenn. Here the Regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, District of Memphis, Sixteenth Army Corps.

June 2d, 1864, a detachment of Lieutenant Colonel R. L. Sidwell, marched with the expedition under Brigadier General Sturgis, which left Memphis at that time to meet the enemy under General Forrest. For the first nine days that the expedition was out, it rained nearly every day; the condition of the roads was bad, and the troops suffered in many ways.

On the 10th of June the advance came up with the enemy at Brice's Cross-roads or Guntown, Miss., and immediately engaged them; the day was excessively hot, not a cloud appeared in the sky, and the sun's rays came down on a road moist from previous rains, causing a steam to arise that was almost suffocating. Under this condition of things, as soon as the first gun was heard in the front, the troops were hurried forward on the double quick, and upon arrival at the scene of action, were hastily marched to the field, and assigned their position in line without a moment's

time to rest after a long and tiresome march, the last two miles of which was made on the double quick. The One Hundred and Eighth has cause to feel proud of its record on this occasion, for notwithstanding that our forces were defeated, owing to the treachery or incompetency on the part of some one, the One Hundred and Eighth did its part bravely and well, and were the last to leave the field, and then not until it had expended its last cartridge, and found it impossible to obtain a fresh supply.

Colonel Sidwell, in his report to the Brigade commander, gave the casualties in the One Hundred and Eighth as 2 enlisted men killed, 1 officer and 4 enlisted men wounded, and 10 officers and 97 men missing. A number of those reported as "missing" came up afterwards. Captain Henry C. Sommers, of Company G, was captured and murdered by guerrillas on this expedition, and the leader of the gang, one Dick Davis, was afterwards captured, tried for the crime and hanged at Memphis.

On the occasion of Forrest's raid into Memphis August 21, 1864, the One Hundred and Eighth did good service in causing him to make a hasty retreat.

On the 28th of February 1865, the Regiment broke camp at Memphis and embarked for New Orleans, La., where, upon its arrival it was assigned to the Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, its Colonel, Charles Turner, having command of the Brigade.

March 12, embarked on board the ocean steamer "Guiding Star" for Fort Gaines, on Dauphine Island, arriving on the 16th, disembarked; here Colonel Geddis, Eighth Iowa Infantry relieved Colonel Turner of command of the Brigade, being the senior officer, and the latter resumed command of his Regiment.

March 21, embarked and moved up Mobile Bay and Fish River to Danley's Mills, about twenty-five miles from the mouth of Fish River, dis-embarked in the direction of Mobile.

Early on the morning of the 27th, met the enemy and drove him within his works at Spanish Fort, the strongest of Mobile's defenses.

Heavy fighting was kept up all day, and during the night siege works were begun. The One Hundred and Eighth occupied the extreme right of the Union line, which was a most important position, for it was expected that the enemy would attempt to turn this flank.

The Regiment pushed its works within one hundred yards of the enemy, the men working night and day, and constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharp-shooters. The siege of this stronghold lasted thirteen days, and was brought to a close on the night of the 8th of April, when the Third Brigade, of which the One Hundred and Eighth was part, charged the enemy's works from the works constructed by the One Hundred and Eighth, which were two hundred yards nearer the enemy's works than any other part of our line. The casualties in the One Hundred and Eighth during the siege and assault were, considered their exposed position, extremely light - being 3 enlisted men killed, and 1 officer, Captain W. M. Bullock, of Company E, and 10 enlisted men wounded, the first named severely.

On the 9th of April 1865, marched with the Corps in the direction of Montgomery, Ala., where it arrived on the 25th of the same month. Here it remained performing provost duty until the 18th of July, when it broke camp and embarked on steamer for Selma, Ala.; moved thence by rail to Jackson, Miss., via Demopolis and Meridian. From Jackson the Regiment marched to Black River and proceeded thence by rail to Vicksburg.

On the 5th day of August 1865, the final muster-out rolls were signed by the mustering officer, and the Regiment embarked for Cairo, Ill.; from thence it proceeded by rail to Chicago, where,

on the 11th of August 1865, it was paid and finally discharged from the service of the United States.

109th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH INFANTRY was recruited chiefly of residents of Union county except Company K, which was from Pulaski county. The Regiment was mustered into the United States service September 11, 1862, at which time it was armed with a very inferior gun.

The Regiment remained in camp drilling until the 20th of October, when it was ordered to Cairo; thence it moved to Columbus, Ky., where the companies were separated and assigned to guard duty for two or three weeks, when the Regiment was moved to Bolivar, Tenn., and reported to General Brayman; remained there about two weeks drilling and performing guard duty; was next moved to Moscow, Tenn., and reported to General Quinby; remained there one week; was moved thence in the direction of Holly Springs, with Quinby's Division; at Lumpkin's Mill the Regiment was detached and left there on account of the bad condition of their guns, which were deemed unfit for use in battle. Subsequently the Regiment was moved back to Holly Springs to guard railroad bridges between there and Waterford, a distance of about 10 miles.

On the 1st day of January 1863, the Regiment moved into Holly Springs and reported to General Grant. Soon afterward it was moved to Memphis, where it remained until the last of March performing guard duty; thence it moved to Lake Providence, arriving there April 1. By this time the Regiment was greatly reduced in numbers and because of this it was consolidated with the Eleventh Infantry, where the further history of the service of the men composing the One Hundred and Ninth may be found.

110th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND TENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized at Anna, Ill., by Colonel Thomas S. Casey in September, A.D. 1862, and was mustered into the United States service September 11, 1862, by Captain Washington, of the Sixteenth Regular Infantry.

The Regiment was recruited from the counties of Jefferson, Washington, Wayne, Hamilton, Saline, Franklin, Perry and Williamson.

On the 23d day of September, A.D. 1862, the Regiment was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and there was assigned to the Nineteenth Brigade, comprised of the Forty-first Ohio, Ninth Indiana, Sixth and Twenty-seventh Kentucky Regiments, and commanded by Colonel W. B. Hazen. The Brigade formed a part of the Fourth Division, General William Sooy Smith commanding, Army of Ohio.

September 27th, 1862, left Louisville in pursuit of the Rebel General Bragg, who had followed General Buell from Nashville, Tenn., to Salt River, about forty miles from Louisville. The march was by the way of Bardstown to Perryville, when the Regiment with the Brigade was in line of battle by noon on the 8th of October 1862, and not more than two miles distant from where the battle of Perryville was being fought. An advance was not ordered. The Regiment lay in line of battle during the night and advanced in that order in the morning only to find that during the night Bragg had retreated and escaped.

On the 11th day of October the Brigade encountered the enemy a mile in front of Danville. This was the first skirmish that the Regiment was engaged in. The Regiment remained near Danville until the 14th of October, and on that day moved toward Crab Orchard in pursuit of the enemy.

On the 16th of October, not far from Mt. Vernon, Ky., the rear of the enemy was encountered drawn up in line of battle. The Nineteenth Brigade advanced in line of battle, and after sharp skirmishing the rebels were driven from their position and retreated.

On the 15th and 16th of October the Regiment was constantly skirmishing. On the night of the 16th the camp was at Big Rock Castle Creek. On the 17th moved to Wild Cat. On the 18th and 19th encamped at Petman's Cross roads, within forty-five miles of Cumberland Gap. From there the Regiment returned to Camp Wild Cat. From there the Regiment moved by the way of Somerset, Columbia, Glasgow and Gallatin to Nashville, Tenn., when it encamped on the 7th day of November 1862.

Of the campaign in Southeastern Kentucky, the Brigade Commander, Colonel (now Brigadier General) Hazen, in his report said: "It is proper to remark that during the entire campaign, although we were destitute of many of the comforts usual in campaigns, without tents, often without sufficient food, through the most inclement weather, marches of almost unprecedented length, I have never heard a murmur, and have now to report a condition of health better than ever before known in the Brigade, and a state of thorough discipline in the highest degree satisfactory".

On the 26th of December, the Regiment marched toward Murfreesboro. At Lavergne, the Regiment came up with the rebels, and a considerable skirmish ensued. The Twenty-seventh marched on the Jefferson pike and crossed Stewart Creek.

On the 29th of December the Regiment was within three miles of Murfreesboro, and on the 30th in line of battle.

On the 31st engaged in the battle of Stone River. In that battle the Regiment lost in killed and wounded very heavily, Lieutenant Jesse G. Payne, of Company D, a valiant and brave officer, being among the killed.

The battle ground of the Regiment was exactly where the monument to "Hazen's Brigade" now stands. On the night of the 31st the Regiment slept where it had fought during the day in the extreme advance until the early dawn of the first day of January, when it took a position on the bank of Stone River.

Of the conduct of the Regiment in the battle of Stone River the Brigade Commander said it "displayed that fearless courage one admires in veterans". Of his Brigade he said: "Such heroic service rendered their country this day, such heroic and daring valor justly entitles these men to the profound respect of the people and the country".

After the battle of Stone River the Regiment with the remainder of the Brigade was posted at Readyville, ten miles from Murfreesboro, on the extreme left of the army.

On the 2d day of April, breaking camp at 11 P.M., the Regiment participated in the attack on the rebels at Woodbury, and in this expedition at daylight of the 3d of April, captured one picket post consisting of thirty mounted rebels with their horses. On the rebels captured was a brother of one of the assistant surgeons of the Regiment. He was a mere boy, 17 years old, who after being properly advised was sent back to his aged mother, who lived in the immediate neighborhood.

In May 1863, the Regiment being much reduced because of losses in battles, sickness and discharge, was consolidated. After that the Regiment was engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, the battles around Atlanta, and in the "March to the Sea", then in the march north through the Carolina's, and was at the surrender of General Johnston's Army. Marched from there to Washington City, participated in the Grand Review of General Sherman's Army, and was there, on the 5th day of June 1865, mustered out of the service. From there the Regiment was moved by rail to Chicago, Ill., where on the 15th day of June it received final payment and discharge.

ORDER OF CONSOLIDATION.

The consolidation of this Regiment was ordered by Paragraph 6, Special Field Orders 124, Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, May 7, 1863, and approved by Major General John M. Palmer, which order is as follows:

"Major General Palmer, commanding Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps, will cause the consolidation of the One Hundred and Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, under the instructions contained in General Orders, No. 86, War Department, current series. The officers to be retained in service will be selected by him. The Assistant Commissary of Musters, Second Division, Twenty-first Army Corps, will muster out of service all officers rendered supernumerary by the consolidation.

A report of the battalion as re-organized will be made to these Headquarters.
By command of Major General Rosecrans.

H. THRALL,
Captain and A.A.G.

May 8, 1863 - Consolidations made, by reducing the Regiment to four (4) companies.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF GEORGIA

Near Washington, D.C., June 5, 1865.

Special Orders} No. 80. } Extract XVII

In accordance with telegram orders from War Department, dated May 18, 1865, the men belonging to the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, whose terms of service do not expire prior to October 1, 1865, are hereby transferred to the Sixieth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

By command of Brevet Major General J. C. Davis.

A. C. McCLURG,
A.A.G. and Chief of Staff

111th Illinois Infantry

This Regiment was organized by Colonel James S. Martin, under call of the President, in June 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Salem, September 18, 1862. The strength of the Regiment at date of muster was 886, officers and enlisted men. Six of the companies comprising this Regiment were raised in Marion county, one in Clay, one in Washington, one in Clinton, and one company composed of men from Wayne and Marion counties, thus making the Regiment a home organization.

By special order No. 211, August 16, 1862, Salem was designated as the place of rendezvous; said order also gave the Regiment its numerical designation. Our camp at Salem was given the name of Camp Marshall, in honor of B. F. Marshall, of Salem, who took an active part in the organization of the Regiment, and who was afterwards appointed Quartermaster of the same.

The Regiment remained at Camp Marshall until the 31st of October, and on that day numbered 930, officers and men. Having received orders to report to Brigadier General Tuttle, commanding at Cairo, in obedience to the same the Regiment broke camp on the morning of the 31st, and marched three miles across the country to Tonti Station, on the Illinois Central Railroad, thence by rail to Cairo, where we arrived at 6 P.M.; reported to General Tuttle and went into camp on the levee in front of the city. On the following morning we embarked on transports for Columbus, Ky., where we arrived at 2 P.M., and reported to Brigadier General Davies, commanding, and went into camp on the bank of the river, awaiting transportation to the front. On November 2 we received orders from General Davis assigning us to duty as part of garrison of the post of Columbus. Every effort to have this order countermanded having failed a camp site was selected on the bluff overlooking the town and river, the erection of winter quarters commenced, which, together with the drill and garrison duty, made up the duties of each day.

January 12, by order of Brigadier General Alboth, commanding, Colonel Martin assumed command of the post, and Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Black of the Regiment.

March 12, by order of General Alboth, the Regiment, under command of Colonel Black, embarked for Fort Heiman, Ky., and arrived at the fort on the evening of the 13th, and went into camp as a garrison for the same. The Regiment remained at Fort Heiman until May 28, when orders were received to report to Colonel Martin, who was then commanding the post of Paducah, Ky. The Regiment moved to Paducah. While stationed at Fort Heiman the Regiment made frequent raids into the country, capturing a large amount of rebel property and a number of prisoners.

The Regiment remained at the post of Paducah, doing garrison duty, until the 31st day of October, when, by order of General Sherman, Colonel Martin was relieved from duty as commander of the post, and ordered to report to him, with his Regiment, at Florence, Ala. November 2, embarked on boats, moved up the Tennessee River and landed at East Port, Miss.; on the morning of the 5th, disembarked and took up the line of march for Florence. While on this march received orders, from General Dodge, command left wing Sixteenth Army Corps, to go into camp at Gravel Springs, fifteen miles out, and await the arrival of his command, with information that General Sherman had broken camp at Florence, and was marching three days in advance. On this day's march we lost in a skirmish with the enemy two wounded and five missing.

November 7, by order of General Dodge, the Regiment was temporarily assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, with orders to report to Colonel Mercy, commanding brigade, and move with the same. Took up line of march, arriving at Pulaski,

Tenn., on the 12th, and went into winter quarters with the command February 25, 1864. The Regiment received orders to march to Decatur Junction, Ala., go into camp and await orders. Went into camp on the evening of the 27th. Found the enemy occupying the town on the opposite side of the river. March 7 marched to a point on the river some six miles above Decatur, and under cover of night floated down the river in pontoon boats, and captured the town.

March 16th received orders to report to Major General John A. Logan, commanding Fifteenth Corps, at Huntsville, Ala. Reported to Gen. Logan on the 18th, and went into camp at Huntsville. On the 19th received orders assigning the Regiment to First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, with orders to report to Brigadier General Smith, commanding Second Division, at Larkinsville, Ala., for duty. Reported to General Smith, and went into camp at Larkinsville on the 20th, where we remained, doing garrison duty, until May 1, 1864, when our Division broke camp and started on the Atlanta campaign. Our command moved via Bridgeport, crossing the Tennessee River at this point, crossed Lookout Mountain, and made a halt at Rossville on the 6th, with orders to turn over our tents and all extra baggage to the Quartermaster assigned to receive them and receipt for the same. We resumed the march with pack mules, tent flies and dog tents-but we had learned the inexorable laws that govern military life-obey orders- and there is not a murmur at the loss of anything looking to the comforts of camp life.

We crossed Taylor's Ridge, passed Gordon's Springs, and enter Snake Creek Gap, skirmishing with the enemy as we advance. May the 9th we pass through the Gap, and go into camp at the cross roads near the railroad, and in the rear of the rebel army.

May 10th, the Regiment was in line of battle all day, with heavy skirmishing in our front, in which a part of the Regiment took part. During the night we broke camp and moved back into the Gap.

May 12th the Army of the Tennessee moved out of Snake Creek Gap, and formed line of battle at cross roads.

May 13th and 15th the Army Corps was formed in line of battle, and advanced to gain possession of a ridge overlooking the town of Resaca. After gaining the ridge the Regiment was ordered to advance and secure possession of a small stream at the foot of the same. In this little battle the Regiment lost seven killed and eight wounded. This being our first fight of any magnitude, the Regiment was complimented by Brigade and Division Commanders for their good behavior under fire.

May 14th heavy fighting was heard to our left, and a portion of the rebel troops in our front were discovered moving in that direction. To check this move the Regiment received orders to charge the enemy's line, and drive them from a small stream in our immediate front. We drove them from the stream and got possession of a hill beyond, and held the same until reinforced. The Corps was advancing during the night to cover our position. Our loss in this fight was seven killed and twenty-eight wounded. Lieutenant Stover, of Company G, was among the killed. The Regiment was complimented by General Logan, Corps Commander.

May 16th crossed the Ostanola River in pursuit of Johnson's retreating army; 17th resumed the march, moving via Adairsville and Rome; went into camp near Kingston, where we remained until the morning of the 23d, when we again broke camp and moved on the Dallas road.

May 25th we struck the enemy near Dallas, and skirmished all day, with our Regiment in advance. The enemy fell back, and we marched into the town. Here our Brigade came near being surrounded and probably captured. The enemy, after leaving the town, fell back without further resistance, the Brigade following, moving by the flanks, and when about two miles from

town, we ran into the main line of the rebel army, and were attacked on the right, left and front. Line of battle was formed under heavy fire, and our position held until reinforcements came to our relief. We felt our position to be a precarious one.

Our part of the army seemed to be in confusion. Sherman says in his Memoirs: The convergence of our columns towards Dallas, produced much confusion. I am sure similar confusion existed in the army opposed to us, for we were all mixed up". We thought we were badly mixed.

May 27th skirmished all day, feeling the enemy, and completing our work. May 28th an attempt was made to withdraw from our position, when our Corps were charged by the enemy, the heaviest forces striking our Division. They seemed determined to break our line, and advance with fixed bayonets to our very works, but we repulsed and drove them back with heavy loss. The Regiment lost in this engagement five killed and fifteen wounded. Among the latter was Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Black. We felt heavily the temporary loss of this brave officer and true soldier.

June 1st, we were withdrawn from our position at daybreak, moved to the left and went into camp at New Hope Church. June 5th, we again break camp and move to the left and pitch our tents at Ackworth on the railroad. June 10th, we moved to the front and went into camp at Big Shanty. 13th we were ordered to the left in support of the Fourth Division, who assaulted the enemy's works and captured a large number of prisoners. June 15th, we were in line of battle all day with heavy fighting in our front. 16th we were ordered to the support of Osterhaus with information that the enemy were massing in his front. 19th we advanced and took a position at the base of Kenesaw Mountain. 24th the Regiment was ordered to advance their line up the side of the mountain. After a hotly contested little fight we forced the enemy back and took a new position with a loss of 2 killed and 2 wounded. 26th, the Regiment received orders to be ready to move at dark. Our Division being relieved by a Division of the Sixteenth Corps, we moved three miles to the right and went into camp and slept on our arms with orders to be in readiness by eight o'clock in the morning for an assault on Little Kenesaw Mountain. We formed line of battle at the hour named, moved forward, drove in the enemy's pickets and charged the works which were located well up the side of the mountain, we advanced to the abattis in front of the enemy's line and held this position for nearly an hour under heavy fire. We found the works impregnable and under orders fell back and took up a position on a ridge facing Kenesaw. Our loss was 1 killed and 16 wounded.

Captain J. V. Andrews, of company A, was killed, and Captain W. H. Walker, of company B, was severely wounded. A portion of Gen. Thomas' command was assaulted at the same time about a mile to our right with the same result. General Sherman in his Memoirs says, "This was the hardest fight of the campaign". July 3d, the Regiment was engaged in a heavy skirmish on the extreme right of the army. July 8th, moved three miles to the left and skirmished all day with the enemy. 12th, broke camp, Johnson's army having crossed the Chattahoochie River and moved via Marietta and Rossville to Decatur. We were then on the extreme left of the army. July 20th we broke camp and moved in the direction of Atlanta, destroying the railroads in our march. The Regiment had the advance and skirmished all day; we strike the enemy in force about two miles east of Atlanta, form line of battle and hastily construct earthworks. July 22d at early dawn the pickets reported that the enemy had abandoned their works and left our front; we moved forward at 8 o'clock and occupied the same, believing that Hood was evacuating Atlanta. The First and Second Brigade of our Division were each ordered to send a regiment along the railroad to the front and take positions close up to the fortifications with a view of being the first to enter the city, our Regiment was selected for this honor from the First Brigade with Major Mabry in command, Colonel Martin being in command of the Brigade. The Regiment advanced to within a half or three quarters of a mile of the enemy's works, selected a favorable position and threw up temporary earth works and was ready to give our flag the honor to be the first to wave over the doomed city. Our hopes, however, were not be realized. About noon heavy

cannonading was heard on the extreme left of the army. We soon heard heavy musketry firing and began to realize that instead of Hood leaving Atlanta he had commenced a great battle; the sound of the conflict grows in volume as it sweeps down the line toward us. At about 4 o'clock Clabourn's Division sallied from the works, formed a line in our front. The Regiment having no orders to fall back prepared to meet the advance; here we think was as bold a stand and as gallant a fight as was severe made by a regiment of men. They were pitted against a Division of the rebel army. We held our position until we were flanked and surrounded when we abandoned our works, cut our way through and fell back on our line. The enemy still advancing charged our main line and drove our Division back in confusion.

The Division was rallied by General Logan in person, when we fought for and gained our lost position, driving the enemy back into Atlanta. Martin's Brigade, which was withdrawn from our line and sent to the support of General Dodge on the extreme left, weakened our line and made Clabourn's assault a partial success. The loss of the Regiment in this fight was 20 killed and 45 wounded, and 80 missing. Captain McGuire, Company E, Lieutenant Larimer, Company H, and Lieutenant Shull, Company B, were among the killed. Major Mabry was severely wounded. Sergeant David Kell, color bearer, received seven wounds from musket balls. On the following morning 110 of the enemy's dead were found in front of the position held by the Regiment. Logan's undaunted courage as a soldier and his great ability as an officer to handle and inspire an army in the midst of a great battle won the day and saved the Army of the Tennessee. The Regiment was engaged in the battle of the 28th, fought west of Atlanta, with a loss of 10 wounded and 1 missing. The 30th we had a heavy skirmish in front of our Division trying to advance our lines. August 3 we again skirmished all day. The 26th we returned from our position under cover of night and moved to the right.

August 31 we were engaged in the battle of Jonesboro. The enemy assaulted our works but were repulsed and driven back with great slaughter. Our loss was 1 killed and 7 wounded.

After the battle Hood evacuated Atlanta. Our command moved back toward Atlanta and went into camp at Eastport where we remained until October 4, when we received orders to march in pursuit of Hood who had gotten into our rear and was destroying our railroads; 20th we went into camp on Little River, Ala., six miles west of Galesville; 23d we skirmished with Wheeler's cavalry at Bulls Gap; 29th we broke camp and took up the line of march for Atlanta. November 3 we went into camp at Whitehall, two miles southwest of Atlanta; 15th we broke camp and started on the great march to the sea; we had no knowledge of our line of march. We bade Atlanta adieu with its memory of hard fought battles and desperate struggles and took up the line of march feeling confident in our ability to go where Sherman might lead. December 10 we went into camp two miles east of Savannah, with heavy cannonading in our front. The 13th broke camp with the information that we were marching on Ft. McAllister, located on the Ogeechee River, at the head of Orsbon Sound. At 2 P.M., our Division invested the fort, Colonel Martin in command of Brigade, and Major Mabry in command of the Regiment. About 4 P.M., the bugle sounded the charge and in less than 20 minutes the fort was ours. We claim for our regimental flag the honor of being the first inside the fort. The commanding officer of the fort surrendered to Colonel Martin, and Captain Castle of Company H, now has in his possession the garrison flag of the fort. Our loss was 5 killed and 15 wounded. Lieutenant Lewis J. Land, Company B, and Lieutenant G. W. Smith, Company D, were among the killed. Captain John Foster, Company D, severely wounded.

General Sherman took a boat from the opposite side of the river and communicated with the fleet below, and thus ended the March to the Sea. General Sherman, in his Memoirs, speaking of the assault on Ft. McAllister, says: "On the action of the Second Division to-day depends the safety of the whole army and the success of the campaign".

December 17 we broke camp and marched with Brigade to McIntosh Station on Grand Gulf Railway, with orders to destroy 9 miles of the road by burning the ties and twisting the rails. This order was obeyed to the letter. December 21 we were on the return march with orders to report to General Osterhaus, commanding the Fifteenth Corps, and be ready to take part in an assault on the fortifications at Savannah the following morning. We moved forward on quick time, crossed the river and reported as ordered. We received the good news during the night that Hardee had retired and that Savannah was in our possession. January 27 we embarked for Beaufort, S.C. 28th landed, took up the line of march and went into camp at Pocatigo on the 29th.

February 1 we broke camp and started on the Carolina campaign. The Regiment skirmished with the enemy at South Edisto River on the 9th, and North Edisto on the 12th, losing 1 killed and 1 wounded. February 17 after a heavy skirmish we went into camp at Columbia. We witnessed the great fire that destroyed the city. Broke camp on the 20th, and bidding adieu to the once beautiful but now desolate city, we resumed the march northward. March 6 we crossed the Pedee River at Cheraw, where we had a skirmish with the enemy. 10th we went into camp at Fayetteville, N.C. 15th we broke camp and took up the line of march. 10th we were engaged in the battle of Bentonville. 23d we pitched our tents near Goldsboro. April 10 we broke camp and took up the line of march for Raleigh. Went into camp at Raleigh on the 13th, and remained at that place until after the surrender of Johnson's army, when we again broke camp and took up the line of march for Washington City via Richmond, Va. We went into camp near Alexandria, Va., April 19. The Regiment participated in the grand review held May 24, and went into camp near the city. June 7 we were mustered out of the service. January 10 we broke camp and moved by rail to Springfield. Arrived at Camp Butler and went into camp June 15, and remained in camp until the 27th, when we were paid and received our final discharge from the service of the United States. Disbanded and returned to our homes.

The Regiment was engaged in 8 battles and 17 skirmishes. Number killed in battle, 46; wounded, 141; died in prison, 11; died in hospital, 93; discharged for disability, 71. Total loss 365.

The Regiment marched 1,836 miles, was transported by steamers 650 miles, by railroads 1,250 miles.

Battles - Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Atlanta June 22d to 28, Jonesboro, Ft. McAllister, Bentonville.

Skirmishes - Gravel Springs, November 5, 1863; Decatur, Ala., March 7, 1864, Snake Creek, May 19, 1864; Cross Roads, May 10, 1864; Camp Creek, May 13, 1864; near Dallas, May 25, 1864; Big Shanty, June 13, 1864; Kenesaw, June 24, 1864; near Marietta, July 8, 1864; Decatur, Ga., July 20, 1864; near Atlanta, July 30, 1864; near Atlanta, August 3, 1864; South Edisto, S.C., February 9, 1865; North Edisto, S.C., February 12, 1865; Columbia, S.C., February 17, 1865; Cheraw, S.C., Mar. 6, 1865; Bull's Gap, August 23, 1864.

112th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND TWELFTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was mustered into the service of the United States on the 20th and 22d days of September 1862, at Peoria, Ill., and was ordered to report to Major General Wright, commanding the Department of the Ohio, at Cincinnati, O. It accordingly moved from Peoria on the 8th day of October 1862, by rail, and arrived at Cincinnati, O., about midnight, on the 10th day of October, when it was immediately ordered over the Ohio River, to report to Major General Gordon Granger, at Covington, Ky. The Regiment reported to General Granger about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 11th of October, and immediately went to work to prepare for the field. Having been brigaded with the Thirty-third Indiana, Seventy-seventh, Ninety-seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Illinois, under command of Colonel Coburn, of the Thirty-third Indiana, and having obtained transportation and supplies, it marched from Covington, Ky., on the 18th day of October 1862, for Falmouth, Ky.; but on the 19th day of October it was detached from the Brigade and ordered to guard a large supply-train to Big Eagle, on the Lexington and Covington pike. The Regiment arrived at Big Eagle on the evening of the 21st of October, and, under orders, marched to Georgetown, Ky., on the 23d, and to Lexington, Ky., on the 24th.

It remained in camp at Lexington, Ky., for about five months, performing various duties, but was principally engaged in grand guard and provost duty; although detachments were occasionally sent to the ferries on the Kentucky River, to guard against the approach of the enemy. And at one time, 100 men of the Regiment were mounted and kept on active and severe duty for several weeks; and while thus engaged, aided in driving Cluke's command out of Kentucky.

On the 21st of March 1863, the Regiment moved for Danville, Ky., arriving there on the evening of the 22d, and at midnight on the 23d, it was ordered back to Dick's River bridge, on the Lexington pike, with orders to guard the bridge, and hold the opposite bank of the river, at all hazards. It remained at the bridge until the evening of the 24th, when it fell back to the Kentucky River, at the mouth of Hickman, with the rest of the army, retreating before was supposed to be a superior force of the enemy.

From the Kentucky River, it marched back to Nicholasville, and from thence moved by way of Camp Dick Robinson, Lancaster and Crab Orchard in the direction of Somerset, Ky., in pursuit of the enemy, by forced marches. But the cavalry and mounted infantry having overtaken and defeated the enemy at Dutton's Hill, near Somerset, and driven him across the Cumberland River, the Regiment having only heard the sound of artillery at a respectful distance, counter-marched and moved back to Stanford.

In October 1862, the Regiment, on its arrival at Lexington, Ky., was brigaded with the Forty-fifth Ohio and the Eighteenth and Twenty-second Michigan, under command of General Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky. He remained in command until in January 1863, when Colonel Doolittle, of the Eighteenth Michigan, took the command.

At Stanford, the Regiment was again detached from the Brigade, and ordered to Milledgeville, Ky., where it was mounted, and remained in camp until the 26th of April, when, with the new Brigade, consisting of the Forty-fifth Ohio, Thirty-second Kentucky and One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, under command of Colonel Benjamin P. Runkle, of the Forty-fifth Ohio, it marched for Somerset, Ky.

At Somerset, it joined other troops, under the command of Brigadier General S. P. Carter, of Tennessee, and moved to Monticello, Ky., south of the Cumberland River, and aided in driving a body of rebel troops, under command of General Pegram, from that place, and out of Kentucky

into Tennessee. There the Regiment was under fire for the first time, and although it was not severely engaged and suffered no loss, it was complimented by Colonel Woolford for its steadiness, who remarked that he could scarcely believe the Regiment had not before been under fire.

From Monticello, the Regiment returned to Somerset, Ky., where it remained until July 1863, and where detachments from it were constantly engaged in active and severe duty, scouting up and down the Cumberland River, often at great distances, by night and by day; and in guarding fords and ferries on the Cumberland River. While at Somerset, Ky., 200 picked men from the Regiment, under command of Captain Dunn, of Company D, with similar detachments from other regiments at Somerset, all under command of Major Dow, of the Regiment, joined Colonel Sanders in his celebrated raid over the mountains into East Tennessee. For rapidity of movement, marching over mountains, and swimming rivers, by day and night, and for successful execution, baffling the enemy doing him a great amount of damage, and, finally, escaping from a vastly superior force, where every mountain gap was supposed to be securely guarded, this raid stands among the most brilliant of the war. It severely tested the courage and endurance of the men and officers who participated in it. The detachment of the One Hundred and Twelfth lost, in this raid, eleven (11) men captured, and five (5) drowned in swimming Clinch River, at night.

From Somerset, Ky., the Regiment moved back to Danville, Ky., and in the month of July, assisted in driving about fifteen hundred (1,500) rebels, under command of Scott, across the Cumberland. It was four days and nights engaged in the pursuit of Scott, with but little or no rest or sleep, and for more than a 100 miles was skirmishing with the enemy.

After capturing about five hundred (500) prisoners-scattering many others in the woods-and recovering most of the property stolen by these raiders, Scott was finally driven over the Cumberland River and into the mountains, when the Regiment again returned to Danville, Ky., having had one (1) man killed and six (6) wounded in the pursuit and began the work of preparing for a campaign into East Tennessee.

From Danville, moved to Stanford, and from Stanford to Crab Orchard, from which place, having completed the necessary preparation, the Regiment marched for East Tennessee, with the army under General Burnside, re-brigaded with the First East Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Eighth Michigan Cavalry and Forty-fifth Ohio Mounted Infantry, under command of Colonel Byrd, of the First East Tennessee, on the 21st of August 1863, and arrived at Kingston, Tenn., on the 1st of September.

The Regiment actively participated in all the campaigns in East Tennessee, in 1863, and, up to February 4, 1864, sharing in the glory of redeeming that truly loyal people, and in wresting what was regarded as the key to the rebellion from rebel rule. Being always at the front and often at great distance from the main body of the army, it was kept constantly on the alert, and compelled to perform the severest duties, always on short rations.

Its operations in East Tennessee were at Kingston, Post Oak Springs, Athens, Calhoun, Charleston, Cleveland, Sweetwater, Philadelphia, Loudon, Campbell's Station, Knoxville, Bean Station, Blane's Cross Roads, Dandridge, Sevinville, Fair Gardens, Kelly's Ford, Flat Creek Cap, and other places, at many of which it was engaged in numerous skirmishes and battles, and being constantly in the presence of the enemy. At Cleveland, one (1) Captain was killed, several men wounded, and about twenty (20) captured in a skirmish.

At Calhoun, the Regiment, with the Brigade was driven back by an overpowering force under Wheeler and Forrest, and the One Hundred and Twelfth brought up the rear, and for the manner in which it was done, holding the enemy in check and saving all the stores, it was complimented in an official order. It, however, had 20 men captured and 1 Captain, who were guarding a ford

on the Hiawassa, and were cut off. At Philadelphia, it made a handsome charge and drove the enemy from a hill, for which it was cheered by other troops, and Major Dow, commanding, as well as the Regiment, was highly complimented by General Sanders and other officers.

In this charge, one man was killed and several wounded.

At Knoxville, the Regiment, with cavalry and other mounted infantry, was thrown out in front to hold Longstreet in check, while the town was put in a defensible condition, and on the 18th day of November 1863, behaved most gallantly, and lost about 100 killed and wounded, and about 20 men cut off and captured.

At Bean Station, Dandridge and Flat Creek, the Regiment lost several in each engagement, killed and wounded.

At Kelly's Ford, on the 28th of January 1864, the Regiment had 19 wounded, including 4 commissioned officers, and 1 man killed.

After the fight at Kelly's Ford, the Regiment moved to Maryville, Tenn., and from there to Knoxville, where it was dismounted, and marched on foot over the mountains to Mt Sterling, Ky., a distance of about 200 miles. Arrived there on the 23d of February, and remained until the 6th of April, where the Regiment, after having been refitted as mounted infantry, and about ready for the field, was permanently dismounted and moved to Camp Nelson, Ky., by way of Lexington, where, after refitting for the field, as an infantry Regiment, it marched back again over the mountains, into East Tennessee, and arrived at Knoxville on the 3d of May.

From Knoxville, on the 8th day of May, the Regiment moved, by rail, to Cleveland, Tenn., and from thence marched on foot to Tunnel Hill, Ga., in charge of a large ordnance and ambulance train; reported to Major General Schofield, commanding Department of Ohio, and the Twenty-third Army Corps, in the field. The Regiment had been re-brigaded with the One Hundredth Ohio, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, Eleventh and Sixteenth Kentucky, under command of Colonel James W. Riley, of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, and known as the First Brigade, Third Division-under command of Brigadier General Cox-Twenty-third Army Corps.

From this time on, the Regiment participated in the campaign of General Sherman, against Atlanta, and was with the Twenty-third Army Corps in all its movements in that interesting campaign. At Resaca, on the 14th day of May, it was actively engaged, and lost some 50 men killed and wounded-among the latter the Colonel.

At Utoy Creek, on the right of Atlanta, the Regiment, on the 6th of August 1863, with the Brigade, made an unsuccessful assault on the enemy's works, and lost 71 men killed, wounded and missing. Among the wounded were the Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Captains and 1 Lieutenant. 3 Sergeants and 1 Corporal were killed on the field.

The Regiment was engaged in numerous other battles and skirmishes of this campaign.

On the 8th of August, the Regiment was again re-brigaded with the Sixty-third, One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Indiana and Fifth Tennessee Regiments, under command of Colonel Thomas J. Henderson, of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois. The Brigade was known as the Third Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, and the Regiment remained in it until it was mustered out of the service at the end of the war.

On the 31st of August, after having cut loose from Atlanta, and struck for the Macon Railroad-General Cox being anxious to be the first to reach the road-an object it had so long and so severely struggled to accomplish-ordered the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, under command

of Major Dow, to report to him personally, when the Regiment immediately pushed forward, drove the enemy rapidly back, and successfully reached the Macon Railroad, just in time to cut off three of four long trains, with ordnance, etc., and commenced the work of tearing up the track. From this moment, all felt that the fall of Atlanta was certain. After marching down to Jonesboro, learned of the evacuation of Atlanta, and on to Lovejoy, the Regiment returned with the army and with the Twenty-third Army Corps, went into camp at Decatur, Ga., and to rest, after being for four months marching and fighting, constantly in the presence of the enemy, and under fire almost every hour of the day and night. Here the Regiment remained, from the 8th of September until the 4th of October, when Hood having re-crossed the Chattahoochie, the Regiment and Brigade, with Sherman's Army, moved in pursuit, and marched during the month, by indirect marches, nearly 400 miles, passing through Marietta, Ackworth, Allatoona, Cartersville, Cassville, Kingston, Rome, Calhoun, Resaca, Snake Creek Gap, Villanow, Sommerville, Gaylesville and Cedar Bluff, Ala., and then back again to Rome.

Here, the Regiment, with the Twenty-third Army Corps, was separated from General Sherman, and sent back into East Tennessee, to look after Hood, who was reported to have crossed the Tennessee. It accordingly marched on foot to Dalton, Ga., and from thence by rail moved to Nashville, and to Thompson Station, below Franklin, and from thence marched to Pulaski, Tenn., on foot.

Remained in camp, at Pulaski, until the 22d of November, when it commenced retreating to Nashville. During the retreat, participated in the battles of Columbia and Franklin, losing some 30 or 40 men killed and wounded.

The Regiment also participated in the battles of Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December. The battles of Franklin-November 30th- and Nashville, were glorious battles, and virtually terminated the war in the West.

The Regiment, with the Twenty-third Army Corps, having pursued Hood's Army to the Tennessee River, was then ordered to a new field of operations, and proceeded by steamboat down the Tennessee and up the Ohio River to Cincinnati, and from that city, by rail, to Washington City. From Alexandria, it went by the steamship "Atlantic" to Fort Fisher, North Carolina. The Regiment then aided in the reduction of Fort Anderson, in driving the enemy from his works at Town Creek bridge, and finally from Wilmington, which place was occupied on the 22d of February 1865. From Wilmington the Regiment marched to Kingston, N.C., passing to Goldsboro, and, with the army, occupied that place. From Goldsboro, moved to Raleigh. At Raleigh, after the surrender of Johnson's Army, moved to Greensboro, N.C., where the Regiment remained until the 20th of June 1865, when it was mustered out of the service, and ordered to Chicago, Ill. The Regiment arrived at Chicago on the 27th of June; was finally discharged on the 7th day of July 1865.

The Regiment was always in the Department of the Ohio, and served in the Twenty-third Army Corps, from its organization to the close of the war.

113th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT left Camp Hancock, near Camp Douglas, Illinois, November 6, 1862, when it was ordered to Memphis, Tennessee, to report to General Sherman.

On its arrival there, it went into camp, and remained till it joined the expedition known as the "Tallahatchie Expedition", General Sherman commanding.

On its return from that expedition it went into camp and remained until 24th December 1862, when it accompanied General Sherman in his movement against Vicksburg. It was then brigaded as the Second Brigade, Fourth Division-General Morgan L. Smith commanding Division, and Colonel Giles A. Smith commanding Brigade.

Participated in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou. Went from there to Arkansas Post, where the Regiment lost heavily. After the battle, five companies C, D, F, I and K, were detailed, by order of General Sherman, to guard prisoners of war to the North. These companies were ordered to Springfield, to recruit, as they were much depleted by overwork and the exposure of the trip. When ordered to return to the field every exertion was made by the Colonel commanding, and all intermediate officers, to have them join their comrades in the field, but without avail, until late in the fall of 1864. After these companies left, those remaining went to Young's Point with the army, its Colonel being there appointed Provost Marshal for the Fifteenth Army Corps, (General Sherman) and holding that position until the army went to Milliken's Bend. The One Hundred and Thirteenth was the last Regiment to leave the ground where it buried so many of its brave comrades in arms.

While lying at Young's Point Colonel Hoge was ordered, with the balance of his Regiment and Thirteenth United States Infantry, up Black's Bayou, where Admiral Porter, in six or eight of his gunboats, were surrounded by the enemy. After leaving the transport, it had to make a forced march of 25 miles, General Sherman commanding the Brigade in person, and on foot. The country was of such a nature, that the Regiment had to march a considerable distance, over a marsh, single file, on an extemporized bridge (a single plank in width); consequently could take no horses. Came up to the enemy, toward evening and had a sharp skirmish, driving him back to the timber. The following day, started on its return-the gunboats having been relieved-and reached camp after an absence of 10 days.

Remained at Milliken's Bend some two or three weeks, and then started, with General Sherman, on the march to the rear of Vicksburg. Arrived there on the evening of the 18th, and participated in the assault of the 19th and 22d, in which the Regiment lost heavily. Colonel Hoge being wounded, on the peremptory order of the Corps Surgeon, he received leave of absence. Shortly after his departure, the Battalion was detailed on provost duty on Chickasaw Bayou, an exceedingly unhealthy place. The result was, that in a short time, almost every officer and man was on the sick list. Major Clark then got an order to proceed to Springfield, Illinois, and take command of five companies there, where he remained till he joined the Battalion, with his command, in Memphis, Tennessee late in the fall of 1864.

Shortly after the fall of Vicksburg, Companies A, B, E, G and H, were ordered to Corinth, Mississippi, and, on October 1, 1863, Colonel Hoge was placed in command of that post and remained in command till the evacuation, which was on the 25th of January 1864. From there, was ordered to Memphis, and brigaded with the Second Brigade, Post and Defenses of Memphis, Colonel Hoge commanding.

On the 12th of January 1864, Colonel Hoge was ordered to take command of the following named Regiments and Batteries: Eighty-second Illinois, Ninety-fifth Illinois, One Hundred and Eighth Illinois, One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois, One Hundred and Twentieth, and Company B, Second Illinois Light Artillery-and join General Sturgis, in his expedition against Forrest.

Was present at the time Forrest made his raid on Memphis.

Shortly thereafter, Colonel Hoge was ordered to take the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois, One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois, Sixty-first United States Colored Infantry, and Company G, First Missouri Light Artillery, and proceed up the Tennessee River. Met with a repulse from a large force under Forrest, and returned with the command to Memphis.

On March 23, 1865, Colonel Hoge was appointed Provost Marshal of the District of West Tennessee, and remained in that position till he was mustered out, with his Regiment, June 20, 1865.

The Regiment was then ordered to Chicago, where they received final payment and discharge June 25, 1865.

114th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized in the months of July and August, and mustered into the United States service at Camp Butler, Ill., September 18, 1862. Companies A and D were from Cass county; Companies B, C, E, G, H and I, from Sangamon county, and Companies F and K from Menard county. The Regiment left Camp Butler for Memphis, Tenn., November 8, 1862, arriving November 16, and remained there, on picket duty, until November 26. It then started on the Tallahatchie Campaign, being attached to the First Brigade of Brigadier General Lauman's Division. Arrived at College Hill, Miss., December 4, where it remained until December 23d. Then left for Jackson, Tenn., which was threatened by the rebel General Forrest, where it arrived, after two weeks very hard marching, on January 8th, 1863, and remained, doing picket duty, until February 9. It then returned to Memphis, doing guard duty on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

On March 17, the Regiment left Memphis, on transports, bound down the river. Ordered to Young's Point, La., where it arrived April 2, and was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by Major General W. T. Sherman, and ordered into camp at Duckport, La.

On the 2d of May, the Regiment left for the rear of Vicksburg, and, on May 14, was engaged in the battle of Jackson, Miss.,-loss, 5 men killed and wounded. Arrived in rear of Vicksburg, May 18, and participated in the siege-loss, 20 men killed and wounded.

On the surrender of Vicksburg, the Regiment was ordered to move against the rebel General Joe Johnson, who retreated to Jackson, Miss.-during the siege of which place the loss of the Regiment, in killed and wounded, was 7 men. Johnson evacuating, it followed him as far as Brandon, and then returned to Camp Sherman, near Vicksburg, and remained there, doing picket duty, until September 3. While in camp there, Colonel Judy resigned, and was succeeded in command by Lieutenant Colonel King.

Was then ordered to Oak Ridge, Miss., and, while doing picket duty there, had several skirmishes with guerrillas. Lieutenant McClure, Company A, was killed, and 2 men captured, while on duty. While there, the Regiment participated in two scouts. About the 20th November, left, on transports, for Memphis, and, on the 26th of November, went on provost duty there.

February 5, 1864, Regiment left, on a scout, and engaged the enemy at Wyatt, Miss.-enabling the cavalry, under General W. S. Smith, to cross the Tallahatchie above, at New Albany. Then returned to Memphis, and went again on provost duty.

April 30, went on another scout, under General Sturgis, of a couple of weeks' hard marching. Returned to Memphis, and was put on picket duty.

June 1, went out again, under General Sturgis, engaging the enemy, under Generals Forrest and Lee, at Guntown, Miss. The action commenced early in the afternoon, between the enemy and the advance cavalry. The infantry was immediately hurried forward, at more than double quick, for about 3 miles, and, the day being one of excessive heat, numbers fell from the ranks, from fatigue and sunstroke. Almost completely exhausted, the troops were pushed into the fight, and after a severe engagement of 5 or 6 hours the lines were everywhere repulsed, and commenced falling back. The One Hundred and Fourteenth remained as rear guard, assisting in holding the enemy in check, during the whole of the first night's retreat. The Regiment lost, out of 397 men, 205 in killed, wounded and missing. Assistant Surgeon A. S. French was here killed, while nobly performing the duties of his position. Among the wounded were Adjutant Henry L.

Vanhoff, Captain J. M. Johnson, Company A, and Lieutenant T. S. Berry, Company D; and Lieutenants E. P. Strickland and J. D. Zeigler, Company B, captured.

Falling back to Memphis, after two weeks' picket duty, left again, under General A. J. Smith, for Tupelo, Mississippi. On July 13th the Brigade to which the Regiment was attached was surprised by the enemy, near Harrisville, Mississippi, and, after a sharp engagement, the rebels were repulsed and driven back-the One Hundred and Fourteenth receiving the thanks of the Brigade commander, on the field, for the gallant and effective charge made by it. On the next morning the fight was renewed, the rebels being repulsed in repeated charges made during the day and the succeeding night. The next day, the object of the expedition having been accomplished, the troops started back to Memphis, and, on going into camp in the evening, were attacked by the rebels, under General Forrest. The Regiment participated in the charge, by which the enemy was driven from the field. Captain Berry, Company D, commanding the Regiment, and Lieutenant Chadsey, commanding Company H, were severely wounded. The Regiment lost, in these engagements, in killed and wounded, forty (40) men.

Returning to Memphis, the Regiment remained there until August, when it went out under General A. J. Smith on another expedition, into Mississippi, Major J. M. McLean commanding (Lieutenant Colonel King being sick); and upon its return to Memphis, was sent, under General Jos. Mower, to report to General Steele, at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas. Went into camp at Brownsville, Arkansas. Leaving there, after General Price, marched to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in seventeen days, on ten days' rations; arriving October 6th. It then embarked on transports for Jefferson City, Missouri, and, disembarking, under command of Major McLean (Lieutenant Colonel King being left sick at St. Louis), was transported by rail, to Otterville. Then continued the pursuit, by long and tedious marches, to Kansas City; at which point was ordered to St. Louis. Arrived there November 15th. The Regiment was then ordered to Nashville, Tennessee, and was engaged in the battles of the 15th and 16th December, making several charges during the engagements. The One Hundred and Fourteenth was attached to McMillan's Brigade, McArthur's Division, of General A. J. Smith's Corps, which Brigade was specially complimented in General Thomas' report to the War Department for charging and capturing the salient point of the enemy's line. In making this charge a rebel battery was captured, which Captain John M. Johnson, with a few men of the Regiment, and some involuntary assistance from some captured rebs, immediately brought to bear upon the retreating ranks of the enemy, aiding materially in their disorder and capture. The loss of the Regiment was 15 men, in killed and wounded-Captain J. M. Johnson, Company A, commanding Regiment, being slightly wounded. The Regiment was engaged in the pursuit of Hood's forces as far as Pulaski, Tennessee. Then went, by transport, from Clifton, Tennessee, to Eastport, Mississippi, and was there detached as pontooniers of Sixteenth Army Corps. Left Eastport, on transports, February 9th, 1865, for New Orleans, Louisiana, arriving there February 22d. On March 23, embarked on steamer, at Lake Pontchartrain, for Spanish Fort, Alabama, and was engaged during the siege of Spanish Fort.

Lieutenant Colonel King, having resigned, and Major McLean having died, Captain S. N. Shoup, Company E, here received a commission as Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain J. M. Johnson, Company A, as Major.

On the night of 13th of April, the Regiment was ordered to attack Forts Tracy and Huger, situated in Mobile Bay. The movement was made in pontoon boats, and on arriving at the forts, they were found to have been just evacuated.

After the surrender of Mobile, the Regiment marched to Montgomery, Alabama, arriving April 24th, and bridging the Alabama River with pontoons, remained on duty at the bridge until July 17th, when it was ordered to Vicksburg, Mississippi, for muster-out.

The Regiment was mustered out of the United States service August 3, 1865. Arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, August 7th, and received final payment and discharge August 15th, 1865.

115th Illinois Infantry

The Regiment was ordered into the field from Camp Butler, Ill., on the 4th day of October 1862. Reported to Major General Wright, at Cincinnati, O., on the 6th day of October, and, on the same day, crossed over into Kentucky, and reported to Brigadier General A. J. Smith. Was assigned to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Army of Kentucky.

While in the Army of Kentucky, the Brigade commanders were Colonel Cochran, of the Fourteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Colonel P. B. Swayne, of the Regular Army, and Colonel Smith D. Atkins, Ninety-second Illinois Infantry; Division commander, General A. Baird—all under General Gordon Granger, commanding Army of Kentucky.

Marched, about the 20th of October, by the way of Falmouth, Cynthiana, Paris and Lexington, Ky., to Richmond, Ky. Here the Colonel of the Regiment took command of the post, and remained about two months, scouting frequently through the exposed region lying between that post and the gaps through the Cumberland Mountains.

About 21st December 1862, marched to Danville, Ky., and joined main portion of the Army of Kentucky. Remained in Danville, till the 26th day of January 1863. On that day marched toward Louisville, Ky. On the 1st day of February 1863, took transports, at Louisville, with army of Kentucky, and moved, by the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers, to Nashville, Tenn. Landed at Nashville, and went into camp three miles south, on the 10th of February. Remained there till about the 1st of March. Moved thence to Franklin, Tenn., and went into camp.

Up to this time, no casualties from battle. But, by reason of exposure on marches and scouting expeditions, during the severe winter of 1862 and 1863, the Regiment had lost about 200 men, either dead or permanently disabled. While in camp at Franklin, Tenn., the Army of Kentucky was reorganized, and became the Reserve Corps, Department of the Cumberland; General Rosecrans commanding Department; General Granger, the Corps; General A. Baird, Division; Colonel S. D. Atkins, Ninety-second Illinois, Brigade. During the month of March, under Baird and Atkins, marched against Van Dorn, and drove him across Duck River. Returned to camp, and remained there, occasionally skirmishing with the enemy, till June 1st. Then marched to Triune, Tenn. Remained in camp till June 24th. On that day, marched, with Army of Cumberland, against the Confederate Army, under General Bragg, and drove it across the Tennessee.

Brigade went into camp at Wartrace, Tenn. Thence, Regiment moved to Tullahoma, Tenn., and held that post until the 5th of September, when, joining the Reserve Corps, marched toward Chattanooga, by way of Stevenson and Bridgeport, Alabama. On the 14th day of September, by a forced march across the Cumberland Mountains, reached Rossville, Georgia, 5 miles south of Chattanooga. Remained 4 days. On the 19th September, engaged the enemy on the extreme left, upon the field of Chickamauga. Previously, General W. C. Whitaker, of Kentucky, had assumed the command of the Brigade, and General Steadman, of Ohio, the command of the Division. In this engagement the Regiment lost 6 men.

September 20th, crossed to the support of General Thomas, on the extreme right, leaving camp at sunrise. Engaged the enemy, on Thomas' right, at 1 o'clock P.M., with Steadman's Division, 10 Regiments Reserve Corps. After a most fearful struggle, held the ground till night. Half the entire command was cut down. The Colonel and his Regiment were commended in orders.

Participated in all the engagements around Chattanooga and Mission Ridge. The Regiment lost, in killed, wounded and captured, in the campaign about Chattanooga, in the fall of 1863, about

235 men, and 10 officers, among whom was Lieutenant Colonel Kinman, of Jacksonville, Ill., a very brave and efficient officer. The Army of the Cumberland being reorganized, after the battle of Chickamauga, the Regiment became attached to Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland; General Whitaker commanding Brigade; Stanley, the Division; Granger the Corps; Thomas, the Department.

About the 21st of February, marched, with a detachment of the Department of the Cumberland, under General Palmer, against Dalton, Ga. Spent 10 days feeling the enemy, and returned to camp, near Cleveland, Tenn. The Regiment lost 6 men. Remained here till 3d of May, when, with Sherman's Grand Army, started on the Atlanta Campaign. General Howard had previously assumed command of the Fourth Army Corps. The Regiment on 7th May, led the charge upon Tunnel Hill, Ga., driving the enemy through Buzzard Roost Gap. 15th and 16th May, engaged in battle at Resaca, Ga. Sustained, stubbornly, a charge upon the left flank, for which the Regiment was commended in orders. Lost, in this contest, about 30 men and 1 officer.

Inscribed, by orders, upon the Regimental banner all the principal engagements of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which resulted in the fall of Atlanta. Lost, during Atlanta Campaign, about 100 men. When, in October 1864, Hood threw himself on Sherman's rear, and was marching on Chattanooga, Company D, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois, occupied a block house in Buzzard Roost Gap, and held in check Hood's Army for 10 hours, and fighting stubbornly, refused to surrender the Gap, till the block house was rendered untenable and nearly demolished, by the enemy's artillery. One-third of the company, of 41 in the aggregate, was killed and wounded; the remainder surrendered. For this special act of gallantry the Captain was breveted Major, and has since been made a Captain in the regular army. This officer was Samuel Hymer, of the county of Schuyler, Ill. He mustered in as Second Lieutenant of Company D, One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

When Sherman had determined to march to the sea, the Fourth Army Corps, now commanded by Major General Stanley, together with the Twenty-third Corps-all under command of Major General Thomas-were detached from the Military Division of the Mississippi and ordered back into Tennessee, to watch the movements of General Hood, now near Florence, Ala., on the Tennessee River, and threatening Nashville, Tenn. The One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois still belonged to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps-Generals Whitaker, Kimball and Stanley commanding respectively, Brigade, Division and Corps. The Regiment took an active part in the engagements which, in November and December 1864, resulted in the destruction of Bragg's old veteran army, known as the Army of the Tennessee, and then commanded by the rebel General Hood. The Brigade to which the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois was for nearly two years attached, without material alteration, was known throughout the Department as the "Iron Brigade", and was, for the most of the time, up to the 23d of December 1864, commanded by Brigadier General Walter C. Whitaker, of Kentucky, who neglected no opportunity to win distinction for himself and his command.

On the 23d of December 1864, while pursuing Hood, in his retreat from Nashville, Colonel J. H. Moore, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois, took command of this splendid Brigade, and continued in command until it was mustered out of the service, at the close of the war. Colonel Moore was breveted Brigadier General, before leaving the army.

Hood having been driven, with the remains of a broken army, across the Tennessee, the Regiment, with the Fourth Army Corps, marched for Huntsville, Ala., and went into camp, on the 5th day of January 1865. Marched thence, on the 14th of March, into East Tennessee; thence, expecting to move by the way of Lynchburg, Va., to assist in the capture of Richmond. But, while in the vicinity of Greenville, Tenn., Richmond fell, and the rebel General Lee surrendered.

The Regiment then moved back, with the Fourth Army Corps, and went into camp near Nashville, Tenn., and there remained until mustered out of service, June 11, 1865.

Arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., June 16, 1865, and received final pay and discharge June 23, 1865.

116th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH INFANTRY was recruited almost wholly from Macon county, numbering 980 officers and men when it started from Decatur for the front on November 8, 1862.

Company F was from McLean county, Company H from Christian and Shelby counties. The Regiment, with the noble and brave Colonel Nathan W. Tupper in command, went into Camp Macon near Decatur, and was mustered into United States service September 30, 1862 by Captain Wainwright of the regular army.

The Regiment remained in Camp Macon until November 8th, when it was ordered to Memphis via Cairo to join General W. T. Sherman's Fifteenth Army Corps, and was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division (the same which General Sherman commanded at Shiloh) and the one he selected from his whole army subsequently near Savannah, Georgia to storm Fort McAllister, *to open his cracker line*, as the General facetiously put it.

From Memphis the Regiment marched to the Tallahatchie River, reaching it on December 13; returned to Memphis and started down the Mississippi on the 20th, and on the 26th reached the Yazoo River and ascended it 15 miles.

During the following three days the Regiment received its first baptism of fire, engaging in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, the officers and men fighting so gallantly as to receive the highest compliments from the veterans of the older regiments in the Brigade. General Morgan L. Smith was wounded in this engagement.

On January 1, 1863, passed down the Yazoo to the Mississippi River, and up that and the Arkansas River to Arkansas Post, where on the 10th and 11th of January it fought its second battle, sustaining very heavy losses. Here Captain Lewis Eyman, of Company E, and Lieutenant John S. Taylor, of Company B, were killed. The casualties in Company B were particularly severe, the company coming out of the battle with but 25 men, in command of Fifth Sergeant, afterward Lieutenant and Captain Christian Riebsame.

In the month of March the One Hundred and Sixteenth went up the Black Bayou and Deer Creek in company with the Eighth Missouri, to save Admiral Porter's fleet and gunboats worth \$3,000,000 from the clutches of the rebels which was done after a hard fight, General Sherman in person and on foot with his own Regiment, the Thirteenth Regulars, coming up at a critical moment to assist in accomplishing the object.

The Regiment engaged in the battles of Champion Hills and Black River Bridge and in the bloody charges on May 18th and 22nd and lost very heavily. Among the losses and casualties were these: Lieutenant Colonel Jas. P. Boyd was shot through the lungs and died of this wound at home in Decatur, Captain Gustin F. Hardy, of Company A, was mortally wounded and died in the hospital. Lieutenant Nathan W. Wheeler, of Company K, was killed May 22d. Captain Joseph Lingle, of Company D, was wounded and died at home, and Captain William Grason, of Company A, was shot through the breast, but recovered. Captain Austin McClurg, of Company B, was wounded, recovered and promoted Major. Then followed the long siege of Vicksburg which ended by the surrender of that stronghold on the 4th of July.

The following day started in pursuit of General Jos. E. Johnston, and chased the enemy to and beyond Jackson, Mississippi, and across Pearl River.

On July 25, went into Camp Sherman, near Black River, enjoying a season of rest until after the battle of Chickamauga, when General Grant sent for his trusty lieutenant, General Sherman, and his veterans, to come to Chattanooga.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth embarked at Vicksburg in October for Memphis; from thence marched via Corinth to Chattanooga, which was reached on the 21st of November. During the night of November 23, the One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois and Sixth Missouri Regiments, under General Giles A. Smith, floated down the Tennessee River in pontoon boats to the mouth of Chickamauga Creek, capturing the rebel pickets and holding the position until the whole Corps had crossed over.

On November 23, advanced to the foot of Missionary Ridge, after a lively skirmish, during which General Giles A. Smith was severely wounded. (The General's death after the war was the result of the wound received that day.)

The great battle of Missionary Ridge, Tunnel Hill and Lookout Mountain was fought next day, November 25.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth, with the other Regiments of the Brigade, formed the extreme left of General Sherman's Army, and obtained the credit of turning the enemy's right flank on that bloody day.

Colonel N. W. Tupper, after General Smith was disabled, assumed command of the Brigade, and proved that he was the right man in the right place. When disease, contracted in the service of his country, and of which he died on the 10th day of March 1864, compelled him to leave the army, every man in the One Hundred and Sixteenth felt that he had lost a friend and the nation a patriot.

After the victory of Chattanooga, and without being permitted to return to camp across the Tennessee for blankets or overcoats, the One Hundred and Sixteenth, with other of Sherman's Army, was hurried forward to Knoxville to the relief of Burnside. The winter was a very cold one, and while the boys could keep warm marching twenty-five to thirty miles during the days, they suffered greatly while camping at night. They would build big fires and hug them close, but the other side would be chilled to the marrow of the bone; rations, also were very short, and when at last the Regiment went into winter quarters on January 9, 1864, at Larkinsville, Ala., the men all felt that they have been on the hardest campaign during their service.

The march from Missionary Ridge to Knoxville, and back to Larkinsville via Tellico and Strawberry Plains and Chattanooga, will never be forgotten by Sherman's boys who were along.

In May, the One Hundred and Sixteenth, with the rest of the Army of the Tennessee, moved against the enemy, and found him at Resaca, GA., when, on the 14th of May, the Regiment was hotly engaged, losing heavily, but driving the enemy across the creek, and planting their colors upon the rebel works. The One Hundred and Sixteenth was repeatedly attacked, but could not be driven from the position gained. It was in this battle that Major Anderson Froman was wounded, and he died in the field hospital.

Then followed in quick succession the battles of Dallas, Big Shanty and Kenesaw Mountain. Captain Thomas White, of Company C, commanding the Regiment, was killed on the skirmish line May 26, at Dallas, and Captain James N. Glore, Company K, was wounded about the same time. The Regiment lost heavily on June 27, 1864, in the assault on Kenesaw Mountain. Among the wounded was Lieut John H. Miller, of Company B.

Crossing the Chattahoochie, engaged the enemy at Stone Mountain, driving him to the vicinity of Atlanta. Fought in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, where its Army Commander, General McPherson, fell, and with the Fifteenth Corps, General Logan, the hot battle of Ezra Chapel, July 28.

Captain George T. Milmine, Company D, and Lieutenant Samuel R. Riggs, Company F, were wounded before Atlanta in August 1864.

August 31 and September 1, was hotly engaged with the enemy at Jonesboro.

After the fall of Atlanta, and when Hood started for General Sherman's rear, the One Hundred and Sixteenth assisted in the pursuit of the enemy as far as Gadston, when, leaving the rebels to the care of General Thomas, marched back to Atlanta, and on the 15th day of November went with Uncle Sherman from Atlanta to the Sea, arriving at Fort McAllister, GA., near Savannah, December 12.

The next day, December 13, General W. B. Hazen, commanding Division, selected nine regiments, including the One Hundred and Sixteenth, to carry the fort, and within five minutes after the sound of the bugle "Forward" the Regimental colors were on the works and the garrison captured. Lieutenant Isom Simmons, of Company H, was killed in this charge.

After a few days rest in the beautiful city of Savannah, we started on the campaign of the Carolinas, hunting the enemy and finding him first near the swamps of Pocotaligo, chased him through creeks and across rivers, skirmishing constantly until nearing Columbia, S.C., where the Fifteenth Corps, the One Hundred and Sixteenth included, run short of chewing tobacco. Learning that there was an ample supply of the article in the city of Columbia, paid that city a visit on the 17th of February 1865, and replenished stock. After a few days rest resumed march, facing home, crossing the great Pedee River at Cheraw, S.C., then to Fayetteville, N.C., and to Bentonville, where the One Hundred and Sixteenth for the last time encountered its old foe, General Jos. E. Johnston's Army, and fought its last battle. From Goldsboro, where the army was re-equipped (and it was in need of everything except the musket and forty rounds), the Regiment started picnicking for Washington via Raleigh, Richmond and Alexandria, participating in the grand review before the President in May 1865, being finally mustered out near Washington on June 7, 1865.

The history of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry is identical with that of the Army of the Tennessee from Memphis, 1862, to Washington, 1865. It was never on detached service, but always with the moving column.

The Regiment was peculiarly fortunate in retaining through its eventful history the very efficient services of its medical staff, and the members had plenty of work to do. Major Ira N. Barnes, M.D., Decatur, Ill; Assistant Surgeon John A. Heckelman, M. D., St. Louis, and Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hostettler, M.D., Decatur, all served to the end of the war, and every one of the 350 survivors in 1865 had cause to feel grateful to them.

The *esprit du corps* of the Regiment, under the command of Colonel Tupper, was splendid, and under such Brigade Commanders as General Giles A. Smith, and Division Commanders as W. B. Hazen, retained it to the end of the war.

117th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., in September 1862, by Colonel Ridson M. Moore, and was mustered in September 19, by Captain Washington, United States Army.

Moved from Camp Butler, November 11, and arrived at Memphis, Tenn., on the 17th. Remained on duty at Memphis until July 5, 1863, when it was sent to reinforce Helena, Ark., and returned. December 25, it was sent after Forrest, in Western Tennessee, losing 3 men killed in a skirmish at LaFayette, Tenn.

December 29, 1863, moved to Vicksburg, in Third Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Was engaged in the Meridian Campaign. On 5th February was engaged in a skirmish, losing 2 killed and 5 wounded. Returned to Vicksburg, March 4. On 10th of March, embarked for Red River expedition. Assisted in the capture of Fort De Russey, March 14, 1864. Engaged in the battle of Pleasant Hill, April 9. Moved to Grand Ecore, 11th. On 14th, was sent to relief of the gunboats and transports, at Campta, La., and was engaged at Cloutierville and Cane River; at Bayou Rapides, May 2; at Governor Moore's plantation and Bayou Roberts, May 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11. Continued on return march to Mississippi River, on 14th, skirmishing daily. In battle of Yellow Bayou, May 18, and arrived at Mississippi River on 20th, and at Vicksburg on 27th. Took part in driving Marmaduke from Chicot Lake and Columbia, Ark., and arrived at Memphis, June 10, 1864.

Marched to the relief of Sturgis on June 14th, and, on 23d, commenced the Tupelo Campaign. Was engaged at Tupelo July 14th, and at Old Town Creek, 15th. Commenced Oxford Campaign August 5th. Was engaged at Hurricane Creek, 18th, 19th and 20th, and returned to Memphis on 30th.

Arrived at Jefferson Barracks September 19th. Was engaged October 1st at Franklin. Moved, via Jefferson City, Sedalia, Lexington, Independence and Harrisonville, and returned to St. Louis, November 19th.

Moved to Nashville, Tenn., and took position in the works, December 1st, 1864. Was engaged in the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, in pursuit of Hood. Regiment captured rebel battery of 3 guns, December 15th, and turned them upon the retreating enemy. Reached Clifton, January 4th, 1865. Embarked at Eastport for New Orleans, arriving January 17. Embarked at Chalmette March 7, and moved to Dauphine Island. Moved to Fish River with the Sixteenth Corps, Major General A. J. Smith commanding. Engaged at Spanish Fort, from March 27 till April 2, and at Fort Blakely until the 9th, taking part in its capture.

Marched for Montgomery April 13, and thence to Camp Butler, Ill., where the Regiment was mustered out August 5, 1865, by Captain James A. Hall, United States Army.

Distance traveled by rail, miles.....	778
Distance traveled by water, miles.....	6,191
Distance marched, miles.....	2,307

The Regiment has been engaged in 6 battles and 33 skirmishes.

118th Illinois Infantry

The troops composing this Regiment enlisted under the call of the President of July 2, 1862, and the companies were formed during August 1862, and from the following places and counties: Company A, Captain Thomas J. Campbell, Fountain Green; Company B, Captain R. W. McClaughry, Carthage; Company C, Captain A. W. Marsh, Hamilton; Company E, Captain J. S. Allen, Warsaw, and Company H, Captain F. G. Mourning, Basco, all in Hancock county,- Company D Captain J. H. Holton, Quincy; Company F, Captain W. J. Evans, Richfield, and Company K, Captain J. D. Rosenbook, Mendon, Adams county; Company G, Captain Joseph Shaw, Terre Haute, Henderson county, and Company I, Captain Charles Daring, Gallatin county.

The companies rendezvoused at Camp Butler during the month of September 1862, were respectively sworn into the service by Adjutant General Fuller, and organized into a Regiment. In October an election was held for Regimental officers, at which Major John G. Fonda, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, then commanding Camp Butler, was selected Lieutenant Colonel, Captain R. W. McClaughry, Major, Madison Reece, Surgeon, J. K. Boude, Assistant Surgeon, W. K. Davison, Quartermaster, and Thomas M. Walker, Chaplain.

The Regiment remained on duty in charge of the post and guarding rebel prisoners until December. It was mustered into the United States service on the 7th of November 1862, by Captain Washington, for three years,-with a total of 820 men and officers. November 21, it was armed with Enfield Rifles. November 29, Lieutenant Colonel Fonda was promoted to Colonel, and Captain Thomas Logan, of Company G, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, was made Lieutenant Colonel. December 1, left by Chicago and Alton Railroad, to Alton, and there by boat to St. Louis and below, arriving at Memphis, Tenn., and went into camp on Wolf River. Here the Regiment was assigned to the First Brigade (Colonel Sheldon, Forty-second Ohio commanding) Third Division, General G. W. Morgan-and Thirteenth Army Corps, Army of the Tennessee. While here received its first tents, first watery beds, first "powder and ball" cartridges, its first scare, first "turn out for firing on the pickets", and first introduction to rebel jay hawkers, in a night and a day skirmish.

On December 20, embarked on the steamer "Northerner" with forces under General Sherman, for Vicksburg, Miss. Reached Milliken's Bend December 25, and the following day proceeded up the Yazoo River, and participated in the attack upon Chickasaw Bluffs, from the 26th of December to January 2, 1863. On January 2, after the troops had re-embarked, the Regiment while on boat was under a heavy fire from a rebel line.

From here proceeded with the force under General McClernand to Arkansas Post, Ark., and took part in the two days fight January 10 and 11, which resulted in the capture of that fort and some 6,000 prisoners.

January 23, returned to Young's Point, La., where it assisted in digging in the famous "canal", and remained till March 9, when it moved to Milliken's Bend and went into camp.

The Regiment was now Brigaded with the Forty-ninth and Sixty-ninth Indiana, One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio, Seventh Kentucky, First Wisconsin and Seventh Michigan Batteries and part of the Third Illinois Cavalry, as the First Brigade, General T. T. Garrard commanding, Ninth Division, General P. J. Osterhaus, and Thirteenth Army Corps, General John A. McClernand. On April 2, moved out in the expedition against Vicksburg under General Grant, crossed the Mississippi River at Bruinsburg April 30, 1863, and took part in the battles of Thompson's Hill (Port Gibson), May 1, Champion Hill, May 16, Black River Bridge, May 17, and the assaults upon Vicksburg May 19 to 23,-in the former two and the latter two suffering

severely in killed and wounded. In the battle of Black River Bridge, a whole rebel regiment was captured by, and surrendered to Company D, commanded by Captain Brown.

May 24, moved with General Osterhaus' Division to Black River Bridge, and there remained until the surrender of Vicksburg, holding the rear against rebel General Joseph E. Johnston's forces, having frequent skirmishes with them. About June 10, a Battalion of the Regiment was mounted by order of General Grant.

July 6, started with force under General Sherman to Jackson, Miss., and took part in the fighting and siege from the 10th to the 17th, and from the 17th to the 20th. The mounted portion of the Regiment went on a raid to Brookhaven, a distance of 60 miles, and back, having frequent skirmishes, tore up the railroad and burned the rolling stock and depot buildings.

July 22, started for Vicksburg, where it arrived July 25, and went into camp on the flats below the city.

While here the Regiment was dismounted and its horses turned over to the Quartermaster's Department, and the Regiment with the Thirteenth Army Corps was turned over to the Department of the Gulf.

August 8 left by boat for Port Hudson, where it went into camp the next day. Remained there until August 15. Shipped for Carrollton, La., and encamped there on the 16th. September 4, joined in a grand review of 20,000 troops, by Generals Grant and Banks. September 5, crossed the river to Algiers, on the 6th, took cars for Bayou Boeuf, where arrived the morning of the 7th.

September 16, marched to Brashear City on Berwick Bay. September 26, crossed Berwick Bay to Berwick City. October 3, started with an expedition under General Franklin up the Tache Bayou, at Camp Bisland, that night received orders to report to General A. L. Lee, chief of cavalry, Department of the Gulf, at Algiers, La. October 6 took the boat to Brashear, and cars to Algiers, arriving there on the morning of October 7.

The Regiment having been again mounted, on October 11, returned by cars to Brashear, crossed the bay and started on the march. October 12, marched to Franklin, La. 13th, New Iberia. October 14, rejoined the main force and our Army Corps (Thirteenth). October 15, passed Vermillionville having a heavy skirmish, and at night reached "Carrion Crow Bayou". October 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, scouting and skirmishing. October 18, Colonel Fonda assigned to the command of the Brigade composed of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Second Illinois, Fourteenth New York and First Louisiana Cavalry. October 21, marched to Opelousas, skirmishing all the way. October 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 30, scouting and skirmishing with the rebels. November 1, moved back to Bayou Bourbent, or Carrion Crow Bayou, or Grand Coteau as it is known. November 2, heavy skirmishing. November 3, in the battle of Carrion Crow Bayou, or as sometimes called Grand Coteau, in which our forces lost two regiments and a battery, and about 100 to 150 men killed and wounded.

On the 5th, reached Vermillion Bayou. On the 7th, re-brigaded with Second and Third Illinois Cavalry under command of Colonel Fonda. November 11, battle near Vermillionville, in which lost severely. November 15, moved to New Iberia. November 22 and 23, on a scout to Vermillion Bayou, heavy fight and captured 100 prisoners. December 2 and 3, scout to St. Martinsville, heavy skirmish and took some prisoners. Remained at New Iberia taking part in daily scouts and skirmishing until December 18, when received orders to march to Donaldsonville, La. On December 23, halted at General Bragg's plantation, at night camped on Senator Pugh's plantation-sorry the gentlemen were not at home,-but entertained ourselves with the delicacies thereof, reached Donaldsonville on the Mississippi December 24. January 3 to 7, 1864, the Regiment was transferred to Port Hudson. For some time the Regiment was without

tents or shelter, in the mud, rain and snow, and suffered intensely, remained here doing outpost duty and scouting and skirmishing almost daily, until July 3. January 12, on a scout, had a skirmish and captured a number of prisoners. January 21, received the first tents had since August. February 10, after a fight captured Jackson, La., with some prisoners and much property. February 15, had a skirmish. February 22, a raid to Bayou Sara and a skirmish. March 3, Lieutenant Colonel Logan, with a detachment, went to Baton Rouge, and on the way had skirmish, and Colonel Fonda with a detachment of the One Hundred and Eighteenth and the Third Illinois Cavalry made a raid to Jackson, La., and had a severe fight. March 26, detachments of the Regiment had skirmishes; Company D, Captain Brown commanding, were entirely surrounded by rebels, but cut their way out taking some prisoners. March 28, 30, April 1 and 5, had scouts and skirmishes. Early in April Lieutenant Colonel Logan, with about 150 men of the One Hundred and Eighteenth and Third Illinois Cavalry, crossed the Mississippi River to superintend the construction of telegraphic lines to Red River, made a scout to Bayou Gross Tete, encountered a largely superior rebel force, and after a determined sabre charge had a hand-to-hand fight, routed the rebels, killing and wounding a large number, captured a large quantity of ammunition, stores, etc., captured more prisoners than he had men in his command. April 7, Captain Shaw with 100 men of the One Hundred and Eighth and Third Illinois Cavalry and one gun of a New York battery were attacked by 600 rebels, surrounded, and three times cut off from camp. After a desperate fight they succeeded in cutting their way out and reached camp with a loss of only 15 men and the gun.

May 13, 1864, Major R. W. McClaughry appointed Paymaster, U.S.A.

May 15, had a several hours fight with a large force of rebel cavalry, in which they killed and wounded several, and recaptured some prisoners they had before taken. Kept up the telegraph to the mouth of Red River, until the failure of the Banks expedition, and while so doing companies A, B and F were, on May 3d, cut off by the rebels, and relieved by the gunboat General Bragg.

June 13 and 17, had skirmishes.

July 3, moved to Baton Rouge, and were re-brigaded with the Sixth Missouri, Fourteenth New York and Second Louisiana Cavalry, under command of Colonel Fonda.

August 24th to 27th, with the command of General A. L. Lee, went to Clinton, La., on which were fighting parts of two days and all one night, having a battle at the Comite River, and on the 26th, repeatedly charged the rebel column, fight for miles.

September 4, marched to Doyal's plantation, and September 7, to Hermitage plantation, opposite Donaldsonville, to relieve the Eleventh New York Cavalry. From here scouted the surrounding country almost daily, and fought bushwackers and captured many.

September 14, October 2, 14 and 24, had skirmishes.

November 12, 200 of the Regiment, under Captain Evans, reported to General Lee, at Baton Rouge, and on the 15th, left with his command on a raid to Liberty, Miss. Part of the Regiment went with a detachment to Summit, on the Jackson and N.O. R.R., having a severe skirmish, and burning depot and cotton. A part went with a detachment to Brookhaven, had a fight, re-captured cannon taken from Captain Shaw, on April 7, and took many prisoners, and the remainder were in battle with General Lee, at Liberty.

November 19, returned to Baton Rouge. November 21, having been gone seven days, marched 200 hundred miles, and with other forces captured one cannon and over two hundred prisoners, and fought five of the seven days.

November 24, moved from Hermitage to Baton Rouge. November 27, left on an expedition under General Davidson, which marched across the Amite River, past Greenville Springs, Greensburg, Tangipahoe, across Tangipahoe and Techfaw Rivers, through Columbia and Bogue Chitto, Mississippi, over Pearl River, near Augusta, Alabama, across Red and Black Creeks, and reached West Pascagoula, on Mississippi Sound, December 12. During several days of this march, had skirmishes. Returned by vessel to New Orleans, and by boat to Baton Rouge, on December 27, 1864. From this time to May 22, doing out-post duty, and almost daily scouts into the surrounding country, with frequent skirmishes with the rebels.

February 23, Lieutenant Colonel Logan, with the Regiment, made an expedition west of the Mississippi River. March 1 to 10, in an expedition under General Bailey, to Olive Branch, Louisiana. May 22, 1865, by order, turned the horses over to the Post Quartermaster, and from that time until October 1 remained on provost duty at Baton Rouge.

Colonel Fonda commanded a Cavalry Brigade from October 1863, until May 1865. June 28, 1865, he was Brevetted Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the District of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, which command he held until October 1865.

In September 1865, almost the entire Regiment had the "breakbone fever", at one time, less than a hundred men and officers being able to do duty.

October 1, 1865, mustered out by Lieutenant E. M. Schuyver, First New Orleans Volunteers.

October 2, embarked on steamer W. R. Carter, for the North. Reached Cairo, Illinois, October 8, St. Louis, Missouri, October 9, thence by railroad to Camp Butler, October 10, 1865, where the Regiment was mustered in November 7, 1862. Were paid off by Paymaster Major Holbrook, on October 13, 1865, and the Regiment thence disbanded and forever separated.

The number of battles, or days of battles, in which the Regiment or a considerable portion were engaged, amounts to over forty. The number of skirmishes in which the Regiment or a detachment took part, outside of mere picket skirmishing, is over sixty; making over one hundred days in which some portion of the Regiment was engaged with the enemy.

The movements by railroad of the Regiment, aggregate some four hundred miles; by steamboat and vessel, 3,300 miles, and the marches of the Regiment, as a body, irrespective of what would be termed "scouts", or little expeditions of the Regiment or detachment thereof, about 2,000 miles, making a distance traveled by the Regiment of over 5,700 miles.

The Regiment was mustered into the service with 820 men and officers; received 283 recruits, making a total of 1,103; mustered out October 1, 1865, 523. The losses are as follows: 267 resigned and discharged for disability; 176 died; 63 missing; 17 killed in battle; 1 dishonorably discharged; 2 accidentally killed; 1 lost at sea; 2 drowned; 1 committed suicide; 7 absent at muster; 3 discharged by the President; 1 dismissed the service, and 25 transferred to other branches of the service, leaving 14 unaccounted for. This statement does not include 36 mustered under cooks, and 25 unassigned recruits who never reached the Regiment.

119th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH INFANTRY was organized at Quincy, in September 1862, and was mustered into the United States service, October 10, by Lieutenant K. Knox, of the United States Army. It was recruited from the counties of Adams, Brown, Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler. Thomas J. Kinney, Captain of Company B, was elected Colonel, and no man in the Regiment ever found cause to regret this selection. He was brave, generous, considerate and reliable under all circumstances.

The latter part of October the Regiment moved under orders, by transport, to Columbus, Kentucky, and from thence to Jackson, Mississippi. From this point we were stationed at different points, along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, guarding the lines of communication. In December, General Forrest made an effort to destroy the roads in this section, capturing at Rutherford Station, Company G, and K, at Dyer Station. Three of the companies were stationed at Kenton, and anticipating the attack, fell back towards Columbus, Kentucky, and when near Union City, Tennessee, joined the advancing forces. General Cheatham was supposed to be marching on Columbus, and the entire force fell back to this point.

The Christmas times were employed here in digging ditches in the rain, and preparing for anticipated attack. Either the apprehension was groundless, or else the enemy feared the forces. General Davies was commanding the post, but was soon relieved by General J. M. Tuttle. Our presence having restored quiet in this quarter, the work of re-constructing the railroad was commenced, and we remained at Union City for a time, impressing the natives, including the contrabands, into the service, for work repairing the railroad. This work accomplished in February, by order we reported, and our scattered companies came together at Humboldt, Tennessee. From this point, with other forces added, a movement was made eastward to Huntington, Tennessee, expecting to meet or attract the enemy at this point. The march was in the worst of weather; the roads in just the condition to provoke the wrath of the most devout. Our Headquarters were established at Buntyn Station, about six miles out from Memphis. This was about March 10, 1863. At this point, and one or two others along the road, we guarded the approach to Memphis. This we did effectually, and much to our enjoyment until May 30, 1863, we were ordered into Memphis, and assigned to the Fourth Brigade, Colonel David Moore commanding; Fifth Division, Brigadier General J. C. Veatch commanding; Sixteenth Corps, Major General S. A. Hurlbut commanding.

The Brigade was composed of the Fifty-eighth Illinois, Twenty-first Missouri, Eighty-ninth Indiana, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and the Ninth Ohio Battery, commanded respectively by Colonels W. F. Lynch, David Moore, Charles D. Murray, (Colonel of Eighty-ninth Indiana) Thomas J. Kinney and Captain Brown, in Battery. We mention the Brigade organization, for as above composed it remained during the war, and the history of one regiment is the history of each. In the after scenes we sympathized, endured and fought together. Our Regiment remained on duty in and about Memphis until in January 1864, guarding the roads entering into the city, and such provost work and other duties as details might be ordered. If I except the daily drills, squad, company and battalion, this was the "good time" of our recollections.

On August 14, 1863, George Parker, Captain of Company B, died, the result of amputation of a broken leg. He was a brave and accomplished officer and a true friend.

On or about January 27, 1864, the Regiment moved by transport down the Mississippi to Vicksburg. From here we marched with quite an army, General W. T. Sherman commanding, to Meridan, Miss. En route, and before reaching Jackson, Miss., we were engaged in several

skirmishes, but without regimental loss. We met the enemy at Meridan. At this point, the bridge across quite a stream being burned, we were annoyed by the firing of the enemy from behind cotton bale works, until a temporary structure enabled us to cross, when, on the double quick, we routed the enemy, and occupied Meridan, situate on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. From this point north and south we effectually destroyed communication by tearing up the rails, heating them on burning ties, and bending to prevent future use until again run through the rolling mills. A temporary stay in the section developed in a return movement by a somewhat different route, crossing Pearl River north of Jackson, and through Canton back to Vicksburg. The march was a weary one. Removed from our base of supplies, foraging was largely depended upon for subsistence.

At Vicksburg we rested for a time, from about March 4th until the 10th, when we again embarked on transports. Objective points were always unknown; but we disembarked at Simsport, on the Atchafalaya, and entered upon the Red River campaign. We here surprised a small Rebel camp, they falling back in the direction of Fort De Russey. The gunboats from the river, and our forces from the land side, on or about March 12th, captured the fort with 283 prisoners and 10 guns. This, after a march in one day of 40 miles, and the work all done by sunset. The main Rebel force escaped up the river, commanded by Walker. Marching to Alexandria, we halted for a time for the arrival of Bank's command, doing general duty, and engaging in occasional raids with meager results.

We joined in the general advance to Shreveport, bringing up the rear. We were called upon to engage in the second day's fight, and, as a part of A. J. Smith's veterans, we assisted in routing the enemy, and retaking one of the lost batteries and a number prisoners - this last by our own particular Brigade. We fell back and guarded the rear of the retreating army until reaching Alexandria. Here a halt was necessitated by the receding river. Our gunboats were unable to pass through the rapids. This developed the Bailey plan of wing dams to press the water into the narrow channel. These we helped to construct, and they proved successful. The boats over, we moved toward Simsport on the Atchafalaya, the initial point of our campaign.

At Mansura, near Marksville, we had a skirmish which resulted in rout to the enemy. Still in the rear, we were attacked at Yellow Bayou by a large force, which occasioned a desperate fight, General Smith commanding. We did valiant service, losing many men. Captain May, of Company I, was killed here. Colonel Lynch commanding our Brigade, was here wounded, and the command of the Brigade devolved upon Colonel Kinney. He was a brave man, and from this wound afterward, he died. Putting bow to bow of many steamers, a bridge was formed across the Atchafalaya, and now, after forty days and forty nights in sound of the enemy's guns, and always at the post of danger, we are freed from the orders of General Banks, who was relieved by General Canby.

We were ordered back up the Mississippi. We were landed in the southeastern part of Arkansas, and at Lake Chicot engaged a Rebel force successfully. This was reported to be under command of Marmaduke, and was well entrenched across a bayou; but we fought as always to win, and drove the enemy, who retreated and left us the field. We made a detour and reached transports, and were moved up the river, and disembarked next at Memphis to assist in wiping out the disaster of Major General S. D. Sturgis, at Guntown. We arrived at Memphis about June 24th, and moved by rail to Lagrange, where the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry Volunteers, Colonel J. I. Rinaker, was assigned to our Brigade, and July 5th commenced marching through Mississippi. Met Forrest on July 14th, at Tupelo, Miss. The battle was admirably planned, skillfully and desperately fought, resulting in a victory fully convincing the enemy that Guntown was remembered. At bugle sound we assumed position, and poured a deadly volley upon the forces, now so near that we could see the men face to face. The dead and wounded were many; and after several advances, charges and retreats, we rejoiced in a signal victory.

After a day's delay burying the dead and caring for the wounded, we started on a return movement. This was without interference, except cavalry skirmishing at Old Town Creek the next day, after the battle. Withdrawing to Memphis, another movement was made into Mississippi, through Holly Springs to the Tallahatchie. No enemy interfered with this campaign. At this time Forrest flanked our forces, and made his raid into Memphis.

Returning to Memphis, under orders to report to Sherman in Georgia, we took transports up the river. Developments in Missouri, and the movements of Price in that direction, made it necessary to reinforce Rosecrans, then commanding this department, with headquarters at St. Louis. Our objective point, by order of General Hallock, was changed, and accordingly we reported to Rosecrans at St. Louis.

We at one time moved south from Jefferson Barracks to intercept Price; but at length fully organized under command of General Smith, we started westward in the vain attempt to out travel and overtake a mounted enemy. We moved along, without obstacle, until we were left at Lamine River to guard supplies, the enemy having burned the bridge. From this point we advanced towards Dunksburg. We forded the rivers on all occasions, all bridges being destroyed, which was no pleasant occupation for October. We well remember going into camp late one night, about October 22, and after enjoying a cup of coffee we were ordered to fall in, and we marched all night, passing through Independence about day break, and pressing towards the Big Blue. This point we reached too late for usefulness. We could hear the fight going on, but the enemy were routed before our arrival. We found Price in full retreat. Pursing no further, we soon after began our movement back towards St. Louis.

We had marched a distance of 700 miles; a weary and uncomfortable march; exposure to the elements more than to the enemy, but truly, a trip that tried the mettle of the soldier.

From this point, St. Louis, we were loaded on steamboats and passed down the Mississippi and up the Cumberland River to Nashville, and here reported to General Thomas at, or about, December 1, 1864. Disembarking, we were marched out late in the day, going into camp after night on the right of the then collected forces. Here Colonel Kinney being the ranking officer, took command of the Division, until General Kenand Gerrard was assigned to command, when Kinney returned to command of the Brigade. We did some faithful work, entrenching and throwing up earthworks, expecting Hood to attack.

On one bright day, December 15, we left our defenses, and moved on the enemy, and in the two days battle, officers and men acquitted themselves honorably. Our loss was slight. We captured a battery of brass guns. We never fell back in any movement during the battle. The enemy routed and fleeing, we joined the movement south, over the Granny White Pike, seeking the retreating and flying enemy.

We marched through Franklin, passing the late field of carnage here, camping just south of the town. It may have rained before, but it now made a success of it. We lay until morning by letting the water run over our bodies, our heads propped up above high water mark. On through Columbia, crossing Duck River without resistance, Hood's forces being now effectually dissipated. We enjoyed our Christmas and New Year's on this trip. How we enjoyed it, we know.

We were transported from Clifton, on the Tennessee River, to Eastport, Miss. At this point we had much to amuse and annoy - little to do and less to eat. A cavalry movement having been contemplated from this point, the Quartermasters and Commissaries had all thoughts fixed horses, so that supplies arriving were for beast and not man. Parched corn and improvised corn cakes from cracked corn, with occasional efforts to digest hay, was our diet for over a week. The

unexpected rise in the river gave us occupation in that we were trying to save the immense supply of grain, but nevertheless the Government lost heavily by the freshets.

Always a reinforcing Division, Brigade and Regiment, a weak point or a point of attack seemed to turn attention to us. At this juncture a contemplated movement against Mobile resulted in orders for our reporting to General Canby, then selected to command in this attack. Again we embarked on transports, and after days of tiresome steamboat confinement down the Tennessee, and then the Mississippi, we arrived at New Orleans, arriving the latter part of February 1865, on the opposite side, in the town of Algiers. Remained in camp for several days, finding shelter in an old sugar house in the shadow of the monument erected in commemoration of the battle of New Orleans, we spent the time awaiting embarkation. We shipped from New Orleans on a boat for the mouth of the Mississippi. We disembarked at what seemed a coaling station near its mouth, constructed of plank which seemed floating among the grasses. Here the fresh oyster opportunity broke upon us, and we bought, begged and grabbed all in reach from incoming natives. Beat eating was not our mission, so the Fairchild, a half sea-going vessel, carried us out the mouth of the Mississippi into the Gulf, and brought us alongside the steamer Guiding Star. So we were stored on board a sea-going vessel, and steamed into the Gulf. This riding on the seas is disturbing to a well regulated stomach, but we heaved with the sea, and finally landed on Dauphine Island, off Mobile Bay, about March 12, 1865, moved March 21st to the mouth of Fish River. This was as if an opening into a swamp, but vessels pushed up its dull and sluggish channel. After putting our feet on the land we advanced, resisted only by skirmishers. The roads were planted with torpedoes, and occasional explosions were deadly. Not a few men and horses were in this way killed or wounded.

March 27, 1865, Spanish Fort was invested while we directed our attention to Fort Blakely. This investment of Spanish Fort continued until April the 8th, when all the guns small and great opened their fires upon the doomed fort, and this grandest of all sounding battles or bombardments silenced the fort. This fort was constructed for resistance. The approach over a plateau, bristled with abattis, palisades, ditches, and with its cannon arranged for death dealing. We had been on picket all night, and so were to the front of the assault on Sunday morning about April 9th. The time came for a charge on this stronghold. So struggling with all manner of obstructions, and amid shell canister, grape shot and musketry for about an hour we overcame all obstacles and resistance; mounded the works, took the Fort; captured the enemy, and completed victory was ours. Our loss was not heavy, Company A suffering the most. How we danced over our prizes in the way of prisoners, guns, swords, flags, and ordnance stores. Once again we could square ordnance accounts. This battle was fought after Lee's surrender, and when the war was practically ended. After marching several days, about April 19th, we began to hear rumors of Lee's surrender. At last official notification reached us that Lee had surrendered, and the demonstration we made is simply indescribable. This was the happy day of the war to us.

We marched on however, to Montgomery, Alabama. Here we were received by the citizens with a measure of apprehension. Gentlemanly conduct convinced them that we were without "horns" or "cloven feet", so we had a comfortable sojourn of a few weeks at this delightful place.

While at this point, discipline demanded the organization of a court martial, and we tarried long enough to apply the rules and regulations to offenders.

From Montgomery we moved south in the hottest weather, when as much as a leaf to shade a man was better than a feast.

We marched to a point about one hundred miles above, and took transports for shipment to Mobile.

Our Regiment embarked on the Osborn, and reached Mobile in comparatively good condition. Here we entered upon fatigue service, such as details for guards, and provost duty.

Colonel Kinney was ordered to report, and assigned to duty as provost marshal of the department and District of Mobile with some of his command as assistants. He was the executive officer in all matters pertaining both to the civil and military life, directing the soldier and protecting the citizen. A position demanding quick and accurate judgment, and unbending determination in all the varied questions under his jurisdiction and control. He measured himself a man in all these things, and won the commendation of his associates.

Here we were mustered out in August 1865, Killey only a brigadier, and the rest of us all feeling like major generals.

Coasting via Lake Pontchartrain up the Mississippi to Cairo, and from thence to Camp Butler, near Springfield, where we finally paid off, rehabilitated as citizens, and dispersed to our several homes, rejoiced at the outcome for our country and ourselves.

120th Illinois Infantry

This Regiment was organized at a time when there was an immediate demand for soldiers in the field. Permission had been given Colonel John G. Hardy, and Colonel George W. McKeaig, each to raise a regiment. The first was assigned the number One Hundred and Twentieth and the other One Hundred and Thirty-second. Colonel Hardy recruited seven companies - A, B, C, E, G, I and K - and went into camp at Vienna, Aug. 13, 1862. Colonel McKeaig recruiting three companies, D, F and H, and went into camp at Shawneetown, August 15.

In September, both organizations were ordered to Camp Butler, and soon after their arrival there, they were, at the request of Governor Yates, consolidated as the One Hundred and Twentieth Infantry, and it was mustered into the United States service October 28, by Lieutenant E. M. Curtis.

In the consolidation of the Regiment, Colonel George W. McKeaig, of the One Hundred and Thirty-second, was given the Colonelcy and Bluford Wilson, of the same organization was made Adjutant, while all the other field officers were taken from the One Hundred and Thirty-second.

The first order received for actual duty was from Colonel Fonda, which was to guard the railroad bridge at "Jimtown". which duty was performed until November 9, when the Regiment left for Alton; thence it moved to St. Louis on steamer Stephen Decatur, and reported to General Halleck from whom orders were received to report without delay to General Sherman at Memphis. Upon our arrival there General Sherman assigned the Regiment to the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, General Morgan L. Smith commanding the Division.

November 26, it was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Pickering. While engaged in this line of duty, the men were attacked with small pox, measles, pneumonia and other diseases, and it kept the well busy, caring for the sick and burying the dead. As high as seven persons died out of Company D in one week, and the mortality was not much less in other companies.

From Fort Pickering the Regiment was assigned to provost duty in Memphis for a few days and then it took charge of the United States Navy Yard, and to picket Wolfe River from its mouth for a mile and a half.

About the 13th of January 1863, the Eighth Wisconsin, Ninth Minnesota, and the One Hundred and Twentieth, under Colonel Wilcox of the Ninth Minnesota, was transported to Hopedale, Ark., from there we marched about fifteen miles during the night, striking a rebel recruiting camp near Marion, Ark., a little after sun up, capturing a lieutenant and twenty men on picket. A brisk skirmish followed in which the enemy was soon routed. Company E, of the One Hundred and Twentieth, captured two pet bears belonging to the enemy. After completely destroying the camp the command returned to Memphis, where the One Hundred and Twentieth resumed provost and garrison duty.

On March 30, the Regiment was moved to the foot of "Popular" street on the east side of the city, where it remained until May, when it was ordered to Vicksburg. On the way down the Mississippi, the transports conveying the Regiment were repeatedly fired into by guerrillas from either side of the river. Near Gainesville they killed Thomas Sanders, of Company D, and wounded nineteen others. We returned the fire with three volleys and had the satisfaction of learning from a gunboat captain that we had killed eight of the guerrillas. The Regiment landed at Young's Point and remained there about a week, when it marched across the point to "Hard-times", where we bivouacked for the night, crossing the Mississippi next morning in the Silver Wave to Warrenton and thence marched to the position assigned us under the sharp nose of

"Whistling Dick", whose peculiar shrill whistling noise kept the boys awake and dodging both day and night.

On June 29, General Dick Taylor, with a force estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 came marching through Louisiana, routing the negroes and burning everything in his path, with the view of relieving General Pemberton, but our forces remained firm around the besieged city.

On the 2d of July the One Hundred and Twentieth and two other regiments were sent across to Young's Point and embarked on transports with others to report to General Reid, at Lake Providence, who was hourly expecting an attack from General Taylor. It was a race between the steamboats and General Taylor as to who would get there first, but we reached there about an hour first, just in time to prevent his contemplated attack, and had the pleasure of seeing him and his troops pass in review about a mile from us. His force was too - strong and saucy for General Reid to feel at ease, and all the infantry had to stand in line, elbow to elbow, all night around little "Fort Reid". The night was inky dark, but was frequently lit up by the flames of some house or negro quarters, set on fire by General Taylor's rear guard. It was estimated at the time that this raid of Taylor's drove over 4,000 negroes and poor whites into Lake Providence within twenty-four hours.

These poor, houseless people prayed all night long behind "Fort Reid", at the top of their voices, for "Massa" Abraham Lincoln and General Grant.

At daylight the One Hundred and Twentieth was ordered on board of a steamer and sent down the river to assist and succor the helpless. We soon came in sight of a fine mansion and out-houses on fire. The boat rounded-to, and had scarcely touched the shore before every man of the One Hundred and Twentieth was on a full run to the fire. As we passed through the lawn going to the house we found several women, children and nurses, crying and wringing their hands. The great anxiety seemed to be to save the "Judge's Law Books". "What Judge?" said one of our officers. "Judge Dent, Grant's father-in-law", was the reply. This naturally urged the men to extra duty, and it was not long before we had the Judge's fine library safely near his wife. We were too late, however, to save either the mansion or other buildings. Mrs. Judge Dent thanked us most cordially for the service we had rendered, and gave us all the magazines, novels and newspapers we could carry when we returned to "Fort Reid".

On the 28th of July we were ordered to Lagrange, Tenn., arriving there August 2, but when General Forrest made his memorable raid upon Memphis, the Regiment was called back to the defense of the city.

On October 10 our Brigade, under command of Colonel George W. McKeaig, joined General Sweeney at Lagrange, when we made a ten days scout into Mississippi with the entire force. At Cold Water and Davis' Mills our cavalry routed the enemy before the Infantry arrived. The One Hundred and Twentieth returned to Memphis about the 21st of October.

On the 30th of October the Regiment was sent as a guard to 75 six-mule teams to Corinth, arriving there November 2 with everything intact. Turning the teams over to General Dodge, we returned to Memphis by rail on the 4th of November.

On the 7th of November we returned to Corinth, where the Regiment remained until the evacuation of the place, on January 25, 1864, by the Union forces.

From Corinth we returned to Memphis, where we were again assigned to provost duty.

In May we were brigaded with the Eighty-first, Ninety-fifth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois, with Colonel George B. Hoge commanding.

On May 30th General Hurlbut ordered the Brigade to report to General Sturgis, and on the first of June it took up its line of march through rain, mud and heat for ten days. Our cavalry struck General Forrest's whole command near Guntown, Miss. General Grierson's cavalry brought on the engagement, but was forced back, though holding the enemy's advance partially in check. General Sturgis forced the infantry on a double quick for fully four miles to the assistance of Grierson. The day was one of excessive heat, and the men were already worn out; indeed, many had been sunstruck before the order came to move. The consequence was, that those who got to the battle were out of breath, and many of the officers could not give an intelligent command. In this exhausted condition they were rushed into the fight against double their number of rested troops on ground of their own choosing. After six hours of hard fighting our forces were overpowered and compelled to retreat in great disorder. The One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois (under command of Colonel McKeaig) and the Ninth Minnesota (under Colonel Wilcox) maintained perfect discipline, and contested every foot of ground with the rebel advance from Guntown to Ripley. Here these brave colonels determined to make a desperate effort to protect the rear of our army; but the rebels came pell-mell on to the valiant little band, and in the second volley Colonel McKeaig was shot in the breast and arm, and falling from his horse, was captured by Colonel Jesse Forrest, who took care of him personally until he was exchanged.

From Ripley the retreat of the rear guard was divided into three divisions; one under Colonel Wilcox, one under Major S. B. Floyd, and one under Captain P. B. Pillow. Each had about 150 men and retreated on different roads; but they brought their little commands safely into Memphis after a retreat of 90 miles, and all the while hardly pressed by the enemy's cavalry. But Adjutant McMurtry became separated from the command, and did not get in until the 22d of June, six days after the last of the troops had gotten into camp. He was eleven days alone, and most of the time without anything to eat.

After this fight the One Hundred and Thirteenth Illinois was consolidated with the One Hundred and Twentieth. On September 30th we embarked on the steamer Belle of Memphis, with General C. C. Washburn on board, and steamed up the river to Cairo, arriving there October 1st.

The next morning we took passage on the steamer Aurora for Paducah, arriving there October 3d; moved thence up the Tennessee River. On the 6th of October we debarked at Clifton and were ordered to prepare for a five days march. At 3 P.M. we started in the direction of Nashville under command of General Washburn. We returned to Clifton on the 8th of October, and boarded our transports and moved up the Tennessee River with the view of intercepting Forrest. Without reconnoissance, our troops went ashore near Florence, Ala., to eat their dinners; but hardly had the One Hundred and Twentieth gotten ready to refresh the inner man, before the rebels opened fire upon them from a battery which had been planted on the brow of a bluff just over their heads.

We were ordered back on the transports, when the gunboats opened fire on the enemy, which was kept up until the transports were disabled. Then we were at the mercy of the stream. The boats drifted down the river for about three miles, when we were towed by the gunboats below Pittsburg Landing, which place we reached October 10th. On the 11th, the machinery of the transports having been repaired, we moved to Johnsonville, where we remained ten days awaiting orders. On the 21st of October we boarded the City of Pekin for Memphis, arriving there October 23d, and were again placed on provost duty, in which service we remained until we were mustered out of the service, which took place September 7th, 1865, when we were ordered to Camp Butler, where we received final payment and discharge September 10th.

121st Illinois Infantry

This Regiment was never organized.

122nd Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS, was organized at Camp Palmer, Carlinville, Ill., in August 1862, by Colonel John I. Rinaker, and was mustered into the service of the United States September 4, 1862, with 960 enlisted men.

The Regiment remained in camp and was drilled until October 8, and was then ordered and moved to Columbus, Ky. Upon its arrival at that post, it was ordered to go at once to Trenton, Tenn., and report to General G. M. Dodge. The Regiment arrived at Trenton, Tenn., October 12 and relieved the First Kansas Infantry, Colonel George W. Deitzler. Colonel Rinaker was assigned to the command of the post, and troops at that place, consisting of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois Infantry, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Isaac R. Hawkins commanding; Fourth Illinois Cavalry, and Captain Sparstroms Battery, Second Illinois Artillery.

The Regiment continued on duty at Trenton till the 12th of November 1862, when Colonel Rinaker was ordered to take the right wing of the Regiment and proceed to Humboldt, Tenn., and relieve the Eighty-first Illinois Infantry, and to take command of the post and troops remaining there, consisting of four companies: Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, a part of Fourth Illinois Cavalry, Seventh Wisconsin Battery. This order was at once executed. The remainder of the Regiment was left at Trenton under command of Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Drish.

The force at Humboldt was to hold the Ohio and Mobile Railroad from Trenton to Jackson, Tenn., and guard the ordnance, commissary and quartermaster's supplies stored at that place.

This service was performed until the 18th of December, when the Regiment moved to Jackson, Tenn., to aid in defense of that place against an impending attack thereon by heavy forces of cavalry under Forrest. From Jackson, the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, with the Forty-third and Sixty-first Illinois, moved out on the 19th of December, and had a skirmish with the enemy that day and moved on out to Lexington, Tenn., and returned to Jackson on the 21st of December.

Thence moved to Trenton on the 23d of December, and the same night marched in obedience to orders to a point near Humboldt, to protect a force repairing Ohio and Mobile Railroad, which had just been destroyed by rebel cavalry. During the time that the Regiment had been about Jackson, the rebel cavalry under Forrest had captured the hospital at Trenton, and had made prisoners of the sick and the guards on duty at Trenton, by which the One Hundred and Twenty-second for the time being lost Major James F. Chapman and Captain B. Cowan, W. W. Freeman, Regimental Quartermaster, and 60 enlisted men taken prisoner.

On the 27th of December, nine companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-second, nine companies of Thirty-ninth Iowa Infantry, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, and a part of Seventh Wisconsin Battery, with three pieces of artillery, and 40 men of Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, the latter mounted, whole under command of Colonel Cyrus L. Dunham, Fiftieth Indiana, marched from Trenton to head off the cavalry force under Forrest then moving back from near Columbus, Ky., toward the Tennessee River. Moved by way of Huntington, Tenn., and on the 30th of December a skirmish occurred with the enemy, and on the 31st of December 1862, at about 11 A.M., the One Hundred and Twenty-second and Fiftieth Indiana and the 40 men of the Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, and a part of the Seventh Wisconsin Battery, constituting a force of 1,540 men, engaged in battle with the enemy under Forrest, numbering over 6,000 men with eighteen pieces of artillery. The fight continued till about 2 o'clock P.M., when the enemy fell back leaving the field in possession of the little force that had fought them for nearly three hours, and had during that time captured eight pieces of artillery and 500 prisoners, among them Major

Strange, Forrest's Adjutant General. The loss of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment in killed were 22 enlisted and 1 officer, Lieutenant Bristow, in wounded 56 enlisted men and 2 officers, Colonel Rinaker and Captain William B. Dugger; one man missing, making a total loss of 80 men.

On the 31 of January 1863, the Regiment returned to Trenton, Tenn., and remained there on duty till February 17, when it moved to Corinth, Miss., and was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, Colonel Mersey, of Ninth Illinois, commanding Brigade, General Sweeney commanding Division; General Dodge commanding left wing of the Sixteenth Corps. The Brigade was composed of Ninth, Twelfth, Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois, and Eighty-first Ohio Infantry.

From April 15 to 25, the Regiment took part in expedition to Town Creek, Ala., and was engaged with a rebel force at Town Creek. The Regiment was there commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Drish. June 25, Mersey's Brigade was put in charge of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from Corinth to Grand Junction. The One Hundred and Twenty-second had that part from Middleton, Tenn., to Grand Junction: headquarters of the One Hundred and Twenty-second at Saulsbury, Tenn. During the ensuing months till the 30th of October 1863, the men were constantly on duty and often engaged in skirmishes with cavalry forces of the enemy threatening the railroad.

Colonel Rinaker was in command of the post at Saulsbury and of the forces at that post, consisting of a part of One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry and the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry. On October 30, the Regiment moved from Saulsbury to Corinth, thence on the 1st of November, to Iuka, Miss. Colonel Rinaker was assigned to the command of post.

On November 5, the Regiment moved with the rest of the right wing, Sixteenth Corps, to Eastport, Miss. At that point the One Hundred and Twenty-second was left in charge of that place. A depot of supplies was established there. Colonel Rinaker was assigned to the command of the post and troops, consisting of the First New Jersey Cavalry, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth New Jersey Infantry, and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New York Regiment of Infantry. The Regiment remained at Eastport till December 8, 1863, when it moved to Paducah, Ky., and thence on the 19th of January 1864, to Cairo, Ill., Colonel Rinaker being assigned to the command of the post. On the 24th of March, 1864, a considerable rebel force under Forrest attacked Paducah, Ky., and three companies of the One Hundred and Twenty-second, E, H and K, took part in the defense, and aided in repelling the enemy in the three several assaults they made on Fort Anderson at that place.

June 26, 1864, the Regiment after the defeat of Sturgis at Guntown, Miss., was ordered to join the command of General A. J. Smith, then at LaGrange, Tenn. Smith's command at that time was the right wing of the Sixteenth Corps. The Regiment proceeded via Memphis, Tenn., and on the 3d of July 1864, reported to General A. J. Smith at LaGrange, and was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division.

On the 4th of July, the command started on the march for Okalona, Miss., for the purpose of attacking the force then concentrating at that place under the command of Lieutenant General S. D. Lee, of the Confederate army. Cavalry skirmishing took place every day. The march was long, toilsome, the weather was hot; many cases of sun stroke occurred.

On the 11th the command reached Pontotoc, Miss., remained there till the 13th. Then the Regiment with the rest of the command marched to the village of Tupelo, and thus turned the right flank of the fortified position of the rebels in front of Okolan, compelling them to come out and attack us at Tupelo. On the 14th of July, about 9 o'clock A.M., the enemy, under General S. D. Lee, came forward in fine style and attacked General Smith's command posted in the rear of a

crest of a ridge fronted by an open field, across which the rebels had to come. The One Hundred and Twenty-second was stationed with its front just covering the road leading into Tupelo. As the enemy advanced across the open plain, covered by a heavy artillery fire, the One Hundred and Twenty-second and the rest of the Brigade moved forward from the opposite side, and met the enemy just at the crest of the ridge, and opened a destructive fire upon them with such effect that their ranks were shattered and the whole force driven back with heavy loss in men and officers. Three times the assault was repeated and repulsed with equally disastrous results to the rebel force. At about 2 P.M., the enemy discomfited, withdrew, leaving the Union forces masters of the field, and in possession of the rebel dead. The loss of the One Hundred Twenty-second were 10 killed and 33 wounded. Among the killed was Captain Burrough, of Company K. Lieutenant J. M. Valentine, of Company A, was severely wounded.

The Regiment with the rest of the command returned to Memphis on the 23d of July 1864.

Again on the 4th of August the Regiment marched from Memphis, with the rest of General Smith's command, for Holly Springs, where after being detained a few days, the force moved on to Oxford, Miss. Near Abbyville they had a skirmish with the enemy without serious results to the Regiment. Reached Oxford only to find that the enemy had fallen back still farther.

Thence marched back to Memphis, reaching there on the 31st of August.

On the 8th of September, took boats for Cairo, Ill. Thence to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Thence marched to Ironton, Mo., to meet a rebel force under General Sterling Price. The foxy old fellow turned aside and we had to return, and thence march into Western Missouri, in the vain attempt to meet the same rebel force. This march covered the distance of 700 miles going and returning to and from the vicinity of Kansas City. The weather was much of the time during the march, cold, and the ground rough and frozen, the shoes of the men worn out and much severe suffering was endured.

Upon the return of the command to St. Louis on the 18th of November 1864, the men were supplied with new shoes and clothing. Then the command of General A. J. Smith was ordered to go to the defense of Nashville, Tenn. This command then consisted of three Divisions of Infantry, and was called the "Detachment Army of the Tennessee". The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment proceeded to Nashville, where, on the 15th and 16th of December 1864, it took part in the battle of Nashville, capturing four pieces of artillery and a battle flag from the enemy; and losing in killed and wounded 26 men. The conduct of the Regiment in this battle was commended specially in the report of General Garrard, the Division command. The Regiment was commanded in the battle by Lieutenant Colonel James F. Drish. The Regiment took part in the pursuit of General Hood's Army from Nashville to Eastport, Miss.

Thence on the 18th of February with residue of the Detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, under General A. J. Smith, proceeded to New Orleans, La., arriving there on the --- of February. At that place other troops were added to the command, and it became thenceforth the Sixteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee.

On the 66th of March the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment with the One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, Eighty-ninth Indiana, constituting First Brigade, Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and Fifty-eighth Illinois, under command of Colonel Rinaker, went by ocean steamer to Dauphine Islands, near mouth of Mobile Bay.

On the 23d of March, moved thence with the rest of the Sixteenth Corps to assist in the investment of rebel fortifications at Blakely and Spanish Fort, these constituting the eastern defenses of Mobile. An on the 9th of April 1865, it occupied the center of the line formed by the

First Brigade, General Garrard's Division, Sixteenth Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, in the assault upon the rebel works at Blakely, and materially aided in capturing that place. The Brigade captured 10 pieces of artillery and the rebel General's headquarters, a number of rebel flags, and several hundreds of prisoners, among them Generals Liddell and Thomas and their staff officers. The Regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Drish, who was seriously wounded by a piece of shell. The loss of the Regiment was 20 men killed and wounded. Colonel Rinaker commanded the Brigade in the charge as he had done for a considerable time previous thereto. The Regiment with the rest of the Sixteenth Corps on the 12th of April, left Blakely and marched thence to Montgomery, Ala., arriving there on the 26th of that month.

On the 5th of June, the Regiment returned to Mobile, Ala., and on the 15th of July it was mustered out, and proceeded thence to Springfield, Ill., where it was paid off and finally discharged on the 4th of August 1865.

123rd Illinois Infantry

This Regiment was organized at Mattoon, Ill., by Colonel James Monroe (then Major of the Seventh Illinois Infantry). Companies A, C, D, H, I and K being from Coles county; B from Cumberland, E from Clark, F and G from Clark and Crawford. It was mustered into service at Camp Terry, Mattoon, September 6, 1862, with James Monroe as Colonel, Jonathan Biggs, of Westfield, Clark county, as Lieutenant Colonel, and James A. Connolly, of Charleston, Ill., as Major.

On the 19th of September 1862, the Regiment was loaded into freight cars at Mattoon, and transported to Louisville, Ky., where it was at once put to work, under General Nelson, to fortify the city against Bragg, who was then advancing on it in pursuit of Buell.

October 1, having been assigned to the Thirty-third Brigade (General W. H. Terrill), Fourth Division (General James S. Jackson), in McCook's Corps, the Regiment started on the march under Buell, southward through Kentucky, after Bragg, who had turned back, and up to this time the Regiment never had battalion drill, and hardly an attempt at company drill, as all the officers, except the Colonel, were "raw recruits".

October 8, just nineteen days after leaving Mattoon, the Regiment was engaged in the battle of Perryville, where it lost 36 killed and 180 wounded. Among its wounded were Captain Coblenz, Company E, First Lieutenant S. M. Shepard, Company A, and Adjutant L. H. Hamlin. Its Brigade Commander, General Terrill, and its Division Commander, General Jackson, were both killed immediately behind and within twenty feet of the line of the Regiment.

October 12, moved through Danville, Ky., to the Kentucky River, thence back through Danville and Lebanon to Mumfordsville, Ky.

In November moved via Glasgow and Bledsoe's Creek to Castillian Springs.

December 26, marched in pursuit of John Morgan, to Glasgow and Bear Wallow.

January 2, 1863, abandoned the chase after Morgan, and under Colonel Hall, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio, commanding Brigade, marched to Cave City, Bowling Green and Nashville, Tenn., reaching Murfreesboro, Tenn., in General Gilbert's Corps, January 10.

February and March were spent in brigade and regimental scouting.

Early in March the Regiment was attacked beyond Stone River, while halted on Breed's Hill, with arms stacked and ranks broken, by a large cavalry force, but forming under fire, and repelling the attack, it waded Stone River, carrying off its wounded, and withdrew to Murfreesboro.

March 20, the Brigade, consisting of the One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio, One Hundred and First Indiana, with two pieces of Captain Harris' Battery - about 1,500 men in all - was attacked and surrounded by Morgan's Cavalry, about 5,000 strong, with six pieces of artillery, near Milton, Tenn., about twelve miles out from Murfreesboro. This was shortly after Morgan had captured a Brigade of Infantry at Hartsville, Tenn. In the engagement at Milton, Morgan was wounded, his force driven from the field, leaving their dead and wounded and two pieces of artillery. Captain A. C. Van Buskirk, Company H, was killed, and a number wounded.

Major Connolly had the pommel of his saddle torn away by a bullet, and dismounting was in a few minutes knocked down and seriously injured by a bullet which carried away the collar of his overcoat and blouse. Dr. H C. Allen, the Regimental Surgeon, had his blouse riddled with bullets while attending to the wounded. Morgan never fought a successful battle after this.

May 6 the Regiment was assigned to Wilder's Brigade, Reynolds' Division, Fourteenth Corps, composed of Seventeenth and Seventy-second Indiana, and Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois. They were mounted, and armed with Spencer rifles - seven shooters. Did scouting and patrol duty for a month or so.

June 24 the Brigade led the advance of Rosecrans' army in its movement from Murfreesboro, the Seventeenth Indiana being in advance and the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois next. These two Regiments moved out from Murfreesboro long before daylight on the morning of the 24th, in a drenching rain, and by daylight encountered the rebel videttes. From that moment the two Regiments broke into a gallop and kept up the run. The farther they went the larger the rebel force of cavalry kept growing before them, but the rapid pace gave the enemy no time to form, until about 9 o'clock in the morning, by which time these two Regiments had advanced to and seized Hoover's Gap, a place of great natural strength, but they were confronted here with twenty times their own number of infantry, well supplied with artillery to occupy this Gap, and their supporting forces were at least ten miles in the rear, floundering along through the mud and rain. But the rapidly and audacity of the movement saved them, for the enemy, supposing the force was a large one, checked their advance in column, deployed their force in two lines, brought up their artillery and opened a terrible artillery fire, at the same time sending out reconnoitering parties on the Federal flanks, but as soon as the Gap was seized, couriers had been dispatched back to Wilder, informing him of the situation, and before the enemy had satisfied himself of the force in his front, the other Regiments of the Brigade arrived, and with the battery of Captain Lilly (Indiana), his guns having been hauled the last mile by men of the Brigade, Lilly's horses having given out with their long run through the muddy roads.

These reinforcements checked the enemy still more, but by 2 P.M. they made a determined attack along the whole line and on both flanks, but the seven shooting Spencer rifles proved effective in repelling it, and before another could be made the head of the infantry of Rosecrans' army began to arrive, and Hoover's Gap was held without further contest, the enemy withdrawing in the night. The Regiment lost several killed and wounded in this affair.

June 26 to August 16, raiding to the rear of Bragg's army, cutting and tearing up railroads, and burning bridges in his rear; capturing horses and contrabands in the vicinity of Manchester, War Trace, Shelbyville, Columbia, Centerville, Pulaski and Deckerd.

August 16, moved eastward from Deckerd, over Cumberland Mountains and Walden's Ridge, reaching the valley on the east side of the Ridge, at Poe's tavern, about 10 o'clock at night, and there bivouacking until 3 o'clock in the morning, when Major Connolly, of the One Hundred and Twenty-third, was ordered to move down the valley with two companies of his regiment, and, moving cautiously and without noise, to go as far down the valley as he could. This battalion moved on at smart pace and noiselessly over the sandy road, until about 6 o'clock in the morning, when, upon making a turn in the road, the battalion suddenly found itself within 100 yards of the Tennessee River, and looking right up the main street of the city, while the high fortified hill, on the Chattanooga side, with its many guns, frowned immediately over the heads of the men of the battalion, but there was a steamboat lying at the bank on the north side of the river, just where the road they were traveling reached the water, which had just unloaded 60 mules and twelve rebel soldiers, who were bringing the mules out to pasture. In an instant the battalion was flying down the road to that steamboat, the mules and soldiers were captured, and the Spencer rifles began firing into the boat, which dropped its gangplank into the river, and backed out from the bank, drifting down with the current, as the helmsman was compelled to desert his wheel. In the

excitement of the attack, some of the men rode their horses belly-deep into the river, in their eager desire to capture the boat. The enemy in the city were completely surprised; they didn't know there was a Federal soldier within 100 miles of the city, so the little battalion stood there and fired across into the streets at every rebel uniform that showed itself dodging about the streets, for full ten minutes before a single shot was returned from the other side. Couriers were sent back to notify the Brigade Commander, and, in a very short time, the rest of the Brigade, with Captain Lilly's battery, was on the hills opposite Chattanooga, and Lilly, with his rifled guns, soon found himself able to send his shells entirely over the city and to any part of it. The Regiment remained there with its Brigade, picketing the river for miles above and below Chattanooga, until Sept. 9, when Crittenden's Corps entered Chattanooga.

The Regiment then forded the river above Chattanooga, and led the advance of Crittenden's Corps to Ringgold and Tunnel Hill, Ga., constantly skirmishing during the three days advance.

September 18 and 19, engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, the Regiment taking its place in line with the infantry of the Fourteenth Corps, to which it belonged.

September 20, the Regiment remounted and moved with its Brigade back through Chattanooga, and, crossed the river, moved up to Fryer's Island.

Sergeant Major R. W. Houghton was killed, and Captain W. E. Adams, Company I, was wounded at Chickamauga.

September 24, Major Connolly was detailed to serve as Inspector of the Third Division, Fourteenth Corps (General Reynolds) and, on the reorganization of the army, the Divisions of Reynolds and Brannan were consolidated under command of Baird, and Major Connolly, from that time until the close of the war, served as inspector of this consolidated Division, engaging in the siege of Chattanooga, battles of Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington.

October 1 the Regiment started up the river under General Cook to intercept Wheeler in his raid toward Nashville.

October 7 engaged in the battle at Farmington, Tenn., in which Wheeler was severely punished and driven from the State, and where Colonel James Monroe was killed. Sergeant Catlin and Corporal Shope were killed also, and many others wounded.

Followed Wheeler and drove him across the Tennessee River.

October 19 went into camp at Maysville, Ala., and spent some two months there patrolling the surrounding country and collecting horses, thence to Pulaski, Tenn., where two or three weeks were spent in shelter tents, with snow a foot deep and zero weather. Thence to Mooresville, Ala., about the middle of January 1864, and guarded the Tennessee River, gathering rations and forage in northern Alabama until April; then marched to Columbia, Tenn., remaining there a few weeks; then started to join General Sherman for the Atlanta campaign, passing through Stevenson, Ala., May 6, and camping at foot of Sand Mountain, 7 miles from Bridgeport.

Moved over Sand Mountain through Trenton into Georgia, in Lookout Valley; thence over Lookout Mountain to Chickamauga Creek May 8; thence via Pigeon Gap to Lafayette, across Taylor's Ridge to Villenow, 15 miles from Dalton, and fell in with the army May 11.

May 14 moved towards Rome, Ga., with Sherman's Cavalry, but the Cavalry encountered Forrest's Cavalry and Polk's Infantry Corps and retreated, this Regiment being on foot and covering the retreat, wherein their Spencer rifles came into good play.

May 16, at 3 o'clock P.M., started for the front of Sherman's Army, passing on the way the Division of Jeff. C. Davis, en route for Rome, Ga., and at 1 o'clock next morning camped on battle field where Logan's Corp fought for the crossing of the Oostenaula River.

May 17, turned again and moved 18 miles toward Rome. May 18, continued toward Rome, turned toward Kingston, Ga., and at Woodland ran into a rebel force where Adjutant Hamlin was captured.

May 19 the Regiment moved to Rome, the rest of the Brigade going to Kingston, where the Regiment rejoined it the same night.

May 20 the entire Brigade and Garrard's Division of Cavalry behind fortifications at High Tower Bridge.

May 21 Captain O. F. Bane detailed as Adjutant General of Brigade, and Lieutenant J. R. Harding relieved as Provost Marshal of Brigade, and detailed as Regimental Adjutant.

May 23 moved 15 miles southwest to Van Wert.

May 24 crossed Allatoona Mountains into valley at Dallas and overtook rear guard of Johnston's army, skirmishing heavily with them.

May 25 moved out of bivouac into line of battle on foot and held line under heavy fire until Logan's Corps came up, when mounting, moved to right flank.

May 27 dismounted behind rail piles on extreme right of army, skirmishing all day; repulsed several charges. By this time the men had acquired so much confidence in their Spencer rifles that the single rank formation for line of battle was much better than the double rank used to be with the muzzle loaders.

May 29, changed position during night to extreme left of army.

June 1, Regiment reported to General McPherson, and went into picket southwest of Dallas, on extreme right of army again; constant skirmishing. Covered movement of right wing in changing lines to rear.

June 8, on extreme left of army, at Ackworth. June 9, with Division, reconnoissance to Big Shanty, driving enemy into their earthworks at foot of Kenesaw Mountain. Four men of Regiment wounded on skirmish line. June 10, moved four miles to left of Big Shanty, hold left of army; fortified along Noonday Creek.

June 19, moved with the Brigade out of fortifications, and drove the enemy beyond the creek into their fortifications. On 20th, another similar advance, with heavy skirmishing, resulting as before.

June 22, made a forty-mile scout eastward to Canton and back, halting at noon on Governor Joe Brown's farm. June 23, Regiment moved with Garrard's Division of Cavalry across Noonday Creek. Daily skirmishing until July 2, when the Regiment covered the withdrawal of McPherson's Corps again, preparatory to a change of front.

July 3, followed the retreating enemy through Marietta, Ga.

July 4, 1864, skirmishing nearly all day with the enemy, between Marietta and the Chattahoochie, with the Chicago Board of Trade Battery well up to the skirmish line all the time.

July 5, moved toward Roswell, Ga. July 9, waded the Chattahoochie River as Roswell, under fire of enemy from opposite bank, and lay all day on south bank, after driving the enemy away, as cover for the crossing of our troops, wading back at night to horses and bed. July 15, Lieutenant Colonel Biggs led the Regiment, together with the Seventy-second Indiana and Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, to Cross Keys, within thirteen miles of Atlanta. July 18, destroyed railroad between Decatur and Stone Mountain Station, and on 19th captured Stone Mountain Station. On 20th moved to Decatur. 22d and 23d of July, on a raid to Oxford and Covington, Ga.

On the night of July 27 Garrard's Division of Cavalry, with which the Regiment was serving, was completely surrounded by a large force of the enemy, and the Regiment was dismounted, and forming as infantry, led the advance in cutting through the lines of the enemy on the Atlanta road, on the morning of July 28. Captain Hart, Company B, was wounded here.

August 1, the Regiment and the rest of the Brigade returned to Atlanta front, and leaving horses at Peach Tree Creek, in charge of the "No. 4" men, moved into the line our works on extreme left, which the Twenty-third Corps had vacated during the night, and continued to hold that until the 13th, when, moved to Decatur. 12th, in campaign Head road. 19th and 20th, at Decatur, patrolling, skirmishing and foraging in rear of Atlanta until night of 20th, when the Regiment traveled and picketed all night for the left wing of the army as it withdrew to the Chattahoochie River.

August 29, moved to right of the army with the Brigade, and on 30th covered movement of army trains, and reached Montgomery railroad. On 30th moved to right, near to Macon railroad, which Scofield was destroying at Rough-and-Ready.

September 2 renoitred in rear of Atlanta, which was taken possession of by Slocum, and Atlanta campaign ended, the Regiment marched as cavalry and fought as infantry all through it.

October 1st at Cross Keys. October 3d, crossed the Chattahoochie on pontoons, going northward in pursuit of Hood. October 5, followed Hood to Lost Mountain, the Fourth Corps being to the right and the Fourteenth Corps to the left. October 7th, fought the enemy at New Hope Church, we occupying their old works, and they occupying ours. October 11th, reached Rome, and on 12th engaged enemy, driving him three or four miles from Rome in direction of Summerville. 13th, moved out on old Atlanta road and scattered enemy's cavalry over the country. 14th, moved on Kingston road. October 20th, came up with Hood at Little River, and spend days in heavy skirmishing, being then in Alabama. 21st, struck enemy again at Blue Pond.

October 23d, moved over Lookout Mountain into Wills Valley, Hood's army having left Gadsden, Ala., for the Tennessee River. October 28th, struck the enemy at Terrapin Creek. General J. H. Wilson assumed command of the Division to which the Regiment was attached, and which was commanded by General Garrard during all the Atlanta campaign and up to this date.

October 30th, reached Cave Springs, and next day reached Rome. November 1st, turned over all serviceable horses and mules to General Kilpatrick, and went to Louisville, Ky., to remount for the "Wilson Raid" of the next spring.

December 28th, 1864, left Louisville, Ky., remounted and equipped.

January 1st, 1865, camped at Elizabethtown, Ky., with snow a foot deep and weather very cold. January 9th, 10th and 11th, at Nashville, Tenn. Moved thence via Columbia and Mt. Pleasant to Gravelly Springs, Ala., near Eastport.

March 22d, 1865, started from there with First, Second and Fourth Divisions of cavalry, 12,000 men, under General Wilson, for Selma, Ala. 23d March, reached Frankfort, and 24th crossed Bear Creek. March 26th, reached Blackwater River, and on 29th reached Black Warrior, whose waters flow directly to the Gulf. March 30th, marched through Elton and camped 11 miles below, having marched 30 miles this day. March 31st, moved down the railroad toward Selma, destroying bridges, trestlework, depots and Confederate machine shops at Limestone Station. Montevallo, was captured after sharp fighting, and burned.

April 1st, rebels sent reinforcements up from Selma and made a determined stand at Ebenezer Church, but they were force back with but little fighting. April 2d, marched 21 miles, appearing before Selma's fortifications at two o'clock in the afternoon. Immediately the horses were sent to the rear, lines formed, and an assault commenced on the works by the mounted infantry Brigade with the Spencer rifles.

The assaulting column was composed of the Ninety-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois and Seventeenth and Seventy-second Indiana, and when the command to charge was given they rushed forward under a deadly fire without check or waiver until they climbed the fortifications and opened their deadly Spencer fire on the flying defenders of Selma. In this assault, First Lieutenant O. J. McManus, Sergeants J. S. Mullen and Henry E. Cross, Corporal McMurry and privates Daniel Cook, John Bowman, Marion White and Henry Woodruff were killed, and 50 wounded, including Lieutenant Colonel Biggs, Adjutant L. B. Bane, Captains W. E. Adams and Owen Wiley, Lieutenants Alex. McNutt and J. R. Harding.

Forrest was defending the place with 8000 men. He escaped, leaving 2000 prisoners in our hands.

April 8th, marched form Montgomery, 45 miles away, wading swamps and creeks and pontooning Black Swan River, reaching the original capital of the Confederacy on April 13th, and there learning for the first time that Lee had surrendered to Grant in Virginia.

April 16th, reached Columbus, Ga., and on the 20th entered Macon, Ga., without opposition, at the end of a 43 miles march. May 23d, started for Chattanooga; from thence marched to Nashville and camped across the river at Edgefield, where the Regiment was mustered for discharge by Captain L. M. Hosea on June 27th, the recruits being transferred to the Sixty-first Illinois. Discharged at Springfield, Ill., July 11th, 1865. At the time of the death of Colonel Monroe, at Farmington, Tenn., in October 1863, the Regiment was reduced below the minimum, and was never after filled up, so that the Lieutenant Colonel and Major came home with the same rank they went out with, except that the Lieutenant Colonel was brevetted Brigadier General, and the Major was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel by the President.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE

SPECIAL ORDERS
No. 5 Extract.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 28, 1865

XXVII. Those men of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Illinois Volunteers who are ineligible to be mustered out with that command, now at Edgefield, Tenn., will proceed, without delay, to

Franklin, Tenn., under charge of Lieutenant L. Grundy, Sixty-first Illinois. On arrival at Franklin, these men will be transferred to and permanently consolidated with the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry. Brevet Major A. L. Hough, Chief Commissary of Musters, M.D.T., is hereby charged with the execution of this order. The transfer to be made under publications of Circular No. 64, series 1864, War Department.

By command of Major General Thomas.

HENRY M. CIST, A.A.G.

124th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY was a representative, self-raised Regiment, recruited from Henry, Kane, McDonough, Sangamon, Jersey, Adams, Wayne, Cook, Putnam, Mercer and Christian counties. August 27, 1862, the first company went into camp at Camp Butler, near Springfield. Six days later all were in camp, and the field officers chosen. September 10th it was mustered into the United States service for three years, by Lieutenant F. E. DeCoursey.

October 6th, left for the front which was found at Jackson, Tennessee, at 3 A.M., the 9th. Was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, consisting of the Twentieth, Thirty-first, Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois and the Twenty-third Indiana, commanded by Colonel C. C. March, of the Twentieth Illinois, General John A. Logan commanding the Division and General J. B. McPherson the Corps. With this organization the Regiment remained till April 5, 1864. In the crisp autumn air and lovely camp at Jackson the discipline and efficiency of the Regiment were rapidly developed and the foundations largely laid for all the distinction it afterwards achieved.

Left Jackson November 2d, to participate in the movement under General Grant, via Bolivar and Lagrange, Tennessee, and Holly Springs, Abbeville and Oxford, Mississippi, to the rear of Vicksburg. Returned from the Yacona upon the burning of the depot of supplies at Holly Springs, and after some time spent in guarding the Memphis and Charleston railroad, reached Memphis January 21, 1863.

A month later was a part of the command which moved down the Mississippi to Lake Providence, Louisiana, General I. N. Haynie being then in command of the Brigade. After two months of inactivity was a part of the force moving from Milliken's Bend, April 25th, upon what proved to be the final Vicksburg campaign. April 30th, crossed the Mississippi from DeSchroon's plantation in Louisiana, to Bruinsburg in Mississippi, on the gunboat Mound City.

May 1st, after a rapid and hot march of about twelve miles, the Regiment received its first baptism of fire in bearing a part in the battle of Thompson's Hills, or Port Gibson. May 12th it bore an important part in the battle of Raymond, May 14th it was at the capture of Jackson and May 16th it did noble service at the battle of Champion Hills, capturing more men from the Forty-third Georgia, after killing its Colonel and Major, than its own ranks numbered. It also killed most of the men and horses of a battery, really capturing the guns. The loss of the Regiment in this action was sixty-three killed and wounded.

The morning of May 19th crossed the Big Black and moved on Vicksburg. Was in the fearful charge of May 22d, and occupied the extreme advance position gained that day, during the whole of the siege. It was just to the right of the Jackson road, upon which and the covered way subsequently dug, the left of the Regiment rest, and is said to have been the nearest camp to the enemy's works. It was immediately in front of the fort which was mined-in large part by men of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-and blown up June 25th and July 1st. At the first explosion the Regiment lost forty-nine men in killed and wounded in what was called the "Slaughter Pen", being ordered into the crater formed by the explosion, two companies at a time for half an hour, all day of the 26th.

General Smith having been assigned to command of a Division, General M. D. Leggett, formerly Colonel of the Seventy-eighth Ohio, assumed command of the First Brigade, June 2d.

On the 4th of July the Regiment shared with the First Brigade in the honor of first entering the captured city and helping to swell the shout that arose as the Forty-fifth Illinois ran out its colors from the cupola of the court house.

From August 21 to September 2, was absent on an expedition to Monroe, La., under General J. D. Stevenson General Logan being in command of the Post at Vicksburg.

From October 14 to 20, was absent on an expedition in force against Loring, Wirt Adams and others to Brownsville and the Bogue Chitto Creek. Skirmished considerable but the enemy retreated.

November 7 the Brigade broke camp in Vicksburg, where its camp had been since the surrender, and removed to Big Black, 14 miles east. The 13th, General Logan took his farewell of his old fighting Third Division, to the regret of all, and was, subsequently succeeded by General Leggett, the First Brigade being commanded by General M. F. Force. In December Colonel Sloan was dismissed the service, and Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Howe subsequently commanded the Regiment.

January 1864, was rendered memorable in the history of the Regiment by its winning an "Excelsior" prize banner, which General Leggett signalized his assuming command by tendering to the best drilled and finest Regiment in the Division. The three Brigades drilled separately, on the 20th of January the First Brigade, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth winning; on the 21st the Second Brigade, the Seventy-eighth Ohio winning; on the 22d the Third Brigade, the Seventeenth Illinois winning. On the 23d the three victorious regiments drilled, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth won handsomely, the award being unanimous by the committee. General McPherson presented the banner. The Regiment bore the banner in triumph till the 5th of April following, including the famous Meridian raid under General Sherman from February 3 to March 4, or upwards of 300 miles marching in the face of the enemy, and much of the time under fire, proving by its good behavior and bravery in the field, as well as by its bearing upon drill and parade, it right to the proud distinction of being the "Excelsior" Regiment of the noble Third Division. April 5, through a reorganization effected in veteranizing, the Regiment found itself outside of the Third Division, to which the banner was to belong, according to the terms understood in drilling for it, and so surrendered the proud trophy to Colonel Scott, temporarily commanding the Division. But the banner was never afterwards borne by any command. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois was the only "Excelsior" Regiment of that famous old Division.

The 5th of April 1864, the Regiment moved to Vicksburg again, where its camp remained till February 25, 1865. Much of that time was passed on provost duty, from which a little relief was found in an expedition of eighteen days in May, under General McArthur, to Benton and Yazoo City, and one of nine days in July, under General Slocum, to Jackson, in both of which some considerably service was seen and loss sustained.

October 13 it went up the river, ultimately as far as Memphis. But nothing noteworthy occurred, and the 26th found it back in camp and on provost duty again.

February 25, 1865, after a stay in Vicksburg and vicinity of nearly two years, found the Regiment on the steamer Grey Eagle, bound for New Orleans with orders to report to General Canby. This was done the 27th, and followed by other orders to report to General A. J. Smith, below the city, for duty in the field.

March 11 embarked on the steamship Guiding Star, and March 16 debarked at Fort Gaines, on Dauphine Island, Ala.

Were assigned with the Eighty-first and One Hundred and Eighth Illinois and the Eighth Iowa, to the Third Brigade, Colonel J. L. Geddes, of the Eighth Iowa commanding, of the Third Division, commanded by General E. A. Carr, of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under General A. J. Smith; moving with the Thirteenth Army Corps, commanded by General Gordon Granger and a force under General F. Steele, against the defenses of Mobile, all under command of General E. R. S. Canby.

March 21 crossed the bay, and on the 22d debarked on Fish River and moved on Spanish Fort. Shared actively in the investment on the 27th and the siege which followed, the Third Brigade constituting the extreme right of the investing line, and being exposed not only to the direct fire from the enemy's works in front, but to an enfilading fire from batteries Huger and Tracy, and gunboats in the river above. Bore a conspicuous part in the brilliant attack on the enemy's extreme left on the night of April 8, which terminated the siege, was among the first to enter the works, captured several guns and many prisoners, swept up to the Old Fort in the darkness, reaching it before midnight, and was shelled by the Union fleet before the change of occupation was known.

Started for Montgomery, Ala., April 13, reaching it on the 25th, and going immediately upon provost duty, Colonel Geddes commanding Post, and Colonel Howe the Brigade.

The 16th of July left for home via the Alabama River and railroad to Vicksburg, passing through Meridian, Jackson, the battle ground of Champion Hills, and the old camps on the Big Black. On the 28th of July left Vicksburg on the good steamer *Ida Handy*, and on the 3d of August reached Chicago in company with the Seventy-sixth Illinois, Colonel Busey commanding. On the 16th of August, eleven days less than three years since the first company went into camp at Springfield, the Regiment was mustered out at Camp Douglas.

Colonel Howe's history of the battle flag of the Regiment, stated that it had been borne 4,100 miles, in 14 skirmishes, 10 battles and 2 sieges of 47 days and nights, and 13 days and nights respectively, and so had been under fire eighty-two days and sixty nights; the distance not including that from Montgomery to Chicago.

The Regiment was one of the most fortunate in the service. It always obeyed orders, taking and holding every position to which it was assigned unflinchingly. Regiments by its side sustained fearful losses in officers and men while its numbers were comparatively intact. One officer alone was killed in the service, and he was sitting in his tent off duty when struck, at the siege of Vicksburg. Two others resigned from wounds, and two died. Twenty men were killed in action, twenty-nine died from wounds, five were captured when detailed on a scout, four of whom did not live to return, and one hundred and thirty-seven died of disease. Very many others, officers and men, were wounded and some seriously, but they were not lost to the Regiment. The Regiment never was repulsed, never retreated a step in the face of a foe and never lost a prisoner in action.

The following from the pen of General M. D. Leggett, was written in January 1886, and is thought worthy of a place in closing this history.

"As to the Excelsior Banner, it is due to the members of the old Third Division that I should tell them all I know about it. When we went into the Atlanta campaign we sent all our surplus and unnecessary baggage to Nashville for storage, in order to lighten our transportation. With such baggage the Excelsior Banner went. At the time of the siege of Nashville, in December 1864, this baggage had its location changed and was lost, but not captured by the enemy. I caused an exhaustive search to be made for it in the spring 1865, but without success. If I could have found this Excelsior Banner, I should have sent it to Colonel John H. Howe, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois. This was a splendid Regiment and splendidly officered, and deservedly

earned the banner after a severe struggle. To be the best drilled and best disciplined Regiment in the old Third Division of the Seventeenth Corps, was honor enough. This was Logan's Division and McPherson's Corps up to the fall of Vicksburg, and no troops did more hard marching and hard fighting. It may be truthfully said of them, they were never driven from a position, and never attempted to take a position and failed."

(Signed M. D. Leggett.)

125th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was formed of good war material, mainly drawn from the rural precincts of Vermilion and Champaign counties, with a sprinkling of mechanics, professional and laboring men and clerks from the towns, practically all of whom could read and write, so that the war and its possible requirements were well comprehended by them before enlistment.

A brief rendezvous at Danville, the muster-in September 3, 1862, the equipment, the sad farewells, and the command moved to Cincinnati, thence across the Ohio to the heights above Covington on the "neutral" ground of Kentucky, where it relieved a provisional regiment of "squirrel hunters". Here the troops began their first military duties. Hitherto they had been provided for by kind and patriotic friends, now they were dependent on the army ration, to be eaten as cooked by novices in the culinary art. Here drill and dress parade, guard and picket duty, and a semblance of discipline, were imposed upon all. Here, too, that scourge of camp life, the measles, broke out and a large number were so disabled as to necessitate their discharge, others lingered in hospital and died, while a few so far recovered as to be returned to their command.

September 25, the Regiment was ordered to Louisville by transports, where it arrived after tedious delays on the night of the 27th. On the 28th it was put in Brigade with the Fifty-second Ohio, Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Illinois, Colonel Daniel McCook of the Fifty-second Ohio commanding, which organization it maintained to the end of service with the addition, afterwards, of the Twenty-second Indiana and the One Hundred and Tenth Illinois.

October 1, Buell's pursuit of Bragg began. Overtaking him near Perryville on the 8th, there occurred the bloody battle of that name, and though not hotly engaged the Regiment had a splendid opportunity to witness the fierce struggle between others, get its first smell of hostile powder, and to observe the difference between the sharp, keen whistle of a minnie ball and the fierce shriek of shot and shell. Divided in two parts, it was all day supporting batteries, most of the time engaging the enemy. At near the close of the day the rebels made a desperate final charge on these batteries, but were handsomely repulsed by a strong line of infantry, and the Regiment was permitted to pursue flying fugitives, and swell the shouts of victory.

After Perryville, a meandering march took the Regiment to Nashville, Tenn., November 7, 1862, afterwards to Mill Creek, and then back again to Nashville about December 10, where it remained as a part of the post forces until August 1863, doing the various duties incident to post service. In the meantime the Regiment having good opportunity became thoroughly drilled. Here too those who had temporarily broken down on the Kentucky Campaign, or were disabled from sickness and not discharged, were brought up, and by the time the command was required to leave Nashville it was in fine soldierly condition.

Forming a part of General Gordon Granger's reserve Corps, the Regiment left Nashville August 3, 1863, for the front, full of strength and hope and with commendable ardor for honorable service. Rosecrans' great army was in pursuit of Bragg and all available forces were with him. The route of the Regiment took it through Franklin, Columbia, Athens, Huntsville, Bridgeport and over Lookout Mountain, to the battlefield of Chickamauga, where, on the morning of September 19, the whole Brigade came near being drawn in ambush and surrounded at Reed's bridge. On the 20th, with General Granger's Corps, supporting Thomas' left, the Regiment was under fire all of Sunday afternoon, and also on Monday at Rossville Gap.

Returning with the army to Chattanooga, and upon its subsequent reorganization, the Brigade was assigned to the Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, command by General Jeff. C. Davis, and was ever afterwards designated at the Third Brigade, and thereafter took honorable part in all the marches, battles, skirmishes and sieges of that justly famous Corps, but want of space forbids an attempt to particularize.

The Regiment late in October 1863, was encamped opposite the mouth of Chickamauga River and furnished daily details to guard Caldwell's Fort. About a week before the battle of Missionary Ridge, two or three rebel batteries were silently planted on the south bluff of the Tennessee and in excellent range of the Regimental camp. Just at daylight the next morning and as if designed as an accompaniment to reveille these batteries opened a terrific fire hurling their shells in the midst of about 600 sleepy half dressed soldiers, not yet accustomed to so peremptory an order to "get up". Their guns were soon silenced, however, by our own batteries, but not until they had killed the Regimental Chaplain, wounded others, and made good hiding places at a premium for a few minutes.

Crossing the Tennessee on Sherman's pontoon November 24, the Regiment engaged in the battle of Missionary Ridge November 25 and 26. Pursuing the enemy to Ringgold, Ga., it marched next day towards Knoxville to aid Burnside going as far as the Little Tennessee, and learning that the enemy had raised the siege and fled, the Regiment returned, December 18, to Chattanooga nearly barefoot and poorly clad, having accomplished a hard march in very severe weather.

February 24 and 25, engaged in a reconnoissance with the main body of the army to Buzzard Roost Gap in front of Dalton, and returning encamped at McAfee's Church and Lee and Gordon's Mills until May 3, occupied mainly in preparing for the more brilliant and useful career still before it.

Thorough drill and wholesome discipline had give the troops a splendid moral but now their best powers of endurance and highest courage were to be put to their severest test. The Atlanta Campaign was to begin, with the destruction of the rebel army for its objective point.

Sherman put the Union forces in motion May 3, and the enemy's resistance began at once. The Confederates under Johnson had a leader of such matchless skill that he was not likely to leave any vantage ground for a direct attack, and from Dalton to Jonesboro the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth had reason to know that his followers possessed the fighting quantities of heroes when the shock of battle came.

Kenesaw Mountain was fought June 27, and the conspicuous part performed by the Regiment in that bloody conflict entitles it to some special mention. The Brigade charged in column of Regiment against Hardee's strongly protected fortifications, the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth in advance, with supports on right and left. At a few minutes before 9 A.M., the command "forward" was given, and the lines moved with marked precision, first at quick and then at double-quick step, until, on reaching a descent they encountered a marshy creek, lined on either side with shrubs and thickly matted vines. Already under the enemy's fire, the command relieved itself as rapidly and orderly as possible from this confusion and again turning it face towards the foe, on and up the brave men rushed, with McCook, their gallant leader, at their head, until, first encountering a line of abattis, then of Chevalde frise, some of them gained the parapet and struggled to scale the works. Here McCook fell, mortally wounded, and Colonel Harman, taking instant command, sought to encourage the wavering hopes of his followers, and secure the victory that seemed so nearly and so worthily won, when a rebel bullet pierced his heart, and his remains were borne from the field. Shot and stoned down, completely exhausted by the distance covered and the impetuosity of the charge, the brave men who survived it reformed their lines a few steps to the rear, and partly under cover of the hill, where they immediately began the

construction of earthworks. The loss to the Regiment was 120 killed and wounded in the short space of twenty minutes, nearly half of whom, including five officers, were killed outright, and four officers wounded.

On the same day, Lieutenant Colonel Langley, who had been serving on the Fourteenth Corps staff, assumed command of the Regiment, and Colonel Dilworth, of the Eighty-fifth Illinois, of the Brigade.

June 29th, the dead still lying in great numbers between the lines, were in such a state of putrefaction as to have become offensive to both armies, when Colonel Langley, with nothing whiter than a Chicago Tribune for a flag of truce, shook that red-hot sheet in the face of the enemy until they ceased firing, and a truce was arranged for the burial of the dead.

On the morning of July 3, the enemy having been again "flanked out" of a position from which they could not be driven, the Regiment with others pursued through Marietta and on to the Chattahoochie River, where, July 5, it helped drive him inside his strong works.

July 18, crossed the Chattahoochie on pontoon at Paces' Ferry, advanced against strong skirmishing to Peach Tree Creek, where the Regiment fought on the 19th, and in a spirited charge at dusk drove the enemy from a very commanding height, and from this point on through the siege of Atlanta until the signal victory at Jonesboro September 1, the command was practically under fire every hour. At Jonesboro the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth was the center and guide Regiment in the assault, the Twenty-second Indiana on the right, and Fifty-second Ohio on the left, with the Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth Illinois in second line. Just at the onset Colonel Dilworth was severely wounded and the Brigade command fell to Lieutenant Colonel Langley who led a most daring charge over the strong works and right into the heart of the enemy's camp, capturing in connection with the Second Brigade on the left an entire rebel Brigade, its general and staff, numbering in all about 1,700 men and a battery of four guns. This movement in connection with others so effectually broke the enemy's lines that he withdrew his remaining forces under the cover of night. Jonesboro proved the fall of Atlanta, for early next morning Hood moved out and with the Twentieth Corps our Slocum marched in.

A short rest at Atlanta and the Regiment with the Division made a long and laborious raid as far as Florence, Ala., in pursuit of Forrest's Cavalry, returning to Atlanta November 14, and on the 16th started with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, in which latter enterprise the Regiment did its full share of duty, procured and consumed its full share of subsistence. Another rest at Savannah and Sherman's avenging hosts were turned loose on the "sacred soil" of South Carolina, and in thoroughly "subjugating" that State it would be safe to say the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth was behind no other regiment. In North Carolina its progress was checked on the 16th of March, 1865, at Averysboro, and stubbornly resisted on the 19th, 20th and 21st, at Bentonville. The fighting at the latter place, especially on the 19th, was very severe, a full share of which fell on the Regiment, when it not only well sustained its past reputation for courage, but justly added new laurels to its victorious crown.

Goldsboro was reached March 23, and on the 10th of April, amid the shouts of joy over Richmond's fall the last hostile march was begun and ended on the 26th day of the same month, with the surrender of Johnson and his entire army to the government whose authority they had defied and whose flag they had so wantonly insulted.

A peaceful "on to Richmond" from the south, then to Washington, the "grand review", the muster out June 9, 1865, the homeward ride to Chicago, the cordial welcome, the final payment and discharge, the goody-by grasp of comrades whose souls were knit together and welded in the fires of battle were among the closing scenes of a great military drama, in which the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Infantry bore an honorable part. Henceforth it lives only in history and memory.

The casualty list of the Regiment is exceptionally large and the graves of its honored dead mark its meandering march from Covington, Ky., to Raleigh, North Carolina, and with those of our revolutionary fathers remain the heritage of a grateful and patriotic people.

126th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Alton, Ill, by Colonel Jonathan Richmond, and mustered in September 4, 1862.

Moved November 20, to Columbus, and thence to Bolivar, Tenn. On 28th, moved to Lagrange. On December 19, six companies marched to Jackson, Tenn., to reinforce that place, and, afterwards, moved to Humboldt, where they were joined by the remaining four companies, January 20, 1863. On 25th March, moved to Jackson, and was assigned to Second Brigade, Colonel James M. True commanding; Second Division, Brigadier General Nathan Kimball commanding; Sixteenth Army Corps, Major General Hurlbut commanding. Moved by rail to Memphis, and embarked for Vicksburg Landing, at Haine's Bluff, June 2.

Embarked for Helena, Ark., July 24. Marched with General Steele's Army, participating in the capture of Little Rock, September 10. Marched to Duvall's Bluff, October 24, 1863, and Colonel Richmond was assigned to the command of the post. On August 19, 1864, marched, via Little Rock, to Pine Bluff, Ark. February 12, 1865, moved to mouth of White River. Returned to Pine Bluff, June 4, and, July 12, 1865, was mustered out.

The Regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg. Six companies engaged in skirmish line, near Humboldt, Tenn., December 21, 1862, in capture of Little Rock, Ark., and in the fight at Clarendon, Ark., June 26, 1864.

127th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was raised under the call of President Lincoln for 500,000 volunteers in the summer of 1862. Company A was recruited in Kendall county; Company B, in and around Chicago; Company C, at Elgin; Company D, in Grundy county; Company E, at St. Charles; Company F, at Plano; Company G, in Chicago; Company H, about Lyons; Company I, at Elgin and Company K, at Aurora and Big Rock. The Regiment was mustered in this service at Camp Douglas, Sept. 6, 1862.

The Regiment performed a considerable amount of guard duty in Camp Douglas, where the Harper's Ferry prisoners were sent in the fall of 1862.

The command drew a full complement of English Enfield rifles in the beginning of November 1862, and on the 9th of that month departed over the Illinois Central railway for Cairo, where it went on board the steamer Emerald, and landed at Memphis, Tenn., on the 13th. Went into camp near the city and was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, then a part of the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee.

On the 26th of November, departed on the expedition under General W. T. Sherman, in pursuit of Generals Price and Van Doren. Marched to the neighborhood of Oxford, Miss., where the command was reviewed by General Grant, and returned without encountering the enemy, to Memphis, on the 13th of December.

On the 20th of that month, embarked on the Mississippi River as a part of the expedition under General Sherman destined to operate against Vicksburg. Reached the Yazoo December 25, and was engaged in the operations of the Chickasaw Bayou from December 26 to January 1, during which its losses were one man killed (William Elmy of Company H) and seven wounded. A number of men soon after died of malignant measles.

The Regiment was with the expedition under General McClernand, which captured Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863, and was one of the first to plant its colors on the enemy's works. Its losses in the assault were two killed, twenty wounded and nine missing.

Following this expedition the army encamped at Young's Point, and on the peninsula opposite Vicksburg, where the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh performed picket and fatigue duty, working on the famous "canal" begun by General Butler, and during the next three months having a great amount of sickness in its ranks, and losing a large number of men by disease. At times the Regiment could report scarce a hundred men for duty.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh took part in the expedition to Steele's and Black Bayous in March, but, though suffering great hardships, returned without loss.

It was engaged in the movements to Grand Gulf, and in the rear of Vicksburg in May, and, when General Grant's army closed upon the doomed city of the 18th of the month, it formed a part of the line of battle on the Fifteenth Corps, on the right of the army.

It was in the bloody assaults upon the Vicksburg lines, May 19 and 22, on the first day planting its colors on the glacis of the rebel works, and maintaining its position until nightfall, when the troops were withdrawn. The losses of the Regiment in the two engagements were about 15 killed and 60 wounded.

During the siege of Vicksburg the Regiment was on detached duty at the Chickasaw Bayou until within a few days of the surrender, when it returned to the trenches, and was present at the surrender of the rebel stronghold, July 4, 1863.

On the night following the surrender all the men fit for duty, less than 50 in number, under Major Curtiss, marched with General Sherman's command, which drove General Joe Johnston from Jackson a few days later. During these operations the remnant of the Regiment was under the immediate command of Lieutenant Richmond, of Company E.

Following the defeat of Johnston, the Fifteenth Corps went into camp near Black River, about fifteen miles east of Vicksburg, where it remained until ordered, in September, to Chattanooga.

After the return of the Fifteenth Corps from Jackson, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was granted about twenty-five furloughs and leaves of absence. When the Regiment went into camp at Black River it had less than 100 men fit for duty, about 400 being in hospital on Walnut Hills, in the rear of Vicksburg.

On the 22d of September the Fifteenth Army Corps, under orders from General Grant, broke camp on Black River, and, marching to Vicksburg, took steamers for Memphis, from which point the troops marched overland, 300 miles to Chattanooga, Tenn., where they began to arrive about the 15th of November. There was considerable fighting at Collierville, on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railway, and in the neighborhood of Tusculum, Ala., but, in spite of all opposition, the Corps arrived in splendid fighting trim in front of General Bragg's army at Chattanooga, and took part in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, Nov. 22 to 25, which ended in the total discomfiture of the rebel forces with heavy loss.

During the march through the mountains between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was on detached service guarding trains. Following the defeat of Bragg, it formed a part of General Sherman's expedition for the relief of General Burnside, besieged in Knoxville, Tenn., by the rebel general Longstreet, marching to within a few miles of that place and returning to Bridgeport about the 18th of December.

In January 1864, the Fifteenth Corps was cantoned along the Memphis and Charleston Railway, the Divisions occupying Huntsville, Woodville, Larkinsville and Scottsboro, in northern Alabama, the Second Division, to which the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh belonged, being stationed at Larkinsville.

During the latter part of January and the beginning of February, the Regiment took part in the forward movement of the Corps which crossed the Tennessee River near its southern bend, and made a demonstration in favor of General W. T. Sherman, then engaged in his famous raid from Vicksburg toward Meridian, Miss., at the head of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

During the encampment at Larkinsville, a number of the officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh sent for their wives, who visited them in camp and remained several weeks.

A sad occurrence, and one which cast a gloom over the Regiment greater than the loss of twenty men in battle, was the murder of Joseph E. Corby, of Company I, who was found dead in front of our camp on the morning of January 24, 1864.

The Regiment broke camp at Larkinsville on the first day of May 1864, and moved with its Division toward Chattanooga, which place was reached on the 5th, and on the evening of the same day encamped on the Chickamauga battlefield, with the Army of the Tennessee, then under command of General J. B. McPherson.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh took part in the series of battles around Resaca, notably the one on the evening of May 14, when the Brigade to which it was attached carried the fortified line along the slope of Conasauga Creek by a desperate assault with the bayonet, in which the Regiment bore a conspicuous part and captured a number of prisoners. Immediately following this successful charge came the return assault of General Cleburne's rebel Division, which made

three furious charges upon our lines only to be bloodily repulsed. In the operations in front of Resaca the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh lost one man killed, and three wounded.

In the sharp fighting among the Dallas Hills from the 26th of May to June 1, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was almost constantly under fire, showing conspicuous gallantry in the actions of 27th and 29th. Daniel T. Lane, of Company E, was seriously wounded on the 27th.

On the 4th of June the enemy abandoned his strong works at Dallas and fell back behind the still stronger position on and around Kenesaw Mountain and Pine Hill, where he maintained himself for nearly a month, during which period it rained almost incessantly, making active operations nearly impossible.

On the 27th of June occurred the desperate assault of the Fifteenth Corps upon Kenesaw Mountain, which frowned a thousand feet above the heads of our men, covered with rifle pits, strong parapets, and death-dealing batteries. In this marvelous affair the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh stood up grandly under the most terrible fire it had ever encountered.

On the 2d of July the enemy abandoned the defenses of Kenesaw, and fell back to the Chattahoochie River. On the 6th our advance was in sight of Atlanta, and on the 12th and 13th the Army of the Tennessee was transferred by a rapid movement from the extreme right to the extreme left, and, following Garrard's cavalry column across the Chattahoochie near Roswell, entrenched itself, and compelled the rebel commander to retreat across the river into his Atlanta lines. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh took part in all these movements.

The whole army now crossed the Chattahoochie, and the battle of Peach Tree Creek followed on the 20th of July. General John B. Hood had been placed in command of the rebel army on the 19th, in place of General Joseph E. Johnston, relieved by Jefferson Davis, and fighting became desperate.

A few days later the Fifteenth Corps was transferred to the extreme right of the army, where, on the 28th of July, it was furiously assailed by a Corps of Hood's army, which was repulsed with terrible loss, leaving no less than 828 dead in front of our lines. The weight of the attack fell upon the Second Division of our Corps. The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, forming the extreme right of the army, and, being mostly on the skirmish line, came very near being captured. The timely arrival of a Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps, piloted upon the field by Robert Murphy, a drummer boy of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, saved the day. The losses of the Regiment on this day were Corporal John T. Bennett and William Peterson, of Company D, and Alfred X. Murdock and William Pooley, of Company A killed, and 17 wounded and missing.

About this date Company G, Captain Sewell, was detailed at Corps headquarters as provost guard, a position which it held for several months. On the 31st of July, the morning report of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh showed only 92 men fit for duty carrying guns.

On the 3d of August, the Regiment took part in an attack on the rebel skirmish line to the west of Atlanta, in which it displayed its usual gallantry and lost a number of men, among whom were Sergeant Ira B. Whitney, of Company B, killed, and five men, including Captain A. C. Little, wounded. Elias Smithers, of Company E, died a few days later of wounds received.

The Regiment participated in the subsequent operations around Atlanta, including the great flanking movement of August 27, by which General Sherman placed the bulk of his army in the rear of General Hood and compelled him to evacuate Atlanta on the 2d of September. During the withdrawal of the army from the lines on the night of August 26, Sergeant Major William W. Lawton, of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, was mortally wounded and died the same night in the ambulance. This was the only casualty in the Army of the Tennessee during the movement.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was hotly engaged in the battle of Jonesboro, below Atlanta, fought by Logan's Corps on the 1st of September, its officers and men displaying the greatest gallantry and inflicting some loss upon the enemy. In this battle the killed were Sergeant J. R. Grassmire, of Company I, James Griffin, of Company H, Levi Mead, of Company F, and Francis H. Chappell, of Company D, and a number wounded.

On the 9th of September the army encamped around the captured city, the Second Division of the Fifteenth Corps occupying East Point, about six miles southwest of Atlanta. About this date Captain Gillette received his commission as Major and Lieutenant Richmond was promoted Captain of Company E.

The army remained in its cantonments until the beginning of October, during which period General Sherman exchanged 2,000 prisoners with General Hood at Rough-and-Ready Station, below Atlanta. Among those exchanged were the boys of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh captured on the 22d of July.

General Hood began his famous raid upon the communications of Sherman's army about the 1st of October, and on the 3d of the month Sherman's army was in rapid pursuit of Hood and the subsequent march through Georgia and South Carolina, the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh was commanded by Captain Charles Schryver, of Company F, the senior officer then with the Regiment. From August 14, 1864, to April 1, 1865, Colonel Curtiss was absent from the Regiment. A portion of this time he was in command of a provisional Division under General Schofield, in North Carolina. Captain Little was also absent on furlough during about the same period, and was in command of 400 men under General Schofield in North Carolina during a part of the time.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh accompanied Sherman's army on its grand march through Georgia and the Carolinas. From Atlanta to Columbia, South Carolina, it was on detached service, during which time it reported directly to the Headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee. At Columbia it returned to the Division, and took part in the operations, thence on to Goldsboro, N.C. During the month of January 1865, it was encamped on the great rice plantations southwest of Savannah, Ga. It was present at the capture of Columbia, S.C., and in the advance upon Fayetteville, N.C. A number of its men were engaged in a severe skirmish, in which Francis B. Imhoff, of Company B, was killed, and R. R. Parkin, of Company I, wounded. At the severe battle of Burtonville, March 19 and 20, it was for twenty-four hours on the skirmish line, but escaped without loss. At Goldsboro, N.C., the army encamped for about fifteen days, during which time it was furnished with a complete outfit of new clothing. At Goldsboro, Colonel Curtiss, Captain Little and forty of fifty furloughed men, rejoined the Regiment. Here also Sergeant James G. Naid was mustered in as Adjutant, assuming his duties on the first of April, at which time Colonel Curtiss assumed command of the Regiment. Captain Little was soon after detailed on detached duty.

The army left Goldsboro in pursuit of General Johnston on the 10th of April, and reached Raleigh, the Capital of North Carolina, on the 14th, where it went into camp in and around the city. The Fifteenth Corps was encamped during most of the time until the last of the month about one mile north of the city.

General Joseph E. Johnston surrendered the remaining armies of the Confederacy on the 26th of April, and on the 29th the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, in company with the Fifteenth Corps, commenced the march from Raleigh to Petersburg, Va., 168 miles distant, which point was made in just six days, equal to 28 miles each day. On the 13th of May the army passed through Richmond, and on the 21st reached the vicinity of Washington, D.C., and went into temporary camp on the hills west of Alexandria. The march through Virginia took the command through Petersburg, Richmond, Hanover Court House, Fredericksburg, Stafford, Dumfries and

Occoquan. A portion of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh visited Fort Darling, below Richmond, and made a flying visit to Mount Vernon, the home of Washington.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh took part in the grand review at headquarters and was specially complimented for its fine discipline and military bearing. During the next fourteen days the command was encamped near Fort Slocum north of the city, where it was mustered for discharge on June 4th by Captain Potter, of the Seventieth Ohio Volunteers.

On the 7th of June the Regiment left Washington for Chicago. It was finally mustered out on the 17th of June 1865, after an arduous service of almost three years. The actual number of men finally discharged was about 240, all that remained of the 900 with which the Regiment left Camp Douglas in November 1862.

128th Illinois Infantry

ORDER FROM WAR DEPARTMENT.

Cairo, Ill., April 1, 1863.

Special Order,

The ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS having, in its short period of service of less than five months, been reduced from an aggregate of eight hundred and sixty to one hundred and sixty-one-principally by desertions-and there having been an utter want of discipline in it, the following officers are hereby discharged from the service of the United States, to take effect the 4th inst., viz:

Colonel Robert M. Hundley, Lieutenant Colonel James D. Pulley, First Lieutenant George W. Akin, R. Q. M, Chaplain Archibald T. Benton.

Captains William J. Moyers, William G. Durham, Jefferson S. Allen, John Brown, Joel H. Swindell, Robert M. Allen, William Huffstutler, Aaron A. Bell, William A. Fry, Joshua Pemberton.

First Lieutenants James V. Moore, John A. Ensminger, Sibron A. Walker, Zachariah Hudgens, Iradell A. Williams, Jesse A. McIntosh, William L. Stilley, Samuel Upchurch.

Second Lieutenants Martin A. B. Dial, Joseph M. Dorris, Jasper A. Crain, Addison Reese, Martin W. Robertson, N. E. Norris, Joseph B. Fuller, Wiley W. Hall, and Samuel Pemberton.

The few remaining men of this Regiment will be consolidated into a Detachment, under First Lieutenant W. A. Lemma, William M. Cooper and Assistant Surgeon George W. French, for transfer to some other Illinois regiment to be designated by Major General Grant, commanding the Department of the Tennessee.

Brigadier General A. Asboth, commanding District of Columbus, Kentucky, will order an officer of the regular army to this place, to critically inspect the Detachment, to muster out of service such old men and others who, by reason of defects, should not have been mustered into the service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Official: E.D. Townsend,
Assistant Adjutant General.

129th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized at Pontiac in August, 1862, by Colonel George P. Smith, and was mustered into the United States service September 8. Five companies were from Livingston county, four from Scott county and one from Rock Island county.

On the 22d of September the Regiment left Pontiac with 927 officers and men, and reported at Louisville, Ky.

On October 3, marched in pursuit of Bragg, via Frankfort and Danville, to Crab Orchard. On 17th, the Brigade was transferred to Tenth Division, Brigadier General R. S. Granger commanding. Commenced the return march October 20, and moved, via Danville, Perryville and Mumfordsville, to Bowling Green. On 21st November, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth was sent as garrison to Mitchellville, Ky.

From the middle of December 1863, till the first of June 1864, the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth guarded the Railroad from Bowling Green, Ky., to Gallatin, Tenn., during which time it had frequent collisions with the rebels in repelling their attack on the railroad.

From the 1st of June till the 22d of August, it garrisoned Fort Thomas at Gallatin, which was threatened by Morgan and his entire command who approached to within about 8 miles of the works, and then thinking discretion the better part of valor the celebrated General beat a retreat.

On the 22d of August, it took up the line of march for Nashville, and remained there in garrison till the 24th of February 1864; then took the line of march for Wauhatchie Valley arriving about the middle of March. Previous to this it was assigned to the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Twentieth Corps.

On May 3d, it left with Sherman's grand army for Atlanta. On the march it participated in the battles of Resaca, Buzzard's Roost, Lost Mountain, Dallas, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. From the latter place it started upon the grand march to the sea, and bore its share in that and in the subsequent campaign in the Carolinas. It took a conspicuous part at Averysboro and Bentonville. At the conclusion of this campaign the Regiment marched to Washington and participated in the national review there. From thence it proceeded to Chicago where it arrived the 10th of June 1865, when it received final payment and discharge.

130th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT was organized at Camp Butler, and was mustered into the service on the 25th of October 1862.

The companies comprising this Regiment were organized in the counties of Alexander, Bond, Clark, Christian, Coles, Edgar, Monroe, Sangamon, Richland and Lawrence.

The Regiment having received its outfit of clothing and arms, left Camp Butler November 11, for Memphis, Tenn., where it arrived on the 17th, and was assigned to the Sixteenth Army Corps, commanded by Major General Hurlbut. It remained at Fort Pickering, near that city, until March 27, 1863, during which time it did provost duty in the city, and was only relieved at the urgent request of Colonel Niles, for active service in the field. While on duty at this place its loss by death was severe, as is the case with most new regiments upon taking the field. But more particularly owing to the prevalence of the measles and the small-pox, which carried off many of the best men.

On the 27th of March the Regiment embarked on the J.C. Snow, for Milliken's Bend, La., where it arrived on the 31st. It remained at this point while the army was organizing for the Vicksburg campaign, and moved with that army on the 15th of April 1863, the Thirteenth Army Corps in advance, and crossed the Mississippi River at Bruinsburg on the morning of May 1, and marched immediately for Port Gibson, where the advance of the Thirteenth Corps had early engaged the enemy. Here the Regiment became engaged for the first time and behaved like veterans. Captain J.R. Johnson, of Company H, was here wounded in the thigh by a piece of shell. The enemy were handsomely repulsed after a stubborn resistance, and left their dead and wounded on the field.

The Regiment continued with the army through Mississippi, and was again engaged at Champion Hills on the 16th of May, and on the 17th at Black River Bridge, at both of which the enemy were driven from the field. On the 18th it marched on Vicksburg and at night encamped within three miles of the city, and one-half all night in front of one-half of the Division. The Twenty-third Wisconsin picketed the other half. During the night the enemy burned all the buildings outside of their defense, which illuminated the sky and was a grand and imposing sight.

On the morning of the 19th the Regiment was ordered forward in line of battle, in concert with the grand army, which, like a fiery serpent, surrounded the city, and soon compelled the enemy to retire within their defenses.

On the 22d of May, Captain William H. Colby was killed, in a charge made, with many gallant soldiers of the Regiment killed and wounded; and almost daily during the siege was some soldier either killed or wounded, carried to the rear for burial or medical assistance. For forty-eight days constant vigilance and a gradual approach upon the enemy were the order of the day. On the morning of the glorious 4th of July the Regiment welcomed the joyful intelligence of the surrender of the enemy.

On the morning of the 5th of July the Regiment again took up line of march for Jackson, Miss., where the enemy were found entrenched behind very formidable works, but by a vigorous siege of ten days were compelled to withdraw, burning and sacking the town as they left. The Regiment was then ordered to return to Vicksburg, and encamped on the bank of the river, where the Thirteenth Army Corps was permitted to rest and reorganize, and was then transferred to the Gulf Department, under the command of General Banks.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth remained near New Orleans until the middle of October 1863, when it was ordered, with the remainder of the army, across to Berwick Bay, and from thence up Bayou Teche, at which time a Texas expedition was under way. After proceeding up the Bayou about 80 miles, the Regiment was brought to a halt at New Iberia, and, with the Ninety-ninth Illinois, remained on duty at this place, under command of Colonel Niles, while a large portion of the army moved on 25 miles farther up to Vermillionville. The Regiment remained at New Iberia until about the 1st of December. While here Colonel Niles resigned, and the Regiment lost a gallant officer. No braver man than he ever stood before the enemy, and true patriotism inspired his every action. Upon his departure the Regiment passed some very complimentary resolutions. Adjutant John B. Hay also resigned on the 26th of October, and E. S. Dewey was appointed in his place. The command of the Regiment now devolved upon Major John B. Reid, Lieutenant Colonel James H. Matheny having been absent nearly the entire time. The Regiment was then ordered to the coast of Texas, where it spent the winter of 1863-4 at Decrow's Point, on Matagorda Peninsula. In February 1864, it returned to Berwick Bay, and then started on the ill-fated Red River expedition. At the battle of Mansfield the Regiment lost severely in killed and wounded, and nearly its entire number captured and taken to Tyler, Texas, where they remained thirteen months as prisoners of war, and were only paroled a few days before the surrender of the entire rebel army. At the battle of Mansfield Lieutenant Colonel John B. Reid, in command of the Regiment, and the only field officer present, was severely wounded, a rifle ball passing through the upper lobe of his right lung and the entire body. He was taken to a rebel hospital, where he so far recovered as to be paroled in ten weeks from the date of his capture. He returned to the Union lines, and, by the time he was exchanged, was able to again take command of the Regiment. Captain F. D. Phillips was also severely wounded in the knee, and afterwards died from the effects of the wound. He was a noble, brave young officer, and the service lost a valuable and gallant patriot. Captain C.T. Mullen was also wounded, and died while in the hands of the rebels. The remainder of the Regiment, but a handful of men, who succeeded in escaping, returned with the army to the Mississippi River, and was afterward ordered to New Orleans, where it was put on duty during the winter of 1864-5, and in January 1865, was temporarily consolidated with the Seventy-seventh Illinois, with whom it was connected during the Mobile campaign, and participated in the attack and siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakeley. This was the second regiment that landed on the Mobile shore of the bay, and, upon landing, found the enemy had evacuated the city, and, following them, had slight skirmish with their cavalry - one of the last skirmishes of the war. It went up the Tombigbee River as far as McIntosh Bluffs, where the enemy once had a navy yard. Here it remained until the surrender of Taylor's command and the return of the rebel fleet down the river, when it embarked on the fleet and returned to Mobile. On the 11th of July 1865, the old Seventy-seventh was mustered out, and the old One Hundred and Thirtieth reorganized into a battalion of six companies, by the untiring energy of Lieutenant Colonel John B. Reid, who was anxious it should be mustered out as the old regiment. On the first week in August 1865, it was ordered to New Orleans for muster out, which was accomplished on the 15th of August, and it at once embarked for Springfield, Ill., where, on the 31st of August, it was paid off and finally discharged. For gallant services several officers were here promoted, among the number Lieutenant Colonel John B. Reid to Colonel, and Captain J. W. Wilkin to Major.

Colonel Reid was the only field officer who remained with the Regiment from its organization to muster-out.

Colonel Nathaniel Niles was a man in the prime of life, a lawyer by profession and of considerable reputation, well known to many of the citizens of this State. He was a resident of Belleville, St. Clair County, Ill. His home is still Belleville.

Lieutenant Colonel James H. Matheny was also a lawyer, well-known, and a resident of Springfield, Ill. He was at one time a law partner of President Lincoln. During the last twelve years he has served the people of Sangamon county as Judge.

Major John B. Reid was, at the time of enlistment, clerk of the Circuit Court of Bond county, elected in 1860. At this time he is postmaster at Greenville, Ill.

Adjutant John B. Hay was a lawyer, a resident of Belleville, Ill. Since the war he has been Prosecuting Attorney for the Twenty-fourth Judicial Circuit, has served two terms in Congress, and been postmaster of Belleville.

131st Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY was composed of men from the counties of Hamilton, Gallatin, Hardin, Pope and Massac. They were enlisted during the months of July and August 1862. By order of Governor Yates, it was organized and went into camp at Old Fort Massac, Massac county, Illinois, in September 1862, and remained there in camp until November 13, when it was mustered into the United States service. The Regiment then numbered 815 men, excluding officers.

While at Fort Massac the Regiment was without tents, camp equipage or guns, except a few inferior guns borrowed for use in guard duty and squad drill, but notwithstanding it limited outfit, the guard duty and squad drill was kept up. During this time the measles broke out in camp, and about 100 of the men were prostrated therewith, nearly all of whom either died or were afterwards discharge for disability caused thereby.

After the Regiment was mustered into the service, it was ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Memphis, Tenn., which order was received with joy by all the men, notwithstanding quite a number of them were sick at the time.

On December 2 it embarked on the steamboat Iowa, and proceeded to Cairo, where the men were furnished with guns of inferior quality, being the Harper's Ferry flint-lock guns, and three different sizes in caliber, altered for caps, which were received under protest. The Regiment then went on same boat to Memphis, arriving there December 7. It reported to General Hurlbut, and was ordered into camp about two and a half miles southeast of the city, where it found quarters in old stables and outbuilding. Tents were then issued, and a portion of the guns were exchanged for Springfield rifles. The Regiment was assigned to General Landrum's Brigade of the First Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, which was then preparing to move on Vicksburg.

On December 20 the Regiment again embarked on the steamboat Iowa and took position in the fleet, and moved down the Mississippi. Landed at Milliken's Bend, La., on December 24, where the Regiment was engaged in picket duty until December 27, when it again embarked on the same boat, and with a portion of the fleet moved up the Yazoo River to near Haines' Bluff, where it took part in the engagement at that place, which ended January 1, 1864. It then returned on board the transports, and that night the whole fleet was ordered to Milliken's Bent, where it remained until January 4.

General John A. McClernand now taking command of the Corps, it started on an expedition against Arkansas Post, moving up the Mississippi on the transports to the mouth of White River, thence through the pass and up the Arkansas River about thirty miles to within about three miles of Arkansas Post, where it disembarked about noon on January 10. The One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment then marched until about 11 o'clock at night, only making a distance of four miles, the march being through swamps covered with underbrush and fallen timber; then coming to a halt, it formed in line of battle and remained so until daylight next morning. During all this time a snow and rain storm raged unceasingly, and the soldiers were drenched to the skin. On the following day a greater portion of the Regiment was engaged on detached duty, assisting heavy artillery through the swamps; the remainder continued in line of battle on the extreme left. This point the enemy shelled continuously during a greater part of the day, with the view of driving the Union forces from this portion of the woods, and making their escape through the same; but failing to do this, the shelling ceased about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The actual fighting at Arkansas Post lasted only about four hours, when the fort with its entire forces surrendered.

The Regiment remained at this point four days, burying the dead, filling ditches, and demolishing fortifications; during all of which time it was exposed to one continuous storm of rain and snow. On January 15th it again embarked on the steamboat Iowa and headed toward Vicksburg. On January 23d, landed at Young's Point, and two days later disembarked and went into camp on a spot surrounded by a levee. Here the rain poured down almost incessantly; the river was out of its banks, the surface of the river striking the outside of the levee was twelve inches higher than the ground encamped on. While here every man at all able for duty either worked to his full capacity with pick, shovel and axe in the canal through which it was expected to turn the river, or did duty on the picket lines, when to get to their posts on the picket lines they were compelled to wade in water to their waists. A large number of the men while encamped here were prostrated with sickness, some with measles, some with smallpox and some with pneumonia; and the regimental surgeon was unable for duty, and each day those free from sickness had the sad duty to perform of burying from one to five of their companions in the levee, who had died of disease. The Regiment remained at this point - its ranks continuing to be lessened by disease and death - until March 2, 1863, when, by order of General McClernard, it embarked on steamer Westwind for Memphis to recruit its health. Arrived at Memphis March 6th and went into camp at Ft. Pickering where it remained until May 9th.

The Regiment was now greatly improved in health and spirits, but its ranks only numbered about 400 men, the rest having been killed, died, or disabled and sent to hospitals. On May 10th it left Memphis on steamboat Golden Era for its third voyage to Vicksburg, accompanied by a gunboat and steamers Crescent City and Warren, which had on board the Sixty-third, Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Twentieth Illinois Regiments. When near the foot of Island No. 82, the Golden Era being in advance and running near the shore was fired into by a band of about 100 guerrillas, who were secreted behind drift logs on the bank, wounding one man fatally, and two slightly, and killing a mule. The men returned the fire but with what effect could not be told, as the band disappeared at the sight of a little cloud of smoke that floated up from the port hole of the gunboat, which was a short distance in the rear. The Regiment arrived at Sherman's landing on May 12th, and then on the 17th moved up to Milliken's Bend, and relieved the Thirtieth Ohio that was on duty there, and remained there guarding army supplies from the numerous guerrilla bands which infested that locality until May 24th, when it returned to Sherman's Landing on steamer Fanny Bullett and encamped in full view of the city of Vicksburg. A part of the Regiment then did duty on the picket line on the point opposite Vicksburg, and the balance in manning mortar boats.

On June 7, the One Hundred and Thirty-first, together with the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, was ordered to Milliken's Bend to support a colored regiment of 300 or 400 men, and 120 men of the Twenty-third Iowa, who had been attacked by about 1200 rebels. In five minutes after the first tap of the drum, the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment was in line and in ten minutes they were on board the transports, the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment soon followed and in about one hour they were in line of battle at the Bend, but the rebels had retreated at sight of the gunboats. The Regiment remained there two days expecting an attack, but as none was made it was again ordered to Sherman's Landing, where it continued on its picket duty and manning mortar boats until the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863. Shortly after the surrender it moved to the city, and on July 20 it embarked for Paducah, Ky. Arrived there July 27 and went into camp until October 15, doing picket and camp duty and drilling.

On September 16, 1863, in compliance with a general order, the Regiment was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, and the Colonel, Major, Surgeon, Chaplain, ten officers of the line, and all surplus non-commissioned officers were mustered out, leaving the four companies full to the maximum and well officered, with Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Peter in command.

The Battalion had but little time to drill, being constantly on picket duty, and on October 15, was ordered by General A.J. Smith to move by rail to Mayfield, Ky., there to be joined by a company of cavalry and three pieces of artillery, all to move under command of Lieutenant Colonel Peter, to Murry, Ky., twelve miles southeast of Mayfield, and to go into camp and fortify at that point to give protection to the Union people there, who had been harassed by frequent raids of guerrilla bands, and were then expecting an attack from General Forrest, who was reported within twelve miles with 500 or 600 men. The Regiment with about 200 men able for duty moved promptly and arrived at Mayfield on the 15th, but no cavalry or artillery reported to join it. Although by the failure of the cavalry and artillery to report, it left the Regiment at a great disadvantage, the forces with it expected to meet outnumbering it three to one, still nothing daunted, it moved on to Murry, where it arrived on the afternoon of the 16th, and hastily threw up temporary works in anticipation of an onset that night, but no attack was made that night, and next day, assisted by 50 negroes, they constructed such works as would enable them to repel the expected assault. The soldiers, however, were much disappointed as no attack was made.

On October 20, the Regiment received orders to move without delay to Calloway Landing on Tennessee River, and there take shipment for Vicksburg. It arrived at Vicksburg on October 29, and was then ordered by General Leggett to go into camp in the rear of the city and to clean up guns, arrange camps, etc., which order was promptly obeyed. After a few days spent in drilling, the Regiment received order No. 90, requiring the One Hundred and Thirty-first to consolidate with the Twenty-ninth Regiment, and by General Order No. 261, the consolidation was made; the men of the One Hundred and Thirty-first being placed in the different companies of the Twenty-ninth Regiment to fill them up, and all camp and garrison equipage and all quartermaster stores were turned over to the Quartermaster of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, on Nov. 14, 1863.

On December 26, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel R.A. Peter, Captains Thomas S. Woodward, James H. Young, Eugene B. Cropper, LaFayette Furtchell, and Lieutenant Calvin Mason resigned.

Thus ends the history of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment as a separate body. While it was not its fortune, or, misfortune, as you may choose to term it, to meet the enemy face to face in many conflicts, or to be tested in the crucible of a pitched battle, still its record is one to be proud of. The men who composed the Regiment were of the bravest character, and they never shrank from any duty imposed upon them. Whenever an order was given, it was promptly obeyed and executed with a will. Although no large number of men were pierced by rebel bullets, still the death and disability list was very large on account of sickness, induced and brought on by exposure made necessary by the very nature of the duty and work assigned them.

132nd Illinois Infantry

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry Illinois Volunteers was organized at Camp Fry, Chicago, Ill., by Colonel Thomas J. Pickett, and was mustered in for one hundred days from June 1, 1864.

Moved, June 6, for Columbus, Ky., and arrived on the 8th, reporting to Brigadier General Henry Prince. On the 15th of June, moved to Paducah, Ky., and reported to Colonel S. G. Hicks.

The Regiment remained on duty at Paducah until expiration of service, when it moved to Chicago, and was mustered out October 17, 1864.

133rd Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., by Colonel Thaddeus Phillips, and mustered in for one hundred days, May 31st, 1864.

On the 3d of June, moved to Rock Island Barracks, and was assigned to duty, guarding prisoners of war. The Regiment performed the duty faithfully and efficiently during its term of service.

On the 24th of September 1864, was mustered out of service, at Camp Butler.

134th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Fry, Chicago, Ill., by Colonel Waters W. McChesney, and was mustered in May 31st, 1864, for one hundred days.

Left camp June 3d, for Columbus, Ky., where it was assigned to garrison duty.

Mustered out of service October 25th, 1864, at Chicago, Ill., by Lieutenant Joseph Horr, Thirteenth United States Infantry.

135th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was mustered into the United States service at Mattoon, June 6, 1864. Strength, 852. Departed for the field June 10, 1864, and reported to General Rosecrans, at Benton Barracks. From thence five companies were detached and stationed at various points on the Iron Mountain Railroad and continued on duty until ordered home at the expiration of term of service. At the same time three companies were stationed at the Gascondade and two at the Osage Crossing of the Missouri Pacific Railroad where they remained a short time and were then stationed at Jefferson City, Mo., where they remained until the expiration of their term of service.

The Regiment was mustered out of service at Camp Butler September 28, 1864.

(See remarks which precede the roster of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry for further history of the service of this Regiment.)

136th Illinois Infantry

The companies forming the ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY were enlisted about the first of May 1864, and went into camp at Centralia, Ill., but were not mustered into the United States service until the first day of June following. Shortly after muster the Regiment received marching orders and was sent by rail to Cairo, Ill., and there placed on a boat, with Fort Pillow as its probable destination. But when the Regiment arrived at Columbus, Ky., word was received that General Forrest was making a feint on Fort Pillow but would attack Columbus and the Regiment was consequently landed at Columbus, where it remained doing garrison duty during the months of June, July, August and part of September.

While stationed at Columbus a report was received stating that General Forrest was marching on and would attack Paducah, Ky., and the Regiment was ordered to march out and intercept him, and leaving Columbus August 12, it marched to Mayfield, Ky., but there learned that General Forrest had changed his course and was marching back toward Memphis, which place he attacked and captured.

From Mayfield part of the Regiment was sent to Paducah and from there to Columbus by boat, where the Regiment proper marched back to Columbus direct.

When the time for which the Regiment enlisted it was called upon to re-enlist for fifteen days and each man was promised a medal for this extra service, but although the extra time was served the promise was never redeemed.

The Regiment was finally ordered to Chicago to be mustered out and left Columbus on Sunday morning about September 26, and went by boat to Cairo, Ill., where it remained until Tuesday morning and then started by rail for Chicago, but General Price was at that time making a raid through Missouri and the destination of the Regiment was changed, and it was sent to Missouri to meet Price.

The Regiment traveled by rail until the Sunday morning following when it arrived at St. Louis and went into camp at Benton Barracks, having been on the train almost continuously for six days during which time the men only had two meals of cooked rations, and suffered greatly for want of water.

After remaining at Benton Barracks two days the Regiment was divided and the several companies sent to the various forts around St. Louis, and remained in charge of the forts until October 15. The Regiment was then sent to Camp Butler, and on the 22d day of October was mustered out of the service, but was detained at Camp Butler waiting for pay and final discharges until the 30th of October 1864.

From the time the Regiment enlisted until finally paid off the time actually in the service and detained by the Government was but a few days less than six months.

The Regiment was never in a regular battle. The service rendered was principally garrison duty with occasional scouts and raids against the guerrillas.

The Regiment traveled by rail about 859 miles, by boat about 71 miles and marched about 145 miles, making the total distance travel about 1,075 miles.

All members of the Regiment received from President Lincoln certificates of honorable service.

137th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Wood, Quincy, Ill., by Colonel John Wood, and was mustered in June 5, 1864, for one hundred days.

On June 9, 1864, the Regiment left Quincy, and proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where it was assigned to Fourth Brigade, District of Memphis, Colonel E. L. Baltwick, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin, commanding. On July 9, assigned to the Third Brigade, Colonel John Wood commanding, and was stationed on the Hernando road, on picket duty.

The Regiment was mustered out of the United States service at Springfield, Ill., September 4, 1864.

138th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Wood, Quincy, Ill., by Colonel John W. Goodwin, and was mustered in June 21, 1864, for one hundred days.

On 26th July, the Regiment moved to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and was assigned to garrison duty, Colonel Goodwin commanding post. Major Tunison, with Companies C and F, occupied the post of Weston, Mo., from July 7th to August 3d-Brigadier General Thomas A. Davis commanding District of North Kansas, and Major General Curtis commanding Department of Kansas.

The Regiment was mustered out of the United States service at Springfield, Ill., October 14th, 1864.

139th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY was mustered into the United States service as a one hundred day Regiment, at Peoria, on the 1st day of June 1864, and on the 8th of June, it moved for St. Louis by steamboat, arriving there on the 10th; thence it moved to Columbus, Ky., where it remained about a week, when it was moved to Cairo as a garrison for that place. Here the Regiment remained until August with but little to disturb the monotony of camp life.

About the 1st of August, a guerrilla party had captured some steamboats a short distance above Paducah, and took from them several hundred cattle and horses. General Payne, who was then commanding the Department of Northern Kentucky, ordered Colonel Davison to take 400 of his men and go and take the rebel farmers living in the counties adjoining the Ohio River, where the capture was made, as many cattle and horses as had been taken from the boats. Some of the stock was recaptured, and enough others taken as directed to make good the loss. Two or three of the ringleaders of the guerrilla party were also captured. After the return of this expedition the Regiment remained at Cairo doing garrison duty until the 25th of September. It was then moved to Peoria to be mustered out of the service. But the time had not come yet. General Price with a large rebel force was marching towards St. Louis, and there were not enough troops to defend it that could be spared from other places. President Lincoln therefore sent a dispatch to Colonel Davison requesting him to take his Regiment and go at once to St. Louis. The President was aware the Regiment had already served beyond the time for which it was enlisted. As soon as the circumstances were explained to the men they were ready to go. For this prompt response, the President wrote a letter to the men of the Regiment, expressing his thanks and commending them for their patriotism. Going by rail to St. Louis the Regiment marched out in the direction of Franklin to meet General Price. Several other Regiments joining in the march the rebel General soon decided it was to his advantage to move to the southern part of the State. The Union troops followed as fast as possible but failed to catch him. Having driven him to a remote part of the State the Regiment was again moved to Peoria, where it was mustered out of the service on the 25th of October 1864, having been in the service nearly five months.

140th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH INFANTRY was organized at Camp Butler June 18, 1864, and mustered into the United States service on that date and on the same day left by rail for Cairo; thence by boat to Memphis. From Memphis it marched to Wolfe River, a distance of thirty miles east, and was there formed into divisions and placed at different points along the line of the railroad between there and Holly Springs. It remained there about three months guarding the railroad, after which it moved to Memphis and did guard duty until ordered to Camp Fry, Chicago, for muster out, which occurred October 29, 1864. After having given up their arms there were solicited by Adjutant General Fuller to re-organized and march through Missouri in pursuit of General Price, which they did. This trip occupied about six weeks, when the Regiment returned to Camp Fry, and was finally dismissed after serving about five months.

141st Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY was mustered into the United States service at Elgin June 16, 1864. Strength 842. Departed for the field June 27, 1864. Was mustered out at Chicago October 10, 1864.

142nd Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Freeport, Ill., by Colonel Rollin V. Ankney as a Battalion of eight companies, and ordered to Camp Butler, Ill., where two companies were added, and the Regiment mustered June 18, 1864, for 100 days.

On 21st of June, the Regiment moved for Memphis, via Cairo and Mississippi River, and arrived on the 24th. On 26th, moved to White's Station, 11 miles from Memphis, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, where it was assigned to guarding railroad.

Mustered out of the United States service October 27, 1864, at Chicago, Ill.

(See remarks which preceded the roster of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry for further history of the service of this Regiment.)

143rd Illinois Infantry

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Mattoon, Ill., by Colonel Dudley C. Smith, and mustered in June 11, 1864, for one hundred days.

On 16th June, moved for Memphis, Tenn., and, on 19th, was assigned to Fourth Brigade, District of Memphis, Colonel Buttrick commanding, and, on July 12, was assigned to Third Brigade, Colonel John Wood, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois, commanding. On July 27th, was ordered to report to Brigadier General Buford, commanding District of East Arkansas, at Helena, Ark. Arrived on the following day, and was assigned to garrison duty.

On 10th September, moved northward, and proceeded to Mattoon, Ill, where the Regiment was mustered out September 26, 1864.

144th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was organized at Alton, in 1864, as a one year Regiment. It was mustered into the service October 21. Its strength, 1,159. Notwithstanding diligent effort was made to obtain historical mention of the services of this Regiment, none was sent into the office and hence it was not in our power to say anything authentic concerning the campaign of the Regiment.

Its record in the office, however, shows that it was mustered out of the service July 14, 1865.

145th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was mustered into the United States service at Camp Butler, June 9, 1864. Strength, 880. Departed for the field June 12, 1864. Was mustered out at Camp Butler September 23, 1864.

146th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., September 18, 1864, for one year, and Henry H. Dean appointed Colonel.

Companies C and B were ordered to Brighton, Ill., Companies D and H, to Quincy, Ill., and Company F to Jacksonville, Ill., and were assigned to duty guarding drafted men and substitutes. The remaining companies were assigned to similar duty at Camp Butler, Ill.

On 5th July, 1865, the Regiment was mustered out of service at Camp Butler, Ill.

147th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Fry, Chicago, Ill., by Col. H. F. Sickles, and mustered into the United States service for one year, February 18th and 19th, 1865, and was the first of ten regiments recruited under the call of December 19, 1864.

The Regiment was recruited as follows: Company A, from Winnebago county; company B, from Whiteside county; company C, from Kendall and LaSalle counties; company D, from Cook county; company E, from Stephenson county; company F, from DeKalb county; company G, from Whiteside, Lee and Ogle counties; company H, from LaSalle county; company I, from Lake county, and company K, from Kankakee county.

On the 21st of February 1865, the Regiment moved via Louisville, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., arriving on the 25th. On the 27th, moved to Chattanooga, Tenn., and thence to Dalton, Ga., arriving on the 28th. At this time the troops at Dalton consisted of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana, a Georgia battalion of 100 men, and four pieces of artillery. Colonel Sickles assumed command of the post.

On March 8th, companies C, F and B, under command of Captain Clendenin, and two companies of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana, all under command of Major Williams, of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana, were ordered to Spring Place, Ga., about 16 miles east, to break up a guerrilla camp. On account of the limited means of crossing a stream 8 miles distant, could not reach destination at time designated in orders, and the expedition was abandoned.

On March 14th, Major Bush, with about 125 men, went on an expedition to Mill Creek, on the Cleveland road, and broke up a nest of guerrillas, having several skirmishes with them-one man of the One Hundred and Forty- fifth Indiana being wounded.

On March 16th, Brigadier General H. M. Judah, arrived, and assumed command of the 17th; and the One Hundred and Forty-seventh, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio, First Georgia Battalion, and First Ohio Artillery, were organized as the First Brigade, Second Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland.

On March 20th, Major Bush, with seven companies of the Regiment, went to Spring Place, Ga., to break up guerrilla bands, and protect Union men and their families. While en route skirmishing took place between our scouts and guerrillas, one of each side being wounded. Arrived at Spring Place and went into bivouac about 10 P.M.

On 21st, marched at 5 A.M., to house of Judge Turner, a Union man, about 4 miles beyond Spring Place, where about seven teams were loaded with household goods to take to Dalton. After going about one mile on return trip, our advance scouts were fired upon by guerrillas and driven back, but were checked by our command. Company B was ordered in advance, and Lieutenant W. H. H. Jones, with 15 men, deployed as skirmishers on right of road. When within about one-fourth of a mile of Spring Place, were again attacked, and the balance of Company B, under Captain Clendenin, deployed on left of road, and the enemy were driven through the town. The return march to Dalton was then taken up, and after two miles march the rear guard, under Captain Clendenin, was attacked, and two men, John D. Johnston and Martin V. Durstine, of Company B, were wounded in left leg, the former so severely that his leg was amputated April 5, and death took place within a few hours thereafter. Durstine was discharged on account of his wound July 2, 1865. The fire was returned by the whole command, and several casualties inflicted on the guerrillas, who were seen no more. Arrived in Dalton on 22d.

March 28, Colonel Sickles went to Chattanooga to serve as President of a court martial, and the Regiment went to Ringgold, to resist a reported attack of 300 rebels; the only troops there being Company K, under command of Captain Chiniquy. It proving a false alarm, returned on the 29th. In passing a large wood pile, the door of a car was knocked off, and injured 10 of our men. Captain Chiniquy remained at Ringgold. Captain Borland, with Company D, was guarding a block house on the line of the railroad.

On the 30th, the Sixth Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry, only part being mounted, arrived.

On April 1st, the Regiment (except Companies A, D and K), and two companies of Cavalry, went on a scouting expedition, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bjerg. As we entered Spring Place in the evening, a few harmless shots were fired by guerrillas. On the morning of the 22d, the pickets were attacked, doing no damage, except wounding a horse of one of the cavalry, which had to be killed. Moved in a southerly direction, and after a two mile march were again attacked by the enemy, had one company deployed as skirmishers and had pretty sharp firing for a little while resulting in the retreat of our foes; marched about 16 miles and camped on the Cossawattee River. During the night shots were exchanged by our pickets with those of the enemy on the opposite side of the river. On the 3d, Major Bush, with three companies of the Regiment and one of Cavalry, moved up the river to find a crossing place and Colonel Bjerg with balance of command moved south for the same purpose. Colonel Bjerg's command found a crossing place at Pullen's Ferry, and boat hid on opposite side; two men swam across and secured it, were fired on but crossed and found a quantity of forage and provisions, indicating the place as headquarters for guerrillas. Leaving Captain Clendenin with companies B and H, and twenty Cavalry, to hold place and guard the ferry, Colonel Bjerg with balance of command proceeded to find Major Bush, on return with him was attacked by guerrillas. Captain Clendenin's command was attacked twice, but repulsed. When our forces were united the enemy made a vigorous attack, but were repulsed, the commander, Major Edmeston, and several other officers and men being killed. Our loss was two wounded. We then crossed the river and after a five mile march camped for the night. On our march to camp on the 4th, were saluted with a few harmless shots from the guerrillas.

April 17, Brigade reviewed by General Jos. B. Steadman and staff.

On May 1, Captain Clendenin with company B, was ordered to report to Major Williams, of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana, who, with company F, on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana, was to repair roads and bridges to Resaca 16 miles south, and arrived at latter place on the 2d. The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois arrived at Resaca in the afternoon of 2d and went into camp. On May 4, companies D and K rejoined Regiment from detached service.

May 9, command marched to Calhoun, Georgia, 6 miles, consisting of "the Merrill Horse", the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana, Eighteenth Ohio Battery, One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio, Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment returned to Resaca in a few days.

On May 12, General Wofford commanding the rebel forces in northern Georgia, surrendered his command to General H. M. Judah, at Kingston, Georgia, the preliminaries having been arranged on May 3d. A detail of officers from each Regiment were present to assist Captain Clendenin and Quartermaster Sears of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh. There were about 4,000 rebels at surrender, but all belongings to rebel regiments, if absent, were included, being over 10,000. Colonel Merrill was appointed paroling officer and the representatives of the different regiments as assistants. Three days were consumed in paroling them.

May 14, Colonel Sickles assumed command of Brigade.

May 24, Lieutenant Fay, of company B, and 20 men, went to Pullen's Ferry to ascertain the facts in regard to negroes being still held in slavery.

May 25, Company D, under Captain Borland, went to Calhoun to be stationed there.

June 1, Captain Bardwell of company G, detailed as Provost Marshal for Brigade.

June 26, moved to Calhoun, Georgia.

July 2, marched to Dalton, Georgia.

July 3, returned to Calhoun.

July 27, moved by rail to Marietta, Georgia, and from there to Macon and Albany, Georgia, arriving on the 31st, where we relieved the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry. Company D was left at Smithville, and Company G at Americus, Georgia.

August 5, companies A, E and K, moved to Americus. Company D also moved to Americus from Smithville, Brigade Headquarters in Howell Cobb's old House.

Colonel Bush assumed command of Post at Albany August 7, and Major Clendenin command of Regiment. Company K was stationed at Andersonville for a while.

October 16, Brigade organization dissolved.

October 19, Colonel Sickles left for Savannah, Georgia, having been detailed in Freedman's Bureau there.

November 4, moved by rail to Macon, Georgia, and thence to Hawkinsville, Georgia, arriving on the 6th.

November 25, Colonel Bush and 8 companies ordered to Savannah, Georgia, via Macon and Augusta, and left on the 26th. Major Clendenin and companies F and I to remain at Hawkinsville.

November 28, Major Clendenin's detachment left (in pursuance of orders of 27th) for Savannah, marching to Macon and proceeding thence by rail arriving on the 5th; the Regiment arrived on the 3d of December.

December 6, Lieutenant Chas. Bent and 20 men of company B were sent to Fort Pulaski as a Garrison. Lieutenant Bent being responsible for the Government property amounting to several millions of dollars, and which he satisfactorily turned over to his successor when relieved.

December 11, a Military Commission convened, of which Lieutenant Colonel G. H. Bush, Major F. Clendenin and Captains Borland and Fay, of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh were members. The cases tried before them were, Aaron A. Bradley, colored, for using insurrectionary language inciting lawlessness among the colored people. Brigadier General H. W. Mercer of rebel army for hanging 7 U.S. soldiers who were prisoners of war. G. B. Lamor, Sr., for stealing cotton from the Government and attempting to bribe United States officers.

January 3, 1866, order for muster out read at dress parade, being Special Order No. 171, dated December 26, 1865, Nashville, Tennessee, by order of General Thomas, in accordance with instructions from Lieutenant General Grant.

January 11, Captain Henry S. Wood arrived, and on the 22d the muster out was made, the rolls being dated the 20th. January 23d the Regiment started for Springfield, Ill., via Augusta and Nashville, arriving on the 31st. The officers serving Military Commission were detained in accordance with orders from War Department until their finding were approved. They were mustered out at Savannah on the 24th, and left via steamer the 27th for New York and arrived in Springfield, February 4th. On February 8th the Regiment received final payment and discharge.

148th Illinois Infantry

This Regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., February 21, 1865, for the term of one year. February 22, left Camp Bulter for Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 25th. March 1st, moved to Tullahoma, Tenn., where it remained until the 18th of June, engaged in guard duty, when five companies were ordered to Decherd, one company was stationed at McMinnville, the other four companies were engaged guarding the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad from Lombardy to Anderson Station, near the Alabama line-until ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge. The Regiment was mustered out September 5, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. Arrived at Springfield, Ill., September 9, 1865, where it was paid off and discharged.

149th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Butler, Ill, on February 11, 1865, by Colonel William C. Kneffner, and mustered in for one year. On February 14, moved for Nashville, Tenn., and from thence moved to Chattanooga. Was assigned by Major General Steadman to duty guarding railroads. On May 1st, was assigned to Colonel Felix Prince Salm's Second Brigade, Second Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland, and on the 2d, moved to Dalton, Ga. On July 6, moved to Atlanta. On the 26th, being assigned to duty in the Fourth Sub-District of District of Allatoona, it was assigned to guard duty in that District.

Mustered out January 27, 1866, at Dalton, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it received final payment and discharge.

150th Illinois Infantry

This Regiment was organized at Camp Butler, February 14, and mustered in February 14, 1865, for one year, and left for the front, February 18, 1865. Arrived at Bridgeport, Ala., February 27, where it garrisoned Forts Nos. Three and Four, and the block houses on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. Left Bridgeport March 24, and arrived at Cleveland, Tenn., March 25. Left Cleveland, May 2, and arrived at Dalton, Ga., May 3. Left wing of the Regiment marched to Spring Place, Ga., and garrisoned that town until July 1st, the right wing remaining on duty at Dalton. Left Dalton July 7, and arrived at Atlanta, Ga., July 8, being the first Regiment that passed over the road since the grand march of Major General Sherman. Left Atlanta August 14, and arrived at Griffin, Ga., the same day, when it occupied the Second Sub District, District of Allatoona, Third Division, Department of Georgia, as follows: Companies A and E, Griffin; Company D, Jackson; Company C, West Point; Company F, Newnan; Companies B and G, Lagrange; Company K, Greenville; Company H, Franklin; and Company I, Atlanta. December 31, the Regiment was assigned to the District of Atlanta, with Headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Mustered out of service January 16, 1866, at Atlanta, Ga., and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it received final payment and discharge.

151st Illinois Infantry

This Regiment was organized at Quincy, Ill., and mustered into the United States service, February 23, 1865, and was composed of companies from various parts of the State, recruited under the call of December 19, 1864.

From Quincy, it proceeded, by rail, to Springfield, Ill., where the field and staff officers were mustered in February 25, 1865. The Regiment received its arms and accouterments, and was then ordered to proceed to Nashville, Tenn., via Louisville, Ky. Thence, on March 7, marched to Murfreesboro, and proceeded by rail to Chattanooga, Tenn., and reported to Major General James B. Steadman, commanding the District, who at once ordered the Regiment to report to Colonel Sickles, at Dalton, Ga., where it arrived February 13, 1865. There the Regiment remained, drilling, and engaged in picket and guard duty, and scouting.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Illinois, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana, and the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio, were brigaded, and became the First Brigade, Second Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland.

April 23, Colonel Woodall was detailed to proceed, under flag of truce, to Macon, Ga., via Atlanta, to communicate with Major General Wilson, and carry, also, terms offered to the rebel General Warford, for his surrender, together with that of his command. This mission he executed with credit and dispatch, and was complimented by his commanding officer, Brigadier General H. M. Judah, who had relieved Colonel Sickles, and was, at that time, in command of the Brigade.

May 2, ordered to proceed to Resaca, Georgia, where, after a few days, was ordered to Calhoun, and thence to Kingston, Ga., where the Regiment arrived May 12, after a most toilsome march. The Regiment marched into this town with the precision of regulars, as it was here they were to receive the surrender of the rebel General Warford and his command, which was done on the 13th, 14th and 15th of May 1865. 10,400 rebels paroled in all.

Colonel Woodall was left in command of the post of Kingston. Company D, Captain David, was sent to garrison Adairsville, and Company F, Captain Heir, was sent to garrison Rome, while the Lieutenant Colonel was left in command of the Regiment. The garrison was chiefly engaged in securing good order, and guarding government property.

July 24, Lieutenant Colonel Snow was ordered to proceed, with three companies, to Cartersville, and Major Battey sent to Rome, to relieve Captain Heir. Captain Slaughter in command of the Regiment, and Captain Goble detailed as Provost Marshal.

July 28, Regiment ordered to proceed to Columbus, Ga., where it arrived July 31, 1865.

Colonel Woodal was assigned to the command of a district of six counties, and Lieutenant Colonel Snow to the command of the Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Snow subsequently detailed as Agent of Freedmen's Bureau; then Provost Marshal General of the State of Georgia, on General Steadman's staff, where he remained until the office was abolished by orders of War Department. Detailed again as Judge Advocate of a Military Commission, until relieved and ordered to join his Regiment for muster-out.

This Regiment saw no fighting, but guerrilla skirmishes.

It was mustered out at Columbus, Ga., January 24, 1866, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where it received final payment and discharge, February 8, 1866.

152nd Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., by Colonel Ferdinand D. Stephenson, and was mustered in February 18, 1865, for one year. On February 20, moved to Nashville, Tenn., and thence to Tullahoma, reporting to Major General Millroy, February 28, 1865.

The Regiment was mustered out of service, to date September 11, 1865, at Memphis, Tenn., and arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., September 9, 1865, where it received final payment and discharge.

153rd Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Fry, Ill., by Colonel Stephen Bronson, and was mustered in February 27, 1865, for one year. On March 4, moved by rail, via Louisville and Nashville, reporting to Major General Millroy. The Regiment was assigned to the Second Brigade, Defenses of Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Brevet Brigadier General Dudley commanding Brigade.

In the latter part of March, Major Wilson, with three companies, went on a campaign into Alabama, and returned. On July 1st moved, via Nashville and Louisville to Memphis, Tenn., and was assigned to the command of Brevet Major General A. L. Chetlain. Was mustered out September 15, 1865, and moved to Springfield, Ill., and September 24 received final pay and discharge.

Colonel Bronson received appointment as Brevet Brigadier General.

154th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., February 21, 1865, under the call of December 19, 1864.

Left by rail, for Louisville, Ky., February 24; arrived at Nashville, Tenn., February 27; was detained there by floods until March 2, then went, by rail, to Murfreesboro. The Regiment here suffered very much from exposure to continued cold rains, and sickness prevailed to a great extent, and many of the men died from the severe exposure. Remained at Murfreesboro, drilling and doing picket and guard duty, until May 13. Marched for Tullahoma, May 15; remained at Tullahoma until June 11, when the Regiment was put on picket, guard and garrison duty, and many of the officers on court martial and military commissions. Colonel McLain F. Wood died August 6, being at the time in command of the post of Nashville. Dr Melvin W. Rush, Surgeon, died August 13. September 18, 1865, the Regiment was mustered out, at Nashville, Tenn., and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge, when it arrived September 22. On the 29th of September 1865, the Regiment was paid off and discharged at Camp Butler, Ill.

155th Illinois Infantry

The ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., by Colonel Gustavus A. Smith, and mustered in February 28, 1865, for one year. On March 2, the Regiment-904 strong-moved, via Louisville and Nashville, to Tullahoma, Tenn., and reporting to General Milroy, was assigned to the command of Brevet Brigadier General Dudley. On June 17, the Regiment was divided into detachments of twenty or thirty men each, and assigned to guard duty on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, occupying the block houses from Nashville to Duck River, a distance of fifty miles.

On September 4, the Regiment was mustered out of service, and moved to Camp Butler, Ill., where it received final pay and discharge.

156th Illinois Infantry

There is no history listed for the ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH INFANTRY ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS in Volume 7 of the Illinois Adjutant General's Reports 1861-1866.

Cavalry

1st Illinois Cavalry

The FIRST CAVALRY was organized - that is, seven companies, A, B, C, D, E, F and G, - at Alton, in 1861, and was mustered into the United States service July 3. Companies I, H and K, were not mustered in with the Regiment, nor did they operate in the field as a part of the Regiment proper.

From Alton the Regiment moved to St. Louis, Mo., where Colonel U. S. Grant was then in command. After remaining at this place a few days drilling, and receiving arms and uniforms, the Regiment moved in a westerly direction, until it arrived at Jefferson City; remaining there but a few days; from thence it moved to Mexico; from Mexico to Hannibal; and from Hannibal to Lexington. While on the way to Lexington, Company C, commanded by Captain Mitchell, encountered a rebel force, under command of Colonel McGofflin, at Georgetown, in which the company lost 1 man killed and 4 wounded; Captain Mitchell was among the latter. The rebels retreated but Colonel McGofflin was captured and held as a prisoner of war until after the battle of Lexington.

The battle of Lexington was the principal engagement in which the Regiment took part though it was ever on the alert and did much scouting and valuable service in various ways.

At Lexington the Regiment was joined by the Irish Brigade, under command of Colonel James Mulligan, and a small body of Missouri home guards.

The battle of Lexington really commenced on Monday September 11, at which time an advance force of 3,000 men under General Harris advanced upon the place. The First Cavalry and the Thirteenth Missouri were ordered out to meet them. A sharp decisive action occurred which resulted in considerable loss to the Confederates. After this there was little of moment until the 18th, each partly anxiously watching for reinforcements and Colonel Mulligan making his position as strong as possible.

Colonel Mulligan met the attack of the enemy with undaunted bravery and although overwhelmed with a greatly superior force it was only after fifty-two hours of hard and uninterrupted fighting he surrendered the place. Colonel Mulligan's force, all told, numbered less than 2,500 men while that of the enemy was 10,000 or more. The surrender took place on the 20th of September.

The officers were put on parole while the privates were given their choice of taking an oath to not again take up arms until they were exchanged or to remain as prisoners of war. They chose to take the oath and they were escorted to the railroad where they took passage for Quincy and from thence to St. Louis where they remained until they were joined by the officers of the Regiment a week later.

The Regiment was paid off at St. Louis about the last of September, and returned to their homes to await an exchange. On November, however, the government having failed to effect an exchange of the non-commissioned officers and privates, ordered them to Springfield and discharged them.

The commissioned officers were exchanged in December, and were ordered to reorganize the Regiment and it was also ordered that such of the non-commissioned officers and privates as wished might return with their respective companies and receive pay as if they had remained continuously in the service, and to complete the re-organization by the enlistment of recruits. With this understanding the Regiment was re-organized at Benton Barracks in June 1862. Quite

a number of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the original organization returned to their respective companies.

The Regiment remained at Benton Barracks a month or more when it was moved westward and was engaged for a time in guarding supply trains and supply depots at Rolla, Houston, Westplains and other places.

In the re-organization of the Regiment there were one or two vacancies in nearly if not all the companies; some of the officers having been promoted or assigned to other regiments while others had resigned.

In attempting to fill these vacancies a great dissatisfaction ensued throughout the entire Regiment which culminated in an order from the war department disbanding and mustering out of the service the officers and men, which took place at Benton Barracks July 14, 1862.

The order to muster out the Regiment included Companies I and H, which had been on detached service from their first enlistment in July 1861, and which were in no way involved in the trouble which resulted in the peremptory disbanding as the following history of their service will show:

Company I was the first company of soldiers enlisted in White county. It was organized to go into the Eighteenth Infantry under President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men but failing to get into that Regiment it was afterward mustered in as cavalry at Alton about the 12th of June, and on the 12th of July were assigned to duty at Bird's Point. For a month or more this company was the only cavalry force at Bird's Point, where it was kept continually on the move scouting the country.

In the meantime Company H had arrived at Cairo and some time in August it was sent over to Bird's Point. Both companies were in the battle of Belmont and also with General Pope at the capture of New Madrid. Some weeks later Company I acting as a body guard for General Payne crossed the Mississippi River in transports and assisted in the capture of the rebel army at Island No. 10. The two companies remained at New Madrid until after the capture of Memphis when they were sent to that point and it was while there that the order came mustering them out of the service with the Regiment which was then at Benton Barracks.

It is worthy to say that Company K was never in reality a part of the First Cavalry for it was transferred to the Fifteenth Cavalry as Company M.

It is also worthy of remark that in the interval which ensued between the surrender of Lexington and the re-organization and muster out of the First Cavalry a great many of the men entered other regiments and remained in the field until the war was over.

2nd Illinois Cavalry

The SECOND CAVALRY was organized at Camp Butler and mustered into service August 12, 1861, and with Company M, which joined the Regiment some months later, numbered 47 commissioned officers and 1,040 enlisted men. This number was increased by recruits and reenlistments, during its four and a half years term of service, to 2,236 enlisted men and 145 commissioned officer. Deducting 12 commissions upon which the holders were not mustered, and counting only the highest grade in which each officer served, gives a total of 96 different persons who held commissions in the Regiment and were mustered upon them. Of these, six were killed in battle, two died of wounds and three died of disease while in service, making a total of 11.

The Regiment left Camp Butler Sept. 15, and encamped for brief periods at Carbondale, DuQuoin, Fort Massock on the Ohio, and about the 1st of October, arrived at Cairo. During the battle of Belmont, November 7, Captain Bowman with his company formed a line of couriers to the battle field and promptly transmitted a report of the battle. In December it crossed over to Bird's Point, and did considerable scouting after Jeff Thompson, capturing six of his men at Bertrand, and had its first man killed there by a rebel bullet.

About the first of January 1862, it went to Paducah, Kentucky, and on the 15th started with General Smith's expedition towards Fort Henry, approached to within 15 miles of the fort, and returned to Paducah after an absence of 11 days.

About sundown March 2d, Lieutenant Colonel Hogg started with 200 men of the Regiment to reconnoitre Columbus. Proceeding about 7 miles bivouacked for the night on the banks of a swollen stream. The next day learned at Milburn, 13 miles from Columbia, that the place was being evacuated. The Colonel told the boys that he proposed to march direct to Columbus and that they might meet some rebels. "If we do" said the Colonel, "don't use your pistols but give them the cold steel. The sabre is the weapon for the Cavalry to rely upon". A few months later on the bloody field of Bolivar he yielded up his life in maintaining this principle. Arrived at the fortifications a little before sundown-drew sabre, dashed into town and ran up the stars and stripes amid cheers for the Union and their gallant Colonel. Found some large guns and military stores, but most had been removed or destroyed. Deserters reported that the rebels had just left and Jeff Thompson was in the neighborhood with a cavalry force, but no attack was made. The next day a fleet of gunboats and transports being General Sherman and three regiments of infantry steamed cautiously down the river, not knowing that the place was in possession of the "yanks" until they saw the stars and stripes floating to the breeze. At this time the Regiment was considerably scattered. Seven companies in Columbus, A and B with Grant in Tennessee, participating in the battles of Henry, Donelson and Shiloh, D and L at Cairo, and C at Caledonia, Ill. Were not again united until July 1864, at Baton Rouge. In April went to Hickman and when Corinth was evacuated formed part of the column that opened the Ohio and Mobile railroad through Tennessee. Arrived at Trenton June 17, and spent some time in ridding the country of guerrilla bands. August 15, Lieutenants Fallis and Goodheart, of company C, were killed in battle at Merriweather's Ferry, Tennessee. About noon, August 30, arrived at Bolivar and without stopping for dinner went to the front to meet General Armstrong who was marching on the place with 2,000 cavalry. The Colonel formed his little band of 130 men in an open field and awaited the onset. Soon the laden storm burst upon this devoted band. They returned volley after volley from their Sharpe's carbines, but the enemy, confident in their overwhelming numbers, pressed steadily on. The two companies of infantry skirmishers on the left were captured, which left the way open to the flank and rear. The Colonel ordered a sabre charge and this handful of men actually cut through the rebel horde, but in doing so Colonel Hogg fell pierced by seven bullets. Lieutenants Shannon and Leib also fell, the latter lived about a month. A number of privates were killed, several wounded and captured. Captain Musser withdrew the remaining force and supported two pieces of artillery that were coming to the front. The infantry under Colonel Legate also came up and the further advance of the enemy was checked.

After the battle of Bolivar the Regiment was again engaged under Major Mudd in guerrilla warfare. On one occasion the Major followed a force of the enemy all day compelling upon them about sundown camped in the woods. They were taken completely by surprise as the Major's movements had been so rapid that no intimation of his approach had been given. A number of prisoners and a wagon load of shotguns were captured.

In November it moved to Lagrange, and when Grant crossed the Tallahatchie River, was left as a part of the garrison at Holly Springs, Miss., where immense quantities of military stores had been accumulated. At daylight, on Dec. 20, Vandorn surprised and captured the place. While a part of his force was attending to the infantry, Vandorn, with the rest of his command, came upon the cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel McNeil was captured in his tent, and ordered to surrender his command, and each officer took command of his company and began an onslaught upon the enemy, which was now coming up on all sides. Captains Higgins, Marsh and Whitaker—the two latter were wounded—dealt effective blows upon the enemy with their respective companies. Major Mudd, disregarding his leave of absence, came up to Company F, and directed it to charge a force approaching in the rear. Major Mudd, with this company, cut through the rebel battalion and made his way to Coldwater, the next station above Holly Springs, but, in doing so, this company left upon the field five killed, ten wounded, two of whom died, and twelve captured, including Captain Musser. Captain Marsh with his company joined Major Mudd on his way to Coldwater. Major Bush took command of the other four companies and, after recapturing their camp, releasing a number of prisoners, and inflicting heavy loss upon the enemy, cut his way out and joined Major Mudd at Coldwater.

These six companies, besides killed and wounded, lost 61 prisoners, including Lieutenant Colonel McNeil, Major Fullerton and Captain Musser, about 150 horses, all camp and garrison equipage, books and records, in fact everything except what the men had on their horses.

Three days after the surrender General Grant issued an order complimenting the Regiment for gallantry.

About the 1st of January 1863, arrived at Memphis, and while there dispersed Major Bly's battalion of rebels.

On one occasion parts of three companies in charge of a lieutenant, were sent to burn a bridge on Wolf River. Sergeant Ryder, who, with five men, had the advance, suddenly found himself confronted by an equal number of rebels under a lieutenant. The Sergeant took in the whole party.

February 19, embarked on steamer Empress, destined for Young's Point, La. Arriving at Greenville, Miss., it hastily disembarked and was sent out under General Burbridge. Coming in sight of a battery supported by cavalry, a charge was ordered, but, before getting in striking distance, the cavalry stampeded, and Company F, being on the right, pursued them and came upon six caissons, which they captured. While returning with these and a number of prisoners, they met the artillery, which opened upon them. The boys took to the swamps, their movements being greatly accelerated by the screening of cannon balls, which were the first they had heard. None were hurt but they were obliged to abandon their trophies. The artillery now followed their cavalry, and, as the General did not deem it advisable to make a vigorous pursuit, the Regiment returned to the river, re-embarked and arrived, March 1, at Young's Point, and, a few days later, went to Milliken's Bend. While there a lieutenant, with five men, in two canoes, penetrated forty miles into the enemy's country in pursuit of two boat loads of rebels. Came upon them about sundown anchored at a house surrounded by water. Took in the whole party, consisting of two Lieutenant Colonels, one Sergeant Major, one Quartermaster Sergeant and two privates, wounding one of them severely. Returned to camp after an absence of three days, and turned the prisoners over to General McClernand.

March 30, took the advance of the Vicksburg Campaign. Met Harrison's cavalry the same day at Richmond, took the place without loss, and had almost daily skirmishes until the 3d of May, when the last of Grant's army crossed the Mississippi below Grand Gulf.

After crossing the river it again took the advance with parts of the Third Illinois and Sixth Missouri, and had almost constant skirmishing until the army invested Vicksburg on the 18th of May. On one occasion Lt. Stuckel, having the advance, with 20 men, came upon a force of 80 mounted infantry, and while skirmishing with them was directed by one of Osterhaus' aids to charge them. The charge was made, though against an odds of 4 to 1-the enemy was completely routed, with a loss of 30 men killed and captured without a single casualty on our side. During the siege of Vicksburg the Regiment was stationed on Black River, and had frequent skirmishes with Johnston's scouts. On the 5th of July, just after the fall of Vicksburg, it, with parts of the Third Illinois and Sixth Missouri, again took the advance towards Jackson, and had fighting all the way to that place. Upon the fall of Jackson, the Regiment made a raid 60 miles south to Brook Haven, destroyed the railroad, a number of cars and engines and a large quantity of sugar, and then returned to Vicksburg.

August 16, embarked for the Department of the Gulf, and went into camp at Carrollton, just above New Orleans.

September 16th, started through southwestern Louisiana, going as far as Opelousas, and, having the advance as usual, almost daily fights were indulged in.

November 7th, Captain Kelly, with Company I, charged into Vermillionville, killing and capturing several of the enemy. On an expedition sent out from New Iberia, Companies H and F, numbering 60 men, made a dash upon over a hundred Texas rangers, killed and captured about 70 without the loss of a man. While at New Iberia, 150 men of these six companies re-enlisted. Returned to New Orleans January 15, 1864; went into quarters in the Picayune cotton press, and in February the veterans in charge of Colonel Mudd and Major Bush went home on a 30 days furlough. About April 1st the veterans and recruits, while returning to Dixie, were given a reception at St. Louis; were escorted by the city band through the principal streets of the city; cheered General Rosecrans, who waived his hand and said he hoped they would bear themselves as bravely in the future as in the past.

The Regiment went into camp at Baton Rouge, La., and not being able to get horses, did duty as infantry for some weeks. While the veterans were enjoying themselves at home the non-veterans, under Major March, were having a very different experience. They left New Orleans March 13th, and took the advance of Bank's Red River Campaign; again met the Texas cavalry, and had frequent skirmishes with them. On the 31st Natchitoches was taken, where Lieutenant Irwin, of Company I, was severely wounded.

On the 6th of April met General Buchell and his German cavalry, drove him from his works, and in this charge Adjutant Moore, who led the advance, was wounded. In the battle of Mansfield, April 9th, General Guchell met a soldier's death. Here a number of men of the Regiment were killed. Major Marsh seemed to lead a charmed life, as his voice was always heard in the thickest of the fight. At Bayou de Glaze a shell burst over his head, sending a fragment through his horse a few inches from the saddle. On the 1st of June, at the Atchafalaya, a charge was led by Adjutant Moore, where his third horse was killed. The Major and his command arrived at New Orleans June 10th, forlorn and ragged, having lost everything at Mansfield, and had no opportunity of drawing anything on the two months retreat.

On 6th of July rejoined the veterans at Baton Rouge, and were mustered out August 11th, their term of three years having expired. Soon after the return of the veterans, Colonel Mudd was appointed Chief of Cavalry on McClelland's staff, and started up Red River to join the General at Alexandria. On May 3d the steamer was captured, and Colonel Mudd and two other Colonels were killed. While at Baton Rouge, three columns under direction of General Lee moved by different routes on Liberty, some 50 miles east of Baton Rouge. Colonel Marsh, with the Second, started on the evening of November 15th, swam the Amite River, and arrived in vicinity of Liberty next evening. Lieutenant Stickel, with 20 picked men, had the advance, with instructions to disperse all pickets and bands of the enemy, and prevent information being carried to the

enemy. The instructions were carried out to the letter, and the place was taken completely by surprise.

On nearing the town, the advance captured a rebel who mistook the Unionists for friends, and stated that General Hodges with most of the troops had gone to meet the Regiment, leaving his Adjutant General with some detachments in town. The advance, followed at some distance by the Regiment, moved into town singing Dixie, and answering the questions of soldiers met on the streets in such a way as to entirely deceive them; halted in front of the hotel and called for the Adjutant General, who came out, and with other members of the staff were taken in. About 100 prisoners were captured that night, and as many more the next day. Major Jones made a raid in the country and capturing a cannon. General Lee and the other columns came up next day, when the rebels made a determined attack, but were repulsed with loss (see general order). Soon after the raid to Liberty the Regiment joined General Davidson's expedition towards Mobile, crossed Pearl River at Columbia, and with some other cavalry went to Pascagoula. The object of the expedition was accomplished, which was to prevent a rebel force from leaving Mobile to attack Sherman's flank on his march to the sea. About the 1st of January 1865, it took a steamer for New Orleans and went into camp at Carrollton. March 11th, again passed through the mouth of the Mississippi, and the next evening arrived at Pensacola, Fla., and went into camp at old Fort Barancas; just across the bay from Fort Pickens.

March 20th, started towards Fort Blakely, captured a train of cars with rebel paymaster, and on April 1st drove the enemy inside the works at Blakely, captured a battle flag and held position until the infantry invested the place. On the fall of the fort, April 9th, started through Alabama in pursuit of Jeff. Davis, learned at Tuscaloosa that he was captured; then marched across the country to Vicksburg, capturing General Pillow on the way, where it arrived June 4th, after three months of constant marching, much of the time without tent or baggage, subsisting on the country, and getting all news from the outside world through rebel sources. Went by steamer up Red River to Shreveport, where, June 23d, the Regiment was consolidated into six companies; surplus officers and non-commissioned officers were mustered out. Left Shreveport July 10th, in Merritt's Cavalry Division, for San Antonio, Texas, where it arrived August 2d.

October 1st, started west, going to Eagle Pass on the Rio Grande; returned to San Antonio and was mustered out, to take effect November 22d, and ordered to report at Springfield, where it was paid off and honorably discharged January 3, 1864, after a continuous term of service of four years and a half, as most of the companies were accepted by the Governor July 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED AFTER RETURN OF THE COMMAND FROM LIBERTY.
HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Baton Rouge, La., Nov. 23, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER No. 27.

First Lieutenant Isaiah Stickel, Second Illinois Cavalry, had the advance of the column under Lieutenant Colonel Marsh, which first entered Liberty. With 20 picked men, Lieutenant Stickel charged with drawn sabres the enemy's pickets stationed along the road at various points from Burlington Ford to Liberty, and without firing a shot captured many, so scattered the others that the main force of the enemy received no warning of the approach of our troops.

Many of the enemy were killed and wounded by the sabre. On more than one occasion the force charged outnumbered Lieutenant Stickel's force two to one.

For the gallantry and brave discretion shown, the commanding General returns his thanks to Lieutenant Stickel and the noble men under him.

By order of Brigadier General Lee.

{Signed} F. W. EMERY.
Assistant Adjutant General.

3rd Illinois Cavalry

The THIRD CAVALRY was composed of twelve companies, coming together from various localities in the State. Company A, was raised in Sangamon, Company B, in Tazewell, Company C, in Cass, Company D, in Bond, Company E, in Saline and Gallatin, Company F, in Adams, Company G, in Brown, Company H, in Fulton, Company I, in McLean, Company K, in Livingston, Company L, in Macoupin, Company M, in Christian and adjoining counties, making a grand total of company officers and enlisted men, under the first organization, of 1,433.

The Regiment was organized at Camp Butler, in August 1861, by Colonel Eugene A. Carr, an officer of the regular army, and graduate of West Point, where it remained under instruction in drill and the school of the soldier, until the 25th of September, at which date the Regiment moved to St. Louis, Mo.

On the 1st of October the Regiment advanced to Jefferson City, and from thence marched to Warsaw, where it arrived on the 11th, capturing a large store of supplies. Remaining in camp building a bridge across the Osage River, which, being completed, the march was continued on the 23d in the direction of Springfield, Mo., in Colonel Carr's Brigade, Brigadier General Asboth's Division, under the personal command of Major General Fremont. Soon after arriving at Springfield, on the 2d of November, Major General Hunter assumed command of the army, superseding General Fremont, who had been in command just one hundred days.

November 13th, the First and Second Battalion of the Third Cavalry, retired to Rolla, Mo., with the army. The Third Battalion, in command of Major Ruggles, remained with General Siegel's Division, scouting and protecting the rear of the retreating army, being the last to leave Springfield to the occupancy of the enemy.

The Regiment arrived at Rolla on the 19th of November, and remained until the 29th of December, when it moved in the advance of General Curtis' army, for Springfield and the southwest.

Tarrying a few days at Camp Ruggles, the Regiment, with Colonel Carr's Division, arrived at Marshfield on the 11th of February, a small force of the enemy fleeing before it. On the 13th, the Regiment went into camp, about eight miles from Springfield, when Major Ruggles asked and obtained leave to advance with his Battalion four miles further on, where the enemy was met, and the first engagement fought, and the first victory won in the Curtis campaign, by the Third Battalion of the Third Cavalry.

On the 14th the army occupied Springfield, General Price and his army fleeing to the south. On the 15th our forces come up on the retreating army at Crone Creek, and captured some prisoners. On the 15th, at Sugar Creek, the Third Battalion participated in a cavalry charge, routing the enemy. On the 20th, the Third Battalion marched to Cross Hollows, Arkansas, where a portion of the army remained until the 5th of March. On that afternoon our scouts encountered an overpowering force advancing on Cross Hollows. Couriers were at once sent to Colonel Vandever's Brigade at Huntsville, and to General Siegel's Division at Bentonville (who was already engaged with the enemy), notifying them to concentrate forces at Pea Ridge. Our army supplies at Cross Hollow were burned and destroyed, and during that cold and dreary night we fell back on Pea Ridge. On the 6th we were getting ready for the battle that was soon to be fought, meanwhile Vandever's Brigade, with the First and Second Battalion of the Third Cavalry, arrived in the evening, after a long and tedious march of 48 miles, and General Siegel, being reinforced by Major Ruggles Battalion, had fallen back to within three miles of Pea Ridge, forming the extreme left of our forces. Major Ruggles was selected as officer of the day and rode

all night posting and visiting the line of pickets, some of whom were driven in during the night by the closing in of the enemy. At sunrise on the 7th, the battle opened fiercely with artillery and small arms, Siegel being three miles to the left of the main battle ground. The First and Third Battalion in Dodge's Brigade, and the Second in Vandever's Brigade, were engaged all day, doing good service. At the end of the day's battle our forces had been beaten back, our army stores captured, and the night closed in with a gloomy prospect. On the morning of the 8th, General Siegel having defeated the enemy in his front, moved up and joined his forces on the left, supported by Major Ruggles' Battalion.

The artillery opened all along our line, and soon the enemy became badly demoralized and the demoralization ended in a rout and stampeded in all directions, giving us the field and the victory before noon of that eventful day.

In this three days desperate struggle against three times our number of men, the Third Cavalry performed its full share in the achievement of the victory, losing 10 killed and 40 wounded.

A week later the Third Cavalry, in command of General Asboth, made a flying visit to Fayetteville, Ark., driving out the enemy from that place.

On the 19th the Cavalry, with the army, moved back to Keitsville, Mo., where Lieutenant Colonel McCrellis, who had been absent for some time, and Major Hubbard, joined the Regiment. On the 10th of April went into camp for a few days at Forsyth. On the 29th arrived at West Plains, and on the 3d of May went into camp at Batesville, Ark. On the 14th moved to Little Red River. On the 25th, in crossing White River, Captain McClellan, of Company H, a brave and gallant officer, with five enlisted men, were drowned by the overturning of the ferry boat-a sad calamity.

On the 4th of June the Regiment fell back to Fairview. On the 7th Captain Sparks and 66 men were surrounded by 300 of the enemy's Cavalry, but cut their way out, losing four wounded and four taken prisoners. On the 11th the Regiment returned to Batesville, and moved on to Jacksonport.

On the 5th of July the Cavalry, with the army, began its march for Helena, following down the course of White River, and arrived at its destination on the 15th, after ten days of marching, fighting, starving and famishing for water, our supplies and communications being cut off and the country having been laid waste by the enemy.

During the long encampment at Helena, the Regiment participated in many raids, scouts, and foraging expeditions. Of the notable incidents, Captain Kirkbride made a raid on the St. Francis River, and Lieutenant Colonel Ruggles, with five companies, accompanied General Washburn in his expedition to Grenada, Mississippi-the object being to destroy railroads and bridges in rear of the enemy who were at the time being driven back by General Grant in the direction of Holly Springs. The raid was successful, but General Grant changed his plans-turned back- and we had to fall back on Helena in double-quick time.

The long stay at Helena proved to be demoralizing and disastrous. The place was sickly, from malaria and bad water, and the men languished with disease and inactivity.

On the 23d of December the Regiment (excepting Companies E and G), under command of Lieutenant Colonel Ruggles, embarked on transports, joining the forces moving on Vicksburg, under the command of Major General W. S. Sherman.

Arriving at Chickasaw Bayou, the Regiment was detailed for picket duty and escorts for Commanding Generals, and did good service in the disastrous attack on Haines' Bluff,-

Companies A, K, L and M, in command of Captain Carnahan, being the last to embark after the battle.

Retiring from the Bayou, the Regiment moved up the river with the expedition in command of General McClernand, in its advance on Arkansas Post, where a lively battle was fought, 5,000 prisoners captured, and valuable service rendered by the Third Cavalry, which returned with the victorious army to Vicksburg.

In February 1863, on account of high water interfering with cavalry operations, General Grant ordered five companies, with the Colonel and headquarters, to Memphis. From this time on the Regiment was decimated and crippled somewhat in its efficiency. Company L, was assigned as escort to Major General McClernand, and Companies A, G, K and E, in command of Captain Carnahan, were assigned to duty under Brigadier General P. J. Osterhaus, in the Eighteenth Army Corps. This Battalion took an honorable part in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg.

On the 16th of August the Battalion reported for duty to Major General Banks, and was assigned to Brigadier General Lee's Cavalry Division, taking part in the Western Louisiana campaign, and at Vermillionville, Opelousas and Carrion Crow Bayou. In December Major O'Connor took command of the Battalion, and moved to Port Hudson, and from thence to Memphis, again joining the Regiment, which had, since leaving Vicksburg, been engaged in active service along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, participating in the battles of Tupelo, Okalona, Guntown, Salem, and other engagements.

In the month of July 1864, a large portion of the Regiment re-enlisted as Veterans. The non-Veterans, in command of Major O'Connor, were placed in charge of the garrison at Germantown. Captain Carnahan commanded a detachment of the Regiment in a scout into Western Kentucky during the month.

On the 21st of August 1864, a large number of the Regiment, whose term of service had expired, embarked on transports for their homes in Illinois, which most of the enlisted men had not seen for three years, accompanied by Colonel McCrellis and Lieutenant Colonel Ruggles, the latter having never been absent from the army since he entered the Regiment. Arriving at their old camp, near Springfield, they were mustered out of service on the 5th of September 1864, many of them disabled by the casualties of war and the ravages of disease.

The Veterans remaining took part in the repulse of General N. B. Forrest in his daring raid on Memphis, on the night of the 21st of August.

August 24 the Veterans were consolidated into six companies, and Captain Carnahan promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

On the 27th of September the Regiment, as re-organized, left Memphis; marched to and crossed the Tennessee River at Clifton, where it confronted Hood's Army. Then it fell back, and took part in the battles of Lawrenceburg, Spring Hill, Campbellsville and Franklin.

On the 15th of December the Regiment was on the extreme right of the First Brigade, Fifth Division, under command of Brigadier General Hatch, when the enemy's left was turned, and was the first to enter the enemy's works.

In January 1865, the enemy having been driven across the Tennessee, the cavalry, under General Wilson, camped at Gravelly Springs, Alabama, and in February moved to Eastport.

In May 1865, the Regiment returned to St. Louis, and from thence went to St. Paul, Minnesota, reporting for duty to Major General Curtis. On the 4th of July started on an Indian expedition, over the plains of Minnesota and Dakota, going north to the British possessions, and from thence returning by way of Devil's Lake and Fort Berthold; thence to Fort Snelling, arriving on the 1st of October, and reaching Springfield, Illinois, on the 18th of October 1865, where it was mustered out of service-the last act in the drama of the Third Cavalry.

As will be seen, the Third Illinois Cavalry, during the fifty months of its service, did some quarreling, some fighting, some raiding and scouting, some ornamental work around headquarters,-possibly too much of that,-and it marched more thousands of miles than any one can tell. Some of the boys may have plucked ripe chickens from rebel roosts, and they may have been in at the untimely death of some of the rebel pigs,-and they may have done other things not necessary to be mentioned in history,-but in the aggregate of all that was done and accomplished by this military organization, by both officers and men, it may be said in all candor that as a body of patriotic men, as soldiers and citizens, there are deserving well of the State and the Nation.

ORDER OF CONSOLIDATION.
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE.
MEMPHIS, TENN., August 15, 1864.
SPECIAL ORDERS }
No. 114 } Extract.

II. In pursuance to Circular No. 36, War Department, A.G.O., the following named commissioned Officers of the Third Regiment Illinois Cavalry Volunteers are hereby designated to remain in command of the veterans and recruits of that organization:

James O. O'Connor, Major
J. S. Hunt, Surgeon
Charles Orvis, Assistant Surgeon
Julius Weiss, Regimental Commissary
Robert H. Carnahan, Captain
And. B. Kirkbride, Captain
Jesse W. Bice, Captain
James S. McLean, Captain
Shuler S. Vrooman, Captain
George W. Horton, First Lieutenant
Samuel L. Shellenberger, First Lieutenant
Harrison L. Bruce, First Lieutenant
Alpheaus Conover, First Lieutenant
John M. Bowling, First Lieutenant
Francis Cullum, Second Lieutenant
Samuel T. Lucas, Second Lieutenant
Solomon W. Taber, Second Lieutenant
Byron Phelps, Second Lieutenant
Abner Murray, Second Lieutenant

The enlisted men will be consolidated into companies, of the legal maximum standard, and the officers will be assigned to the companies by the commanding officer of the organization.

By order of Major General C. C. Washburn.
CHAS. H. TOWNSEND,
Lieut. and A.A.A.G.
Official: Charles H. Townsend, Lieut. and A.A.A.G

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ILLINOIS VETERAN VOLUNTEER CAVALRY
MEMPHIS, TENN., August 17, 1864.
SPECIAL ORDER,}
No. 1 } Extract.

I. The parts of companies of this Regiment to remain in service, after the 25th inst., will be temporarily organized as follows, viz:

Company A to be composed of companies K and L.
Company B to be composed of companies E, H and F.
Company C to be composed of companies M, A and G.
Company D to be composed of company I.
Company E to be composed of company D.
Company F to be composed of companies B and C.

II. The following named officers are temporarily assigned to the newly organized companies set opposite their respective names, to-wit:

Company A, Captain, R.H. Carnahan
Second Lieutenant, Byron Phelps
Company B, Captain, A. B. Kirkbride
First Lieutenant, G. W. Horton
Second Lieutenant, Abner Murray
Company C, Captain, S. S. Vrooman
Second Lieutenant, S. T. Lucas
Company D, Captain, J. W. Bice
Second Lieutenant, F. Cullum
Company E, Captain, J. K. McLean
Company F, First Lieutenant, S. L. Shellenberger
First Lieutenant, A. Conover
Second Lieutenant, S. M. Tabor
JAMES H. O'CONNOR.
Major Con'd'g, Third Ill. Vols. Vet. Cav.

4th Illinois Cavalry

August 1861, Judge T. Lyle Dickey, of Ottawa, LaSalle county, was authorized by the Secretary of War to raise and organize a regiment of cavalry.

Some time afterwards, but before the Regiment was complete, a controversy arose between the Secretary of War and Governor Yates, in the settlement of which it was conceded that the Governor should commission the officers selected by Dickey, and the organization went upon the record as the Fourth Illinois Cavalry.

On the 26th day of September 1861, the Regiment was mustered into the U.S. military service and soon after took up its line of march for Springfield where it received its arms, which were not removed from their cases, however, until the command arrived at Cairo.

Upon the arrival of the Regiment at Cairo, it went into camp upon the highest ground that could be found where an immense amount of labor was done by the command in the way of log rolling and clearing before a decent camp could be arranged.

Very shortly after getting settled Company C, commanded by Captain Chas. E. Townsend was detached and sent to Big Muddy as a bridge guard, and Company A, commanded by Captain E. D. Osband, was detached to serve as escort to General U.S. Grant, in whose service it continued until August 1863.

In December 1861, when the reconnoissance of Columbus was ordered, the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, having been assigned to General McClernand's Division, moved with the rest of the army and became the advance body where it kept its place during the entire movement.

At the little village of Milburn, a short distance east of Columbus, Company H was selected to carry dispatches across the country to Mayfield, where it was supposed General C. F. Smith would be found, who had left Paducah at the time that General Grant had left Cairo. General Smith was found encamped a short distance from Mayfield, with whose force the Company camped until the next morning, and with which it moved back as far as the town. Company H then took up its line of march for the Headquarters of General McClernand.

Upon the return of the army to Cairo the Regiment went back to its old quarters, where it remained until the order for a movement upon Fort Henry, when it was loaded on steamers and went as far as Parsons' Ferry on the Tennessee River, and from thence by land to Panther Island, just below Fort Henry.

Early on the morning succeeding the arrival of the army below Fort Henry the Fourth was ordered to take the advance of General McClernand's Division and drive in the rebel pickets, which proved to be a light affair. Following them over the outer works, we were immediately followed by Colonel Oglesby's brigade of infantry, which took possession of the forts and a few prisoners, while we pursued the retreating rebels toward Fort Donelson, meeting with our first loss in the death of a private of Company I.

A few days afterward Colonel Dickey made a reconnoissance, with a part of the Regiment, of Fort Donelson, capturing a picket of about a dozen men. The Regiment moved in advance of General Grant's army upon Fort Donelson, and under General McClernand's command was engaged in that affair of snow and sunshine, rain and sleet.

Immediately following the surrender of Fort Donelson it moved out to Randolph Forges and encamped in and on the property of the Hon. John Bell & Co., one of the largest iron companies of Tennessee, where it remained until ordered back to the Tennessee River, opposite the mouth of the Sandy, where it encamped on the farm of a Major Grey, who had fought under Jackson at New Orleans.

It was loaded on steamers and started for Pittsburg Landing, stopping a short time at Savannah, and arrived in good time at the lower landing of Pittsburg, where it was disembarked and went into camp on the bluff just back of the graves of some rebels who had been killed by a part of the Thirty-second Illinois Infantry, which had been sent up the river as scouts a short time before.

At Pittsburg Landing it was removed from Gen. McClelland's Division and assigned to a brigade command by Brigadier General Louman, except Companies B, C and D, which were assigned to General Hurlbut's command, with which they remained until the week before the battle of the 6th and 7th of April, when Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M were assigned to General Sherman and were moved out to the extreme front on Saturday and went into camp on the left of the old church near the Fifty-third Ohio Infantry.

On the morning of the 6th, while eating breakfast, under quite a shower of bullets, the Regiment was ordered to mount at once and report to General Sherman.

Major M.R.M. Wallace, who was sick at the time, was ordered to proceed to the rear with such of the company and garrison equipage as could be loaded, and the writer, commanding Company H, was ordered to take command of the Second Battalion, consisting of E, F, G and H, which he retained until the close of the engagement.

After the battle of Pittsburg Landing,-or, more properly, Shiloh,-the Fourth was kept pretty constantly at work, scouting the front, and led the van in a raid upon Purdy and the railroad, capturing a train, destroying a considerable amount of track and several bridges.

When the army commenced its movement upon Corinth, after the arrival of General Halleck, that portion of the Regiment under Sherman took the advance upon the right, and continued to work day and night, until the explosion of ammunition in Corinth convinced General Halleck that Beauregard had succeeded in withdrawing his entire army from the place.

After entering Corinth, still in front of Sherman, the Regiment was slowly sent towards the west, finally reaching Memphis in August 1862, from which place it was moved in September to Trenton, on the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where it remained, scouting in every direction, until the movement down the line of that road and the Mississippi Central began, when, under Colonel Lee, of the Seventh Kansas, commanding a Brigade of Cavalry, it struck Vandorn and Price near Holly Springs, and followed them to near Coffeetown, where it lost Lieutenant Colonel McCullough in a night fight, and fell back to Water Valley, and with the withdrawal of General Grant back to the line of the Memphis and Charleston road, Moscow and Collierville.

From Moscow the writer, with Companies C, E, G and F, was sent to Bolivar, with orders to report to Brigadier General Brayman, who was in command at that point, and at the time of our arrival was obtaining forage by sending out a regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery as a protection to his trains.

After staying at Bolivar about three weeks, the Regiment returned to its headquarters, then stationed at Collierville, where it remained until August 1863, when it was ordered to Vicksburg, where the Regiment was united, and remained until the expiration of its term of service.

After staying a few days at Vicksburg, the Regiment was sent to the Black River, and was brigaded with the Fifth Iowa Cavalry and Tenth Missouri, with Colonel Winslow for Brigade Commander.

From Vicksburg the Regiment was sent to Natchez, in the winter of 1863-4, and kept busy scouring the country on both sides of the river, for wandering bands of the enemy generally, commanded by Colonel B. B. Farrar.

In the latter part of October 1864, we received an order covering that part of the Regiment that had not re-enlisted under the order for Veterans, to proceed to Springfield, Ill., to be mustered out of service.

When we left Cairo in February 1862, we had about 1,100 men. When we came back to that point in 1864, we had 340, who were mustered out at Springfield, November 1864.

The Veterans and recruits were consolidated with the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry at a later date.

5th Illinois Cavalry

The FIFTH CAVALRY was organized at Camp Butler, in November 1861, and Hall Wilson appointed Colonel.

On February 20, 1862, moved to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo. March 3, moved to Pilot Knob. On 27th, marched to Doniphan, and, arriving April 1, had a skirmish with the enemy, capturing their camp, killing 3 and taking 7 prisoners. On April 17, marched to Pocahontas. On 27th June, started on the march for the Mississippi River. Arrived at Jacksonport, on 29th, and joined General Curtis' Army, and arrived at Helena, July 13.

On October 22, a forage train was attacked by the enemy, and Lieutenant Elliot, and 78 men, of the Fifth Cavalry, captured, after losing 1 killed and 6 wounded. On January 11, 1863, the Regiment made an expedition to Duvall's Bluff, and, in April, pursued Marmaduke, who was retreating from Missouri.

May 20, 1863, embarked for Vicksburg, and, June 1, landed at Snyder's Bluff. June 3, made a reconnoissance to Mechanicsburg, drove the enemy 10 miles, skirmishing heavily. June 4, forming a junction with Brigadier General Kimball, who had 2 Regiments Infantry and 8 pieces of artillery, they attacked the enemy, who was strongly posted, and defeated him. The Regiment lost 1 killed and 7 wounded.

On 6th of July 1863, moved with General Sherman's Army, Ninth and Fifteenth Corps, toward Jackson. On the 11th, the Cavalry Brigade, Third and Fourth Iowa, Second Wisconsin, and Fifth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Bussey, of Third Iowa, commanding, went on an expedition to Canton, Miss., arriving, after some fighting, on the 17th, and, after destroying the public workshops, railroads, etc., returned to the main army at Jackson.

On August 3, with Third and Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Colonel E. F. Winslow commanding, the Fifth Cavalry went on an expedition to Grenada, Miss. Reached the Mississippi Central, at Durant, and, capturing wagon trains and destroying bridges, etc., it moved up the railroad, to Grenada, where it arrived August 17, and, driving the enemy, under Chalmers, from town, effected a junction with Lieutenant Colonel Phelps's command.

The bridge over the Yalabusha being destroyed, the captured rolling stock could not be saved, and 40 engines and 320 cars were burned. On 19th, moved toward Memphis. On 21st, encountered Blythe's rebel cavalry, at the Coldwater, and defeated them - the Regiment losing 1 killed and 5 wounded. Arrived at Memphis on the 22d.

Embarked for Vicksburg, and camped at Black River, August 29. Remained until May 1, 1864, when the Regiment moved to Vicksburg. On October 16, 1863, the Regiment moved with General McPherson's Seventeenth Corps, to Jackson. Took part in a cavalry charge, at Brownsville, routing the rebel General Wirt Adams, and driving him from his position. The Regiment lost 2 wounded and 1 prisoner.

January 1, 1864, many of the Regiments re-enlisted as veterans. On February 3, moved with General Sherman's command, on the Meridian raid. March 17, the veterans were furloughed, returning to the command May 10.

On May 27, Colonel John McConnell arrived, was mustered, and took command of the Regiment.

At this time, 8 companies were dismounted. Companies A, B, C and D, were fully mounted and equipped. On July 1, this Battalion, with detachments of the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, and Third United States Colored Cavalry, Major Mumford, of Fifth Illinois Cavalry, commanding, with a Brigade of Infantry. Brigadier General Dennis commanding the expedition, moved to Jackson, with continual skirmishing. On July 5, on the return march, it was attacked by a large force of the enemy, who was repulsed, after severe fighting. The Battalion lost 1 man killed, and Lieutenant March, and several men, wounded.

On September 27, with same cavalry, Colonel Osband, Third United States Colored Cavalry, commanding, moved down the river, landing at Port Gibson, and drove the enemy from the place, the Fifth losing 1 man killed. Thence, moved to Natchez; was joined by the Fourth Illinois Cavalry and a battery, and moved to Tonica Bend. Landed, and moved to Woodville. Surprised and captured a rebel camp. During the night, the enemy advance, with 3 guns and 600 men. The Fifth Cavalry, and Third United States Cavalry, under Colonel McConnell, charged the enemy the next morning, driving him in confusion. Returned to Vicksburg, October 11.

On November 20, went with an expedition to destroy the Mississippi Central Railroad, over which supplies were being sent to Hood. It was successful, the command destroying many miles of railroad.

On January 24, 1865, the Regiment moved to Memphis. Was assigned to First Brigade, Cavalry Division, Colonel E. D. Osband, Third United States Colored Cavalry, commanding. Went on an expedition to Southern Arkansas and Northern Louisiana - returning February 13.

On March 3, moved with an expedition, to Ripley, Miss., and having returned. March 11, was assigned to guard duty on Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

July 1, moved to Texas, via Red River, arriving at Alexandria, La., July 13, 1865. Regiment was assigned to First Brigade. Brigadier General Forsyth commanding: Second Division, Major General Custer commanding. Marched, on August 12, and arrived at Hempstead, Tex., August 26. Remained at this post until October 6, when moved for Springfield, Ill., arriving on 16th.

Mustered out October 27, 1865, and received final payment and discharge, October 30, 1865.

6th Illinois Cavalry

This Regiment was organized at Camp Butler, Ill., November 19, 1861.

Moved to Shawneetwon, Ill., November 25, 1861, and encamped until February 1862, when it moved to Paducah, Ky., and, from thence to Columbus, Ky., where the Regiment was divided-5 companies going to Trenton, Tenn., 5 to Memphis, and 2 companies remaining at Paducah and Bird's Point.

During the spring and summer of 1862 the several detachments operated against the guerrillas, and were in several engagements, the most important of which was Dyersburg, Tenn., and Olive Branch and Coldwater, Miss.- in all of which it was successful, with a loss of 2 killed, 6 wounded and 1 taken prisoner.

Early in the fall of 1862, the detachments were again united at Memphis, and November 26, 1862, formed the advance of General Sherman's Army Corp, in its movements south towards Grenada, Miss.

In the latter part of December it was engaged, with others, in the pursuit of General Van Dorn, after his raid upon Holly Springs, engaging him for 7 consecutive days.

January 1863, the Regiment returned to Lagrange, Tenn., where it went into winter quarters, and operated against the numerous bands of partizan rangers. While thus engaged the Regiment, on one occasion, surprised and routed Richardson's command, near Covington, Tenn., capturing their entire equipage, ammunition, books, papers, etc.

Again, on the 29th March, a detachment of the Regiment was attacked, at midnight, by a superior force, and, although in a manner surprised, by a murderous volley poured into them while still sleeping, the command repulsed the enemy with effect-Lieutenant Wilson, and 8 men killed; Lieutenants Baker and Anderson and 29 men wounded. For the gallantry of the command a special order was issued, by General William S. Smith, complimenting officers and men.

April 1863, was engaged in the famous expedition which, under Colonel B. H. Grierson, made the tour through Mississippi and Louisiana. In this expedition the Regiment traveled about 800 miles, was engaged a number of times with the enemy; destroyed a vast amount of property, and arrived safely at Baton Rouge, La., May 2, 1863, after a continuous march of 17 days.

It operated under General Banks in the siege of Port Hudson, in June and July 1863.

June 2, 1863, formed a part of Colonel Grierson's expedition to Clinton, La. June 3, had a heavy engagement with the enemy, and returned to or near Port Hudson, La., June 4, with a loss of 2 killed, 4 wounded and 3 taken prisoner.

Port Hudson having capitulated, July 8, 1863, the Regiment embarked, July 19, on board steamers for Memphis, where it arrived the latter part of July 1863.

Moved in August to Germantown, Tenn., where it encamped until November 28, 1863, when it participated in Colonel Hatch's expedition to Covington, Tenn.; then to Lagrange, Tenn., there encountering General Forrest's forces. had a sharp engagement, but discovering the enemy was flanking around in the direction of Moscow, Tenn., the expedition was ordered to Moscow, where it arrived December 4, and had a heavy engagement, the Regiment sustaining a loss of 5 killed, 6 wounded, 20 taken prisoners and 2 missing. Routed the enemy, and drove them 15 miles, and returned to Germantown, Tenn., to its old camps, where it remained, operating against Generals

Forrest and Chalmer's forces, until February 17, 1864, when it formed a part of General William S. Smith's expedition to West Point, Miss. There had a 3 days engagement with General Forrest's command and returned to Germantown, where it remained in camp until March 30, 1864, when the Regiment re-enlisted, as veterans, and ordered to Illinois, on furlough.

May 11, 1864, furlough having expired, the Regiment rendezvoused at Mattoon, Ill. Thence, moved to Memphis, Tenn., where it encamped until July, when 7 companies were ordered to proceed to Collierville, Tenn., to guard the railroad, until General A. J. Smith's expedition could move one and capture Guntown, Miss. Rejoined the Regiment at Memphis. Lieutenant E. Ball was killed, and 2 men captured, while on patrol duty at Collierville.

August 1864, all the effective part of the Regiment joined in General A. J. Smith's expedition to Oxford, Miss. August 13, had an engagement with General Forrest's command, at Hurricane Creek, Miss. Casualties, 3 men killed, 6 wounded.

The detachment that was left with the camps, at Memphis, participated in the fight with Forrest, when he made his raid into Memphis. Colonel M. H. Starr was mortally wounded, and 1 man slightly wounded, and Lieutenant Miller and 1 man captured.

The Regiment returned to White Station, Tenn., where it encamped until the first of October 1864, when it composed a part of General Hatch's expedition to march through West Tennessee to Clifton, on Tennessee River. There joined General Washburn's expedition of Infantry. The Infantry disembarked and moved in the direction of Lawrenceburg, Tenn. General Hatch's Division of Cavalry composed the advance guard. After 2 days march the Infantry returned to Clifton, and the Cavalry moved on to Lawrenceburg. Thence to Savannah, Tenn., and returned to Clifton, where it remained for a few days.

General Washburn's command of Infantry embarked on steamers, and returned to Memphis. General Hatch's Division of Cavalry moved rapidly to Pulaski, Tenn., where it encamped for a few days. On its arrival at Pulaski, the Sixth Illinois Cavalry was ordered back on a 2 days scout, on the Clifton road, and returned to the command at Pulaski. Then marched, with Division, down on Shoal River, near Florence, Ala., where it skirmished daily with General Hood's forces, while they were crossing the Tennessee River. Fell back, in advance of Hood's command, to Lawrenceburg, where it participated in a 5 hours engagement with the enemy. Then back to Columbia.

After crossing Duck River the command halted for a few days.

The Sixth Illinois Cavalry was ordered to move rapidly to Shelbyville, Tenn.; then cross Duck River, and move 20 miles down the river and cross at Pike Ford, and return to the command at Columbia. After 2 days march, arrived at Shelbyville; the third day, at Pike Ford. On arriving there it was ascertained that General Forrest's entire command had crossed the river, 6 miles below, the day before. By this time, the rebel scouts were discovered, in every direction. The Regiment being then almost in the rear of the entire rebel forces, the only chance to escape capture or annihilation was to swim the river and cut its way through, which was done with entire success. After crossing the river, the march was resumed, constantly skirmishing with the rebel patrol and flankers. After marching 18 miles, the Regiment camped so near the enemy that their fires could be seen, and they could be heard chopping wood. Next morning the Regiment resumed the march at one o'clock, and rejoined the command at Franklin, Tenn., at ten o'clock A.M. Its loss, on expedition, was 8 men missing. The battle of Franklin commenced at one o'clock, same day, in which the Regiment took an active part. After the battle was over, it marched to Nashville, Tenn., with the command, where it arrived about the last of November 1864.

December 5, 1864, the Regiment was ordered on an expedition to Glasgow, Ky., and returned to Nashville, December 13, and, on the 14th, was a part of the cavalry that charged and captured the

two first redoubts, and 9 pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners. This closed the first days fight. Lost 2 men killed, and 3 wounded.

On the morning of the 15th, the Cavalry was re-mounted, and moved on the right flank but, finding the country too rough, was compelled to dismount and fight on foot; and, while the Infantry engaged the enemy on the left and center, the Cavalry engaged it on the right. In the afternoon of the second day's battle, the enemy's lines were broken, and a general stampede ensued. The Cavalry was again re-mounted, and ordered in pursuit of the enemy. Had another engagement about dark, which terminated in the complete rout of the enemy. Pursued them to Florence, Ala., and there abandoned the pursuit.

Marched with the command from Florence, Ala., to Gravelly Springs, Ala., where it encamped until February 1865. Then moved to Eastport, Miss., where it remained until July 3, 1865, when it was ordered back to Nashville, Tenn. Then to Decatur, Ala. Then marched with General Hatch's expedition, to Montgomery, Ala., where it arrived July 25, 1865, and remained until the last of August, when it moved to Demopolis, Ala., remaining there 6 days. The Regiment was then divided-6 companies to remain, and 6 to march back to Montgomery. Remained there until the last of September 1865, when the 6 companies at Montgomery were divided into detachments. Two companies marched to Opolika, Ala., 1 company to Tuskega, and the other 3 remained at Montgomery.

November 1, 1865, Regiment was ordered to march to Selma, Ala., to be mustered out of service.

Mustered out November 5, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, Ill, for final payment and discharge, where it arrived November 17, and received discharge November 20, 1865.

7th Illinois Cavalry

The SEVENTH CAVALRY was organized at Camp Butler and was mustered into the United States service October 13, 1861.

Colonel Kellogg was absent in Nebraska during the early days of the Regiment and the drilling, instruction and discipline were mainly conducted by Lieutenant Colonel Price, until the last of October when he, Major Rawalt and Companies A, C, I and G, were ordered to Bird's Point, where the other eight companies arrived on the 25th of December. Sometime in January, all except Companies B, C, I and L, moved to Cape Girardeau, from which point they did good service in scouting the country, giving protection to Union citizens and running out the rebels. The companies at Bird's Point were similarly employed during the remainder of the winter. Early in the spring of 1862, the portion of advance of that army against New Madrid, capturing a battery of steel breech-loading guns from the famous Jeff Thompson.

At New Madrid the Regiment again came together and operated south of that place on the Mississippi River, keeping a keen eye on the batteries along its banks and watching the operations of the rebel fleet of six vessels, part of which were ironclad, until the fall of Island No. 10, after which it moved up the Tennessee River with the forces under General Pope to Hamburg Landing, and thence in the direction of Corinth. The roads were nearly impassable, and before advancing roads had to be constructed by corduroying. In the manner four or five miles of progress were made each day until Farmington was reached. At this place Major Aplington fell, leading a charge of a concealed force of infantry.

After the evacuation of Corinth the Regiment occupied the Memphis and Charleston Railroad from Tusculum to Decatur, Ala., a distance of over forty miles, defending it from the local guerrilla bands of Roddy and others until December 1. It fought at the battle of Iuka, and afterward at Corinth October 2, 3 and 4, losing about 40 officers and men killed, wounded and missing.

November 23, seven companies fought Richardson near Summerville, and captured 70 men and two stand of colors. December 1, the Regiment was assigned to Colonel Dickey's command of Cavalry, which was joined at Holly Springs, Miss. The Cavalry pursued Price as far south as Coffeeville, where he made a stand and repulsed Dickey's command with severe loss. About 1,200 prisoners were taken from Price on this running expedition. December 21, 500 men from the Seventh Illinois and 300 from the Second Iowa, under Colonels Dickey, Hatch and Prince marched from Oxford to Pontotoc, Miss., and thence to Tupelo, on the 22d, proceeding as far south on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad as Okalona, destroying immense quantities of stores and all the bridges between the two places. The command returned to Tallahatchie River and January 1, to LaGrange, Tenn., having marched over 900 miles during the month of December, and being engaged with the enemy nearly every day to a greater or less extent.

At LaGrange the Sixth and Seventh Illinois and Second Iowa were brigaded together under Colonel B. H. Grierson. They made frequent forages into West Tennessee, relieving the rebel inhabitants of many fine horses and mules, which were abundant in that region. The rebel Colonel Richardson was conscripting every able bodied man and sending all the serviceable animals to the rebel army. His camp was frequently broken up by Colonel Grierson. His Quartermaster was captured at one time and he himself narrowly escaped capture, being wounded in the leg.

On the 17th of April, the Seventh started with the Brigade on what is best known as "Grierson's Raid". Probably no movement in the war so clearly and unmistakably illustrated the dash,

courage, hardihood, and power of endurance of Illinois soldiers as this raid. The country traversed by this little force was in many places almost impassable, owing to swamps and bayous, and it swarmed with rebel troops. Not a day passed that they were not in danger of being cut off and annihilated. Swinging loose from all communications, destroying everything behind them so that return was impossible they gallantly made their way to Baton Rouge.

After remaining at Baton Rouge two weeks the command moved up with the forces under General Augur to invest Port Hudson, taking part in the battle of Plain's Store. During the siege the cavalry guarded the rear against the dashes of the rebels with whom it had several spirited engagements.

After the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the river being open, Grierson's command was ordered to Memphis, by steamer, from whence it was distributed along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. It was engaged at Collierville, Tenn., in October 1863, and had numerous encounters with a force of cavalry under the rebel General Chalmers once at Byhalia, where Lieutenant Nicholson, Company M, was killed and Lieutenant McCausland, Company B, seriously wounded.

December 26, the Regiment fought the entire force of Forrest without support, coming out of the course second best. A few days later it was engaged at Moscow, Tenn., where Captain Styles, Company G, was seriously wounded.

In February 1864, it marched with W. Sovy Smith from Germantown south, to West Point, Miss. The Seventh was in the rear most of the time returning and withstood some severe assaults from the enemy, none of which broke through to the main column. After returning to Germantown in March 1864, 289 officers and men re-enlisted and were furloughed in April. Some of the non-veterans, about 120, were at Guntown under Sturgis in his celebrated defeat of that place. When Forrest made his raid on Memphis, seven companies of the Seventh Cavalry fought gallantly against the entire force on the Hernando road losing several men killed, wounded and missing, and, joined with the Sixth Cavalry, followed him to the Tallahatchie river.

September 30, the Regiment, having been assigned to General Hatch's Division, marched toward the Tennessee River, via Summerville and Bolivar, crossing it at Clifton, where it was joined by about an equal force of infantry, commanded by General Washburne in pursuit of Forrest, who crossed the same river safely at Florence about the same time the Seventh was crossing at Clifton. After remaining in the vicinity of Savannah, Clifton and Lawrenceburg until October 26, it was ordered to Pulaski, from which point it marched to Shoal Creek November 8, and remained on picket duty until the 21st, when Hood crossed and advanced as far as Lawrenceburg, when a short stand was made.

On the 24th, at Campbellsville, the Division was nearly surrounded by Forrest but succeeding in getting off without any serious trouble, save the loss of about 100 men and hard march to Columbia, from which point the cavalry covered the rear and flanks of the infantry to Franklin, engaging the enemy at Hart's Cross Roads and at one or two other points.

At Franklin, it charged a Division of infantry, driving it across the Harpeth River, capturing several of its number.

On the 14th, it charged the works at Brentwood Hills. Loss, Major Grayham wounded seriously; Captain McCausland, mortally; Captain Brant and Lieutenant Skinner seriously, and 23 enlisted men killed and wounded. The rout of Hood's Army being complete, the cavalry followed him to the Tennessee River, having a lively skirmish every day until the 23d of December, when he crossed at Bainbridge. In this affair the Fifth Division, Cavalry Corps M.D.M., (Hatch's) captured 23 pieces of ordnance, about 2,000 prisoners and a large quantity of small arms.

January 13, 1865, found the command at Gravelly Springs, numbering 199 officers and men for duty, and they subsisted for about ten days on parched corn after arriving there. On the morning of December 13, 450 men were reported for duty, showing a loss of 251 in the short space of one month. After remaining at Gravelly Springs about three weeks the Fifth Division was dismounted and sent to Eastport to receive recruits, who poured in from every quarter, until the Regiment numbered over 1,000 men.

After the surrender of the rebel armies it was sent down to Okalona, Miss., where it remained until the first of July. It then moved to Decatur, Ala., and was mounted. It remained in Decatur until October 20, when it marched to Nashville and was mustered out of service and received its final pay and discharge November 17, 1865, at Camp Butler. Its period of service was about four years and three months.

8th Illinois Cavalry

The EIGHTH CAVALRY REGIMENT was organized at St. Charles, Ill., in September 1861, by Colonel J. F. Farnsworth, and was mustered in September 18, 1861.

On October 13th, the Regiment moved to Washington City, and camped at Meridian Hill on the 17th. On December 17, moved to camp near Alexandria, Virginia. March 10, 1862, the Regiment joined the general advance on Manassas, in General Sumner's Division. The Eighth Cavalry remained at Warrenton until April 12-at four different times driving the enemy across the Rappahannock. Embarked at Alexandria on April 23d, and landed at Shipping Point, May 1st. May 4, moved to Williamsburg, and was assigned to the Light Brigade, General Stoneman commanding. The Regiment was engaged during the advance of the army up the Peninsula.

On June 26th, six companies of the Regiment met the advance of the enemy, under Jackson, at Mechanicsville, and held it in check until three o'clock in the afternoon, when their line was driven back to the infantry lines.

The Regiment did important duty, in the change of base which followed this action, at Gain's Hill, Dispatch Station and Malvern Hill, and, covered the extreme rear of the army, continually skirmished with the enemy's cavalry. Remained on picket, on the James River, while the army lay at Harrison's Landing. Led the advance to the second occupation of Malvern Hills, and, with Benson's Battery (United States Artillery), bore the brunt of the fight-Lieutenant Colonel Gamble being severely wounded. Brought up the rear of our retreating army to Barrett's Ford, on the Chickahominy.

On August 30, 1862, embarked at Yorktown, and landed at Alexandria, on September 1st, and moved immediately to the front. On the 4th, crossed into Maryland, and was engaged at Poolsville. Captured the colors of the Twelfth Virginia (rebel) Cavalry at Monocacy Church. Captured 20 prisoners at Barnesville. Engaged at Sugar Loaf Mountain, Middletown and South Mountain, and, at Boonesboro, captured 2 guns, killing and wounding 67, and taking 200 prisoners.

The Eighth Cavalry was engaged at the battle of Antietam.

On October 1st, had a severe fight with the enemy, during a reconnoissance to Martinsburg.

Moved in advance of the Army of the Potomac, and was engaged with the enemy's cavalry at Philemonte, Uniontown, Upperville, Barbee's Cross Roads, Little Washington and Amesville, arriving at Falmouth, November 23d, 1862. During the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, two squadrons were left in the city till its evacuation. The Eighth was on picket until February 17, 1863, on the left flank of the army, across the Peninsula and up the Rappahannock, to Port Conway, when it was moved to the right flank, near Dumphries. Loss, up to this time, 27 killed, 71 wounded, and 20 missing.

During the campaign of 1863, the Regiment was engaged in the following actions: Sulphur Springs, April 14; near Warrenton, April 17; Rapidan Station, May 1; Northern Neck, May 14; Borstly Ford, June 9; Upperville, June 21; Fairville, Pennsylvania, June 30; Gettysburg, July 8; Williamsburg, Maryland, July 6; Boonesboro, July 8; Funktown, July 10; Falling Water, July 14; Chester Gap, July 21; Sandy Hook, July 22; near Culpepper, August 1; Brandy Station, August 4; Raid from Dumphries to Falmouth, August 30; Culpepper and Pony Mountain, September 13; Raccoon Ford, September 13; Liberty Mills, September 21; Raccoon Ford to Brandy Station,

October 11; Manassas, October 15; Warrentown Junction, October 30; Rexleysville, November 8; Mitchell's Station, November 12; Ely's Ford, November 30, 1863.

Loss, during the campaign, 23 killed, 116 wounded, and 37 missing.

The Regiment was mustered out of service at Benton Barracks, Missouri, July 17, 1865, and ordered to Chicago, Ill., where it received final payment and discharge.

9th Illinois Cavalry

The was organized at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Illinois, in the autumn of 1861, by Colonel Albert G. Brackett, and was fully mustered in to the United States service by November 30.

On the 16th of February 1862, it started from Chicago and proceeded by rail to Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to Pilot Knob. From there it marched to Reeve's Station, on the Big Black River, and was assigned to the Third Brigade of General Steele' Division, serving in the District of Southeast Missouri.

From Reeve's Station it marched to Jacksonport, Arkansas, where Colonel Brackett was left in command, the other portion of the Division moving on to Batesville, where it joined the Army of the Southwest, under command of Major General S. R. Curtis.

On the 21st of May Private P. W. Pringle, of Company G, was murdered in cold blood by the rebels and his body left lying in a swamp near Jacksonport. On the 24th the Regiment crossed Black River and encamped in the woods.

May 28, five companies, under Lieutenant Colonel Hiram F. Sickles, had a skirmish with the Confederates at Cache River Bridge, routing him with considerable loss. In this affair Battalion Adjutant Blackburn and Private Tift were wounded.

Captain Blakemore had a skirmish on the same day on the Augusta road, with portions of three companies of the Ninth, against a Confederate force, in which two confederate soldiers were captured, one of whom was very severely wounded.

Upon the approach of the Confederate gunboat Maurepas, Captain Joseph Fry, the Ninth fell back two miles and a half, when the vessel shelled its late camp with 64 pounders. This was on the second of June. As soon as the boat retired the Regiment went back to its former camp.

The Confederate soldiers on the 12th of June attempted to capture a valuable train near the Waddell farm, five miles from Jacksonport, but were utterly defeated and driven off by Colonel Brackett with two companies of Missouri cavalry and four companies of the Ninth, with a loss of twenty-eight killed, wound and missing. Our loss was thirteen wounded and missing.

Captain Marland L. Perkins with his company made a reconnoissance toward Augusta, down the right bank of White River, in June, and had two skirmishes with the enemy in which a Confederate soldier was killed and he had one horse killed and two wounded. He returned to camp June 23.

Again on the 27th of June 1862, a large force of the enemy attacked a government train near Stewart's Plantation; it was beaten off with severe loss, and the valuable train saved. On our side two were killed and thirty-one wounded, among the latter being Colonel Brackett, Major Walls, Battalion Adjutant Blackburn and Captain Knight. Five of the enemy's dead were seen on the ground.

This was the day after the Regiment had started on the march for Helena, with the whole of General Curtis' Army. During the march five men of the Regiment died from hardships, it being almost impossible to obtain water. This was one of the most famous marches of the civil war.

At Helena the Regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Colonel Cyrus Bussey, of General A. P. Hovey's Division, District of Southeastern Arkansas, commanded by General Steele.

The Regiment received two small 12 pounder howitzers on the 15th of September, which being placed under command of Lieutenant E. G. Butler, with details from various companies, rendered excellent service.

At the fight at LaGrange, Arkansas, two companies of the Regiment, with soldiers of other regiments, under Captain Marland L. Perkins, with the two howitzers just referred to, behaved very gallantly against a considerable force of the enemy; he losing over fifty men, while our loss was inconsiderable. This was on the 8th of November. The command also repulsed a charge of two regiments of Texans.

During the night of October 11, a part of the Regiment captured a rebel picket of twelve men near Helena, Arkansas.

Brigadier General C. C. Washburn led an expedition, composed of parts of several cavalry regiments, from Helena across the Mississippi River into the State of Mississippi, during part of November and December 1862. He had a skirmish with the enemy at Okolona, on the 6th of November and at Coffeerville on the 7th, in both of which he was successful and accomplished the main object of his expedition, which was to give the leaders of the rebel forces an idea that his troops were the advance guard of a large Union army sent to cut off the retreat of General Price and his rebels from their position. Price believed it and left accordingly. In Washburn's command Major Henry B. Burgh had one hundred and fifty men of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

January 9, 1863, the Ninth marched with General Gorman's command from Helena to Duvalls Bluff and returned. On the 7th of April, it moved up the Mississippi River to Memphis, Tennessee, and on the 12th to Germantown where it was assigned to McCrillis' Brigade of Cavalry of the Sixteenth Army Corps. It was engaged with the enemy at Coldwater, Miss., July 28, and at Grenada August 18, and moved to LaGrange, Tenn., August 26. Made an attack upon the enemy at Salem, Miss., October 8, and drove him from his position. Met the enemy at Wyatt, Miss., October 13, and after fighting all day the rebels fell back, and retreated during the night.

November 8, moved from LaGrange to Corinth, and returned soon afterward. Marched to Colliersville, and was assigned to the Second Brigade Cavalry Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Was engaged with the enemy at Saulsbury, Tennessee, and on the 4th the Division, under command of General Grierson, was engaged at Moscow, Tenn. In this fight the Ninth took a conspicuous part.

In January 1864, the Regiment was in the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Albert G. Brackett, of Grierson's Division, Sixteenth Corps, Army of Tennessee, at Colliersville, and detachment under Major Ira R. Gifford had a brisk skirmish with a portion of Forrest's command, which had made an attack upon the Memphis and Charleston railroad, in which several of the enemy were killed or wounded.

February 11, 1864, the Regiment moved out by order of General Sherman against the enemy, with the Union force organized under General William Sooy Smith, Chief of Cavalry of the Division of the Mississippi, with a view to overthrow the rebel cavalry under General Forrest. He pushed across the country as rapidly as possible, crossed the Tallahatchie River at New Albany without opposition and moved on to Okolona, on the Mobile and Ohio railway, meantime having been engaged with the enemy at West Point on the 20th of February, at Okolona on the 21st and Mount Ivy on the 23d. While a portion of the command was sent to threaten Columbus the main body moved on, destroying an immense amount of corn, cotton, and other stores of great value to the Confederates. The Regiment returned to and encamped at Germantown on the 24th of February. Although the chief object of the expedition was not accomplished, the cavalry had inflicted heavy injuries upon the Confederates.

On the 16th of March the Regiment was mustered as a veteran organization, and the following day marched to Memphis, whence the men returned to Illinois, on the usual furlough granted to veterans.

April 27, the men of the Regiment returned to Memphis from furlough and a short time thereafter a portion of them accompanied General Sturgis on his expedition against the enemy. At Guntown, Miss., on the 10th of June our forces met with a severe check and were obliged to give way. The Ninth formed a portion of the rear guard, losing five killed, twenty three wounded and twelve captured out of one hundred and sixty men.

Upon the failure of this expedition another, under General Andrew J. Smith, was fitted out and marched from Saulsbury to Pontotoc where a fight occurred on the 11th of July, and meeting the enemy in force near Tupelo another action took place, the confederates being driven from the field leaving a large number of dead and wounded comrades. The next day, July 15, a severe cavalry fight occurred at Old Town Creek, where the Ninth acquitted itself with credit, and afterwards returned to Memphis.

In August the Regiment marched by way of Holly Springs to Abbeville, Miss., where it had a skirmish with the enemy, and on the 11th had another brush at Oxford. A severe fight took place at Hurricane Creek, the Ninth taking an honorable share, losing four killed and several wounded. It returned to its station at Memphis September 4.

With Captain William C. Blackburn in command the Regiment moved out again on the 30th of September, and, after crossing the Tennessee River at Clifton, marched by way of Waynesboro, Lawrenceburg, Florence, Ala., Waterloo, Hamburg, and Savannah to Clifton, pursuing the rebels under General Wheeler. The command returned again to Florence, and there met the advance of General Hood's Army. The Division to which the Ninth was attached did some hard fighting at Shoal Creek, Ala., on the 9th of November. On the 19th of the same month crossed the river and two days afterward attacked the enemy near Lawrenceburg, Tenn., the Ninth Illinois Cavalry being the advance. Two Divisions of the enemy coming up compelled it to recross the river, and, in so doing, one battalion becoming detached, passed through the rebel line, and was compelled to remain in rear of the enemy until, under cover of the darkness, it recrossed the stream and joined its friends.

For several days after this the Regiment skirmished with the enemy's advance, and at Campbellsville, Tenn., on the 24th of November was hotly engaged. Here it kept its ground holding back many times its own number of rebels until its ammunition was entirely exhausted, when the men fought the confederates hand to hand, clubbing their carbines and doing much to retard their march.

The Ninth took part in the fierce battle of Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th of November 1864, and did what was in its power toward crippling the Confederate army under General Hood. This battle was pronounced by Secretary Stanton as the bloodiest of the war in proportion to the numbers engaged.

At the great battle of Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, the Regiment belonged to the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division of the Cavalry Corps, and sustained its well earned reputation for valor. It participated in a well directed charge upon a redoubt occupied by the enemy, which it carried and at the same time captured four pieces of artillery and took one hundred and fifty prisoners, sharing in the final rout of the enemy.

Soon the Army of General Hood was in full retreat and the Ninth participated in the chase which resulted in its destruction, skirmishing with portions of it at Brentwood, on the Franklin pike,

near Franklin, at Rutherford's Creek and Ross' Farm. The roads had now become impassable, the rivers were filled to the tops of the banks, and the enemy could not be followed any farther. The dispirited foe was driven across the Tennessee River on the night of 27th of December, and it being impossible to supply our army the campaign closed with the closing of the year. General Thomas, in his order respecting these military movements, said: "Although short the campaign has been brilliant in its achievements, and unsurpassed in its results by any other of this war, and is one of which all who participated therein may be justly proud". The command moved to Huntsville, Florence, Eastport, and Gravelly Springs. There not being a sufficient number of horses to mount all of the cavalry, Hatch's Division was deprived of its animals, which were turned over to the other Division preparatory to their march farther south, and in consequence the Ninth was dismounted and left at Eastport on the 9th of February 1865. As horses could be obtained the Regiment was again supplied and marched to Iuka, Miss., on the 23d of June, and thence to Decatur, Ala., July 4. From there it went to Montgomery, Selma and Gainesville, and was finally mustered out of service at Selma, Alabama, on the 31st of October 1865, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where the men received final payment and discharge.

The organization as a whole had done good service, and always bore a fine reputation. Through swamps and across rivers it had followed the enemy, amid the heat of summer and the snows of winter, and was entitled to the thanks of the State, as well as the gratitude of the Federal Government. To have participated in the Arkansas and Nashville campaigns, and received the thanks of Generals Curtis and Thomas, was something to be proud of and reflected honor upon Illinois.

10th Illinois Cavalry

The TENTH CAVALRY organized at Camp Butler, in the latter part of September 1861, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 25th of November 1861, under command of Colonel James A. Barrett.

Lieutenant Colonel Dudley Wickersham became Colonel May 15, 1862. Colonel Wickersham was much of the time in command of a Division, Brigade or important posts, and in every position was efficient and worthy-esteemed by all who knew him and very greatly respected by the officers and men of his Regiment. Upon his resignation, May 10, 1864, he was succeeded by Colonel James Stuart, an accomplished officer, to whom much credit is due for the efficiency of the Regiment in drill, in which it was excelled by few, if any, in the service.

The Regiment was fortunate in having for its chaplain, Reverend Francis Springer, D.D., who was one among the most efficient chaplains of the armies; preaching to the command whenever an opportunity afforded; at all times visiting and looking after the comfort of the wounded, sick and dying soldiers. Doctor Springer is remembered with kindest regards and esteem by all.

Immediately upon the organization of the Regiment a Band was formed, and continued through many adversities, a pleasant feature to the end. The Regiment was mounted on horses owned by the individual members until in 1864, when the Government by purchase and supply became owner.

In the latter part of January 1862, the Regiment moved to Quincy, where it was occupied in drill and learning the duties of soldiers, until March 13, 1862, when it moved to Benton Barracks. The Regiment left Benton Barracks by rail about the first of April 1862, the Third Battalion, Major Marshall L. Stephenson, going first; followed in a few days by the Second, Major Joseph S. Smith, and a few days later the First, Major E. P. Shaw. Upon its arrival at Rolla, Mo., the Third Battalion was immediately marched to Springfield, Mo., the other Battalions following as the necessary transportation for baggage could be furnished, and where all had arrived by the first of May.

At Benton Barracks and Rolla the Regiment had been partly armed and equipped, and after arrival at Springfield a full supply of sabers and revolvers, together with six two pound howitzers, were obtained. About the first of July 1862, a few hundred rifles were issued it, but as these proved worthless they were soon disposed of and never reckoned in the armament of the Regiment.

The First Battalion, companies A, D, G and K, under command of Major E. P. Shaw, left Springfield, Mo., June 15, 1862, to join General Curtis in Arkansas.

The Second and Third Battalions marched to Keitsville, Mo., July 8, and returned to Springfield on the 20th. Moved to Vera Cruz, Mo., on August 10 and to Marshfield, Mo., on the 16th, where the headquarters remained until November following. After the arrival of the Regiment at Springfield, Mo., it was almost constantly on duty. Expeditions by detachments were made in May and June to the west, and as far south as Yellville, Ark. Early in July 1862, a detachment was at Cane Hill, in Arkansas, and on July 7 engaged a very superior force, killing one and taking many prisoners. A few days later, near the line of the Indian Territory, a skirmish was had, in which two of the enemy were killed and a number of prisoners taken.

From Marshfield detachments were stationed at Sand Springs, Hartsville and Clark's Mills, Mo., and the Regiment was constantly employed in guarding the road between Springfield and

Lebanon, Mo., scouting the country, dispersing bands of guerrillas, protecting so far as possible the Union people and aiding in the formation of the Missouri State Militia. A successful expedition, under Major Stephenson, was made to Carrollton, Ark.; several scouts made to Forsythe, Mo., and other points were visited until Southwest Missouri became almost as well known to the men of the Regiment as the prairies of Illinois.

October 20, 1862, Lieut. Colonel James Stuart with 105 men attacked a camp of 300 rebels on Niauqua creek, Mo., killing four, wounding many and capturing one captain with twenty six men, totally dispersing the remainder, with a loss of one killed and one wounded.

On November 7th about seventy men of companies C and M with two howitzers and a few Missouri State Militia, under command of Captain Hiram E. Barstow, stationed at Clarks Mills, Mo., were attacked by a force of about 1200, with two pieces of artillery, under Colonels Burbridge and Green. After a fight of several hours, with prospect of success, Captain Barstow, subsequently dismissed the service, acceded to a demand for surrender, the officers and men being immediately paroled.

November 14 the two battalions were made part of the Army of the Frontier and moved to Wilson Creek, Mo., where Colonel Wickersham assumed command of a Cavalry Brigade composed of the 1st Iowa, 2d Wisconsin, 8th Missouri, and 10th Illinois. In the latter part of November this Brigade made a raid to Yellville, Ark., and returned to Wilson Creek, having marched 250 miles in five days.

On the 4th of December, as part of the army commanded by General Herron, this cavalry Brigade commenced the march to reinforce General Blunt in Arkansas. On the 6th the Brigade left the infantry column and making a march of over 50 miles, reported to General Blunt at Cane Hill, Ark., at 10 o'clock that night. On the morning of the 7th, when it was ascertained that the enemy had passed to the north of Cane Hill, Colonel Wickersham was ordered with his command to Rhea's Mills, Ark., where General Blunt's supply train was. Soon after arrival at that place this cavalry Brigade was directed to go to the assistance of General Herron, then for the first time known to be engaged in battle. The Brigade reached the battle field of Prairie Grove, Ark., on the rear left flank of the enemy's line of battle about 3 o'clock P.M. A section of the howitzers from the Tenth was ordered to the front, where by a few rounds the presence of assistance to General Herron was made known. General Blunt with his command arriving shortly afterwards, the cavalry Brigade being armed with sabres and revolvers only, was used as a support to the artillery, placed in open field and prairie, and later, on the left of the line of battle. On the 8th the Regiment protected General Blunt's supply train to Fayetteville, Ark., afterwards joining in pursuit of the rebel army to Van Buren, Ark.

Returning to Fayetteville, Colonel Wickersham was placed in command of the post, with the Regiment as part of his force.

In January 1863, the Second Battalion, companies B, E, H and L, Major Jos. S. Smith, joined the Division of General Totten at Huntsville, Ark., and shortly after moved with it to Flat Creek, Mo.

The Third Battalion, remaining at Fayetteville, was occupied in scouting the country, detachments making several expeditions south of the Boston Mountains, defeating the enemy in skirmishes at Van Buren, Frog Bayou and other places. In March it joined the Second Battalion in Missouri, when together they moved to Rolla, Mo., where carbines were procured, thus completing its armament as a cavalry regiment.

From Rolla these Battalions in April participated under command of General Vandever in an expedition to the relief of Cape Girardeau, Mo., and the expulsion of the rebel invading force from Southwest Missouri.

In May the two Battalions were at Pilot Knob, as part of the cavalry Division, being collected for an expedition into Arkansas. Here the two-pound howitzers were exchanged for two twelve-pound mountain howitzers. These were in a few weeks transferred to another command.

On July 1, the Battalions under Lieut. Col. Stuart, as part of the Second Brigade, Colonel Wickersham, 1st Cavalry Division, Department of the Missouri, Brigadier General J. W. Davidson, left Arcadia, Mo., for the march culminating in the taking of Little Rock, Arkansas.

Near Witsburg, Ark., August 1, the First Battalion joined them, once again uniting the Regiment.

The First Battalion joined General Curtis at Jacksonport, Ark., July 4, 1862. Was assigned to the Third Brigade, Colonel Hovey, commanding, First Division, Brigadier General Fred Steele commanding, and participating in the engagement at Cotton Plant, Ark., July 7, arrived at Helena, Ark., July 12, 1862. August 7, it moved to Old Town Landing; on October 6, returned to Helena and was assigned to First Brigade Colonel J.B. Wyman, Second Division Brigadier General E. A. Carr.

The Battalion participated in two lengthy expeditions under Generals Hovey and Washburn; the capture of Arkansas Post, Ark., the Yazoo Pass expedition to Fort Pemberton, besides smaller scouts, and was in the engagement at Richmond, La., June 6, 1862, where it lost two killed and one lieutenant with twenty-one men prisoners; the companies of the Battalion were separated much of the time as escorts to various Generals.

The Regiment with the Division reached Clarendon, Ark., August 7, 1863, and Brownsville, Ark., with the train, one day later than the Division, on the 26th. On August 27, as the advance of a reconnoissance by the Division, met the enemy a few miles from Brownsville, and driving him to his rifle pits, which he was soon forced to leave and retreat with his artillery to Bayou Metoe, later participating in the engagement at that place on the right of the line of battle, losing one lieutenant and one private killed.

On September 10 the Regiment took an active and honorable part in the engagement at Bayou Fouche and capture of Little Rock, Ark.; on the 11th and 12th were with the column pursuing the enemy, returning to Little Rock on the 13th. October 7 went to Pine Bluff, Ark., and returned to Little Rock on the 15th.

January 12, 1864, the Regiment received, by the hands of Lieutenant Robert J. Bellamy, company D, from Mrs. E. S. Turner, of the Soldier's Christian Association, Chicago, a beautiful silk National flag, which upon the disbandment of the Regiment was deposited with the Adjutant General of the State.

The Regiment having re-enlisted was sent home for furlough, arriving at Camp Butler February 28, 1864. Its members were welcomed home by Governor Yates in a speech delivered in Representative hall of the Capitol, and after enjoying a dinner given by their lady friends of Springfield, dispersed to their various homes. Upon the expiration of furlough the men of the Regiment reunited at Camp Butler. It left Camp Butler, March 17, 1864, for Nashville, Tenn. Remained at Nashville but a short time when it was moved to Little Rock, Ark. Arriving at Little Rock without arms or horses, during the absence of General Steele on his expedition to cooperate with General Banks' Red River expedition, the Regiment, in the emergency for the defense of the place, was armed with muskets supplied with a six-gun rifled battery. Owing to the small number of troops present, it was on duty almost without rest day or night, until General Steele's return.

The non-veterans of the Regiment accompanied the expedition under General Steele, and actively participated, in its various engagements.

The Regiment was stationed at Huntsville, Ark., in July, at Austin, Ark., in September and at Brownsville, Ark., in November, where it remained until the following March.

During the summer and fall of 1864 and winter of 1864-65 detachments were absent almost all the time on various expeditions. July 14, 1864, 225 men being surrounded and attacked at Bayou Des Arc, near Seacry, Ark., by about 1200 rebels, cut their way out with a loss of two killed and twenty prisoners, a number of the latter being wounded. Successful skirmishes were had by detachments at Cypress Bayou, Austin, Cotton Plant, Springfield, West Point and other places.

January 27, 1865, the veterans and recruits of the Regiment were consolidated into nine companies and those of the 15th Illinois Cavalry into three companies and all reorganized into the Tenth Illinois Veteran Volunteer Cavalry.

The Regiment being ordered to New Orleans, La., left Brownsville, Ark., March 16, 1865, and taking boats at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., was at Greenville, La., April 1.

Upon receipt of intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln, April 15, the Regiment was ordered into the city of New Orleans and as a police force was given complete control. Its prompt and energetic action doubtless prevented a scene of confusion and bloodshed and made the city one of the most quiet in the Union on that eventful day, winning from the Commanding General a high compliment in general orders.

While at Greenville the rebel ram Webb passed New Orleans in its endeavor to get to sea; finding this impossible she was run ashore about ten miles below the city, where her crew, attempting escape in the swamps, was with one exception captured by a detachment from the Regiment in pursuit.

June 6, 1865, the Regiment was ordered by boat up Red River and on the 17th was at Shreveport, La.

It left Shreveport July 8, 1865, under command of Lieut. Col. Carmichael, as part of the Second Brigade, Colonel James Stuart, First Cavalry Division, Major General Merritt, and arrived at San Antonio, Tex., August 1 following. From San Antonio several lengthy expeditions were made into the surrounding country after Indians, but its stay there was one of general idleness.

November 22d, 1865, the Regiment was mustered out of the service and being sent North via Galveston and New Orleans, reached Camp Butler, January 1, 1866, where, the members receiving their final pay and discharge January 6, it was disbanded, thus ending the career of a Regiment, that not being placed in the theater of war where brilliant actions are shown. It at all times performed faithfully and well whatever duty was given it to do. It traveled as many miles, was without rations as many days, built as many miles of corduroy road, and cheerfully bore as many hardships as any regiment.

11th Illinois Cavalry

Robert G. Ingersoll, of Peoria, and Basile D. Meeks, of Woodford county, obtained permission to raise a Regiment of Cavalry, and recruiting commenced in October 1861. The Regiment was recruited from the counties of Peoria, Fulton, Tazewell, Woodford, Marshall, Stark, Knox, Henderson and Warren.

Recruits commenced going into camp at Camp Lyon, Peoria, about Nov. 1, 1861. Twelve full companies were recruited and mustered into the United States service by Capt. C.B. Watson, of the Fourteenth U.S. Infantry, mustering officer, on Dec. 20, 1861, when they were mounted. They remained at Camp Lyon until Feb. 22, 1862, when they broke camp and marched to Benton Barracks, Mo., where they arrived March 3, and were shortly after armed with revolvers and sabres, one Battalion receiving carbines.

On March 25 the first Battalion, under Maj. Puterbaugh, embarked on a boat, and on the 26th the remainder of the Regiment followed.

The First Battalion landed at Crump's Landing, Tennessee River, April 1, and joined the forces of Gen. Lew. Wallace. The remainder of the Regiment landed the same day at Pittsburg Landing, and camped about two miles from there. On the 4th were out a short distance on a scout, and their first experience under fire was when the fighting commenced on the 6th. Early on the morning of the 6th the Regiment lost several men in killed and wounded; among the killed was First Lieut. Richard Burns, of Company F.

On the morning of the 7th Second Lieut. Aquilla J. Davis, of Company H, was wounded and the Regiment met with a severe loss in killed and wounded.

The Regiment was on duty between Pittsburg Landing and Corinth up to the capture of Corinth, and was in the celebrated raid in the rear of Corinth when the railroad track was torn up at Purdie.

It was in Tennessee and North Mississippi; was in the fight at Bolivar, Tenn., and met with a severe loss in a fight at Davis Bridge, on the Hatchie River.

It was also in the 3 days' fight at Corinth and Iuka, in Oct. 1862. The winter of '62 and '63 the Regiment was stationed at Jackson, Tenn., and met Forrest's advance at Lexington on Dec. 18, '62. In this engagement Col. R.G. Ingersoll, Maj. Kerr, Capt. Shepard, Capt. O'Harra, Lieut. Wagoner, Lieut. Cornell, and Lieut. Slater were captured. The loss in killed and wounded was severe and about 100 men were taken prisoners; the officers and men were paroled by Gen. Forrest the next day. The remainder of the Regiment was in the fight the next day, Dec. 19, at Jackson, the 20th at Humboldt, the 31st at Parker's Cross Roads, and followed Forrest to the Tennessee River at Clifton. The Regiment at this time was reduced to less than 300 effective men, and 200 horses, fit for service. It moved from Jackson to Grand Junction, Tenn., and was stationed along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, making numerous raids into the country south, and again met with severe loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at Hudsonville, Miss., on June 21, '63, in an engagement with Gen. Chalmer's cavalry. A great many sick, disabled, and paroled, having been exchanged, returned to the Regiment, and it was in a little better condition when ordered, Sept. 17, '63, to Memphis. From there it embarked on boats and reached Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 24. The next day moved to Messenger's Ford, on the Big Black River, and was engaged in scouting. In Oct. '63, took part in the expedition under Gen. McPherson to Canton, Miss.; had a great many skirmishes with the rebels on Big Black River. Took part in the march of Gen. Sherman to Meridian, Miss., in Feb. and March '64, in which it captured one

piece of artillery, which was brought to Springfield, Ill., when the Regiment returned on Veteran furlough. Most of the Regiment re-enlisted as Veterans for three years, and were mustered in as such, Dec. 20, 1863, at Vicksburg, Miss., by Lieut. W.C.G. Hide, Fifty-third Ill. Infantry.

The Regiment left Vicksburg about the last of March for home, on a Veteran furlough of 30 days and again returned to Vicksburg, Miss.; were engaged in scouting through the spring and summer, destroyed the R.R. track north of Jackson, Miss., for a long distance and burned all bridges of any size. At this time, they were with Gen. Osburn, and were in the fight at Yazoo City, in July 1864, where they co-operated with Elliot's Marine Brigade to relieve Col. Coats, with the Eleventh Infantry, who was besieged in that city by the rebels under Gen. Wirt Adams. Late in the fall of '64 the Regiment left Vicksburg on boats, and landed at a point on the east bank of the river, 50 miles below. Marched first in an easterly direction, and by a circuitous route reached Natchez, where the Brigade embarked on boats, and landing a few miles above Baton Rouge, marched rapidly east and north. Engaged in a fight at Woodville, La., in which a Battery of 6 guns was captured and about 100 prisoners. Marched to Mississippi River with guns and prisoners, and from there to Natchez, then embarked on boats and landed at Vicksburg, and a short time afterward left in boats for Memphis, Tenn. Here the non-Veterans and most of the officers were mustered out. During the winter, the Regiment was absent in Arkansas on one trip of 20 days; on returning took part in raid from Memphis, January 1865, by way of Grand Junction south, destroying the R.R. and had a sharp fight at Egypt Station, losing several in killed and wounded; then continued south; reaching Vicksburg, returned by boat to Memphis, and soon moved out along the line of the Memphis and Charleston R.R. between Memphis and Grand Junction, with Headquarters at Lagrange, where it remained until ordered to Memphis to be mustered out. On September 30, 1865, was mustered out, and started for Springfield, Ill., October 2, where it was paid and discharged about October 20.

Company G was detached from the Regiment in the summer of 1862, and never rejoined them. Of the original officers of the Regiment who were mustered in at Camp Lyon, only six remained on the rolls when the Regiment was mustered out, as follows:

Col. Otto Funk, mustered in as Capt. Company A.

Lieut. Col. Aquilla J. Davis, mustered in as 2d Lieut. Company H.

Major Philip E. Elliot, mustered in as 1st Lieut. Company E.

Major Theophilus Schearer, mustered in as 2d Lieut. Company A.

Surgeon Robert F. Stratton, mustered in as Asst. Surgeon.

Capt. John H. McFarland, mustered in as 2d Lieut. Company K.

Capt. McFarland was sick when mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., was not able to be moved, and died two days after.

12th Illinois Cavalry

The TWELFTH CAVALRY was organized at Camp Butler in February 1862, and remained there guarding rebel prisoners until June 25, when it was mounted, and was sent to Martinsburg, Va.

The first time the Twelfth met the enemy was after the evacuation of Winchester, by General White, of Chicago. It had become necessary, therefore, that the forces at Martinsburg should establish their outposts. Lieutenant Colonel Davis was placed in command of these stations. About five miles from the camp, on the Martinsburg and Winchester pike, on the morning of the 5th of September 1862, he scouted the country as far as Bunker Hill, where he came up the enemy's cavalry, in numbers far superior to his own. These were in strong position, but the scouting party, by a vigorous charge, routed them, and drove them several miles, killing, wounding and capturing a considerable number.

On Saturday morning, the 7th, at day break, the enemy, having been largely reinforced, and designing to capture Colonel Davis and his command, made a bold attempt to get to his rear, and cut him off from his camp at Martinsburg. Anticipating this movement, Colonel Davis sent out a small party, under Lieutenant Logan, to reconnoiter. This detachment was surrounded, but the men succeeding in cutting their way through the enemy, and again joined the Colonel, who immediately dispatched a messenger to Martinsburg for reinforcements. Captain Thomas W. Grosvenor (afterwards Major and Lieutenant Colonel), commanding Company A, with forty men, was immediately ordered forward, to be followed by the remainder of the Twelfth as soon as they could be got ready. As soon as the Captain reported, Colonel Davis ordered him out at once to meet the enemy. He drove several squads of rebels from ambush, in the woods and roadsides, until he reached Darkesville, when he met the enemy in force, to the number of eight hundred. As the little band of Federal cavalry approached the enemy, the latter fired upon them at short range a most terrific volley, severely wounding the Captain, and killing Lieutenant Luff's horse, thus leaving the company without a commander. Colonel Davis led the men in person, driving the enemy until their retreat became a rout, and the forty men literally masters of the field, the enemy running away beyond Winchester, before he could be rallied. In this engagement, the rebels lost 25 killed and 50 prisoners, while there was no loss on the side of the forty men.

A few days subsequent, the Twelfth rejoined General White's command, and with it fell back before the superior numbers of the enemy to Harper's Ferry.

On the following Sunday, Colonel Davis left Harper's Ferry, with his command, and struck across the country, in the direction of Hagerstown, capturing and burning a train of 60 wagons, and soon after joined General McClellan, at Sharpesburg.

While in camp at Sharpesburg, the Twelfth was reinforced by two companies, composing the McClellan Dragoons, which had been doing duty as a body guard to the General-in-Chief. This increased to ten companies. The Twelfth was assigned to General Averill's Brigade, and under that officer made several expeditions, until McClellan was relieved from the command of the army, when the Twelfth was sent on picket at Williamsport, and Dam No. 4, on the Upper Potomac.

On the 16th of November 1862, the grand army began to move by parallel routes. The Twelfth Cavalry was called away from picket and assigned to Sigel's Army, and act as its escort from Warrenton to Fredericksburg, frequently having severe brushes with scouting parties of J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry. After the disastrous battle of Fredericksburg the Twelfth was sent to Manassas and below, to observe the movements of Lee and Stuart. After performing this service, the Regiment was sent to Dumphries.

While there the enemy surprised the outpost pickets, and took about 50 of the Twelfth Illinois and First Maryland Cavalry men prisoners, when a vigorous fight ensued, which continued all day, but the enemy was finally repulsed, with severe loss, having 25 or 30 killed, and about 40 wounded, while our loss was but 3 killed and 8 wounded.

The Twelfth performed a conspicuous part in the celebrated "Stoneman" raid. On the 3d of May, Lieutenant Colonel Davis received orders to penetrate the Fredericksburg railroad, and if possible the Virginia Central, and to destroy communications between Richmond and Lee's Army, then confronting Hooker, on the Rappahannock. The Twelfth began the march before day break, passing down the bank of the south Anna, through a region never before occupied by our forces. It burned one bridge and dispersed a party of mounted guerrillas, who made a poor attempt to oppose it. The first line of railway was struck at Ashland. Lieutenant Mitchell, with a party of about a dozen men, was sent ahead to occupy the place. He dashed into the village and took it without loss.

When the remainder of the Regiment came up, the boys were set to work cutting the telegraph wires, tearing up the railroad track and burning a bridge. While at this work a train of cars approached from Fredericksburg, seven of which were filled with 250 sick and wounded officers and soldiers. Colonel Davis after receiving from them their version of the battle of Chancellorsville, paroled them.

The engine was rendered useless, and after destroying a wagon train and a quantity of harness, and taking about 80 mules, the Regiment moved out of Ashland.

The Central railroad was struck at Hanover station, on the afternoon of the 5th. Thirty officers and men were captured at this station. The work of destroying the railroad there was as effectually done as it was at Ashland. The telegraph wires were cut, and the depot buildings, store houses, stables and a train of cars, were burned. During the night the Regiment marched to within seven miles of Richmond, bivouacked until 8 o'clock the next morning, when it marched for Williamsburg.

At Tunstall station a train of cars, filled with infantry and a three-gun battery, was run up there, with the intention of debarking and giving the Twelfth battle. Colonel Davis at once took measures to break through the force before the men could get out of the cars, or put the battery in position. He therefore brought up the two foremost squadrons, and ordered a charge, which was executed, Captain Reans, with Companies D and F, taking the lead. The charge was made most gallantly, but it was impossible, however to break through. The Twelfth retired from the conflict with a loss of two killed and several wounded, among the latter Lieutenant Marsh, who was one of the foremost in the charge.

Failing to penetrate the enemy's lines at this point, Colonel Davis determined to cross the Pamunkey and Mattapony Rivers, and make for Gloucester Point.

He selected Phinkells Ferry, over the Pamunkey, and occupied it, after driving away a picket on the other side, with whom the Regiment exchanged shots. While enroute to Gloucester Point, they captured 15 rebels and destroyed a large quantity of cavalry saddles, at King's and Queen's Court House, and a train of 18 wagons, loaded with corn and provisions, when near Saluda. In this raid the Regiment traveled a distance of over two hundred miles.

The total loss sustained by the Twelfth, in this most remarkable raid, was two commissioned officers and 33 enlisted men, while the Regiment brought with it 100 mules and 75 horses captured from the enemy. The amount of property destroyed was estimated at over \$1,000,000.

A portion of the Twelfth remained at Gloucester Point while one Battalion was sent to General Dix, commanding at Fortress Monroe, and the remainder reported to Alexandria. The detachment which reported to General Dix made frequent excursions into the interior counties, for the purpose of suppressing a band of smugglers, who infested that district. On one these expeditions General Wm. H. Lee, a son of Robt. E. Lee, was captured and taken to Fortress Monroe.

In June, the Regiment was brought together. Immediately after the battle of Beverly Ford, the Twelfth joined Pleasonton, and was assigned to the First Brigade of the First Division.

Burford's Division, without waiting to recover from the fatigue of the recent severe engagements, marched toward the Potomac from Aldie Gap, in the direction of Fredericksburg, where he arrived June 3. At an early hour on the 1st of July, General Buford fell upon the flanks of Longstreet's Corps, which was moving south from Carlisle, charging and recharging, and still repeating the operation, forcing a portion of the enemy at every onslaught to halt, and form line of battle. In this manner the rebels were not only sorely damaged by the loss of a large number of men killed and wounded, but their movements were greatly impeded, which gave General Meade an opportunity to push forward his lagging infantry, and get them into position for resistance. A Brigade of Pennsylvania militia and a battery of artillery, commanded by "Baldy" Smith, which had got into Longstreet's front, and were being hotly pressed, with every indication of falling prisoners, were rescued from that unhappy fate from the daring west roughriders, under Davis, Medill and Chapman, who charged right into the face of the rebel infantry, and forced them to give up the pursuit. After this feat, the Brigade fell back on the main body of the Division, and until 10 o'clock Buford continued to hold his position against Longstreet's entire Corps of Infantry. At that hour he was relieved by the celebrated "Iron Brigade", of Wisconsin infantry, and there troops of the First Corps. On the 4th of July, when Lee's Army made its last grand attempt to retrieve its fortunes, the Brigade was hastened off toward Williamsport, with orders to seize the Ford and hold it against the enemy.

In the march from Gettysburg to Williamsport about 2,000 rebels were captured, and over 200 wagons and teams. The wagons were destroyed, and the mules driven to Washington.

On the 6th of July, the cavalry reached the vicinity of Williamsport, and being informed that the place was guarded by only one Regiment of Stuart's cavalry, the Eighth Illinois and a portion of the Twelfth, rushed forward, driving out the enemy.

After the defeat and retreat of Lee at Gettysburg, the Twelfth followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac. It was present at the cavalry battles which occurred at Falling Waters, the Rapidan and at Stevensburg, in all of which it acquitted itself with its usual bravery. On the 20th of November it was relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and ordered home to reorganize as Veterans. This distinguished privilege was awarded the Regiment by the Secretary of War, "for brilliant services in the field".

On the evening of the 28th of November, the Regiment reached Chicago, and was received from first to last with one grand burst of patriotic admiration and enthusiasm.

At the conclusion of the brief season of rest the Regiment, which had been recruited up to the maximum number of 1,256 officers and men, re-assembled at Camp Fry. On the 9th of February 1864, the Regiment started for St. Louis, and went into camp there. Early in March it embarked on transports for New Orleans, and shortly after arriving there was ordered to join General Banks, on his retreat down the Red River. It participated in the different engagements of the retreat, losing a large number of men. Subsequently the Regiment was returned to New Orleans, and ordered to do picket duty on the Lafurche, from Donaldsonville to Thibodeaux, La., continuing on this line during the summer.

In the early part of September the Regiment was ordered to report to General Lee, commanding the Cavalry Division at Baton Rouge, when it was actively employed in scouting and picket duty. In the early part of November the Twelfth (then brigaded with the Second Illinois Cavalry, the Brigade commanded by Colonel Davis) and other cavalry Regiments under General Lee, made an expedition to Liberty, Miss., where they had a severe action, driving the enemy and capturing a number of prisoners, cannon and small arms. Lieutenant Colonel Dix, in charge of the outposts, repulsed several attacks of the enemy. Subsequently the Regiment participated in General Davidson's expedition against Mobile; returned to Baton Rouge on the 7th of January 1865; went up the river to Memphis, joining General Osband's Division. In the latter part of January, the Twelfth was a part of a raiding party through southeastern Arkansas. Returning to Memphis, it did scouting and picket duty until June, when it was ordered to join General Custer's Cavalry Division, at Alexandria, La. From there it marched with the Division to Hempstead, Tex., at which place it remained until sometime in September, when it marched to Houston, to Major General Mowet. From this time to the final mustering out the Regiment, distributed in detachments, was actively employed in guard and escort duty.

While at Memphis the Twelfth Cavalry was consolidated into an 8 company organization, and the Fourth Cavalry, having previously been consolidated into a Battalion of 5 companies, was consolidated with the Twelfth Cavalry.

The Regiment was mustered out at Houston, Tex., on the 29th of May 1866, and arrived at Springfield on the 14th of June, and on the 18th, it received final pay and discharge.

13th Illinois Cavalry

The THIRTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT was organized at Camp Douglas, Illinois, in December 1861, by Colonel J.W. Bell.

Moved to Benton Barracks, Missouri, where the Regiment was armed and equipped. Moved for the field, in February 1862. Was on duty in southeast Missouri until June 1, 1862, when it joined General Curtis' army, at Jacksonport, Ark. Moved, with General Curtis through Arkansas, taking part in the skirmishes of the campaign, to Helena, Ark. Returned, with General Curtis, to Missouri, in the fall of 1862, and was engaged with General Davidson in the campaign of southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas, driving Marmaduke and his command from the State.

In July 1863, the Regiment moved, with General Davidson's Cavalry Division, into Arkansas, taking part in the battles of Brownsville, August 24 and 25; Bayou Metre, 27th and 28th; Austin, August 31; and again at Bayou Metre, September 4. The Thirteenth was the first Regiment to enter Little Rock, on its capture, September 10, 1863, and was engaged in the pursuit of Price, to Red River.

In the spring of 1861, the Regiment accompanied General Steele in the expedition to Camden, taking prominent parts in the actions at Arkadelphia, Okolona, Little Missouri River, Prairie du Anne, Camden and Jenken's Ferry, during the month of April.

After returning to Little Rock, the Regiment was engaged in many raids and scouts, and in skirmishing with the forces of Shelby and Marmaduke, defeating them at Clarendon and Pine Bluff. In the summer of 1864, the Regiment was stationed at Pine Bluff, in Colonel Clayton's Brigade, and engaged in scouting and picketing.

On January 25, 1865, the Cavalry Division having been discontinued, the Regiment was assigned to duty at the post of Pine Bluff. In April, detachments of the Regiment were sent to take possession of Monticello, Camden and Washington, leaving Headquarters at Pine Bluff.

Mustered out August 31, 1865, and received final pay and discharge at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 13, 1865.

LIST OF BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES IN WHICH THE THIRTEENTH CAVALRY WAS ENGAGED

Pitman's Ferry, Ark., July 20, 1862; Cotton Plant, Ark., July 25, 1862; Union City, Mo., August 22, 1862; Camp Pillow, Mo., August 29, 1862; Bloomfield, Mo., September 13, 1862; Van Buren, Mo., December 21, 1862; Allen, Mo., January 17, 1863; Eleven Point River, Mo., March 26, 1863; Jackson, Mo., April 22, 1863; White River, Mo., April 23, 1863; Bloomfield (2d), Mo., April 24, 1863; Union City and Chalk Bluff, Mo., April 25, 1863; Bushy Creek, Mo., May 31, 1863; near Helena, Ark., August 8, 1863; Grand Prairie and White River, Ark., August 16, 1863; Deadman's Lake, Ark., August 17, 1863; Brownsville, Ark., August 24 and 25, 1863; Bayou Metre, Ark., August 27 and 28, 1863; Austin, Ark., August 31, 1863; Bayou Metre (second), Ark., September 4, 1863; Little Rock, Ark., September 10, 1863; Benton, Ark., September 11, 1863; Batesville, Ark., October 22, 1863; Pine Bluff, Ark., November 28, 1863; Arkadelphia, Ark., April 2, 1864; Okolona, Ark., April 3, 1864; Little Missouri River, Ark., April 4, 1864; Prairie de Anne, Ark., April 10, 11 and 12, 1864; Camden, Ark., April 15, 1864; Jenken's Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864; Cross Roads, Ark., September 11, 1864; Mount Elba, Ark., October 18, 1864; Douglas Landing, Ark., February 22, 1865; Monticello, Ark., March 28, 1865.

14th Illinois Cavalry

The FOURTEENTH CAVALRY was recruited and organized in the fall and winter of 1862, with headquarters at Peoria. January 7, 1863, the First and Second Battalions were mustered, and February 5 the Third Battalion.

In February and March 1863, the Regiment received its horses and equipment, and was placed under thorough discipline and well drilled in tactics. March 28, it started for the front. April 17, it arrived at Glasgow, Ky., where it was brigaded. In two hours thereafter the Brigade started to attack a rebel force at Celind, on the Cumberland River, marching day and night. On the 19th it struck the enemy, captured the town and destroyed immense supplies. Glasgow being headquarters, the Regiment was almost constantly in the saddle scouting.

In June it pursued and attacked Colonel Hamilton's rebel force near Turkey Neck Bend, driving the enemy into the mountains in Tennessee. It took a number of prisoners, several pieces of artillery, 600 stand of arms, a wagon trail filled with supplies and the commander's papers.

It pursued the rebel raider John Morgan from July 4, until he was captured, the expedition covering 2,100 miles; it took part in many of the skirmishes and battles on this raid and was especially conspicuous at the battle of Buffington Island, and in the six days pursuit thereafter, and at the capture of Morgan himself.

On the 18th of August, it started on the East Tennessee campaign. It reached Knoxville September 1, two days in advance of the main column, capturing the rear guard of the enemy, and a large amount of stores and munitions of war.

September 9, at the battle and taking of Cumberland Gap, it was active in closing in on the enemy, taking the rebel force and an immense amount of supplies. On the 18th, it pursued and routed Colonel Carter's rebel command as far east as Bristol, killing and capturing many and securing the rebel train with a large quantity of arms, ammunition and supplies. The next day it drove the enemy through Bristol into Virginia, and again engaged him on the 20th and 22d of September, fighting and driving him at every point. On the 11th of October another severe engagement was fought by the Regiment, and on the 14th of October it again drove him from his cover. During the siege of Knoxville the Regiment did not suffer itself to be cooped up, but operated outside continuously harassing and annoying the rebel forces.

December 19, the Brigade was attacked by a greatly superior force from Longstreet's command. Retreating with skill it inflicted great loss on the enemy, and suffered itself severely. After the siege of Knoxville, the Fourteenth Regiment were closely in pursuit of Longstreet's forces.

On the 14th of December, at Beat Station, the Cavalry alone had an engagement, the enemy's entire Corps attacking and losing 800 men. Here the Battery manned by men of the Fourteenth did signal service. The next day the fight was renewed and the enemy were again severely punished.

December 24, the Cavalry was consolidated under General Sturgis. At Dandridge a severe battle was fought. January 30, 1864, the Fourteenth alone, out of a large number of regiments in the Corps, was designated to fight "Thomas' Legion" of whites and Cherokee Indians in North Carolina. February 2, with the brass pieces, after following mountainous old Indian trail, it surprised the Legion, killing and capturing the greater part. General Grant in a special dispatch highly complimented the Regiment for this work. May 27, at Cittico, Thomas having re-organized his command, attacked a portion of the Fourteenth guarding the mountain passes, but was handsomely repulsed.

June 13, it started to join General Stoneman's command organized for the Atlanta campaign, reaching the latter on the 19th. July 27, it left Lost Mountain on the famous Macon raid, reaching the city on the 30th, destroying a large amount of public property and capturing many prisoners. At Sunshine Church, after a hot battle with the enemy, General Stoneman decided to surrender his command, Colonel Capron, with the Fourteenth, first receiving permission to cut his way out. This he did, taking his command with him, with success. August 31, at 1 o'clock in the morning, Colonel Capron supposing he was beyond the reach of the enemy, ordered a halt. But he was betrayed by a treacherous guide and the men were attacked about daylight. Being without sleep for seven days and nights they could not be aroused. In this condition many were killed or captured. Those who escaped were hunted by rebel soldiers, guerrillas, citizens and bloodhounds. They came in singly and in squads for weeks. One party traveled over 400 miles before reaching our lines. On this raid the First Battalion was detached, leaving the command, July 29, to make a flank and front movement. In 60 hours, night and day, it marched 160 miles, destroying 4 depots, 500 passenger and freight cars, 40 engines, many miles of railroad track, public buildings, heavy military stores, many bridges, including the great Oconee bridge. Several times it marched near large bodies of the enemy, at one time passing between the rebel picket and Milledgeville, not over half a mile from the city, in which was a large rebel force. It rejoined the Regiment August 1, in time to share in the great disaster of the 3d. After this raid the scattered fragments joined the line of battle in front of Atlanta, having the honor to enter the city with our advance forces.

September 15, the Regiment returned to Kentucky, where it was remounted and re-equipped. November 8, it arrived at Waynesboro, near the Tennessee River, where it disputed Hood's advance. The contest continued three days, every foot of ground being disputed, fighting on the 23d, a strong engagement. On the 24th another fight occurred, when the infantry came to the rescue.

On the 29th, whilst guarding Duck River, fords the command, at dark, found itself cut off and surrounded. In a gallant charge the Regiment cut its way out. At Franklin it was on the left wing of our army near the town. At Nashville it was on the right, aiding in crushing, pursuing and capturing Bragg's Army.

The battle of Nashville, including the pursuit, capture and destruction of Hood's great army, practically closed the fighting and other aggressive work of the Regiment. With the Brigade, it was afterwards stationed at Pulaski, Tenn., performing the ordinary camp and guard duty, where headquarters continued until it went to Nashville to be mustered out. This occurred July 31, 1865. Without considering the duty done by detachments, the main column of the Fourteenth, during its term of service, marched over 10,000 miles. It was mustered out July 31, 1865.

15th Illinois Cavalry

The companies that composed the FIFTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT were independent companies, attached to Infantry Regiments, and acted as such.

Moved with the army from Cairo in the spring of 1862, up the Tennessee River to Fort Henry. Disembarked and was moving to the rear, when the Fort was evacuated by the rebels; took possession, but remained there a few days only.

Moved, under command of General Grant, to Fort Donelson. Fort surrendered after a siege of three days. Moved with the fleet up Tennessee River to Pittsburg Land. Participated in the Shiloh battle, April 6 and 7, 1862.

Moved with the army in the siege of Corinth. Fort evacuated about May 1, 1862. Ordered from there to Jackson, Tenn. There and then organized into Stewart's Battalion, commanded by Colonel Cornine.

Moved in the month of November to Corinth, Miss.

In the spring of 1863, organized the Fifteenth Regiment. George A. Bacon was appointed Colonel. F. T. Gilbert, Lieutenant Colonel. We were under command of General G. M. Dodge. Scouted through the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee, till October 1863; moved by the way of Memphis. Remained three weeks under command of General Hurlbut, thence to Helena, Ark., arriving about the month of November 1863. Then, under command of General Buford of Illinois, did post duty and long severe scouting through Arkansas and Mississippi.

August 10, 1864, ordered to Springfield, Ill., to be discharged. By expiration of term of service, mustered out August 25, 1864.

The recruits who were enlisted in 1863, were consolidated with the Tenth Illinois Cavalry. Moved to San Antonio, Tex., and mustered out of service.

HISTORY OF COMPANY I, FIFTEENTH CAVALRY

This company was organized at Aurora, Kane county, Ill., August 2, 1861, by Captain Albert Jenks, and was mustered in, September 23, as Cavalry, attached to Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteers.

On 24th September, moved from camp, and reported to the Regiment, at Rolla, Mo. On 31st December, reported to Colonel Carr, commanding Third Illinois Cavalry, and moved to Bennett's Mills. On February 10, 1862, moved to Osage Springs, Mo., arriving on 20th. March 2d, moved, with Siegel's Division, to near Bentonville, losing 4 men taken prisoners. Was engaged, March 7 and 8, at Pea Ridge.

Moved, with the army, to Salem. May 1, ordered to White River. Returned to Batesville, on the 9th. Was engaged in the movements of Asboth's Division, and arrived at Cape Girardeau, Mo., May 24. Moved to Hamburg Landing, Tenn. Was escort for General Rosecrans, at battle of Corinth, October 3 and 4.

December 25, 1862, was assigned to the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry. On 9th June 1863, moved to Memphis. May 20, landed at Chickasaw Bayou, and was engaged in the operations against Vicksburg, with the Regiment. August 17, moved to Carrollton, La. September 5, moved, with

Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, to Morganzia, La., and was engaged in the campaign, General Herron commanding. October 10, returned to Carrollton. 15th, moved to Brashear, La., and, on 17th, to New Iberia, La. Was engaged in scouting, and various expeditions, reporting to Brigadier General A. L. Lee, as escort, January 5, 1864.

On February 11, the company moved for Illinois, for veteran furlough, and, on 26th, the men were furloughed at Chicago, Ill.

16th Illinois Cavalry

HISTORY OF THIELEMAN'S CAVALRY

This company was organized in Chicago in June 1861, by Captain Christian Thieleman, with Berthold Marshner as 1st, and Mathew Marx as 2d Lieutenants.

In July the company was ordered to St. Louis, where it was encamped near the fair grounds for about two weeks, then to Paducah, Ky. While at this place a raid was made on a recruiting camp some sixty miles from Paducah, but without results, the camp having been hastily vacated.

In October a detachment was ordered to Smithland, Ky., at the mouth of the Cumberland River, and remained there as its garrison throughout the winter, scouting thoroughly the country toward Forts Donelson and Henry. While the company was thus divided permission was obtained to recruit a second company to be known as Company B, Thieleman's Illinois Cavalry, the first being designated Company A. The larger number of this new company were Kentucky men, a few coming from across the Ohio River from Illinois. The Captain was now promoted Major, commanding squadron. The officers for Company A were Berthold Marshner, Captain; James W. Lavigne, 1st; and I.L.L. Ponds, 2d Lieutenant; for Company B, Mathew Marx, Captain; Milo Thieleman, 1st and George Hamilton 2d Lieutenant. The squadron was ordered to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., in March 1862. Arrived one week before the frustrated attempt to drive in, and down in the Tennessee River the sturdy sons of the North. During the battle, April 6 and 7, the squadron did service as orderlies, escorts and "back-stops" for some regiments that showed disposition to move rearward when not so ordered.

Moved with the army, snail-like, to Corinth, Miss., doing picket and vidette duty, and scouting the country toward and beyond Bethel and Purdy. In the latter place the squadron had a lively passage at arms with four companies of confederates, and defeated them. From Corinth to Bolivar (where we were encamped for two months), and from Bolivar to Memphis, where the squadron performed provost duty during the winter of 1862-1863. With Sherman to Young's Point, Milliken's Bend, Grand Gulf, Raymond, Champion Hills, Baker's Creek, Black River and Vicksburg. Just as the squadron rode on the brow of a hill, where the first view of the confederate works was obtained, Lieutenant Lavigne, at the head of the column, received a ball through his lungs and shattering his backbone. It is supposed that he was the first man killed in the rear of Vicksburg.

During the siege of Vicksburg the squadron performed escort duty for General W. T. Sherman, orderlies being detailed for various Division and Brigade commanders in the Fifteenth Army Corps.

After the surrender of Vicksburg, accompanied Sherman to Jackson, then to quarters on the Big Black River.

Having prepared for winter quarters, we were unceremoniously ordered up the Mississippi to Memphis, thence overland to Chattanooga.

Sixteen men of this command were with General Sherman at his memorable little fight at Collierville, where he held the 5,000 confederates under General Chalmers in check for eight hours with about six hundred men.

Present at Mission Ridge, and participated in the cavalry pursuit after that engagement.

Then on to Knoxville, where the 5,000 cavalry from Grant's Army compelled Longstreet to raise the siege.

Ordered to winter quarters at Huntsville, Ala.

In February 1864, ten men re-enlisted at Veterans, and about the same time the squadron was consolidated with other companies, and were designated the Sixteenth Illinois Cavalry.

HISTORY OF SIXTEENTH CAVALRY

The Sixteenth Cavalry was composed principally of Chicago men. Thieleman's and Schambeck's Cavalry companies, raised at the outset of the war, formed the nucleus of the Regiment. The former company served as Gen. Sherman's bodyguard for some time. Captain Thieleman was made a Major and authorized to raise a Battalion. Thieleman and Schambeck's companies were thenceforth known as Thieleman's Battalion.

In September 1862, the War Department authorized the extension of the Battalion to a Regiment and on the 11th of June 1863, the Regimental organization was completed. In October 1863, the Sixteenth Cavalry was ordered to Knoxville, Tenn., and a portion of it participated in the memorable defense of that place in November and December. A detachment under Col. Thieleman constituted the garrison at Cumberland Gap, and one Battalion, under Maj. Beers, was sent up Powell's Valley in the direction of Jonesville, Va. On the 3d of January 1864, this Battalion was attacked by three Brigades of Longstreet's command, and after maintaining its ground for ten hours, against five times its own number, and losing heavily in killed and wounded, its ammunition having become exhausted, it was compelled to surrender. The loss of the Regiment upon this occasion was 356 men and 56 officers. Long afterward the Rebels exchanged less than one-third of these prisoners, sent them back in the most wretched condition from the horrors of the prison pen at Andersonville. The others were victims of the frightful tortures to which they were there subjected, and now lie buried in the National Cemetery at that place.

After the conclusion of the East Tennessee campaign, the Regiment was, in February 1864, ordered to report at Camp Nelson, at Mt. Sterling, Ky., where it was remounted, and in the latter part of April it left that place for Georgia. It then constituted a part of the Cavalry Corps under Gen. Stoneman.

It arrived at Red Clay, Ga., May 10, and on the 12th was engaged in the battle of Vornell Station, where it lost one officer, Lieutenant Kerfurth, wounded and captured, and twelve men. It was there on duty almost every day, from that time until after the fall of Atlanta - a period of nearly four months, during which it participated in the battles of Rocky Face Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Kingston, Cassville, Cartersville, Allatoona, Kenesaw, Lost Mountain, Mines Ridge, Powder Springs, Chattahoochie, and various engagements in front of Atlanta and Jonesboro. Returning to Decatur, Ga., it remained there until September 14, and was then ordered to Nicholasville, Ky., to again remount. On the 22d of October it left that place for Nashville, and was ordered thence to Pulaski, thence to Fayetteville and back, and then, after a few days, to Waynesboro, near the Tennessee River. It had been there but three days when Hood crossed the river at Florence and below, and the Brigade in which the Sixteenth was then serving was ordered to fall back. On this retreat it kept up a running fight with the enemy for three days and nights, until it reached Columbia. While the main army remained here, the Sixteenth was sent up Duck River to defend some fords at which it was supposed the enemy would attempt to cross. The expectation was realized, and in the six hours engagement which followed the Regiment held its position triumphantly against a vastly superior force of the rebels until dusk, when it learned that a large body of the enemy had crossed the Duck River and got completely in its rear. The only support the

Regiment then had was part of a company from the Eighth Michigan, and one company from the Eighth Iowa. The enemy had two Brigades in line of battle across the pike, and directly in the rear.

The night was dark, and our boys approached quietly until within one hundred yards of the enemy, when the charge was sounded, and the lines of the enemy were broken.

The Sixteenth next participated in the battle of Franklin, and in various skirmishes between there and Nashville.

It engaged in the two days battles at the latter place, and in the pursuit of the enemy to the Tennessee River. It then returned to Pulaski and there went into camp, but most of the Regiment was kept on scouting duty from that time until March 1865. It then moved to Springfield, and in May returned to Pulaski, whence most of it was sent to Holton, Courtland and Decatur, Alabama.

On the 18th of June, it returned to Pulaski, and on the 2d of July it was ordered to Franklin, where it remained, scouring the country in all directions, until ordered to Nashville for muster out. It arrived in Chicago on the 23d of August 1865, for final payment and discharge.

During its term of service the Sixteenth marched about 5,000 miles and engaged in thirty-one general battles, and numerous skirmishes. At its muster out the only members left of the original Field and Staff officers were Colonel Smith, Captain Ford and Lieutenant Finger. The original force of the Regiment was 1,200 men. It received 100 recruits, and at its discharge could muster only 285 men, showing a casualty list of nearly one thousand.

In January 1865, Captain Hiram S. Hanchett, of this Regiment, was captured at Mount Pleasant, Tennessee, and taken to the rebel prison at Cahaba, Alabama. There he organized the sixty men he found in prison, systematized a plan of escape, and this band of brave overpowered the guard, broke out and marched for two days, fighting all the while, hoping to reach the river and capture a steamboat on which they might escape. After that struggle, however, they were overpowered and then taken back. A number of the fugitives were killed, but for Captain Hanchett a worse fate was reserved. He was enclosed in a wooden box eight feet square with one aperture, through which his food was passed.

Here he remained until the rebels heard General Wilson was coming, and deemed it was best to shift their quarters.

Poor Hanchett was, by over a month of this confinement, reduced to too feeble a state to move, and they blew out his brains when they left.

17th Illinois Cavalry

The SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS was organized under special authority from the War Department, issued September 11, 1863, to Hon. John F. Farnsworth. The rendezvous was established at St. Charles, Kane county, Ill. By the approval of the Governor of the State, the Colonelcy of the Regiment was offered to John L. Beveridge, then Major in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, who assumed the work of recruitment and organization, and opened the rendezvous November 15, 1863. Eight companies were mustered in January 22, 1864. Four other companies were mustered in and the organization of the Regiment completed, February 12, 1864.

By the close of April next, 650 horses had been brought in by the men, under instruction from the Cavalry Bureau, and sold to the Government.

May 3, 1864, the Regiment moved, under orders from the General-in-chief, to report to Major General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of Missouri, at St. Louis, Mo.

The Regiment was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where 1,100 sets of horse equipment were received. From there it moved to Alton, Ill., and relieved the Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry in guarding the Military Prison at that place. For this purpose 500 muskets were drawn from the arsenal.

Early in June, following, the First Battalion was ordered to St. Louis, and the Second Battalion followed immediately. Both being fully mounted, were ordered at once to North Missouri District.

The First Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Dennis J. Hynes commanding, proceeded to St. Joseph, Mo., where the commanding officer reported in person to General Fisk, commanding District of North Missouri.

The Second Battalion, Major Lucius C. Matlack commanding, was assigned by General C. B. Fisk to the post of Glasgow, Mo.

From this period, for four months, the three Battalions were separated and remote from each other. Their history will be most fitly given in separate narratives, extending over the time intervening and up to the time of re-union with the regimental headquarters.

OF THE FIRST BATTALION

Lieutenant Colonel Hynes, being detailed as Chief of Cavalry, and attached to General Fisk's staff, the first squadron (Companies A and B), under Major H. Hilliard, was ordered to Weston, Mo. The second squadron (Companies C and D), was ordered to remain at St. Joseph, Mo., Captain J. D. Butts in command.

The duties of the Battalion were mainly escort and provost guard duty, for three months; not always at the same localities, yet always within the District of North Missouri.

In September 1864, the invasion of Missouri, by Price's army of rebels, increased the responsibility of their work, by the increased restlessness of the rebel sympathizers around them; but no actual conflict with the enemy occurred in that district.

Late in September, the second squadron (Companies C and D), commanded by Captain Jones, was moved over the country to Jefferson City, Mo., and here rejoining the Regiment, took part in the defense of the city, October 6 and 7, 1864.

The first squadron (Companies A and B) remained in North Missouri, during the winter, and joined the Regiment in June 1865. Lieutenant Colonel Hynes and Major Hilliard had been ordered to the Regiment, in February and March, preceding, while the Headquarters was at Pilot Knob, Mo.

OF THE SECOND BATTALION

From July 1864, for three months, Major Matlack, with the Battalion (Companies E, F, G and H), occupied the port of Glasgow. This was adjacent to the strongholds of numerous guerrilla bands, whose influence with rebel sympathizers, and their inroads upon the loyal inhabitants and interruptions of United States telegraph lines, required scouting parties constantly on the road for a distance of from 30 to 60 miles. Threatened attacks upon the post and actual assaults upon the out-posts kept the entire detachment busy, day and night.

Parties were sent out under orders from General Douglas, commanding Eighth Sub-District, District of North Missouri, to remote points, and frequent fights ensued. In every instance but one - when a score of the Seventeenth men fought five times their number - their success in punishing the enemy was decided, yet not without the loss of a few killed and wounded. Among these fights may be named one near Allen, on the North Missouri Railroad, in July 1864; one near the Porsche Hills; and a third near Rocheport. None of these demanded a more extended notice.

The reported presence of the rebel Colonel Thornton, with 1,500 men, induced an order from General Rosecrans, through General Fisk, for a movement from Glasgow, northward and westward, in search of Thornton. Pursuant thereto, Major Matlack moved, with all his mounted force and a squadron of the Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, to Chillicothe, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Here, reinforced by 500 militia, the column was divided into three detachments, and thoroughly scoured the whole country, from the railroad, southward and westward, to the river. No enemy was found, but the presence of the troops reassured the Union men of that country, and held their enemies in check. The distance traveled was 300 miles.

In September 1864, the Second Battalion was ordered to move over the country, and report to General McNeil, commanding District of Rolla, at Rolla, Mo. It rejoined the Regiment at Jefferson City, with which its movements are thenceforward identified.

OF THE THIRD BATTALION

From July 1864, until late in August, of the same year, this Battalion, with Regimental Headquarters, remained at Alton, Ill. Being removed to Benton Barracks, and fully mounted, it was ordered, early in September, to Glasgow, Mo., but at Jefferson City its destination was changed, and joined by the Second Battalion, Colonel John L. Beveridge commanding, reported to General John McNeil, at Rolla, September 19, 1864, with the two Battalions. Here commenced an active and vigorous campaign, in which the movements of the Regiment were a unit.

When all communications between Rolla and St. Louis were interrupted by Price's Army, and General Ewing's small force had retired from Pilot Knob, after a brave resistance, Colonel Beveridge, with the Seventeenth, by order of General McNeil, moved out at noon, September 28, and, driving a cavalry force which appeared near Cuba, reached Leesburg the day following - 33 miles distant -

and saved General Ewing, with Colonel Fletcher (since Governor of Missouri) and their 700 men, from imminent peril of capture, and covered their return to Rolla, Mo.

Early in October, the Regiment moved from Rolla - a part of McNeil's Brigade - towards Jefferson City, reaching there in time to aid in constructing defenses and in repelling the attack of Price, October 6 and 7, where Companies "C" and "D" rejoined the Regiment.

The day following, General Pleasanton arrived from St. Louis, and organized the entire force - four thousand - as a Cavalry Division, under General Sanborn. Colonel Beveridge was placed in command of the Second Brigade, which included the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry and the Third, Fifth and Ninth Missouri Cavalry.

Major Matlack commanded the Seventeenth, which took part in the attack made on Price, at Boonville, October 11, and which induced an early evacuation of that point by the rebels.

At Independence, the Seventeenth dismounted, was deployed on the left, and in support of the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, when the rear guard of the enemy was attacked and their artillery captured. This was October 22, 1864. Same day, at midnight, the Brigade left Independence, in the direction of Hickman's Mills, 12 miles distant, where the enemy was intercepted the next day, about noon. While the main column of the Brigade, under General McNeil, who had assumed command attacked near the head of the rebel column, the Seventeenth, Colonel Beveridge commanding, was ordered to form a separate column, and strike the enemy on the flank, one mile or more in the rear. By a rapid movement their flank was reached, but at a moment preceding an attack, which must have been a success, peremptory orders were received to return and support the battery in front. Two days after this, the Division, now under General Pleasanton's immediate orders, captured Major General Marmaduke, Brigadier General Cabel, ten rebel cannon, and more than a thousand prisoners, with their arms, at Mine Creek, Kan., having moved 70 miles within twenty-four hours.

The Seventeenth, with McNeil's Brigade, was hurried forward in pursuit of the retreating foe. Three times the pursuers formed in line of battle, but only in the last case did the enemy maintain his ground. Then the rebels had chosen their ground on an open prairie, and were quietly waiting the approach of the Union forces - a Brigade, now thinned down to 1,500 men, moving up to attack 15,000. Every man of this little band could see, and was seen by every man of the rebel army. The Seventeenth was made the guide for the whole line, of which it was the left. After a short, sharp engagement, and an attempt by the rebels to overwhelm its right, which was prevented by the arrival of two guns, which checked the rebels, an order came from General Pleasanton to charge along the whole line. After some delay, the command "forward" was given, and away went the Seventeenth boys. With only three hundred men, they pushed up in the face of the enemy, who moved off at their approach, while the center and right were full half a mile in the rear. This was October 25, 1864, and occurred in the vicinity of Fort Scott. The lack of forage and rapid marching caused the loss of more than half their horses, and hundreds of miles were traversed, by some of the Seventeenth, on foot.

The escape of the rebels over the Arkansas line was followed by the march of the Brigade to Springfield, Mo. Here orders from Headquarters directed it to proceed southwest to Cassville, Mo., thence back to Rolla, Mo., which was reached by November 15, 1864. During the 43 days intervening, the Regiment had marched over 1,000 miles, and suffered the loss of 600 horses.

In January 1865, the Seventeenth was ordered to Pilot Knob, Mo. After being remounted it was ordered to Cape Girardeau, Mo., in April.

Colonel Beveridge was now breveted Brigadier General, and in command of sub-District No. 2, of St. Louis District, Headquarters at Cape Girardeau, Mo. Lieutenant Colonel Hynes commanded the Regiment.

A threatened attack on the Union lines was rumored abroad. An expedition was sent out, comprising the Seventeenth and some Missouri Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hynes, late in April, but no enemy was found.

The week following, the Seventeenth accompanied commissioners from Department Headquarters, with a flag of truce, who reached General Jeff. Thompson, and arranged terms and places for the capitulation of his forces.

From Cape Girardeau the Regiment was ordered to Kansas, and occupied detached posts along the plains; whence they returned, to be mustered out, in November and December 1865, at Leavenworth, Kan.

Their last important work was that of a detachment, accompanying the commissioners, who went to Fort Smith to treat with the Indians, at the great council held in September 1865.

The service of the Regiment has been wholly within the Department of the Missouri, commanded, respectively, by Generals Rosecrans, Dodge and Pope.

While the Regiment was stationed at Pilot Knob, Major Matlack was ordered to St. Louis and assigned to duty as Provost Marshal.

From Cape Girardeau, Colonel Beveridge was ordered to Warrensburg, thence to Kansas City, and thence to Rolla, Mo. He closed out all the military in Missouri, south of the Missouri River, outside of St. Louis county; mustering out the Missouri troops, supervising the removal of military stores, and subjecting the military to the civil authorities when the Regiment was mustered out. Colonel Beveridge, by order of the Secretary of War, was detained in the service and presided over a Military Commission in St. Louis for the trial of rebel offenders against property and persons of the United States. He was finally mustered out of the service February 6, 1866, having served over four years.

The Seventeenth was the last Cavalry Regiment organized in this State. Its services were confined chiefly to the Department of Missouri.

While the Regiment did not experience any severe engagements, it performed hard and valuable services in frequent skirmishes with the enemy, in routing guerrilla parties and in long and weary marches.

As the youngest of the Cavalry Regiments it is entitled to the respect of the older regiments and the gratitude of the State and Nation.

Artillery

1st Illinois Light Artillery

BATTERY A

Battery A was called into service by Governor Yates, in response to the first call of President Lincoln for troops to defend the Nation. Our first appearance in the sanguinary conflict was on Sunday morning, April 2, 1861, and by 9 P.M. we moved for Cairo, via, the Illinois Central Railroad. On our arrival there we were assigned the duty of bringing to all downward bound boats with the view of preventing the shipment of contraband goods within the rebel lines. The mode adopted for bringing boats, to, was to fire a blank shot in their direction. On the 24th of April, the steamer Baltic, in passing Cairo, disregarded the blank shot, when a solid shot was fired across her bow, which had the desired effect. These shots were fired by squad one, under command of Lieutenant J. R. Botsford, and they were the first that were fired across this mighty river.

After about a week's stay at Cairo, we were ordered to take a position two miles above, on the Mississippi River bank. The position was christened Camp Smith, in honor of our commander, and was occupied by the Battery nearly five months.

The Battery did not muster into the United States three month's service, but was mustered into the three years service July 16, 1861. While stationed at Cairo the Battery was presented with a beautiful silk flag by Miss Katie Sturges, of Chicago. This flag was carried by the Battery through all its campaigns.

On September 6, the Battery moved with General Grant to Paducah, where it remained until February 4, 1862, participating in the various expeditions from that place, under command of Generals Lew. Wallace and C. A. Smith, among which was the feint on Columbus simultaneous with General Grant's attack on Belmont.

Early in February we moved up the Tennessee River, landing below Fort Heiman. We occupied the rebels' camp at Fort Heiman until the 13th of February, when we received orders at midnight to proceed to Fort Donelson, whither we proceeded without delay, and on our arrival were quickly put in position, and opened fire at once, using canister in repelling the last decisive charges, firing fifty-five round. The Fort surrendered next day, when we were marched back to Fort Heiman, where we remained until March 6, when we started on the grand advance up the Tennessee. March 27 we marched to Pittsburg Landing, when we were transferred from Gen. Lew. Wallace's Division to Gen. C. F. Smith's, Second Brigade, General McArthur commanding. The Battery took a conspicuous part in the memorable battle of April 6, going into the fight at 8 o'clock A.M., and retiring some time after 4 P.M. Daniel R. Farnham, Ed. Russel and John Flannigan lost their lives in this engagement, while A. C. Hall, Charles Kimball and Little Bailey were wounded.

About 5 o'clock we fell back to the landing, and about 5:30 the enemy made their last attack on our lines, which was easily repulsed with the aid of two gunboats. Thus ended the first day's fight.

We slept on our arms that night. At 8 o'clock next morning we were ordered to the front, and shelled the timber for about half an hour. Fighting continued at intervals through the day, the rebels making the most stubborn resistance. After the enemy had been routed, General Sherman rode up to Lieutenant Wood and publicly thanked him for the gallant service the Battery had

rendered, and on the 12th of April we were presented with a stand of colors "From Friends at Home".

Our next move was with General Lew. Wallace's Division, in the direction of Corinth. From Corinth we moved to Bolivar; thence to Union Station, near Memphis. On the 17th of June we reached Memphis, where we remained until November 26. While there we took part in several expeditions from that place, including the Tallahatchie march.

On the 20th of December we moved to Yazoo and took part in the Chickasaw Bayou fight, being under fire about four hours, and firing 807 rounds.

Our next move was to Arkansas Post. We were engaged in a battle here on the 10th and 11th of January 1863.

We next moved to Young's Point, where we remained all winter.

In the latter part of the winter our right section went with Colonel Giles A. Smith up the Sunflower River and Black Bayou to the relief of Porter's gunboats.

On April 13 we witnessed the grand sight of our gunboats running past the rebel batteries at Vicksburg. Soon after this we went with Sherman up the Yazoo, and made a feint on Haines' Bluff.

On May 15, we were hurried back, and the next day the battle at Champion Hill was fought, where we were in position, but were not engaged.

On May 17 we marched to Big Black to a place called Bridgeport, and captured a rebel Lieutenant and 12 men.

On the 18th of May we advanced on the works around Vicksburg. On the 19th and 22d of May, ineffective charges were made upon the works, when the regular siege was begun, which lasted until July 4, when the city was surrendered with 33,000 troops.

On the 5th of July we moved with the Division to Jackson. We besieged the city from the 10th to the 17th, when the place was evacuated. While here our loss was 7 prisoners and 1 killed - Sergeant Wilber J. Willcox. We moved back to Big Black, where we remained until September 27, when we were ordered to Chattanooga.

On the 24th of November our Corps moved forward and occupied a spur of Missionary Ridge without firing a shot. Next day we attacked the enemy's right flank and pressed it vigorously all day. About 4 o'clock the Army of the Cumberland made a charge in the center and swept everything before them. Hooker had taken Lookout Mountain, driving Bragg from his fortifications. We followed him until he took refuge at Dalton, Ga. We then returned to camp near Chattanooga. We moved next to Bellfont, Ala., reaching there about Christmas; thence to Larkinsville, where we went into winter quarters.

On May 1, 1864, we started on the Atlanta Campaign, reaching Snake Creek gap May 9. We were drawn up in line of battle at its east end, looking into Resaca, where the enemy was protected by earthworks. On the 11th, Johnson massed his forces in Resaca, and on the 15th the battle was fought, when the rebels evacuated their fortifications and retreated, burning their bridges behind them. Here Lieutenant Rumsey was severely wounded.

We next engaged the enemy at Dallas. They charged on us repeatedly, but were each time repulsed with heavy loss. Here Colonel Taylor was shot in the breast, the ball glancing on a rib, and the same ball struck General Logan in the arm.

The rebels retreated to Kenesaw Mountain, where there was fighting at close intervals from June 10 until July 3, when they were forced to retreat to Atlanta. On July 12, the three-year men, whose term of service had expired, were ordered to the rear to be mustered out.

On the evening of the 12th of July the battery moved with the Corps to North-east Atlanta, marching all night and all the next day. We took part in the engagement of July 19 and 21, losing two of our new men. On the 22d the battery was posted on a high ridge through which the railroad passed. During the day we were attacked from the front and rear, and, being overpowered by superior numbers, the battery was captured and many of the men taken prisoners, while a number were killed and wounded. Subsequently the infantry rallied and forced the rebels back, regaining our position, but the retreating column carried with four of our guns.

We took part in the grand move in the rear of Atlanta, which culminated in the severe battle of Jonesboro on the 28th of July, and which compelled the evacuation of Atlanta.

Here we re-organized, and Captain E. P. Wilcox, formerly of Battery B, was placed in command. After about a month's encampment on the outskirts of Atlanta, we moved northward towards Hood's army, and when he countermarched by our left flank and went south, we were ordered to Nashville, where we arrived about Nov. 1, and were in the reserve line during the battle there. From here we were sent to Chattanooga, remaining till the latter part of June 1865, when we were ordered home for muster-out, arriving at Chicago July 3, where we received a royal welcome at the hands of our friends, who gave us a grand banquet in honor of our return.

BATTERY B

Battery B was organized in April 1861, and left in June for Cairo, where it lay three weeks and then moved to Bird's Point, Missouri. One section of the Battery participated in the fight at Fredericktown, October 26th. The entire Battery went with Grant to Belmont on the 7th of November, going into action with six guns and coming out with eight, completely demolishing the rebel battery. Then at Donelson in W.H.L. Wallace's Brigade the Battery occupied the extreme right, fighting with scarce any intermission for three days. The day before the battle of Shiloh it was transferred to Sherman's Division and was in that fight; it was also with him on the right at the siege of Corinth; was at Lagrange and Holly Springs, and at Memphis with Sherman on the 22d of July 1862. Was at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, the siege of Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Mechanicsburg and Richmond, La. Its valor was attested at all these places. Thence it moved to Memphis, Chattanooga and Knoxville to the relief of Burnside. It wintered at Larkinsville. On the 1st of May 1863, it moved with Sherman on his Atlanta campaign. The Battery was all through those fights, doing bravely at Resaca and Dallas. General Logan highly complimented the Battery for its gallantry at the latter place. It was at Kenesaw and took part in many minor engagements. On the 12th of July 1864, it was ordered to Springfield that the men might be mustered out of the service. The Battery had 219 men altogether on its muster rolls and lost by death 16, six in battle and wounded 27.

The Battery was re-organized by the consolidation of A and B, and afterward participated in the balance of the Atlanta campaign, and the chase of Hood toward Nashville, and when Sherman left Atlanta the Battery remained with General Thomas, taking part in the fight at Nashville with Hood. It arrived in Chicago, July 2, 1865, where it was mustered out and discharged.

BATTERY D

Battery D, First Light Artillery, was organized at Cairo, September 2, 1861, by Captain Edward McAllister.

September 18, moved to Fort Holt, Kentucky. February 3, 1862, ordered to Fort Henry, with three 24-pdr. iron howitzers. Was engaged in the siege of Fort Donelson, two of the guns being disabled. March 6, moved to Paducah. On the 14th, moved to Savannah, Tennessee, with four 24-pdr. bronze howitzers. On April 6 and 7, took part in battle of Shiloh; took eight positions during the action. June 6, moved to Bethel, Tennessee, and on 18th, arrived at Bolivar. November 3 and 4, marched to Lagrange, in Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

November 28, 1862, went on Yocona expedition, in Brigadier General Logan's Division, returning to Tallahatchie River, December 24, 1862.

The Battery was mustered out of service at Chicago, July 28, 1865.

BATTERY E

Battery E was organized at Camp Douglas during the fall of 1861. The Battery was mustered into service December 19, 1861. February 13, 1862, were sent to Cairo, where horses, guns and all other necessary equipments were procured.

On the 27th of March, took boat to Pittsburg Landing, arriving the 30th, and received a baptism of fire at Shiloh, April 6. Casualties, one killed, sixteen wounded, and one missing. After Shiloh, moved on Corinth, which was taken by Sherman's army May 29, 1862. Followed the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, skirmishing, camping, etc., till we reached Memphis, Tenn. Went into camp at Fort Pickering. Here the Battery had their first opportunity to drill with horses and guns, and the occasion was improved.

November 26, went with Sherman's expedition to Oxford, Miss., and thence to Corinth via Bolivar, and on to White's Station January 31, 1863, where the Company remained for a time in camp. Returned to Memphis about the 14th of March 1863, and embarked for Duckport, La., to join Sherman's army.

On May 2 went to Grand Gulf, Miss.; thence to Jackson, Miss., and May 14, assisted in its capture. May 16, moved on Vicksburg, Miss., arriving the 18th, and took an active part in the siege of that place, losing two killed and six wounded. July 5, marched back to Jackson, and assisted in a nine-days siege, when Johnson evacuated.

On the 23d of July went into camp on Bear Creek, in rear of Vicksburg, on Oak Ridge. This became summer camp, and expeditions were made to Mechanicsburg, Miss., Canton, and other places. November 5, went to Vicksburg, and took boat for Memphis, arriving there the 12th. During winter went to Lagrange, Tenn.; also, Corinth, Jack Creek, and again to Corinth, and back to Memphis via Lagrange.

On the 10th of February 1864, had a skirmish at Wyatt, Tenn., on the Tallahatchie River. Returned to Memphis. Camped at head of Main street, near Navy Yard.

In April went to Bolivar, Miss., and Ripley, in search of General Forrest; but supplies giving out, returned to Memphis to refit.

June 1, 1864, marched to Guntown, Miss., and fought in the disastrous battle of Brice's Cross Roads, losing 1 killed, 3 wounded and 4 missing. Returned to Memphis, every man for himself, and very much demoralized.

After a few days' rest, on June 21, under command of General A. J. Smith, went to Lagrange, Miss. July 5, marched on Tupelo, and July 12, fought at Pontotoc, Miss.

July 13, were ambushed, and lost one wounded.

On the 14th of July, fought and whipped the rebel General Forrest, at Tupelo, Miss.

July 15, returned to Memphis. September 3, 1864, took boat down Mississippi to White River Gap to Duvall's Bluff, Ark. Marched through Arkansas swamps to Cape Girardeau under General J. A. Mower. Took boat to Jefferson City, Mo., and followed the rebel General Price to the western boundary of the State, and returned to St. Louis, where we arrived November 15, 1864. After drawing new complement of horses, took boat for Nashville, Tenn., and were with General Thomas during the siege of Nashville and annihilation of Hood's Army.

The time of enlistment of Battery E expired December 19, 1864, but they were not mustered out of service until the evening of December 24, 1864, at Louisville, Ky. The new recruits and one or two other companies consolidated with Battery E, remained in service till June 1865, and were mustered out in June at or near Chattanooga, Tenn.

BATTERY F

Battery F, First Light Artillery, was recruited at Dixon by Captain John T. Cheney, was mustered in at Springfield, February 25, 1862.

Moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., March 15, with four 6-pdrs. April 1, ordered to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and arrived April 9, and was assigned to Major General Lew. Wallace's Third Division, Army of the Tennessee.

Was engaged in the siege of Corinth, and, June 9, marched for Memphis, arriving on the 18th. November 26, moved from Memphis, and arrived at the Tallahatchie River December 2. On the 11th, in Denver's Division, went on the Yocona expedition, returning to Tallahatchie River, and finally to Holly Springs, Miss.

March 7, 1865, Battery F was consolidated with other batteries in the Regiment.

BATTERY G

Battery G, First Light Artillery, was organized at Cairo by Captain Arthur O'Leary, and was mustered in September 28, 1861.

March 18, 1862, moved to Columbus, Ky.; thence to Island No. 10 and New Madrid, as garrison, and returned to Cairo April 11. On 13th, moved down river to Fort Pillow, and on 16th, returned. April 22, moved to Hamburg, Tenn., and was engaged in the siege of Corinth, in May 1862, Captain O'Leary commanding, and in battle of Corinth, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Battery was mustered out of service at Camp Butler, July 24, 1865.

BATTERY H

Battery H was recruited in and about Chicago, by Captain Axel Silversparre, during January and February 1862. In March it was ordered to St. Louis, where it was equipped as a four 20-pounder Parrott gun Battery, and was immediately sent down the river to join General Grant's command. The Battery arrived at Pittsburg Landing, April 5, and participated in the battle of Shiloh the next day, April 6, it formed the centre of that line of artillery which, with the gun-boats on the Tennessee, repulsed the last charges of the confederates on the first day of Shiloh. Soon after the Battery became part of General Sherman's command, and was always thereafter attached to the Second Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

At Memphis, during the summer of 1862, Captain Silversparre was made Chief of Artillery at Fort Pickering, and in pursuance of his duties was captured by the enemy, and never again rejoined the Battery.

The command then devolved upon Frank DeGress, who some time afterwards was commissioned Captain, and who made the Battery (known at DeGress' Battery) a very famous one in General Sherman's command. The Battery participated in all of the battles in which the Fifteenth Corps was engaged, and was one of the working Companies of that famous Corps at Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Atlanta campaign, March to the Sea, and finally marched in review before the President at Washington, and was mustered out with the rest of the Fifteenth Corps. The guns were captured on the 22d of July 1864, in front of Atlanta, but were soon recaptured and turned with good effect upon the retreating enemy.

BATTERY I

Battery I, First Light Artillery, was organized at Camp Douglas, by Captain Edward Bouton, and was mustered in February 10, 1862.

On March 1 moved to Benton Barracks, Mo. On April 1 moved for Pittsburg Landing, arriving on the 4th. On 6th and 7th, was engaged in battle of Shiloh. In May was engaged in the siege of Corinth, and afterward moved to Memphis. Went on an expedition, in October, into Arkansas, and afterward into Mississippi, where it engaged the enemy's cavalry.

Remained at Memphis until November 28, 1862, when participated in Tallahatchie raid, and returned to Lagrange and Holly Springs, and to Moscow, Tenn., - Brigadier General J. W. Denver commanding Division. Remained until June 6, 1863, when moved to Memphis. Embarked for Vicksburg, - Colonel John Mason Loomis commanding Brigade, and Brigadier General W. S. Smith commanding Division, - and arrived at Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo, June 11, 1863. Went into position, and fortified, to prevent Johnson's approach. Moved with Sherman's army, July 5, and participated in the siege of Jackson, and returned to Black River.

Moved, under General Sherman, via Memphis and Corinth, to Chattanooga, and was engaged in the battles of November 25, 26 and 27. Moved thence to Ringgold, and back to Chattanooga, Bridgeport and Scottsboro, Alabama. Veteranized March 17, 1864, and moved to Illinois for furlough. Returned to Nashville, Tennessee, and remained there. Participated in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864.

The Company was in Hatch's Cavalry Division, Wilson's Corps. Engaged in pursuit of Hood, to Florence, Alabama.

Moved to Eastport, and there remained until the Battery was ordered to Chicago for muster out. Mustered out July 25, 1865.

BATTERY K

Battery K was organized at Shawneetown and mustered into the service Jan. 9, 1862. The first year of the service of this battery was spent in chasing guerrillas through Kentucky, chiefly in and about Perryville. It was then ordered to Louisville and remained there to protect the city until Burnside's Tennessee expedition was fitted out. Of that expedition it formed a part, participating in all its arduous service in connection with the First Cavalry Division of the army to which it had been attached. It was the first battery in East Tennessee, and was foremost in the capture of Knoxville. During its service in Tennessee it was attached to the Brigade of which the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry formed a part. A part of the men were mustered out of the service at Springfield in June 1865, and the remainder at Chicago in the month following.

BATTERY M

Battery M was organized at Camp Douglas and mustered into the service August 12, 1862, for three years.

On September 27 the Battery left for Louisville, where it did garrison duty until Nov. 11.

On October 24, while drilling on the gallop, a caisson exploded, killing two men and severely wounding more.

On November 11 the Battery went by rail to Lebanon, Ky., was then in the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Tenth Division, Army of the Ohio. From Lebanon they marched to Columbia, to help guard against the incursions of Morgan and others, and on the 27th, the Centre Section and twenty-four Cavalrymen were sent to Millerville, 14 miles south, to repel Morgan, but he passed around far to the west. On December 22 the Battery marched back to Lebanon.

January 6 marched for New Haven, where they took cars for Louisville on the 22d, and on 29th, embarked on the ferry boat "James Thompson", for Louisville, with a fleet of 65 transports, to reinforce General Rosecrans. Reached Nashville on the 7th, where Captain Miller left the Battery permanently, the command devolving on Senior First Lieutenant George W. Spencer. On the 12th they went to Franklin where they fired a few shots at the retreating rebels.

On the 23d, started with the army driving General Bragg. They lay at Shelbyville from June 29th until September 6, when they started on the Chickamauga campaign, being in General Gordon Granger's Reserve Corps, Second Lieutenant Thomas Burton commanding, Lieutenant Spencer being at home on "leave", where he was mustered in as Captain. September 12th, Battery went with small command under General Steadman, to near Ringgold, Ga. On the 18th Battery again went out under General Steadman. They went about 8 miles on the Lafayette road, and in the night captured about 25 wagons and 70 men, belonging to General Longstreet. Some of the members of his brass band. Went back to Roseville Gap in A.M. of 19th, and in P.M. went on the gallop to the battlefield, on the Ringgold road, to McAfee's Church, about 4 miles out. At 11 A.M. of June 20th, engaged a rebel battery belonging to General Stearns. We repulsed General Longstreet repeatedly, until sunset, losing two men killed, 14 wounded and 16 horses killed. In the words of General Rosecrans Official Report, "Swift was the charge, and terrible the conflict, but the enemy was broken. A thousand of our brave men, killed and wounded, paid for its possession. But we held the Gap. Two divisions of Longstreet's Corps confronted the position.

Determined to take it, they successively came to the assault. A battery of six guns placed in the gorge poured death and slaughter into them. They charged within a few yards of the pieces, but our grape and cannister, and the leaden hail of musketry, delivered in sparing but terrible volleys * * * was too much even for Longstreet's men".

On September 21, the Battery was placed in Ringgold Gap of Mission Ridge, whence it shelled the rebel cavalry that appeared in the valley beyond. That night all the troops were taken into Chattanooga, and Battery M was left at the front without any support of any kind, and with no orders. They reached the lines the next morning about 8 o'clock, with the rebels close upon their heels. They were sent across the river and remained on Stringer's Point until October 20, when they were put in the works to the left of Fort Negley - the left section having guarded Brown's Ferry for a while. During the siege of Chattanooga, the men and horses suffered for food, as did those of the other commands, many of their horses having starved at the picket ropes. The Battery was now attached to the Third Brigade, Indiana Division, Fourth Corps. Captain Spencer rejoined the Battery September 29.

November 2, the Battery drove away a lot of rebels who had begun to fortify in front of Fort Negley, and on the 25th fired its last shot at General Bragg, from near Fort Negley.

On 28th, started for the relief of Knoxville, and reached there December 7.

On 15th, went to Strawberry Plains, and on the 18th to Blain's X Roads.

On January 15, 1864, went to Dandridge; returned to Knoxville by rail, and thence to London, and did garrison duty until April 18, when they left for Cleveland.

On May 3, started on Atlanta Campaign, and on the 8th, at night, drew the guns of the right section to the top of Rocky Face, where the rebels thought no gun could be put. Shelled the rebel camps from there on 9th.

On the 13th, followed the rebels to Resaca. Were kept on the skirmish line on 16th and 17th, on the latter day shelling them from in front of Adairsville. Drove rebels on 18th and 19th, and rested near Kingston until 23d, when they moved toward Dallas by way of Burnt Hickory. Were put in the works near New Hope Church on 26th.

Early on June 1, the rebel fort opened on them, putting their shells through Battery M's embrasures, but they soon silenced the fort, and did a second time toward night. The rebels left on the night of the 4th, and Battery M went into camp a few miles ahead, and remained there until the 10th.

On the 14th we shelled the mountain, killing Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk.

On the 18th, while engaging a rebel battery in front, another Battery enfladed them from the right rear, wounding one man who died from gangrene July 29. Battery M soon silenced both batteries, firing 403 rounds that day. At night they went into captured rebel works that three batteries had tried to reach during the day. They were almost against a very strong rebel fort. They reversed the works to be ready for the morning, but the enemy retreated during the night.

Followed the rebels on 19th. In afternoon took position near woods, to shell Kenesaw, but rebel sharpshooters were so near and killed our horses so that we withdrew.

On 21st, went to the right about a mile. In the evening they were ordered to fire at rebel batteries that were killing of the men and horses very fast of batteries where M was the day before. They had to fire "by sound", as the rebel batteries were behind heavy woods. They soon silenced them,

for which General Howard sent this thanks, and the Division Chief of Artillery said: "I never saw anything to equal it as to splendid shots". Took position in captured works near by on 22d. On 26th, a detailed man was killed by a sharp-shooter. On 27th, the Battery was sent as reserve for the Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, but were not called into action, and therefore had a full view of the fearful slaughter of the Union troops that day.

Battery M being now short of men and horses, turned over its left section guns, and had but four guns thereafter as long as it remained in the field. During June they traveled 33 miles, and were under fire 20 days.

On July 2, rebels withdrew south of Marietta, and Battery M followed on 3d and 5th taking positions on the west bank of the Chattahoochie, in sight of Atlanta. On the 6th, Generals Sherman, Thomas, Howard, Palmer, Schofield, Newton, Barry, Corse, Wood, Brannan and Whipple visited the Battery and fired a few shots at a rebel battery on opposite bank. On the 7th, the Battery shelled the rebel works, and at night engaged in a general artillery duel. Crossed the river on 13th. Engaged and silenced a rebel battery on the 18th, at Nancy's Creek, and on 20th repulsed the charges of the rebels under General Stevens, he being killed in front of the Battery as he attempted to capture the bridge over Peach Tree Creek. They doubled shotted their guns with cannister. General Thomas was among the gunners throughout, cheering them on. On the 22d, they took position in the works before Atlanta, and lay there until they went with Sherman to flank the enemy out on August 24.

On September 1, they engaged and silenced a rebel battery, and on the 5th they fired, near Lovejoy, the last shot they sent at the Nation's foes. They returned to Atlanta, and being so worn out were sent to Chattanooga November 1, and did garrison duty there and at Cleveland and Charleston, Tennessee, until July 14, when they started for Chicago, where they were mustered out July 24, 1864 - 99 strong. They had 7 commissioned officers, 170 men mustered in, 157 detailed men, lost 2 killed in battle, 1 detail man killed, 1 man died of wounds, 2 killed by accident, 7 died of disease, 1 taken prisoner (at the capture of Atlanta), 31 previously discharged, 7 transferred, 22 deserted, 16 wounded, 39 horses killed, traveled 3102 miles, fired 7845 rounds at the enemy, and were under fire 178 days.

2nd Illinois Light Artillery

BATTERY A.

Battery A was organized at Peoria, by Captain Peter Davidson, and was mustered into State service, May 23, 1861.

Moved to Alton, in July 1861. Thence moved to St. Charles, Mo., with General Pope, and, thence, to Mexico, Mo. From this place, sections were sent to different parts of North Missouri, which were again united at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., at which place the Battery was mustered into United States service, August 17, 1861.

Moved to Jefferson City, Mo., and, October 1, to Booneville, Mo., and thence, to Otterville. Thence marched, in Kelton's Brigade, Pope's Division of Fremont's Army, to Springfield, Mo., and returned to Otterville. January 25, 1862, in Colonel Julius White's Brigade, Brigadier Jeff. C. Davis' Division, moved to Lebanon, and with Curtis' Army, to Northwest Arkansas. Was engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, where it did faithful and brilliant service. A section of the Battery did good service at Neosho and Fayetteville. Moved to Helena, Ark., with General Curtis' Army.

Battery A was mustered out of service at Camp Butler, July 27, 1865.

BATTERY D.

Battery D, Second Illinois Artillery, was organized at Cairo, Ill., and mustered into service of the United States in December 1861. Equipped with six James' Brass Rifle Cannon.

The officers were: Jasper M. Dresser Captain, James P. Timmony First Lieutenant, Harrison C. Berger First Lieutenant, George Dunlap Second Lieutenant and Charles S. Cooper Second Lieutenant.

Captain Dresser resigned soon after the battle of Donelson, and was appointed Colonel of an Indiana Regiment. Lieutenant Timmony then commanded, until his resignation in the spring of 1862, when Charles S. Cooper was commissioned as Captain, and remained in command until November 1864, when the Battery was mustered out of service.

The first active service for this Battery was in February 1862, at the battle of Fort Donelson, where it served in the Division under General J. A. McClelland; went through the entire siege, doing effective work and suffering severely from exposure to the weather and the enemy's fire. The weather being intensely cold, bivouacking on the bare ground and almost without food or shelter was quite severe for fresh troops.

The Battery then proceeded up the Tennessee River, to Pittsburg Landing, and took an active part in the battle of Shiloh,-not surprised as some were at the attack by the Confederates under command of Johnson and Beauregard, as the Battery was ordered out on the Friday night previous to the battle and kept in position ready for battle at any moment from early sundown until daylight the next morning. On the Sunday morning following, the Battery was on the ground ready for battle, long before the first picket shots were heard or the drum sounded the alarm to fall into ranks. Our commanders were certainly looking for an attack from the enemy and had for at least a week before it was made. Still serving in McClelland's Division, with

Major Schwartz as chief of artillery, the Battery was placed in a commanding position near General Oglesby's headquarters about half a mile from the Church. Major Schwartz being wounded and carried from the field, Battery D was at once ordered to the front and placed in position within 100 yards of the famous Shiloh Church. The enemy were advancing rapidly. The fighting commenced at once; the shot and shell from the Battery mowed swaths in the rebel ranks. The word "close up" would be given and in a second the ranks would be filled and forward was the movement. Volley after volley was poured into the Battery, killing and wounding many. The struggle was a desperate one. The Battery lost 18 men killed, one man, Sergeant Tozer, had 13 bullet holes through his body before he fell, 28 men wounded, 49 horses killed and 4 cannon and 4 caissons with some ammunition captured, all occurring inside of 30 minutes from time of going into battle. With the enemy advancing in large force retreat was the only alternative. Consequently fell back to the Artillery line, which had been formed, and was under command of Colonel J. D. Webster. Here the Battery remained doing effective work until the morning of April 7, when the enemy were routed, and the Battery in company with the other troops moved forward until they had regained possession of the ground held at the beginning of the battle, and the Battery recaptured the guns that had been taken from them the day previous.

On the 27th of April the Battery, in company with the Union forces under Hallack and Grant, advanced on Corinth, capturing the same on the 30th of May, after Beauregard had fled leaving nothing but ashes and desolation.

Marched from Corinth to Jackson, Tenn., thence to Lagrange. Engaged in a skirmish at Davis' Mills, Miss., and a fight at Fayette, Tenn., with the rebel General Forrest's command, at the time that General Ed Hatch was shot through the body. After raiding to Mississippi with the cavalry under command of Colonel Ben Grierson, the Battery was returned to Grand Junction for Post duty, where it remained until January 1864, when ordered to Memphis to join the expedition to Vicksburg, and Sherman's march through Mississippi to Jackson, Meridian, etc., to break up or disperse the force then organizing or collecting to recapture Vicksburg. Returning from this expedition to Memphis again, the Battery remained in Sherman's command until reaching Decatur, Ala., where it was placed on duty under General Granger. Participated in the fight with General Hood who attacked the place with a force of 40,000. The whole little band of 1,800 men stationed there put on a bold front and held the Confederate forces in check until reinforcements were forwarded from Nashville and Huntsville and the Post, with its large supply of Commissary and Quartermaster stores, was saved. The Battery remained here until ordered to Louisville, Ky., and was mustered out of the service on the 21st day of November 1864.

BATTERY E.

Battery E was organized at St. Louis, Mo., in August 1861, by Captain Adolph Schwartz, and was mustered into service August 20th at St. Louis Arsenal.

One section of the Battery, Lieutenant Hanger commanding, moved September 6th, to North Missouri, and had an engagement with the enemy at Liberty, September 17th, and returned to Cairo, December 29, 1861.

The Battery, Lieutenant Gumbart commanding moved to Cairo, September 14th; moved to Fort Holt and Jefferson, Ky., and then returned to Cairo. On November 1st, Lieutenant Gumbart's section went on an expedition to Bloomfield, Mo., and January 9, 1862, to Columbus, Ky., and returned.

On February 1, 1862, the Battery, Lieutenant Gumbart commanding, moved to Fort Henry, and, on the 13th, arrived before Fort Donelson. On the 14th, held position on the right with Colonel

Oglesby's Brigade. On the morning of the 15th, Lieutenant Gumbart was severely wounded, and Lieutenant Nispel took command. Then enemy charged upon the hill upon which the Battery was stationed, three times, but were repulsed.

The Battery was engaged during the battle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, taking 6 different positions. Was engaged in the siege of Corinth, and in June marched to Purdy, Bethel and Jackson, Tenn. On July 28th, Lieutenant Dengel's section marched from Bolivar, with Colonel Lawler's Brigade, and had an engagement at Britton's Lane, on September 1st, in which the section was captured, together with Lieutenant Dengel and ten men.

On November 3, 1862, the remaining section, First Sergeant Martin Mann commanding, was attached to Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, Brigadier General Lauman commanding, and went on the Yocona expedition. On 24th December, marched to Moscow, Tenn., arriving January 12, 1863.

Battery E was consolidated with Battery A.

BATTERY F.

Battery F was organized at Cape Girardeau, Mo., by Captain John W. Powell, and was mustered in December 11, 1861.

On March 14, 1862, moved to Pittsburg Landing, with six 6-pdr. guns, and was assigned to Brigadier General W. H. L. Wallace's Brigade, Sixth Division.

On the morning of April 6, engaged the enemy near Shiloh Church. Lieutenant Bliss was injured at 9 A.M., by falling from his horse; Captain Powell lost an arm at 3 P.M. and the Battery fired its last shot at 6 P.M., having lost 2 guns and 27 horses.

Engaged in the siege of Corinth, June 1862. One section, Lieutenant J. W. Mitchell commanding, was engaged in the battle of Corinth, October 3d and 4th, 1862.

The Battery was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg; in a scout from Natchez to Liberty, La.; in the Meridian Campaign; one section in the fight on the Hatchie.

Moved with Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, via Cairo, to Clifton, Tenn. Marched thence to Allatoona.

The Battery was engaged at Kenesaw Mountain. Was heavily engaged July 22, before Atlanta, losing 1 Lieutenant and 32 men, killed, wounded, and missing. Engaged during the siege of Atlanta and at Jonesboro, and was in the fight at Nashville, Tenn., December 15th and 16th, 1864.

Was in the Fourth Division, Seventeenth Corps, from the organization of that Division.

Ordered to Springfield for muster-out, July 9, 1865, and was mustered out July 27, 1865.

BATTERY H.

Battery H was organized at Camp Butler, December 1861, by Captain Andrew Stenbeck, and was mustered in December 31, 1861.

February 6, 1862, moved to Cairo, and was stationed at Fort Holt. One section was engaged in the siege of Fort Donelson. One section moved to siege of Fort Pillow, and returned to Columbus, Ky. Moved to Henderson, Ky., and went in pursuit of Morgan, August 1. One section moved to Smithland, Ky., September 4, one moved to Clarksville, and engaged the enemy under Woodward, and returned to Fort Heiman, December 20.

February 3, 1863, Battery moved to the relief of Fort Donelson. August 26, the Battery moved to Clarksville, Tenn. January 1, 1864, 65 men re-enlisted as veterans and were furloughed.

During the summer of 1864 the men of the Battery were mounted and armed as cavalry, and were used in scouting, etc. August 8, engaged the enemy at Canton and Rockcastle, Ky., and subsequently were in garrison at Clarksville, until Jul 15.

Was mustered out at Springfield, Jul 29, 1865.

BATTERY I.

Battery I was recruited in Will county, and was mustered into the United States service at Camp Butler, December 31, 1861.

The Battery remained at Camp Butler until February 7, 1862, when it was ordered to Cairo. It took part in the siege of Island Number 10, under General Pope. Upon the surrender of the Island General Pope's command was ordered to Harrisburg Landing, Tenn. Upon its arrival there it took an active part in the advance upon Corinth and was in several engagements prior to the evacuation of the place, among which was Blackland and Farmington. After the evacuation of Corinth the Battery went into Camp at Rienzi, Miss., for the summer, in General Asboth's command. September 6th, the Battery moved with General Gordon Granger's command to Cincinnati, arriving there September 12th. From thence it proceeded to Louisville and was assigned to General Sheridan's Division and started in pursuit of General Bragg, about October 1st. October 7th we went into action at daybreak at Perryville, Ky., and was under fire until dark. The Battery had four men wounded in that fight. From Perryville we moved to Nashville. On the 10th of December the Brigade to which the battery was attached (Colonel Dan McCook's) was relieved from duty under Sheridan and ordered to garrison, Nashville.

June 30, 1863, the Brigade was ordered to Murfreesboro and was stationed there one month and was then ordered back to Nashville. August 30th we left Nashville with the Second Brigade, Second Division, and marched by way of Columbia, Tennessee, Athens and Huntsville to Bridgeport, Alabama. September 13th, we went into camp at Rossville, Ga., and took an active part in the battle of Chickamauga. Fell back to Chattanooga and went into camp at the mouth of North Chickamauga Creek with Dan McCook's Brigade. Took part in Lookout Mountain fight, Mission Ridge and Chattanooga.

January 1, 1864, all of the old members were mustered out and re-mustered in as veterans, and arrived at Springfield, Ill., January 16, where they were given thirty days' furlough and ordered to report for duty at Joliet, Ill.

The roster of the Battery was as follows:

Captain.....	Chas. M. Barnett.
Senior First Lieutenant	Henry B. Plant.
Junior First Lieutenant	Alonzo M. Coe.

Senior Second LieutenantJudson Rich.
Junior Second LieutenantChas. McDonald.
Lieutenants Hayward and Haight having resigned while we were in camp at Nashville, Tenn.

The Battery left Joliet March 4, 1864, for Chattanooga, Tenn. Shortly after its arrival at Chattanooga, it was assigned to its old Division (Second) in the Fourteenth Army Corps, General Jeff. C. Davis commanding, Captain Barnett being appointed Chief of Artillery of the Division.

May 6, 1864, started on the Georgia campaign, and took a prominent part up to the taking of Atlanta, the last battle being Jonesboro.

November 7, 1864, Captain Barnett resigned, and the command fell to Lieutenant Coe.

The Battery marched from Atlanta to Savannah, Ga., and while shelling a rebel battery some fifteen miles from Savannah, Lieutenant Coe was killed by a shell from the rebel battery. From Savannah it proceeded with Sherman's Army through South and North Carolina, and was in every engagement that the Fourteenth Army Corps was in.

Upon the surrender of General Johnston's Army, it proceeded to Washington, and took part in the grand review, and from there was ordered to Springfield, Ill., to be mustered out of service. Upon it being mustered out the roster of the Battery was as follows:

Captain.....Judson Rich.
First Lieutenant.....George I. Ward.
Second LieutenantChas. McDonald.

BATTERY K.

Battery K was organized at Camp Butler, in December 1861, by Captain Benjamin F. Rodgers, and was mustered in December 31.

On February 7, 1862, moved to Cairo, and in March moved to Columbus, Ky. In June 1862, one section was sent to Fort Pillow, during the bombardment. The Battery was then ordered to Memphis, Tenn., and in August returned to Columbus. In October, moved, with a force under command of Captain Rodges, to Clarkston, Mo., which was occupied by 300 rebels. Attacked and destroyed the place.

In November, moved to Memphis, and was assigned to Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and moved, with the Division, to Yocona Creek. Returned north to Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and remained on duty until February 1863, when it moved with the Division to Memphis.

On May 20, moved to Vicksburg. Took part in the siege of Vicksburg. August 20, moved to Natchez, Miss. Remained in this place, engaged in various expeditions and raids, until December 11, 1864, when it moved to Memphis, and went on garrison duty.

July 9 moved from Memphis to Chicago, arriving July 11, and was mustered out July 14, 1865.

BATTERY L.

Battery L was organized at Camp Douglas, by Captain William H. Bolton, and mustered in February 28, 1862.

On March 11, 1863, moved to Benton Barracks, Mo., and on April 8, moved to Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Was assigned to Fourth Division, Army of the Tennessee, Brigadier General S. A. Hurlbut, commanding. Participated in the advance upon Corinth, Miss. Was engaged in various movements in Tennessee and Mississippi, until the battle of the Hatchie, October 5, 1862, at which place the Battery captured a 4-gun battery and a stand of colors from the enemy.

On November 26 was transferred to Third Division, Brigadier General John A. Logan commanding, and was engaged in the advance on the Tallahatchie, December 2, 1862.

The Battery was mustered out of service at Chicago, August 9, 1865.

BATTERY M.

Battery M was organized at Chicago, by Captain John C. Phillips, and was mustered in at Springfield, June 1862 by Captain C. B. Watson.

Moved from Camp Douglas, May 11, 1863, and proceeded to Covington, Ky. On May 24th, moved to Catlettsburg, Ky. On 2d June, moved to Louisa, Ky., and reported to Gen. White, June 4th. On 14th, moved, with the expedition, up Big Sandy Valley to Beaver creek, arriving on the 21st. During its stay there, one section of the Battery moved, with an expedition, to Gladsville, VA., capturing Colonel Cordell, 20 officers, and 100 enlisted men of the enemy. On July 22d, fell back to Louisa, and August 4th, moved to Covington. On the 8th, reported to General Burnside, at Camp Nelson, Ky., and was attached to Reserve Artillery, Twenty-third Army Corps.

Moved from Danville on the 17th, and September 4th arrived at Lenoir's Station, East Tennessee. Arrived at Knoxville, on the 15th, and at Greenville, on the 17th, and was assigned to Colonel Carter's Brigade, of the Cavalry Division. Advanced on the enemy at Jonesboro, one section of the Battery being engaged. On 23d September, engaged the enemy's batteries at Carter's Station. One section went with expedition to Zollicoffer, on 24th September.

On 26th, fell back to Greenville, and October 1st, to Bull's Gap. On the 5th, the second section was at Blue Springs, and had a sharp engagement with the enemy. On 10th, the whole Battery was in action, all day, at Blue Springs. On 13th October, came up with enemy at Blountsville, and engaged him. Pursued the enemy through Carter Station, Zollicoffer and Bristol, and to near Abington, Virginia. On the 16th, fell back to Bristol. Colonel Carter's Brigade was ordered to Rogersville, where it arrived on the 19th.

On November 5th, Captain Phillips was ordered to Nashville, leaving Lieutenant Stevenson in command. On the morning of the 6th, the camp was attacked by the rebel General Jones, with 4000 men. After a sharp engagement, in which the Battery lost 4 men killed, and 35 captured, the guns were spiked and abandoned. 86 men and 50 horses and equipments were saved.

The detachment went into camp at Camp Nelson, Ky.

Consolidated with other batteries of the Regiment.

Bridge's Battery Light Artillery

No official history is found in the *Report of the Adjutant General of Illinois* for this unit. Bridge's Battery was transferred and assigned as Battery B, new, 1st Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, in pursuance of General Orders No. 61, Headquarters State of Illinois, Adjutant General's Office, dated Dec. 21, 1864. The unit was originally the 19th Illinois Infantry Regiment, Company G, then Lyman Bridges' Independent Battery.

Campbell's Battery Light Artillery

No official history is found in the *Report of the Adjutant General of Illinois* for this unit. This Battery became a part of the Second Regiment of Light Artillery, forming a portion of Battery D. There is no roster of the enlisted men of the original Battery on file in the Adjutant General's office, hence their names do not appear here.

Chapman's Battery Light Artillery

No official history is found in the *Report of the Adjutant General of Illinois* for this unit. This Battery was organized from the Fourteenth Illinois Infantry (Artillery Company L), and was subsequently consolidated with Battery B, Second Regiment Light Artillery.

Independent Artillery

Chicago Board Of Trade Independent Battery Light Artillery

July 6, 1862, the President made a call for three hundred thousand soldiers. There was not that ready response that characterized previous demands. At this juncture men with minds to grasp the situation, and whose moral judgment urged them to support the right, appeared with a fixed determination. These characteristics were developed in Chicago thus:

"CHICAGO, Ill., July 16, 1862.

"C. T. WHEELER, President of the Board of Trade:

"We, the undersigned members, request you to call at an early day a general meeting of the Board to pledge ourselves to use our influence and money to recruit a battery to be known as the Board of Trade Battery.

"George Steel, L. Y. Munn, C. H. Walker, Jr.,
Wm. Sturges, G. L. Scott, E. G. Wolcott,
E. Akin, T. J. Bronson, Flint & Thompson,"
M. C. Stearns

The meeting was called in their rooms, corner South Water and Wells streets, July 21, 1862. Second Vice-President John L. Hancock presided with an outspoken patriotism in accord with the assembly. C. H. Walker, Jr., introduced resolutions in harmony with the call, which were unanimously adopted. Subscriptions were announced, and \$5,121 was pledged. A muster roll was presented, bearing the legend, "Chicago Board of Trade Battery". The following names were enrolled for three years or the war: S. H. Stevens, S. C. Stevens, J. W. Bloom, Calvin Durand, Valentine Steel, H. B. Chandler, A. F. Baxter, H. J. Baxter, J. A. Howard.

The muster roll was entrusted to S. H. Stevens, and an adjournment carried. Thus was established a precedent—a commercial leadership—with the material result of placing in the field the Chicago Board of Trade Battery; the Seventy-second, Eighty-Eighth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry Regiments Illinois Volunteers, and \$50,000 war funds on deposit. On lightning wings this action flew east and west, firing the patriotism of commercial America, until the Nation felt its assuring influence. An enthusiastic meeting was held the evening of the 22d, and the muster roll increased to 63 names. The roll was closed at 4 P.M. on the 23d with 180 names and many waiting to sign. This dispatch was transmitted:

"BOARD OF TRADE ROOM, CHICAGO, July 23, 1863.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States:

"The Board of Trade of this city have within the last forty-eight hours raised \$15,000 bounty money, and have recruited a full Company of Artillery.

"Signed, J. L. HANCOCK, GEORGE ARMOUR,
H. W. HINSDALE,
WM. STURGES, C. H. WALKER, JR., S. H. STEVENS"

July 24, 1862, Company occupied City Armory as drill-room. August 1, 1862, Captain J. Christopher, U.S.A., selected 155 men from the 180 enrolled (there was no medical examination), and mustered them into the service of the United States as the Chicago Board of Trade Battery Illinois Volunteers. James H. Stokes, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, was elected and mustered as Captain. August 2, en route to camp, marched in review past the

Board of Trade rooms on South Water street. Partook of the hospitality of Mrs. Henry B. Clark, corner Michigan Boulevard and 16th street. Marched to camp and pitched tents south of Camp Douglas, near what is now 37th street and Stanton avenue. George L. Robinson was elected Senior 1st Lieutenant, Trumbull D. Griffin, Junior 1st Lieutenant. S. H. Stevens was appointed Orderly Sergeant. August 4, A. F. Baxter was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant; Calvin Duran, Commissary Sergeant; F. J. Deane, 1st Sergeant; L. B. Hand, 2d Sergeant; Wm. Randolph, 3d Sergeant; A. L. Adams, 4th Sergeant; George Bowers, 5th Sergeant; M. H. Salisbury, 6th Sergeant; together with twelve Corporals, six artificers and two Buglers.

August 11, received six James rifled ten-pounder field artillery guns. August 13, appeared for first time in uniform. August 20, received 110 artillery horses. August 22, drilled with horses for first time. September 9, broke camp and moved via M.C.R.R. Arrived in Louisville on the 10th, at 7 P.M.; 15th, grand review on Broadway by General Charles Cruft; 16th, exchanged four rifled for four smooth-bored six-pounders guns. October 1, 1862, the army moved from Louisville on the campaign of Perryville. The Battery was attached to General Dumont's Division, which occupied the extreme left at Frankfort. October 11, Brigade of General R. S. Granger, of Dumont's Division, was ordered to report to Major General A. McD. McCook at the front. The Battery moved with the Brigade. Struck rebel General Forrest's command at Lawrenceburg. First engagement. One direct shot caused the enemy to retreat. October 30, Major General Rosecrans took command at Louisville. A department of the Cumberland was the second time created. The troops of the department were designated Fourteenth Army Corps. November 4, the army was ordered to advance on Nashville, Tenn. With General R. S. Granger in command of post of Bowling Green, and battery parked at headquarters, this kind of soldiering was not our wish. Captain James H. Stokes made application to be allowed to go to the front. His request was granted December 4. Infantry muskets and ammunition were furnished for all the cannoneers, and without escort, the battery moved in the direction of Nashville via Tyree Springs. The enemy held possession of the entire route, but we arrived safely December 7, 1862. Same evening S. H. Stevens took command of left section as Senior Second Lieutenant, and L. B. Hand was promoted Orderly Sergeant. December 14, 1862, a detail consisting of Lieutenant Stevens and Quartermaster Sergeant Durand, and ten men with three teams, were ordered out on Franklin Pike for forage. Sixteen mounted Confederates made a dash, wounded one man and captured six.

December 20, attached to Pioneer Brigade. This organization, formed by a detail of two men from each company of Infantry in the Army of the Cumberland, divided into three battalions under detailed officers, the whole command by Captain St. Clair Morton, of the Engineer Department Regular Army. December 26, 1862, campaign of Stone River opened. During the night of December 29, built two bridges over Stewart's Creek. December 20, army fighting for position. Bivouacked on the field three miles from Murfreesboro. December 31, 7 A.M., from the distant right came the sound of battle; 8 A.M., the whole right wing out of the fight, and the centre desperately engaged. The Battery came into position near the graveyard between the railroad and the pike. A slight rise beyond was occupied. To the left and front lay the key to the position-not to hold the gap would be fatal. At this juncture Major General Rosecrans dashed from left to right, and discovered the Chicago Board of Trade Battery right for the fray but without positive direction. His orders were given to officers and men indiscriminately, as the case demanded. He spurred back to near the gap, returned part way, beckoned, and shouted "Right this way". As on parade, the command at a trot came into battery in the gap on the crest with diminished intervals, made necessary by a point of second-growth forest on either flank. On the right and immediate front on open field beyond, within easy musket range debouching from the death-masked cedars, the enemy in pursuit of the retreating blue. The cannoneers were at their posts, the General on the right in line. The order rang out, "load"; before the word "fire" came he raised his hand and plunged down the declivity in front. He had seen the approaching routed mass of soldiers, who at once would swarm on the front, over and through the battery, followed by the victorious foe; a moment's delay, and the capture of the Battery would be

inevitable. On came the exultant yell. The artillerymen stood with lanyard tightly drawn, until to longer wait all was lost. As from one gun six death-dealing shells passed over the head of the commanding General into the mass of "grey"-beyond, and from thence thirty per minute until the front was clear.

Our Battery stood in relief on the crest; each gun squad could be counted by the relief across the intervening space. The enemy's artillery opened with deadly precision, and so admirably was it masked that their guns could be located. The infantry, formed in from of the forest, delivered a volley, and charged across the open field. Then canister was the cry,-within thirty yards the foremost went down, when all not disabled sought shelter in the rear. This was thrice repeated. By 11 o'clock the enemy had learned that neither bravery nor numbers could carry the battery in their front, and all was quiet. Three of our men lay dead by their disabled guns. Then wounded were taken to the rear. The Battery having held its ground, it became the pivotal point on which the right and centre rested. Late in the afternoon, to meet a threatened assault of Preston's and Palmer's rebel brigades, the left section of Battery changed front to the southwest. Palmer's brigade was in ambush on the border of an open field, 200 yards to our front, and at twilight unmasked their line by a dropping fire on Union soldiers gathering dead and wounded between the lines. The section opened with a zeal unsurpassed. The rebels; others advancing firing until they reached our line and were taken in. The section returned to its original position, and the second day at Stone River was closed. In the chill night, without fires, we buried our dead, and then lay on the frozen ground awaiting the coming of the morning of the new year and a renewal of the contest. January 2, six volunteers from the command took from between the lines under fire an abandoned six-pounder gun to replace the one disabled. In recognition General Rosecrans declared the organization a seven-gun Battery, and it so remained until after the battle of Chickamauga. 4 P.M.,-The Battery in reserve, in battery, in the forest on the left bank of Stone River, one-fourth of a mile in rear of left wing. Then General J. S. Negley came dashing bank. "For God's sake, Captain Stokes, come to the front; our men are giving way". The order rang out clear and full: "Limber to the front".-"By pieces from the right, forward into columns",-"Trot"-Gallop". Without change of gait the order came, "Forward into battery". Fifty-eight cannon poured their iron contents into the rebel mass, and with lightning rapidity repeated until their lines waver, reel and break to the rear, pursued as by an avenging Nemesis,-the Stars and Stripes. It was estimated that in 40 minutes, 2,000 rebels lay bleeding on the field. In the meantime the rebel General Bragg had ordered a division on the left bank of the river but the repulse had been so quick and decisive that the troops did not get into position until late-absolute victory appeared to cover the movement to all except Captain Stokes. He ordered the Battery forward and without support checked the advance at short range. Our position being noticed, infantry was ordered up and the enemy dispersed. The Battery crossed the river. Commands which belonged to the "left" coming into line, the Battery returned. January 4, Sunday, rebel army in full retreat. Our loss was 3 killed, 8 wounded.

The following dispatch was sent:

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 3, 1863.

"Murry Nelson & Co., Chicago:

"Murfreesboro is ours. Terrific fighting on Friday. No more casualties in the Battery; it has won glorious distinction.

S. H. STEVENS."

Without our knowledge it was the first news received of the victory of the Union arms at Stone River. January 6 to June 23, 1863, in camp at Murfreesboro, Tenn. The most notable event was the changing of the command from mounted field to horse artillery, and being attached to the Second Division of Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Brigadier General John B.

Turchin, and were the only Battery of horse or flying artillery in the western armies. June 24, moved with the army, keeping on the flanks as it advanced, following Bragg's army through Tullahoma and Winchester to Huntsville, Ala. July 15, from here the third section, under command of Lieutenant Griffin, went via McMinnville and Pikeville, crossing the Tennessee River on the left of the army, and at Ringgold, Ga., fired the first gun, which opened the battle of Chickamauga, September 19. August 20, crossed the Cumberland Mountains toward Stevenson. September 2, went over the Tennessee River, moving south to Big Wills Valley; 9th marched south on top of Lookout range, down into the valley, scouting on the left of Bragg's army, going within two miles of Lafayette, Ga. Sunday, 20th, moved through Stevens' Gap, and at 10 A.M. joined the army, and fought on the extreme right during the battle of Chickamauga; also 21st and 22d; our loss being 12 horses, and three wheels from the guns.

From September 23d to October 1st, the Battery with the Second Division of Cavalry, under Brigadier General George Cook, was guarding fords above Chattanooga. On the 1st the rebel Major General Joseph Wheeler crossed at Washington, 40 miles above, with 6,000 men; two other columns were preparing to cross below, one at ellefonte, the other at Courtland, Ala. October 2d, Second Division Cavalry and guns 1, 2 and 4 from the Battery, passed over Waldron's ridge in pursuit of rebel General Wheeler. October 3d, descended the Cumberland Mountains. Encountered the rebels in severe skirmish. October 4th, passed through McMinnville, and drove rear guard seven miles beyond. October 5th, General Wheeler reached Murfreesboro, and threw out feelers to the south for his anticipated divisions, but they did not come. Charged his rear guard two miles out, and by a flank movement placed the Division between the enemy and Nashville. This and the non-appearance of the other columns caused Wheeler to turn south to effect a junction as well as to avoid an engagement. October 6th, marched through Guy's Gap to within six miles of Shelbyville. October 7th, crossed Duck River at Shelbyville. Three miles beyond discovered a rebel brigade camp, enjoying the rich loot of the town. Mounted infantry charged and dispersed them. The Second Division of Cavalry ordered in pursuit. Without orders, the Battery joined. The rear was pushed on to the main column by an almost continuous fire until late in the afternoon. General Wheeler was forced to mass at Farmington. The frequent contests had fully advised the rebel General of the capabilities of each arm engaged. This knowledge urged him to guard against cavalry and make his own heavy short-range artillery effective. Dismounted cavalry was formed across the road, protected by the fences and buildings of the town, with an open country to the rear. In front at short musket range, a cedar thicket about 400 yards in extent, resting on a gentle incline toward the west, which began with the cedars on the east. This thicket was so dense that dismounted men could not form until the open ground toward the enemy was gained. The road through the cedars was narrow, the evergreens meeting overhead. The rebel artillery, consisting of two twelve-pounder howitzers and a three-inch rifled gun, was placed at a bend in the road four hundred yards down the incline. The distance left them outside of the cedars, so as to have an enfilading fire on any troops emerging therefrom. The rebel artillery no longer sweeps the road. Our troops have passed the cedars, their lines enfiladed. Fifty yards down the incline beneath the cedars within three hundred and fifty yards of the enemy, their weight of metal as five to one. Our percussion shells explode in their midst. A caisson goes up; but the enemy fights with a will. A three-inch shell strikes our trail. Every man is swept from his place. All are wounded. Another shot, and our gun is disabled. Lieutenant Stevens in command, hurries to the rear, and willing hands amidst a hell of fire roll the second gun into position. It opens, and the slaughter is such there is none to serve the rebel guns. The dismounted men, charged, and the enemy fled. October 8th, in pursuit. 9th, found the enemy entrenched at Sugar Creek. Charged and routed them and pursued hotly to Tennessee River. General Thomas reported: "This pursuit is unsurpassed for its energy, bravery and endurance". October 10th to 15th, marched to Deckard for C. and Q. M. stores. Found none. Countermarched to Maysville and lived off the country. October 20th, Captain Stokes relieved of command to take position in Q.M. Department. November, moved to Huntsville and Battery again united. December 2d, Lieutenant Stevens ordered to Nashville in interest of Q.M Department.

The other four guns of the Battery moved, November 7th, from Smith's Cross Roads, Tenn., via Bridgeport, and, after various stops, went into camp at Huntsville, Ala., November 25. Here recruited horses and rested, moving. December 24, toward Pulaski, Tenn. Camped there on 27th. Lay in camp at Pulaski, Tenn., from December 27, 1863, to January 12, 1864; from Pulaski a large part of our division re-enlisted, and went home on 30 days furlough. On the 14th we reached Huntsville, Ala., and went into camp until February 2, when the old guns and equipment, with the harness, were shipped by rail to Chattanooga. General George H. Thomas having declared "we had earned two or three new batteries", and gave the order for a battery of Rodman's. February 10, left Huntsville with the horses for Nashville, Tenn.; on the 24th were fitted out complete with battery of new 3-inch Parrots, harness, etc. Leaving camp March 110, marched back to Huntsville, Ala. On April 4, started as guard to 200 wagons, being escorted by the Third Brigade of the Second Division Cavalry; reached Columbia, Tenn., on the 8th, going into camp with the whole Division now in command of Brigadier General K. Garrard. April 30 left for the front by the way of Shelbyville, Farmington, Tullahoma, Deckard, and over the Cumberland Mountains at Cowan; crossed the Tennessee River at Bridgeport, going over on top of the railroad bridge as far as it was built, and the rest of the way via pontoon. Camped the 7th at Nick-a-Jack cave, having thoroughly explored which, we destroyed the rebel saltpetre works at its mouth. Moved by the way of Chattanooga to La Fayette, Ga., where the whole Second Division Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, came together, most the Division having crossed Lookout Range; from the 11th to 17th were continually on the scout, and on right flank of the army, going as far as Rome, Ga.; on the 19th made a forced march of 20 miles toward Kingston, Ga., pressing Polk's rear guard, and getting to the Etowah River bridge in time to shell the rebels off and save it from destruction by fire; from Etowah were day and night in the saddle on the left wing of the army. At one time were sixty hours on picket duty without relief. In June, rations were very short, the men receiving four crackers to last five days; were forced to steal corn from the horses. Were in action June 8th, 9th, 11th, 15th, 18th, 20th and 27th. July 3 passed through Marietta, Ga., driving the rebels to and through Roswell, capturing that place, and destroying the large cotton factories there. July 10, crossed the Chattahoochie River; 18th, started on a raid, and tore up six miles of Augusta & Atlanta Railroad, south and east of Stone Mountain, getting back safely. On the 20th went into the main line, filling a gap between McPherson and Thomas. On the 21st the center section went on a raid; 22d was a terrible day; we were in camp at Decatur, Ga., with the wagon train of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-third Army Corps, and they had as guard a Brigade of Infantry and a section of the Third Michigan battery under a Colonel Sprague. Suddenly at noon the rebel Wheeler's cavalry Division attacked the camp. We formed battery in our camp, and got into action just where we were. Our use of cannister was fearful in its effects; but having no support, the rebels came over fences and around buildings, and we lost eight men out of thirty-two; but held them so long that not a wagon was captured. On the 27th started on another raid, getting round Atlanta to Jonesboro. General Stoneman having gone south, we retraced our way to Decatur. Rations for 22 men 7 days was 50 pounds hard bread. From August 1 to 15th, occupied position in the line circling Atlanta, and took our share in its destruction. On the 17th, guns 1, 3, 4 and 5, with the First and Second Brigades, Second Division Cavalry, reported to General Kilpatrick, at Sandtown, on the right of the line; at 6 o'clock P.M. on the 18th, we started to make the raid around Atlanta, and to cut the railroads running into the city. Kilpatrick, instead of using the battery belonging to his own division, placed us in the advance of the column in the movement to Lovejoy Station, then, when the command was entirely surrounded, used us to open the way for his troops to retreat, throwing gun into a river, but captured and brought away a 6-pounder. We reached Decatur on the 22d, - four days and three nights in the saddle, having made a complete circle around Hood's army, and the city of Atlanta. First Lieutenant George I. Robinson commissioned Captain August 22, 1864. When the army moved south of Atlanta, were in the rear guard, and on the flanks until September 10, when we went into camp at Cross Keys, having been moving almost daily since April 30. September 21, broke camp, going through Atlanta out on the Sandtown road. October 8, moved through Atlanta, north to the Chattahoochie River, crossed on pontoon (which swung

in a raging stream) safely, reaching Marietta at noon on the 4th, where we halted; some of the command went on top of Kenesaw Mountain, and were present when General Sherman signaled to General Corse, at Allatoona, his world-wide known message, "Hold the fort; I am coming. W. T. Sherman".

Moved on the 9th, going from flank to flank, or back to the rear, as needed, to keep off Forrest's and Wheeler's rebel cavalry.

On November 1 all good horses were turned over to Kilpatrick's Division, and we moved north to Chattanooga, which place was reached on the 5th. On the 13th, went by rail to Nashville, Tenn.

December 1, having received new horses, we moved our camp into the city; and, as Hood's army threatened the city, we went into the breastworks. Major General J. H. Wilson was now in command of the Cavalry Corps.

On the 15th we were on the extreme right in the battle of Nashville. We did not lose a man; our Division captured 1,200 prisoners, 18 pieces of artillery, 200 wagons, and drove the rebel left 5 miles, halting for the night on the "Brentwood" pike, following next day to Franklin. The bridge over the Duck River having been destroyed, we could not get across until the 23d.

On the 24th, were on the skirmish line all day, and in action almost every hour; lost 1 man killed; drove Hood's rear guard 21 miles, and by our quick and accurate firing saved the long covered bridge over Richland Creek. During the night the rebels did not stop, but by 11:30 A.M., we had overtaken them, and our shells threw them into fearful disorder, and we captured 14 wagons of ammunition, and they threw into Elk River 7 guns, and into Duck River 17 guns. The roads were in fearful condition. Hood's army having crossed the Tennessee River, we marched to Waterloo, Ala., going into camp at a place called Gravelly Springs. Here gunboats and transports brought us rations, and we remained in camp until March 22, 1865; then, being fully and well equipped, and still attached to the Second Division Cavalry, Army of the Cumberland, we commenced our last great move, going through Frankfort and Russellville, crossing Big Bear Creek to Jasper.

March 29, we safely forded the Big Warrior River, a wild, rough stream, where many men and horses of our Cavalry were drowned. Crossed the same day the Little Warrior River. Water so deep that the powder was taken from the limber chests and carried on the shoulders of mounted men. Crossed Cahawba River on the ties of the railroad bridge, 40 feet above the water, taking the horses from the guns, leading the horses over, and running the guns by hand. Each day we drove the rebel Cavalry; but they did not succeed in making a stand that required the use of our guns.

March 30, marched 37 miles; April 1, 47 miles. This day the rebels set fire to the pine woods, and we had to go through them for a half-mile at a gallop; fortunately, no horse fell, and none of the men were seriously burned; but it was almost a miracle that no caisson was blown up. The rebel Cavalry under General Roddy made a stand in the afternoon, when we got into action, quickly capturing 3 pieces of artillery, and our support capturing 200 prisoners and a train of cars loaded with forage.

April 2, 1865, Sunday, day never to be forgotten while any member of the Battery lives, a march of 20 miles brought us to the works in front of Selma, Ala., when 1,200 men of the Second Division Cavalry, armed with their Spencers, charged and captured the works, driving 7,000 men out of the works, taking 2,300 prisoners and all the artillery. The Battery fired over the charging line until the works were carried, then moved into the city with the charging line and materially helped the rebels out of the city.

April 3, 4, 5 and 6 were spent destroying the artillery and carriages in the breastworks and forts, throwing all the ammunition in the arsenal into the river. On the night of the 8th we burned the arsenal, foundry and machine shops.

Left Selma 6 o'clock morning of the 11th, going toward Montgomery, Ala. Marching was exceedingly severe on men and horses, we having but 3 1/2 hours sleep out of 108 consecutive hours.

Captured Columbus, Ga., the night of the 18th. We had the advance, as we always had when any fighting was expected, made 58 miles, halting twice only.

On 19th, marched 42 miles (100 miles in two days), going into Macon, Ga., and camping two miles out on the Columbus road. 23d, rumor of Lee's surrender. 25th, rumor of the shooting of President Lincoln. May 3d we had confirmed the rumor through a New York Herald only five days old.

May 9, we remained in camp, while the Fourth Michigan Cavalry (of our Division) went after Jeff. Davis. On the 13th they returned having captured his family, himself, and others of the Confederate cabinet.

On the 23d (the war over), we started North, marching through Atlanta, Marietta, Kingston, Dalton, to Chattanooga, 254 miles. Loaded the guns on cars, while the horses and postillions went with the Cavalry to Nashville, Tenn., 151 miles.

June 23, left Nashville by rail, arriving at Chicago at 3:30 A.M. on the 27th. At noon were received on Change of the Board of Trade. At 8 o'clock that evening were given a banquet at the Metropolitan Hall.

June 29, reported to Camp Douglas, but allowed to go to the city afterward. July 3, paid in full and mustered out to date June 30, 1865.

The Battery marched 5,268 miles; traveled by rail 1,231 miles. Were in 11 of the hardest battles fought in the West. Were in 26 other battles. Were in action 42 times while on scouts, reconnoissances, or outpost.

That you may know in what esteem we were held by all the Generals under whom we served, we have only to bring to mind one incident: General George Crook said: "I thank the command for their good behavior in every particular. So long as I have had command of you I never had a single complaint made against the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. I never saw so well drilled or so good a battery in action as you are—all gentlemen, and act the gentleman at all times". By special orders our flags (these being the first carried by an artillery company, and then by special orders), had placed on them "Stone River", "Elk River", Chickamuaga", "Farmington", "Dallas", "Decatur", "Atlanta", "Lovejoy", "Nashville", "Selma". The flags (2) were placed in the vault of the Chamber of Commerce in Chicago, and in the great fire of 1871 were destroyed. All papers in the possession of General James H. Stokes, our first Captain, were destroyed in the same fire. The company books, orders, etc., were burned in 1878, at the destruction of Captain George I. Robinson's residence in Milwaukee, Wis.

This sketch is compiled at the request of Adjutant General J. W. Vance, by B. F. Nourse, S. H. Stevens, S. M. Randolph, J. C. Camberg and Chas. Frink, May 1886, and approved by the Veteran Battery Association, June 24, 1886, and is from diaries in their possession, which were written daily as the events of the time occurred.

Chicago Mercantile Independent Battery Light Artillery

This Battery was recruited and organized under the auspices of the Mercantile Association, an association of prominent and patriotic merchants of the City of Chicago.

It was mustered into the United States service on the 29th of August 1862, at Camp Douglas.

Remaining in camp till November 8, they were ordered to the field, reaching Memphis on the 11th, where they disembarked and went into camp on Poplar street. Here they remained for several days, and were then ordered to accompany General Sherman on his march to Oxford, Miss., it being sometimes known as the "Tallahatchie March". The object of the expedition being accomplished, the Battery returned with the army to Memphis.

From thence they accompanied General Sherman on his expedition up the Yazoo, or the first attack upon Vicksburg, being assigned to the old Tenth Division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, under command of General A. J. Smith. They reached the battle field on the morning of the 27th of December, performing splendid service on the right of the line.

A retreat was ordered on the night of the 1st of January 1863. One section of the Battery covered the retreat of the rear guard and were the last men to leave the famous Yazoo swamps.

They then embarked on transports and with the rest of the army took part in the reduction of Arkansas Post on the 11th and 12th of January. One section was planted on the right bank of the Arkansas River, opposite the fort, and the other four guns were on the left of the line of the left bank or fortified side of the river. In the gallant service rendered by them on this occasion they were highly complimented by General Osterhaus, and publicly thanked before the whole army.

From thence they embarked upon transports and proceeded to Young's Point, opposite Vicksburg, where they remained for a few weeks, and were then ordered to Milliken's Bend.

On the 15th of April, they led out with the Thirteenth Army Corps, under the command of General John A. McClernand, and took part in the glorious campaign which finally culminated in the capture of Vicksburg. Crossing the Mississippi at Bruinsburg on the night of the 30th of April, they were in time to take part in the battle of Magnolia Hills, May 1, and were actively engaged, and performed splendid service during the entire day. Continuing its march towards Vicksburg, it again encountered the enemy on the 16th of May, at Champion Hills, where it had a fearful artillery duel with an eight-gun battery belonging to the First Regiment of Mississippi Light Artillery. The fight occurred at the short range of three hundred yards. General Tilghman, was killed by a well directed shot from No. 2 gun of this Battery. The fighting was severe and the Battery lost heavily. The following day more laurels were won at the battle of Black River Bridge. Participating in the pursuit of the retreating foe, they came within sight of the heights of Vicksburg on the afternoon of the 18th of May.

On the 22d of May, an assault was ordered along the whole line, and one section of the Battery literally charged a bastion, pulling their guns by hand up to within twenty feet of the works. Here they remained for eight long hours in the face of a fearfully heavy fire. Hand grenades were tossed over from behind the works, and were as quickly thrown back to explode among the enemy. When night set in they ran their guns down into the ravine below and saved them. For this and other acts they were specially mentioned by General McClernand in his dispatches.

The following day one section was ordered to report to General Alvin P. Hovey, on the extreme left of the line, where it remained for several days, and performed gallant service in the good

cause. Having taken part in the whole siege it was, on the afternoon of the surrender (July 4), ordered to start at once to meet General Joe Johnston, who was rapidly marching with a large army to the relief of Vicksburg. Encountering the enemy at Jackson, they were hotly engaged with him for seven days.

After Johnston was driven across the Pearl River, the Battery returned to Vicksburg, and went into camp on the river bank, below the town. A few weeks of rest and recuperation, and marching orders were received to report to General Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf.

Arriving at New Orleans, the Battery went into camp near the village of Carrollton, six miles north of the city. We next find it up the Bayou Tech. A few months of pleasant camp life were spent at Franklin and at New Iberia, on that celebrated bayou, but no arduous service was performed.

In December orders were received to repair to New Orleans and embark on an ocean steamer for Texas. On arriving at New Orleans they embarked on board the steamer St. Mary, and reached Pass Cavallo, on Matagorda Bay, on the first day of the year 1864. In early March they were again put aboard an ocean steamer, and headed for Berwick City, on Berwick Bay. On arriving at Berwick they debarked and joined the column under Lieutenant General Banks, and here commenced the long march made famous as the Red River Expedition.

On arriving at Sabine Cross Roads they took part in that disastrous affair, but fought bravely to the last, fighting at close quarters, double-shotting their guns with canister. This Battery was the only battery that brought their guns off the field. Pulling their guns onto the road, they could get them no farther, as the road was blocked by every conceivable form of vehicle-one facing the other. A shot was wedged in one of the guns, and two of the others were spiked. About one-half of the horses were saved by cutting the traces. The losses were two officers killed and two taken prisoner; four men were killed, nine wounded, and twenty-three taken prisoners.

Sick at heart but true and loyal they reached Grand Ecore on Red River as best they might. At this point they were put aboard the hospital steamer Rob't Morris. On reaching Alexandria they were transferred to the Mobile packet Kate Dale, and steamed away for the Crescent City. On arriving there they were sent to a cotton press, only remaining there a few days, from thence they were sent to Post Paropet Defenses of New Orleans. Here they were ordered to take muskets and perform infantry duty. A protest against this was drawn up and signed by every man in camp but one. Lieutenant Roe the only Commissioned Officer with the Battery, and the Non-commissioned Officers were placed under arrest and marched to Baroone street Military Prison where they remained in confinement for 35 days, at the expiration of which time the non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks and released. Lieutenant Roe was tried by Court Martial and acquitted. As nothing was said against reinstating the non-commissioned officers they were all put back in their old places on the following day. Shortly after this the guns, horses and equipment of Battery G, Fifth U.S. Artillery, were turned over to them at Carrollton, La. Leaving New Orleans November 1st they joined the column under General Davidson at Baton Rouge, the purpose of the expedition being to cut the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The object of the expedition was not obtained, but they brought up at Pascagoula, situated on the bay of that name. They marched three hundred miles over some of the most horrible roads ever traveled. In some instances the men were in their saddles for 24 hours and only making a distance of 7 miles in that time. Thirty horses died out of the Battery on this raid. On the 25th of December the Battery completed a breastwork and christened it Fort Christmas. A few days later they were loaded aboard of an ocean steamer, under orders for New Orleans. On arriving there they were again ordered to Baton Rouge, remaining there until May 1865, then down the river again to New Orleans. Late in June the Battery was ordered home to be mustered out, reaching Chicago July 3d, there they received their final payment and were mustered out of

service July 10, 1865, having traveled by river, sea and land over eleven thousand miles. On their arrival at Chicago a banquet was given in their honor at the Tremont House, and a glorious reception awaited them from the Mercantile Association and other friends. The total number of men connected with the Battery was 244, it having been recruited several times in the field. On the original 156 officers and men who left Chicago with them November 8, 1862, but thirty-five returned on July 3, 1865. A few days previous to their leaving New Orleans for home, Captain P. H. White, Lieutenant P. S. Cone and 22 of the men who were captured at Sabine Cross Roads joined them from their prison pen at Camp Ford, Tyler, Texas, they having been confined 14 months; one of the members (Walter Felter) died in prison. The following is a roster of the officers upon their return to Chicago: Captain P. H. White, Senior First Lieutenant P. S. Cone, Junior First Lieutenant Henry Roe, Senior Second Lieutenant F. D. Meacham, Junior Second Lieutenant J. C. Sinclair.

Cogswell's Battery Light Artillery

COGSWELL'S BATTERY, Illinois Light Artillery, was organized at Ottawa, Ill., by Captain William Cogswell, and was mustered in November 11, 1861, as Company A, Artillery, Fifty-third Illinois Volunteers, Colonel Cushman commanding the Regiment.

On February 28, 1862, moved to Chicago, Ill., and, on March 17, it was detached from the Regiment, and moved to St. Louis, Mo. On April 8, embarked for Pittsburg Landing. Was assigned to duty in Third Division, Army of the Tennessee, Brigadier General Lew. Wallace commanding. Participated in the advance of Corinth, and, from thence, marched to Memphis, Tenn., arriving June 14, 1862. On November 26, was assigned to Fifth Division-Brigadier General J. W. Denver commanding, and marched with General Sherman's expedition toward Vicksburg. On the return of Sherman's Army, the Battery moved with McPherson's Army to the Yaconapatalfa River, and afterwards, marched to Grand Junction, arriving January 9, 1863.

March 8, 1863, moved to Lagrange. On June 4, moved to Memphis, and embarked for Vicksburg. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg.

On September 28, embarked for Memphis. On 11th October, marched from Memphis, and, November 23 and 24, participated in the battle of Mission Ridge.

April 29, 1864, moved to Nashville. On December 15 and 16, 1864, was engaged in the battle of Nashville, Lieutenant McClary commanding. Marched to Pulaski, Clifton and Eastport. On February 5, 1865, embarked for New Orleans. From March 28 to April 8, was engaged with the Sixteenth Corps, in operations against Spanish Fort, Ala. Moved thence to Blakely, and, after its capture, to Montgomery, Ala.

July 28, 1865, ordered to Springfield, Ill. Mustered out August 14, 1865.

The Battery was in the service three years and nine months, and has marched over 7,500 miles, and participated in seven sieges and battles.

Colvin's Battery Light Artillery

COLVIN'S BATTERY transferred and assigned as Battery K, First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, in pursuance of General Orders No. 47, Headquarters State of Illinois, Adjutant General's Office, dated Mar. 23, 1865.

Henshaw's Independent Battery Light Artillery

No official history is found in the *Report of the Adjutant General of Illinois* for this unit. This unit was also known as the Ottawa Light Artillery and served from December 3, 1862 through July 18, 1865, from LaSalle County, Illinois.

Renwick's Elgin Independent Battery Light Artillery

No official history is found in the *Report of the Adjutant General of Illinois* for this unit. The unit was organized from Kane County, Illinois, and served from November 15, 1862 through July 18, 1865.

Springfield Independent Light Artillery

The "Springfield Light Artillery" was recruited principally from the cities of Springfield, Belleville and Wenona, and was mustered into the United States service at Springfield, for the term of three years, on the 21st day of August 1862, numbering 120 men and officers.

November 1, 1862, it was ordered to the front. Arrived at Bolivar, Tenn., November 8, 1862, and was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, under the immediate command of Brigadier General Mason Brayman.

December 18, 1862 the right and left sections of the Battery were ordered to Jackson, Tenn., to join the expedition against Forrest, and after an absence of 5 days returned to Bolivar, Tenn.

On the 18th day of June 1863, the Battery was divided, the right section being stationed at Germantown, Tenn, the centre at Moscow, and the left at Colliersville, along the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

August 30, 1863, the Battery was remitted and assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, under command of Colonel James True, and started enroute to Little Rock, Ark., and participated in its capture on the 10th day of September 1863.

On the 19th day of October 1863, the left section was detached from the Battery and ordered to Lewisburg, Ark., where it remained until the 15th day of March 1864, when it again joined the Battery March 17, 1864.

The Battery was next assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Seventh Army Corps, under the immediate command of Colonel Adolph Englemann, of the Forty-third Illinois Infantry, and joined General Steel's expedition to cooperate with General Banks' Red River expedition, and participated in the several skirmishes of that campaign, and the battles of Prairie D'Ann and Jenkins Ferry.

Returned to Little Rock, Ark., May 3, 1864, where the Battery remained until June 1865, when orders were received to report at Springfield, Ill., for muster out of service.

Arrived at Springfield, Ill., June 25, 1865, and mustered out on the 30th day of June 1865.

Miscellaneous

Alton Battalion

The ALTON BATTALION, composed of the companies of Captain John Curtis and Simon J. Stookey, was mustered into the United States service at Camp Butler June 21, 1864. The strength of the companies was 91 and 90 respectively. Departed for the field June 25, 1864. Mustered out at Camp Butler October 7, 1864.

No official history is found in the *Report of the Adjutant General of Illinois* for this unit. This unit was originally the 144th Infantry Regiment and afterward the Alton Battalion Infantry, 100 days (Companies A and B).

Irish Dragoons

No official history is found in the *Report of the Adjutant General of Illinois* for this unit. This Company was organized in Missouri under authority of General Fremont, to be attached to the Twenty-third Illinois Infantry (Irish Brigade) as a Cavalry company. The officers were commissioned by the Governor of Illinois. The Company was not attached to the Irish Brigade, but, against the protest of its members, was assigned as Company L to the Third Missouri Cavalry. On account of the difficulties and animosities engendered by this transfer, the Company was subsequently assigned as Company L to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry.

Sturgis Rifles

This was a separate company organized at Chicago, armed, equipped and subsisted for nearly two months by the patriotic generosity of Mr. Solomon Sturgis.

The Company was organized in April 1861, and was mustered into service May 6. It was armed by its patron with Sharpe's rifles. About the middle of June 1861, the Company was ordered to West Virginia to serve as a body guard to General McClellan. The Company reported to General McClellan at Parkersburg and accompanied him in the West Virginia campaign. It participated in the battle of Rich Mountain and marched with General McClellan to Washington, where he went to assume the command of the armies.

Washington was reached on July 26, 1861, and the Company did guard duty until March 10, 1862, when the "forward march" was ordered. It accompanied the General on the march upon Yorktown and during the siege of that place, thence into the seven days battle of the Chickahominy. At the close of the campaign the Rifles returned to Washington. Many of the members of the Company had been detached as foragers, scouts, etc. A few of the Company were in the battle of Antietam. The Company left the Army and Falmouth and on November 25, 1862, it was mustered out of service at Washington.