

the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* (1974), and the *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied* (1975).

There are a number of reasons why the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* is the most widely cited journal in the field of behavior analysis.

First, the journal has a long history of publishing high-quality research in the field of behavior analysis. It was founded in 1968 and has since published over 1,000 articles.

Second, the journal has a wide range of content, covering a variety of topics in behavior analysis, including basic research, applied research, and clinical practice.

Third, the journal has a high impact factor, which is a measure of the journal's influence in the field. The impact factor for the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* is consistently high, reflecting its status as a leading journal in the field.

Finally, the journal has a strong reputation for publishing research that is both rigorous and accessible. The journal's articles are written in a clear and concise style, making them easy to read and understand for a wide range of researchers and practitioners.

In conclusion, the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* is the most widely cited journal in the field of behavior analysis for a number of reasons, including its long history, wide range of content, high impact factor, and strong reputation for publishing high-quality research.

the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* (1974), and the *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Applied* (1975).

There are a number of reasons why the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* is the most widely cited journal in the field of behavior analysis.

First, the journal has a long history of publishing high-quality research in the field of behavior analysis. It was founded in 1968 and has since published over 1,000 articles.

Second, the journal has a wide range of content, covering a variety of topics in behavior analysis, including basic research, applied research, and clinical practice.

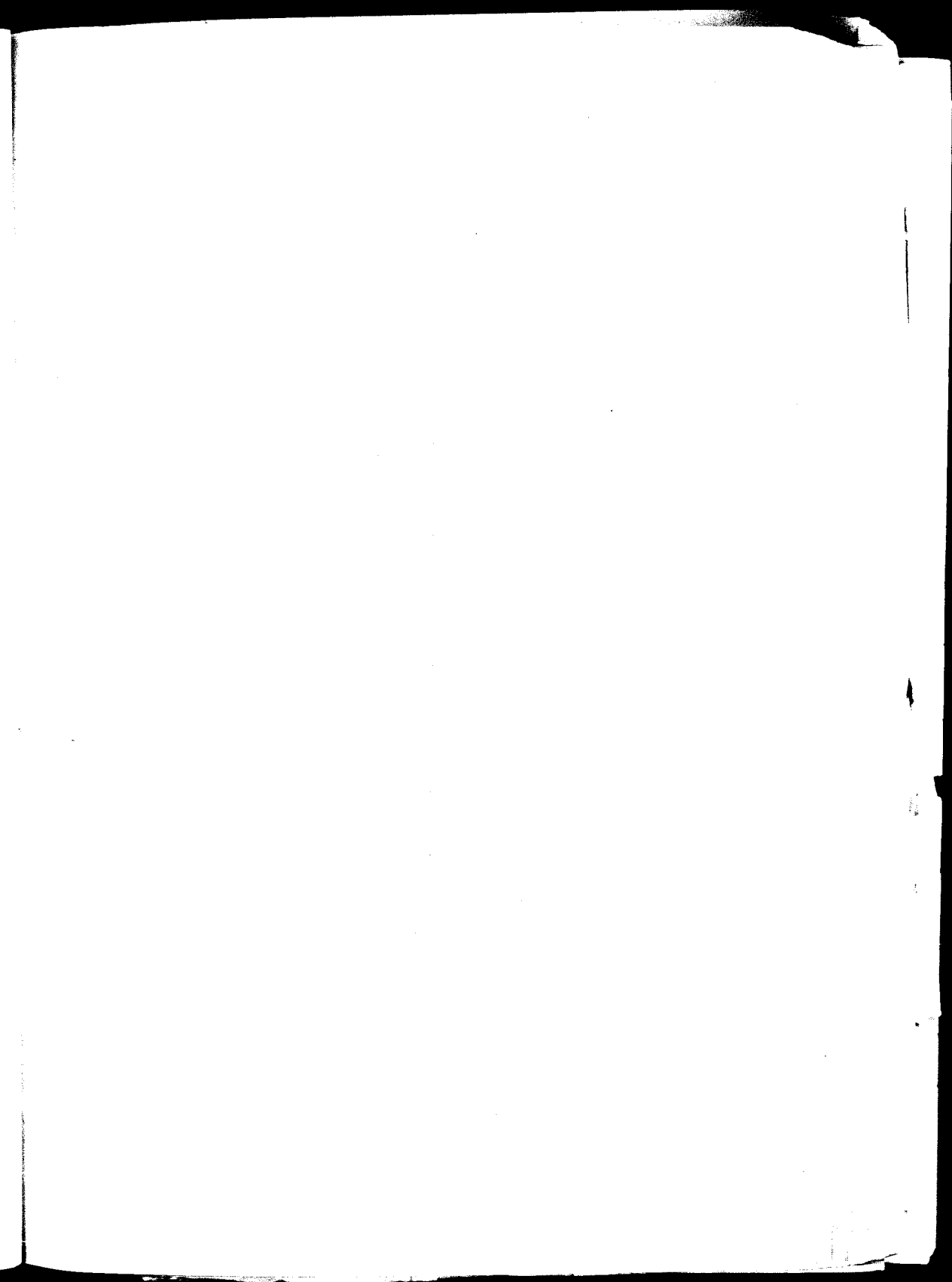
Third, the journal has a high impact factor, which is a measure of the journal's influence in the field. The impact factor for the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* is consistently high, reflecting its status as a leading journal in the field.

Finally, the journal has a strong reputation for publishing research that is both rigorous and accessible. The journal's articles are written in a clear and concise style, making them easy to read and understand for a wide range of researchers and practitioners.

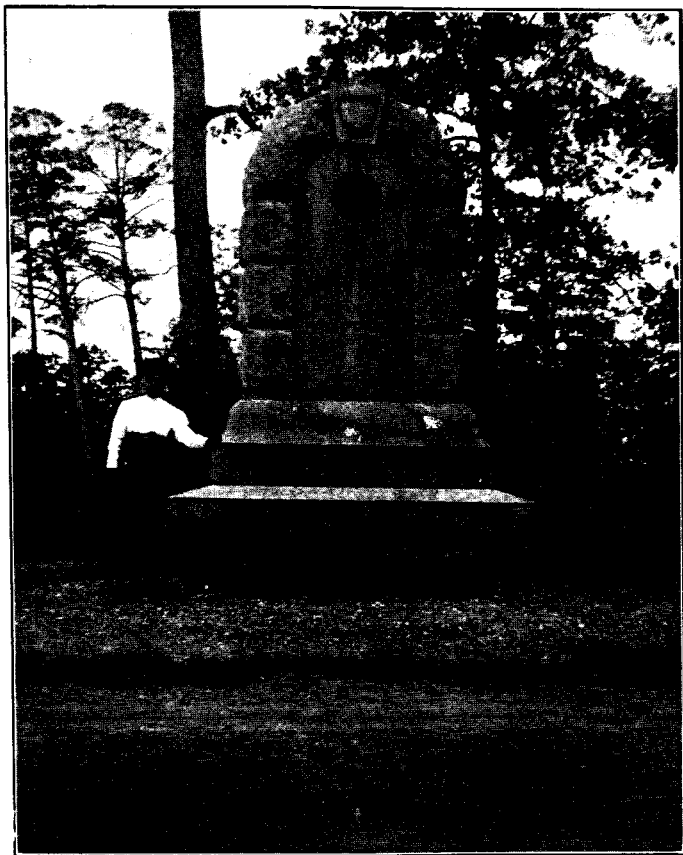
In conclusion, the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* is the most widely cited journal in the field of behavior analysis for a number of reasons, including its long history, wide range of content, high impact factor, and strong reputation for publishing high-quality research.



1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

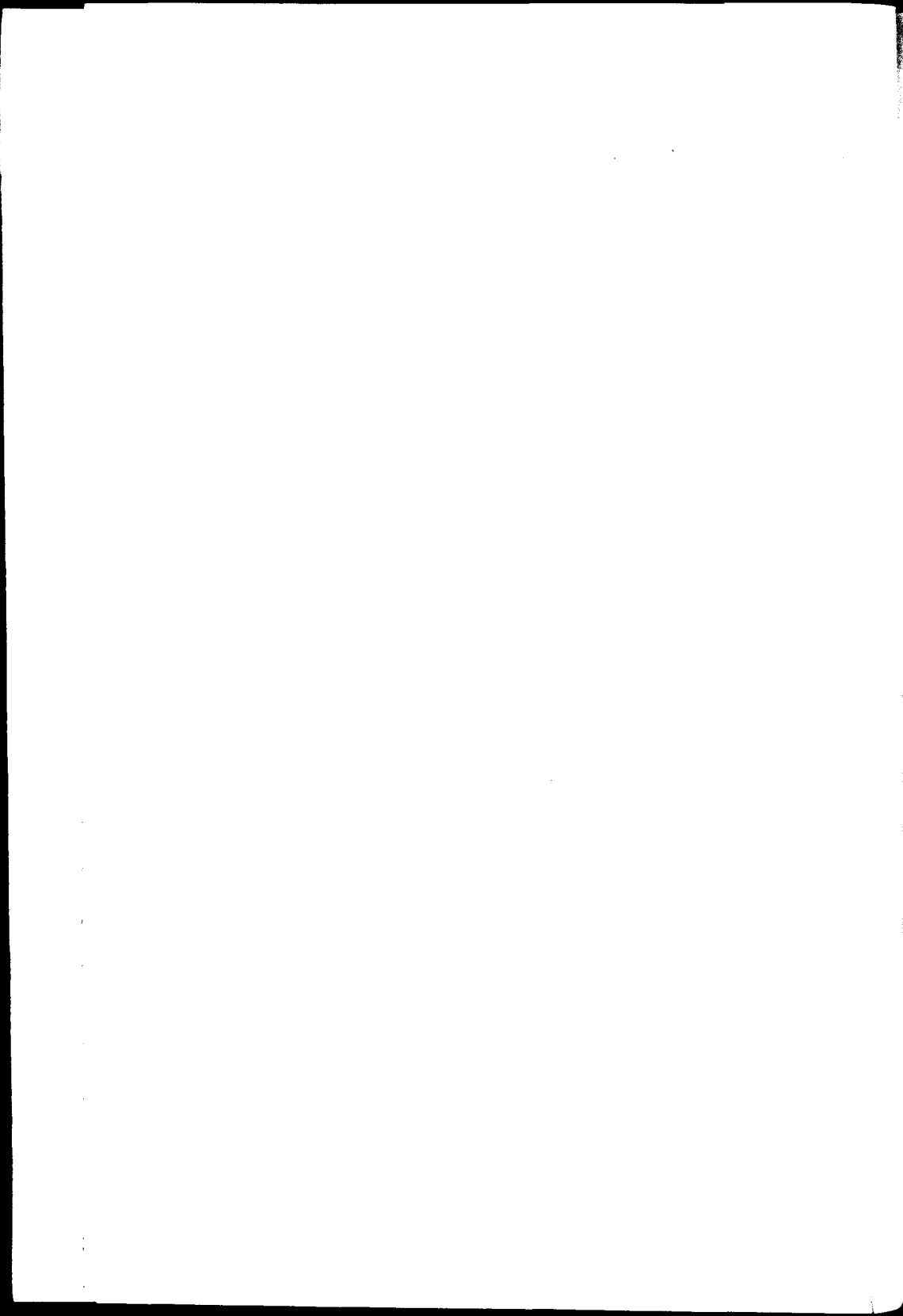






CHICKAMAUGA MONUMENT

Erected by the State of Indiana to her Thirty-eighth Regiment on the battlefield of Chickamauga, Georgia. The monument marks the position held by the regiment all day September 20, 1863, near the eastern border of the Kelly field. The lady shown on the left of the monument is Mrs. Mary C. Griffin, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin.



HISTORY
OF THE
THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT
INDIANA VOLUNTEER
INFANTRY

ONE OF THE THREE HUNDRED FIGHTING
REGIMENTS OF THE UNION ARMY

IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION
1861-1865

BY
HENRY FALES PERRY

PALO ALTO, CAL.
F. A. STUART, THE PRINTER
1906

1006
1006

Gih
Author
(Person)
MAR 23 1911

INDEX

	Page
Preface	9
Chapter I. The A. B. C. of Army Life	12
" II. Perryville	25
" III. Battle of Stone's River or Murfreesborough	45
" IV. Camp Life and the Tullahoma Campaign	68
" V. Chickamauga	81
" VI. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge	102
" VII. Preparing for Campaigns on a Larger Scale	120
" VIII. The Atlanta Campaign	130
" IX. Siege of Atlanta and Battle of Jonesborough	147
" X. Hood Marches Northward	166
" XI. The March to the Sea	178
" XII. Campaign of the Carolinas	198
" XIII. The Dawn of Peace	215
" XIV. To the Grand Review and Home	229
" XV. Personal Sketches, Letters and Incidents	246
" XVI. Personal Sketches, Letters and Incidents (Continued)	265
" XVII. Regimental Organization—Roster of Line Officers	291
Roster of Enlisted Men:	
Regimental Non-Commissioned Staff and Band	302
Company A	304
" B	310
" C	316
" D	323
" E	330
" F	336
" G	343
" H	349
" I	356
" K	363
Unassigned Recruits	370
Additional Enlisted Men	371
Roll of Honor	373
Note by the Editor	385

INDEX TO ILLUSTRATIONS

	Opp. Page
Frontispiece	
General George H. Thomas	80
Section of Chickamauga Monument	102
General William T. Sherman	130
Captain James H. Low	198
Colonel and Brevet-Brigadier General Benjamin F. Scribner	246
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Brigadier General Daniel F. Griffin	248
Henry Fales Perry	258



PREFACE.

At the annual meeting of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Veteran Volunteer Regimental Association held in September, 1894, it was voted that the President, Captain Gilbert K. Perry, appoint a committee of three to be known as the Historical Committee, with authority to prepare for publication a history of the regiment.

James V. Kelso, Isaac Brinkworth and George H. Devos were appointed to constitute this committee. One year later three more were added to the committee, to wit: Mrs. Mary E. Griffin, John B. Glover and Henry F. Perry.

In the meantime the original committee addressed a circular letter to every surviving member of the regiment whose address could be obtained, asking for such information as would enable the committee to make the history complete, and a credit to the men who composed the Thirty-eighth. To these circular letters some eighty-five replies were received. The most of the comrades confined themselves to answering the questions propounded in the circular; a few filled the column for "Remarks" with incidents of their experience in camp, in battle, or on the march, and fewer still sent additional sketches of their adventures while following the banner of the Thirty-eighth in the "times that tried men's souls."

For some unexplained reason a full attendance of the committee at any of its meetings could not be secured, and no record of any meeting has ever reached the hands of the writer.

After the death of Major Kelso, the chairman, it was conceded that no history of the regiment would ever be published. I fully concurred in this opinion, and it was not until I received from Comrade Willey, Secretary of the Regimental Association, a notice of the annual meeting of the Association to be held at Marengo, Indiana, on the 8th of September,

1905, that it occurred to me that in no way could I devote a few of the remaining days of my life to better advantage than in preparing and publishing a brief history of the gallant regiment in which it was my good fortune to serve for a time during the great War of the Rebellion.

With this end in view, I wrote to Capt. V. M. Carr, President of the Association, informing him that if duly appointed Historian, with authority to act, I would undertake the work. At the same time I wrote Capt. Chas. Van Dusen making substantially the same offer.

A short time after the meeting I received a letter from Capt. Van Dusen informing me that my proposition had been accepted by the Association, that I had been appointed Historian with power to act, and that all the data which had been accumulated by the original committee would be forwarded to me at once or as soon as it could be secured. A little later Lieut.-Col. Brinkworth, a member of the original committee, wrote that he had sent me by express all the papers pertaining to the regiment which were in possession of Major Kelso at the time of his death. The package was duly received and has been of great utility in the preparation of this work.

I feel deeply indebted to both the above-named comrades for their words of encouragement and their cordial support of my efforts to launch this enterprise. I am glad to acknowledge help from many other of the old comrades, and also from Mrs. Mary E. Griffin, widow of Brevet Brig.-Gen. Dan F. Griffin, who commanded the regiment in most of its important battles and skirmishes.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Scribner's book entitled "How Soldiers Were Made," published in 1887, has been of great service in tracing the movement of the regiment from the date of its organization to the close of its service. Much valuable information has also been gleaned from "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," by Col. William F. Fox.

I have fully realized that history, to be of any value, must be truthful. It would be folly to rely upon the memory of any one concerning events that transpired forty years ago, hence it will be found that all the acts of the regiment, the

brigade, division or corps as herein set forth can be confirmed by reference to the official records.

Lack of material has made it impossible to give more than an outline of the history of the ten companies composing the regiment. In fact, a complete company history would hardly be expected in a work of this kind, which is really but a brief history of the ten companies combined to form the regiment.

There will be found many omissions and much to criticize. "When age is on, wit is out," and the writer of this book has passed his threescore years and ten. He can only hope it may prove acceptable to his old comrades who authorized its publication, and that it may prove not altogether uninteresting or uninformative to readers of a later generation.

H. F. PERRY.

Palo Alto, California, March 15, 1906.

CHAPTER I.

THE A. B. C. OF ARMY LIFE.

Hark to the trump, and the drum,
And the mournful sound of the barbarous horn.
And the flap of the banners, that flit as they're borne,
And the neigh of the steed, and the multitude's hum,
And the clash and the shout, "They come, They come!"

—Byron

DURING the summer which followed the fall of Fort Sumpter, a great wave of patriotism swept over the northern states, and up to September, 1861, the number of men who volunteered for the military service was greatly in excess of the number called for by President Lincoln.

Many men, who afterward became members of the 38th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, enlisted as early as the middle of July, but the regiment was not organized until later in August when the ten companies constituting the regiment were ordered to the rendezvous at Camp Noble near New Albany, Indiana.

On the 21st of August, 1861, Col. B. F. Scribner sent by telegraph the following message:

"To Gov. O. P. Morton or the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

I have a regiment of men nearly ready for service; do you want them?"

Within an hour the reply came and was as follows:

"You are accepted. Report to Adjutant General Noble at Indianapolis."

(Signed) O. P. Morton."

What little time remained before the regiment was called into active service, was devoted to supplying the men with

proper clothing and teaching them the evolutions required in squad, company, and regimental drill.

Some of the officers had seen service in the war with Mexico, and some, in independent companies of state militia, but none of them knew anything about the evolutions as laid down in Hardee's Tactics, which had been adopted by the War Department. However the difficulty was soon overcome by persistent study and close application. With few exceptions the men made surprising progress in learning the maneuvers which they would be required to execute as infantry in the field.

On the 18th of September both officers and men were mustered into the service of the United States by Capt. Gilman of the United States Army.

At this time great apprehension was felt in military circles that the rebels, under command of Buckner, at Bowling Green, Ky., might attack and capture Louisville.

On September 21st Col. Scribner received an order from General Robert Anderson, then in command of the Department of the Cumberland, to move at once and take the train at the Louisville and Nashville station in Louisville.

At that time all the regiment lacked of being a good fighting machine, was guns, ammunition, cartridge-boxes, canteens, haversacks, knapsacks, blankets, etc. with a proper knowledge of how these equipments could be used with effect. Nevertheless all hearts were on fire with patriotic ardor, and the men to the number of 750, rank and file, fell into ranks at the command of their officers, and marched for the ferry that crosses the Ohio between New Albany and Louisville.

Passing along the streets of New Albany they were halted long enough to be presented with a beautiful stand of colors by a delegation of the patriotic citizens of the town.

Although a full roster of the officers of the regiment will hereafter be given it may be well enough in this place to mention the names of the field and staff and the company commanders at the beginning of the military life of the command.

They were as follows:

Colonel, Benj. F. Scribner.

Lieut. Colonel, Walter Q. Gresham.

Major, James B. Merriwether.

Adjutant, Daniel F. Griffin.

Quartermaster, John R. Cannon.

Chaplain, Lewis E. Carson.

Surgeon, William A. Clapp.

Assistant Surgeon, Lod W. Beckwith.

Captain Co. A., William C. Williams.

Captain Co. B., Charles B. Nunemacher.

Captain Co. C., James C. Fouts.

Captain Co. D., John B. Glover.

Captain Co. E., William L. Carter.

Captain Co. F., Wesley Conner.

Captain Co. G., James Secrest.

Captain Co. H., Gabriel Poindexter.

Captain Co. I., Henry L. Williams.

Captain Co. K., John Sexton.

Colonel Scribner had seen service in the Mexican War and the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" had made a lasting impression upon him. When the country was suddenly involved in a struggle for life he espoused the cause of the Union with all his heart. He was ready to lay aside all other considerations and follow what he considered to be the path of duty.

Colonel Scribner was not a man of commanding presence, and did not possess to a marked degree that personal magnetism which characterised General George H. Thomas, General Lovell H. Rousseau and many others, but he was brave, energetic, and prompt in carrying out the orders of his superiors.

By close application and hard study he soon mastered the tactics then in vogue, and the 38th Indiana soon became one of the best drilled regiments of the volunteer army of the United States.

Colonel Scribner was rarely absent from his command, and never absent in the time of battle. He was always ready and willing to share with his men all the dangers and privations of army life.

In November, 1862, he was assigned to the command of the 9th Brigade, Rousseau's Division, and remained a brigade commander until the close of his service, August 24, 1864, but for some unknown reason, was not promoted to higher rank than Brevet Brigadier General. The manner in which he handled his brigade at the battle of Stone's River won him many encomiums from his superior officers and others, but did not win him the much coveted star. At the same time away back in the rear—far away from the smell of "villainous saltpeter"—wearing the shoulder straps of a general, and strutting about the lobbies of hotels were men

"That never set a squadron in the field,
Nor the division of a battle knew
More than a spinster."

After the war General Scribner held several important government positions with credit to himself and the administration. Later in life he engaged in commercial pursuits, and notwithstanding periodical attacks of hay fever, lived to a good old age, dying in November, 1900.

The man who was destined to achieve greater distinction than any one in the regiment was Lieut. Col. Walter Q. Gresham.

In December, 1861, he resigned his position in the 38th to accept a commission as Colonel of the 53rd Indiana Volunteers—was promoted to Brigadier General August 11, 1863, and assigned to duty in the Army of the Tennessee. While in command of the Fourth Division of the 17th Corps near Atlanta, Georgia, on the 20th of July, 1864, he was seriously wounded and was never again able for duty in the field.

Sometime after the close of the war he was appointed judge of the federal court for the Northern District of Illinois. His court was held in the city of Chicago. This position he filled for a long time with great ability.

In 1884 he was a candidate for President of the United States on the Republican ticket before the convention which was held in Chicago in June of that year. He was given a very respectable vote but was beaten by Benjamin Harrison, another Indiana general.

After Grover Cleveland was elected President in 1892 he called Judge Gresham to his cabinet as Secretary of State.

Major Merriwether was promoted to the position of Lieut. Colonel, which position he held until the date of his resignation, September 3, 1862.

Lieut. Col. Merriwether, a lawyer by profession, was a man of fine physique, and of more than ordinary intellectual attainments. He did not remain long enough in the service to test his metal as a soldier. He did not again enter the service, but retired to his old home in Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he lived for many years highly respected by all who knew him.

The company commanders were all men of influence in the communities in which they resided. Many of them had seen service in the war with Mexico, and all, or nearly all were heads of families. As will be seen hereafter Captain Sexton was killed in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862, and Captain Fouts at Stone River December 31, 1862. A number resigned before the expiration of two years, and not one of them remained with the regiment at the close of the war. The "men of the musket" who were mustered into service September 18, 1862, were typical young men of Indiana of that date. Many of them were the sons of farmers, and had never before been a hundred miles from home; but there were also representatives of all the mechanical arts; there were school teachers, students, clerks, lawyers and possibly ministers of the Gospel. Taken as a whole they were a splendid lot of men, and intelligent enough to fully comprehend what would be required of them in the hazardous profession of arms which they had embraced.

To them the star-spangled banner was the emblem of the best and most beneficent government on earth, and this flag and this government they swore to defend against all enemies. As a rule they were men of good moral characters. Some brought their Bibles with them and tried to live by the rules therein laid down. Others knew more about "shooting craps" or "chuck-a-luck" than they did about the ten commandments. Some of them afterward became expert "mule whackers" and also experts in the use of profane language. In addressing a mule team they could make the air around

them fairly blue. No other language seemed to have any effect upon an army mule.

On the principle that disease is more contagious than health, it was found in the army as elsewhere that evil habits were more easily caught than good habits.

Of old it was said, "our army swore terribly at Flanders", and the same might truthfully be said of our army in Kentucky, but for all that, and as surprising as it may seem, there were a great many men in the 38th who were never heard to utter an oath during all the time of their four years of service.

At 7:30 A. M. September 22nd, the regiment left the cars at Lebanon Junction, Kentucky, and was ordered by General W. T. Sherman to fall in with his troops which were "making a forward movement."

After a scant breakfast from such food as could be found in the deserted camp, the line of march was taken toward Elizabethtown. The Rolling Fork of Salt river was forded in water waist deep and Elizabethtown was reached about dark. The place had been occupied by some four hundred of the enemy's cavalry, but these decamped upon the approach of the Union forces.

Colonel Scribner had secured muskets, ammunition, and knapsacks for his men, but from the fact that no rations, or blankets had been issued the night in bivouac near Elizabethtown was passed in some discomfort.

Early the next morning the march was resumed and the column moved to Muldraugh's Hill. Here the much-needed supplies were received and in a few days the command moved forward to Bacon Creek, where all of General Sherman's forces were formed in brigades. The Thirty-eighth was brigaded with the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-ninth Indiana regiments and placed under command of General Thomas J. Wood.

Not long after this the regiment was transferred to the Seventh Brigade. The other regiments composing the brigade were the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, and the First Wisconsin, all under command of General James T. Negley. When the division then under the command of Gen. A. McD. McCook, advanced to Green River,

the Thirty-eighth was sent across the river to support the Thirty-second Indiana which had been attacked by the Eighth Texas cavalry commanded by Col. B. F. Terry. The fight was over and the enemy dispersed before the Thirty-eighth reached the scene of action. The report of this affair by Gen. McCook is as follows:

"The rebels attacked my pickets in front of the railroad bridge to-day (December 17th.) The picket consisted of four companies of the Thirty-second Indiana, Col. Willich, under Lieut.Col. Von Trebra. Their forces consisted of four companies of one regiment Texas Rangers, two regiments infantry, one battery (six guns.) Our loss, Lieut. Sachs and eight enlisted men killed, and 16 wounded. The rebel loss, 33 killed, including Col. Terry, of Texas, and about 50 wounded. The rebels ingloriously retreated."

After this little flurry of excitement the command settled down to the regular routine of camp life. The winter was unusually severe and much sickness prevailed. There were some cases of typhoid, and at one time Surgeon Clapp reported nearly half the regiment sick with measles. The monotony of drill was occasionally varied by excursions into the country for wood and straw. The ground around the camp was tramped until the mud was like mortar. There was no comfort anywhere. To enliven the camp various games were instituted, such as kicking foot-ball, and foot racing when the condition of the ground would permit.

One man, a teamster of Company "G," was the champion runner of the brigade. The honor of this championship is dimmed by the fact that his legs finally took him clear out of the army, and he is marked on the rolls of his company as a deserter.

On the 14th of February orders were received to march to the support of Gen. Grant, who had taken Fort Henry and was now advancing upon Fort Donelson. That night the regiment bivouacked at Upton's Station.

Next morning news was received of the fall of Fort Donelson. This news caused the evacuation of Bowling Green and also of Nashville, Tennessee, by the rebel forces then under command of Gen. Sidney A. Johnston. The following from

the Official Records, Series I, Vol. VII, will explain the situation on the rebel side :

Nashville, February 18th, 1862.

President Davis :—

General Johnston left to-day for Murfreesborough. The army in retreat for that place. I will send your despatch to him by special courier. Moving our stores from this place.

W. J. Hardee
Major-General!

The return march was now taken up, and passing through the old camp at Green River, the command crossed the bridge and moved to the east bank of Barren River, where it halted for three days to construct the bridges which Buckner's forces had destroyed.

On the 5th of March McCook's division marched through the city of Nashville to the inspiring music of the regimental bands.

The Thirty-eighth encamped at Camp Andy Johnson, four miles south of the city where it remained until transferred from McCook's division to that of Gen. R. B. Mitchell.

When Gen. Buell moved to reinforce Gen. Grant at Shiloh the 7th brigade was left behind to protect middle Tennessee from raids of the enemy, and build roads, bridges and stockades. However the Thirty-eighth was represented by at least one man in the battle of Shiloh. Serg. George W. Faulkner of Company "G," afterward Captain of the Company, was returning to the regiment from detached service, and being misdirected, followed Buell's Army and finally by permission of the commanding officer, joined the ranks of the Thirty-sixth Indiana, Nelson's division. This regiment was one of the first, if not the first to cross the river to reinforce Gen. Grant. Serg. Faulkner shared all the danger of the battle and the glory of the victory which came to our arms on Monday, April 7th, 1862.

During the month of April, which in that climate is a delightful season, the regiment remained on post duty, varied by an occasional scout near Shelbyville, Tennessee. The peo-

ple of this community were generally loyal to the Union, and treated the "invaders" with the greatest courtesy and kindness. All the old veterans, who spent that month of April in Shelbyville still speak of the inhabitants of the place with affectionate regard.

On May 10th the Thirty-eighth marched to Pulaski, Tennessee, and there again came under the command of Gen. Negley, who had been ordered to make a raid through middle and southern Tennessee and northern Alabama. For the troops this raid was anything but a picnic.

It is surprising that men could make such long marches over rough roads, wading swift running streams, carrying heavy loads and sometimes continuing the march far into the night.

The command crossed the Tennessee River and marched as far as Florence, Alabama, where it remained one day and started on the return march to Columbia, at which place the march of 207 miles in ten days terminated.

The next movement had Chattanooga for its objective point, and was made by way of Cowan, over the Cumberland Mountains across Sweeden's Cove, and then to the top of Walden's Ridge. Arriving opposite Chattanooga a few rebel soldiers were seen on the south bank of the river, which at that point is wide and deep. A few shots were exchanged with the rebels but no casualties resulted to the Union forces and probably none to the rebels.

The scenery from the high elevation was grander than anything the army had seen. To the right and front Lookout Mountain reared its lofty summit above the Tennessee River, to the left was Missionary ridge, while between was the valley extending south to Rossville and beyond, which was later to resound to the thunders of battle and present one of the greatest panoramas of contending armies in fierce conflict that the world has ever seen.

Before night, under orders from Gen. Negley the troops began the return march up the toilsome road to the summit of Walden's ridge where, weary and footsore, they bivouacked for the night, or for what was left of the night. Resuming the march next morning the troops moved on and on through

Altamont, through Manchester, through Wartrace, and having marched 317 miles arrived at their old camp in Shelbyville early in June. On the 23rd of June the command of Gen. Negley began another long march, going through Huntsville, Athens, Shellmound, and Stevenson to Battle Creek. At this place Gen. Rousseau relieved Gen. Mitchell of the command of the division, and the Thirty-eighth was assigned to the Ninth Brigade commanded by Col. Sill.

The weather had now become very warm and the surgeon's morning sick call "Come and get your quinine" was well attended. The men found some diversion in exchanging shots with the rebel pickets on the other bank of the river. They also washed and patched their clothing which had become almost threadbare from the wear of the long marches which had been made without any intervals of rest. It is not likely that any of the survivors of the Thirty-eighth entertain any pleasant memories of the camp at Battle Creek. The place had none of the attractions to make it a delightful summer resort.

Here the regiment remained until August 17th, when it was ordered to Decherd, a little town on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, a few miles north of Cowan. Col. Scribner was given command of the post with orders to fortify the town and picket all roads leading to it.

At this time Col. Len Harris of the Second Ohio, afterward Mayor of Cincinnati, succeeded Col. Sill in command of the Ninth Brigade. After the Thirty-eighth had been detached for duty at Decherd, all of Buell's army got ready for the long race with Bragg's Army for Louisville, Kentucky.

Decherd now became a very busy place. A large amount of stores for the army had been accumulated there and these must all be loaded in wagons and cars and started northward on the line of march. Gen. Buell and staff arrived in Decherd August 25th and remained there until September 1st, when he went to Nashville leaving orders for all his troops to concentrate in the vicinity of Murfreesborough.

McCook's Division was ordered to be in Murfreesborough by September 5th, and the same order was delivered to all the other divisions of Buell's Army.

It now became evident that Gen. Bragg, with an army estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000 was headed for Kentucky there to make junction with Kirby Smith. Consternation prevailed, not only among the officers of Buell's Army, but also in all the cities bordering the Ohio river, and at army headquarters in Washington City. On September 10th Gen. Buell wired to Washington as follows:

Nashville, Tennessee, September 10, 1862.

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln:

Bragg is certainly this side of the Cumberland Mountains with his whole force except what is in Kentucky under Kirby Smith. His movements will probably depend on mine. I expect that for want of supplies I can neither follow him nor remain here, Think I must withdraw from Tennessee. I shall not abandon Tennessee while it is possible to hold on. Cut off effectually from supplies, it is impossible for me to operate in force where I am; but I shall endeavor to hold Nashville, and at the same time drive Smith out of Kentucky and hold my communications.

(Signed) D. C. Buell.
Major-General.

Murfreesborough was hastily abandoned and the troops continued their northern march.

September 8th the division reached Tyree Springs.

September 9th marched to Sharps Branch.

September 10th marched to Cave Springs, near Bowling Green.

September 11th marched to Bowling Green.

September 16th camped three miles from Barren River.

September 17th bivouacked near Dripping Springs, nine miles from Glasgow.

September 18th marched to Prewitt's Knob.

September 19th marched to Horse Well.

September 21st marched to near Mumfordsville.

September 22nd camped at Mumfordsville.

September 23rd marched to Nolin.

September 25th crossed Salt River.

September 26th marched to Louisville.

On the 14th of September the advance of Bragg's Army under Gen. Chalmers arrived in front of Mumfordsville and began an attack upon the garrison at that place commanded by Col. John T. Wilder of the 17th Indiana Infantry.

After the repulse of several fierce assaults, the garrison was reinforced by the 50th Indiana Infantry, Col. Dunham, the 60th Indiana Infantry, Col. Richard Owen, the 68th Indiana Infantry, Col. King, and Battery D of the 1st Ohio Light Artillery.

After Gen. Chalmers had completely invested the place he demanded the surrender of the garrison. This was at first refused, but after Col. Wilder had been permitted to visit the lines of the enemy and in view of the overwhelming force which surrounded him, it was deemed unwise to make further resistance, and terms of capitulation were agreed upon.

The loss to the Union arms was as follows:

Killed, officers 1, enlisted men 14.

Wounded, officers 1, enlisted men 56.

Captured, officers 155, enlisted men 3,921.

Total, 4,148.

General Chalmers reports his loss in this affair to be:

Killed, 35.

Wounded, 250.

Total, 285.

But for its relation to the movement of Gen. Buell's Army northward, this engagement and surrender would not be mentioned here. The surrender was made during the night of September 17th, and at that time the Ninth Brigade was only a few miles south of Glasgow.

Pending the arrival of Buell's Army the city of Louisville had been placed under martial law, and a merciless impressment of citizens had been made for the purpose of securing men to work on the fortifications for the protection of the place.

Squads of provost guard under the command of non-commissioned officers, patrolled the streets at all hours of the day and night, and many a luckless visitor to the city was made perforce to cultivate an intimate acquaintance with the pick

and shovel. Travelers found it easy to enter the city, but getting out was a more difficult matter.

When Buell's dusty and foot-sore men marched into the city they were given a warm welcome by all the loyal citizens and all apprehension of an attack by Bragg's Army vanished.

The Ninth Brigade encamped in the south part of the city near Broadway. Only the Ohio River separated many of the men of the Thirty-eighth from their homes. No furloughs could be granted, and it is not to be wondered at that some of the boys took what is called "French leave" for a short visit with their families.

Quite a number of men took this occasion to come from Indiana and visit sons or brothers whose faces they had not seen for a year. All were given a hearty welcome.

New clothing was now distributed, rations were abundant, the hard marching of the past month was forgotten, and "all went merry as a marriage bell."

CHAPTER II.

FERRYVILLE

"But hark that heavy sound breaks in once more,
As if the clouds its echo would repeat,
And nearer, clearer, deadlier, than before,
Arm, Arm! it is—it is—the cannon's opening roar."

—Byron

WHILE in Louisville the Ninety-fourth Ohio was added to the Ninth Brigade, which was now composed of the Second, Thirty-third, and Ninety-fourth Ohio, the Thirty-eighth Indiana, and Tenth Wisconsin.

General L. H. Rousseau commanded the Division, and Col. Len Harris the Brigade. While the troops still remained in the city a deplorable tragedy occurred at the Galt House.

On the 29th of September Gen. William Nelson, whose troops had just been defeated and routed at Richmond, Kentucky, was shot and killed by Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, who afterward commanded the 14th Army Corps. The question of whether Gen. Davis was justified in killing Gen. Nelson or not, will not be discussed here, but Gen. Davis was never punished for the deed, although it is said the event preyed upon his mind all the rest of his life.

On the same day (September 29th) the following order was issued:

Special Orders. Headquarters Army of Ohio,
No. 158. Louisville, September 29th, 1862.

I. The following organization of corps is announced and will be observed until further orders, viz.

First Corps.—Major General A. McD. McCook commanding; Second Division (McCook's), Third Division (Rousseau's), Tenth Division (Jackson's).

Second Corps.—Major General T. L. Crittendon commanding; Fifth Division (Crittenden's), Sixth Division (Wood's), Fourth Division (Smith's).

Third Corps.—Major General C. C. Gilbert commanding; First Division (Schoepf's), Ninth Division (Mitchell's), Eleventh Division (Boyles).

By order of Major-General Buell:

J. M. Wright,
Assistant Adjutant General.

On September 30th Major-General George H. Thomas was by Special Order No. 159 announced as second in command of the Army of the Ohio.

On the same day Rousseau's Division marched in review through some of the streets of Louisville. The troops had been newly clothed, were in good health and fine spirits. For their splendid military bearing, and the precision with which they went through all the evolutions, they received many compliments from those who witnessed the parade.

Marching came on the 1st of October and the division was soon moving along the pike in the direction of Taylorsville. There had been no rain for a long time. The roads were dry and dusty, and the sun beat down upon the heads of the marching soldiers with pitiless heat. There were quite a number of recruits in the Thirty-eighth, and like *Si Klegg* they soon found it necessary to rid themselves of all heavy articles of personal baggage which could possibly be dispensed with. Many treasures, mementoes of honor—many gifts of sweet-hearts, wives and mothers, were tossed into the fence corners by the roadside because they were too heavy to carry.

Orders against foraging were very strict, and were rigidly enforced by the provost guard. Nevertheless on that march of 21 miles many a "spring house" was made to yield the thirsty soldier a refreshing drink of milk or buttermilk.

Citizens living along the line of this day's march were generally loyal to the Union cause and in various ways manifested their pleasure at seeing the boys in blue.

In passing a young ladies' seminary, the pupils, as fair as

any the famous blue grass country of Kentucky could boast, stood by the roadside with smiling faces, and with waving handkerchiefs attested their loyalty to the cause.

On the 3rd of October the Third Division bivouacked near Taylorsville, and a grand rush was made for the river, where thousands of men were soon engaged in bathing or washing their underclothing. It was a spectacle long to be remembered by those who saw it. The current was swift and the water, meandering through gravelly channels, was clear and cool. Such opportunities for bathing and splashing about in clear water were seldom met with, and when they did occur, the boys were not slow to embrace them.

The next movement, October 5th, was made toward Perryville via Bloomfield and Mackville.

At this time Bragg's Army was at Bardstown and vicinity and he seemed to be trying to affect a junction with the forces under Kirby Smith, now holding Frankfort.

On the night of October 7th McCook's Corps bivouacked at Mackville.

Early on the morning of the 8th while rations were being distributed the "assembly" sounded, and a rapid march toward Perryville was begun. The men seemed to scent a battle in the air, and were delighted with the thought, that after all their weary marching they were at last to be given a chance to test the metal of the men who wore the gray.

The distance to Perryville was only six miles, but before half the distance was accomplished, the boom of the cannon could plainly be heard. This had no other effect than to quicken the step and close up the ranks. There was no straggling. The faces of officers and men were set and stern.

A long halt was made on the northwest side of Chaplin Hills. The men threw themselves on the grass by the sides of the road to rest, but the usual jokes and laughter were almost entirely dispensed with. The business ahead looked serious and so it proved.

A little after 12 M. the 38th Indiana moved to the top of the hill overlooking the battlefield. No enemy was in sight, but solid shot and shell from the enemy's batteries occasionally

reached the position held by the regiment without doing any serious damage.

A solid shot struck a tree in front of Company D and scattered the officers who were reclining in the shade. The haste made in getting away from that tree caused a ripple of laughter all through the regiment.

At one o'clock Col. Scribner gave the order to advance against the enemy. A rail fence separating the wooded hill upon which the regiment lay, from a cornfield, was quickly demolished, and at "double quick" the line of battle dashed down the hill to meet the enemy who were now beginning to make things lively with both musketry and artillery.

In a hollow between two ridges the regiment was halted, and Col. Scribner gave the command to move forward to the crest of the ridge and fire at will.

The advancing line of rebels had reached a ridge about 200 yards in front of the one occupied by the Thirty-eighth Indiana. The corn which had grown upon the ground during the summer, with the exception of perhaps an acre in a sink-hole between the two lines of battle, had been cut, thus leaving an open field for the terrific contest which was to be waged here for two long hours.

In addition to the deafening roll of musketry, the roar of artillery was incessant.

Most of the shells from rebel guns passed over our line before exploding, but some of them created great havoc in our ranks. The work of the few batteries we had in position was admirable. The part played in this battle by the Ninth Brigade and of the Thirty-eighth Indiana, is best told by their respective commanders and is here copied verbatim.

*Report of Colonel Leonard A. Harris, Second Ohio Infantry,
Commanding Ninth Brigade.*

Sir: I have the honor to report the part taken by the Ninth Brigade in the action of the 8th of October at Chaplin Hills.

At the commencement of the action the Brigade was on the right center and on the left of the Seventeenth Brigade. By direction of the general Captain Simonson's Fifth Indiana Battery was placed on my right, where Loomis' battery was

engaged, and the Tenth Wisconsin Regiment directed to support it. The Thirty-third Ohio was on the left, with skirmishers well advanced to the front in the woods; the Second Ohio and Thirty-sixth Indiana in the center; with the Ninety-fourth as a reserve.

The firing becoming very warm on the right, by direction of Major-General McCook the Thirty-eighth Indiana was sent to their support. I placed them in the rear of Simonson's battery, Loomis having withdrawn. The action had now become general along the whole line. Captain Simonson, with two batteries playing on him and a heavy infantry force advancing on him and firing, nobly fought his battery, until, having lost 16 horses and 14 men in killed and wounded, by direction of Major Cotter, chief of artillery, he retired his battery. I immediately directed the Thirty-eighth Indiana to take position where the battery had been. This was not done a minute too soon, as the enemy were advancing on us. By a well-directed volley from the Thirty-eighth Indiana, Col. B. F. Scribner commanding, and the Tenth Wisconsin, Col. A. R. Chapin commanding, they were driven behind the crest of the hill. They again advanced, but were driven back. This was done for the third time, when they took position behind the crest of the hill. They again advanced, but were driven back. This was done for the third time, when they took position behind the crest of the hill.

At this time the firing was very heavy. I now sent back for the Ninety-fourth Ohio, Colonel Frizell commanding, but was informed that they had been directed by Major-General McCook to support a section of artillery which General Terrill was working. The positions of the other regiments had all been changed. The Second Ohio, Lieut. Col. John Kell commanding, and the Thirty-third Ohio, Lieut. Col. O. F. Moore commanding, were fiercely engaged with the enemy, who were making desperate efforts to pierce the center. It was at this point that Lieutenant-Colonel Moore was wounded and taken prisoner.

I saw the necessity of holding my position, with or without support, until the right was successful or compelled to retire. and I determined to do so. If I had been driven back, the Sev-

enteenth Brigade would have been cut off from the main body and in my judgment irretrievably lost. During this part of the engagement Colonel Scribner informed me that the regiment on the right was not firing. I sent Lieutenant Spencer, my aide, to inquire the cause and to ascertain what regiment it was. On his return he informed me that it was the Tenth Ohio, and that Colonel Lytle, said that they were reserving their fire. Half an hour afterward I sent to Colonel Lytle, informing him that I had been compelled to withdraw the Tenth Wisconsin for want of ammunition. The withdrawal of this regiment left an interval of 200 yards on the left of the Thirty-eighth Indiana. In the meantime the Fifteenth Kentucky and Third Ohio, which were on the extreme right, were compelled to retire. Colonel Scribner now informed me that they had exhausted their ammunition and were using the ammunition of the dead and wounded. My aide that I sent after support and ammunition informed me that no support could be had and that ammunition was some distance to the rear. The only aide I now had with me having had his horse shot under him, I rode over to Colonel Lytle and informed him of the condition of things. Upon my return to the Thirty-eighth Indiana, I found they had exhausted the cartridges of the dead and wounded. Colonel Scribner then directed his men to fix bayonets and hold the position, which was promptly done. Without a round of ammunition, under a heavy fire in front and an enfilading fire from the artillery, they held their position for twenty-five minutes. Seeing the hopelessness of longer attempting to hold the position I gave the order to retire, which was done in perfect order. I had not fallen back more than 100 yards when a tremendous fire from a column of infantry, which had turned the right flank of the Tenth Ohio, was poured in upon their left and my retiring column.

I retired to the woods in the rear of the corn field, where I met the Thirty-third Ohio, who had just replenished their cartridges. I directed Major Lock, who was commanding, to place them in position parallel to the fence separating the woods from the corn field, and at right angles to the road and immediately opposite the white house, directing them to hold the enemy in check until the Thirty-eighth Indiana and

Third Ohio were supplied with cartridges. The Tenth Ohio came up at this moment, under the command of the gallant Colonel Burke, and took position on the left of the Thirty-third Ohio. At this time the Second Ohio were warmly engaged with the enemy on our then left, stubbornly falling back, and husbanding their ammunition, which was nearly exhausted. I also met the gallant and lamented Colonel Webster rallying a regiment of his brigade which was in confusion. I assisted him, and as soon as order was restored requested him to form in the rear of the Thirty-third and Tenth Ohio Regiments, so that the balance of my command might supply themselves with ammunition. This he promptly did. At this moment I again met Colonel Rousseau riding among and encouraging the soldiers.

As soon as the Second and Third Ohio, the Thirty-eighth Indiana, and the Tenth Wisconsin were supplied with ammunition I formed them into line to cover the retiring of the Thirty-third and Tenth Ohio and that portion of Webster's command engaged, directing the Tenth Wisconsin to move obliquely to the right, to support a battery engaged to the right of the road. From this point by your orders I retired the line about 100 yards, when I met and attached to my command the Fiftieth Ohio, under the command of the lieutenant-colonel, and bivouacked for the night.

When all have done so well it is sufficient to say, from reports of commanding officers of the regiments and my own observations during the day, that the field and line officers, without an exception, conducted themselves nobly and to my entire satisfaction. Too much praise cannot be awarded the soldiers, every one acting like a hero. My acting assistant adjutant-general, Lieut. George A. Vandergrift, and aides, and Lieuts. F. J. Fitzwilliam and H. E. Spencer were of great service to me during the day, coolly and bravely carrying out my orders to all parts of the field. Major Johnson, Tenth Wisconsin, Captain Berryhill, acting major Second Ohio; Capt. John Herrell, Second Ohio, and Captain Drury, Ninety-fourth Ohio, fell gallantly fighting at their posts.

I thought proper to mention other regiments as they became attached to my command during the progress of the

action through the loss of their brigadier commanders. I also send you reports of regiments which were not under my immediate eye during part of the day. The following is the loss of the brigade:

	CORRECTED						
	KILLED		WOUNDED		CAPTURED OR MISSING		
	OFFICERS	ENLISTED MEN	OFFICERS	ENLISTED MEN	OFFICERS	ENLISTED MEN	AGGREGATE
38th Indiana		27	4	121	...	...	152
2nd Ohio	2	25	3	74	..	6	110
33rd Ohio		21	4	74	...	10	109
94th Ohio	1	6	.....	17	..	25	49
10th Wisconsin	1	36	1	108	1	3	150
Indiana Light Artillery, 5th Battery.....		2	.....	13	..	6	21
Total Ninth Brigade	4	117	12	407	1	50	591

The brigade went into action 2,250 strong, including Simonson's battery.

Very respectfully,

L. A. Harris.

Colonel, Commanding Ninth Brigade.

Captain McDowell, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Report of Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,

Near Harrodsburg, Ky., October 13, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report the following facts concerning the part taken by my command in the battle of Chaplin Hills, October 8.:

After having occupied several positions during the pre-

liminary arrangements for the contest I was ordered to the front to support a battery, but upon arrival as the position indicated the battery was retired. I was ordered to form on the brow of the hill, on the right of the Tenth Wisconsin, which was there warmly engaged, which we did, under a heavy fire from the enemy's infantry in front of the right of my line. We occupied this position about two and a half hours, my men taking deliberate aim at every shot. They here spent the 40 rounds in their boxes and then used those in the boxes of the killed and wounded. After this they fixed bayonets and awaited orders.

About this time the right and center of the brigade on our right was seen to give way, when you ordered us to retire, which we did in good order, under a terrific fire from the enemy, who had turned our right and opened upon us with a battery on our right. We halted at your order on the hill on the edge of the woods, and while awaiting the arrival of ammunition were trampled over by a regiment of our troops in full retreat, and my men, to their credit be it spoken, remained firmly in their places. Not a man was observed to share the panic, but with bayonets fixed, were prepared to repel whatever should come.

The retiring regiments having again formed we were ordered to pass our column to the rear, which was promptly done. We there found our ammunition wagon and supplied our wants immediately. From this position we were ordered to move down the hill to support a battery which was threatened from the left, and where we maintained our position until the close of the engagement.

I have been thus brief in the description, from the fact that during the day we were under your personal observation.

I cannot close without specially noticing the gallant conduct of Lieut. Col. D. F. Griffin, from whose judgment and self-possession I received much assistance.

The conduct of my adjutant, George Devol, was most praiseworthy.

With regard to the officers of the line, it would be invidious to specify by name, when all did their whole duty so nobly. They, without exception, remained in their places and gave

their whole attention to the work before them, cautioning their men to be sure of their aim and preventing them from uselessly exposing themselves.

Of the men I can only say that they were never more obedient and manageable on drill than upon this occasion, and I believe would have died on the spot rather than to have moved without orders.

The severity of the engagement may be correctly inferred from the following facts: That of the color rank and guard but 3 remained; 5 were killed, and the color-bearer severely wounded in two places. Two others had their clothes penetrated by balls, and but one remained unscathed. The colors were riddled almost to shreds, the top of the staff shot away, and the center cut in two.

(Loss in killed and wounded see p. 32)

We lost in prisoners (taken after they had passed through the engagement with us) 1, 2 of them while assisting the wounded from the field; the others, while in search of water, wandering within the enemy's lines.

B. F. Scribner,
Colonel Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
Lieutenant Vandergrift,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Forty-two killed and died of wounds is the loss of the Thirty-eighth Indiana at the battle of Perryville, or Chaplin Hills, as given by Col. William F. Fox in his *Regimental Losses in the American Civil War*. As Col. Fox had access to all the papers on file in the War Department his statements are considered reliable. Frequent reference to his book will be made later on.

Gen. A. McD. McCook of the First Corps commanded the two divisions of his corps engaged in this battle, and the only assistance he was able to obtain was from Gooding's Brigade of the Third Corps, a part of Sheridan's Division, and a part of Mitchell's Division.

The following extract from his report of the battle (see

p. 1042, Vol. XVI, Part I, Official Records) sheds some light upon the history of the event.

"The battle-field was a chosen one for the enemy. They marched from Harrodsburg to give our army battle at or near Perryville. The ground upon which the battle was fought was very much broken by hills and deep ravines, which afforded every facility to them for concealing their troops. I was assailed by at least three divisions of the enemy. The bluffs and dry channels of Chaplin River and Doctor's Fork afforded them every advantage for concealing and massing large bodies of troops.

I have since been reliably informed that General Bragg commanded the enemy in person and that Polk's and Hardee's corps were present upon the field.

Thus ends my account of the part taken in the battle of Chaplin Hills, by my corps, the bloodiest battle of modern times for the number of troops engaged on our side. Rousseau had present on the field 7,000; Jackson, 5,500; the brigade of Gooding amounted to about 1,500. The battle was principally fought by Rousseau's division, and if there are or ever were better soldiers than the old troops engaged, I have neither seen nor read of them.

Great discrimination must be exercised in making a perfectly fair statement respecting the conduct of the new regiments; exposed as some of them were to a terrific fire at the onset of the enemy, it would be extraordinary to expect in them the steadiness and composure of veterans. It was also clearly perceptible that the resolution and obstinate resistance displayed by the old troops in the same brigade or in close proximity, had a salutary effect in animating and encouraging the new troops; for instance, the Ninth Brigade. When the Second and Thirty-third Ohio, Thirty-eighth Indiana, and Tenth Wisconsin fought so well, I was proud to see the Ninety-fourth and Ninety-eighth Ohio vie with their brethren in deeds of heroism. Commanders have found occasion for severe reflection on individuals, whose conduct did not entirely justify the confidence reposed in them by their State and country. These cases, happily but few, compel me to the more strongly to awaken the attention of our authorities to a more

rigid and careful selection of officers who may join to their other qualifications the essential ones of courage and honor. The material of the new levies is evidently as good as in the old regiments. My apology for the misbehavior of some on this day is want of discipline and confidence in their field and line officers."

The rebel force engaged in this battle consisted of Polk's Corps on the right of their line, and Hardee's Corps on the left, all under the immediate command of General Bragg, who in his report to the rebel Secretary of War claimed a great victory.

He says: "For the time engaged it was the most desperately contested engagement within my knowledge. Fearfully outnumbered, our troops did not hesitate to engage at any odds, and though checked at times, they eventually carried every position.

"But for the intervention of night we should have completed the work. We had captured 15 pieces of artillery by the most daring charges, killed 1 and wounded 2 brigadier-generals, and a very large number of inferior officers and men, estimated at not less than 4,000 and captured 400 prisoners, including 3 staff officers, with servants, carriage and baggage of Major-General McCook. The ground was literally covered with his dead and wounded.

"In such a contest our own loss was necessarily severe, probably not less than 2,500 killed, wounded and missing. Included in the wounded are Brigadier-General Wood, Cleburne, and Brown."

The official report of Gen. Leonidas Polk gives the loss of the rebel army as follows:

Right wing (Cheatham)—Killed, 268; wounded, 1131; missing, 67; total, 1466.

Left wing (Hardee)—Killed, 242; wounded, 1504; missing, 184; total, 1930.

Grand total, 3396, or nearly a thousand more than General Bragg's estimate.

The total loss of the Union forces as given by General Buell is as follows:

Total First Army Corps, killed, wounded and missing,

3299; total Second Army Corps, wounded, 2; total Third Army Corps, killed, wounded and missing, 885; Cavalry Brigade, killed, wounded and missing, 17.

By this it will be seen that the two divisions of the First Corps (McCook's) commanded by General Rousseau and Jackson bore the brunt of the hard fighting at the battle of Perryville.

The morning of the 9th disclosed the fact that the rebels had retreated during the night without taking time to bury their dead.

The spectacle presented by the battlefield was enough to make angels weep. It beggars all description.

In several places the rebels had piled their dead like cordwood, and enclosed them in pens made of fence rails, but most of them were scattered about over the field, and in many places commingled with the dead and dying of the Union Army.

Side by side with the fair-haired boy whose dying thought had been of a mother dwelling on a peaceful lake shore among the pines of Northern Wisconsin, lay other brave lads whose last dreams had been of sunny fields of rice and sugar-cane and the song of the mocking bird, in far-away Southern Louisiana.

It is needless to say that, following their usual custom, the rebels had stripped the bodies of friend and foe, of hats and shoes, and also of such other articles of clothing as could be made useful.

No wonder that General Sherman was once led to say, "War is hell." The scenes of Shiloh had been reproduced on a smaller scale at Perryville.

The day following the battle had been mostly devoted to succoring the wounded and burying the dead. The soldier's winding-sheet was a blanket, and all the dead that could be identified of each regiment were buried side by side in a long, deep trench. The burial service held by the Thirty-eighth Indiana was very impressive.

Late in the afternoon Rousseau's Division marched a short distance in an easterly direction, formed line of battle as if expecting an attack and finally bivouacked for the

night in an old field. The men were glad to leave the horrors of the battlefield behind them and soon recovered their usual cheerfulness.

It may be well to state right here that in our corps (the First) the impression prevailed that had Gen. Buell promptly sent reinforcements to Gen. McCook the army of Gen. Bragg could have been routed if not destroyed. Some went so far as to accuse Gen. Buell of disloyalty to the government.

A commission was afterward appointed by the Secretary of War to make inquiry regarding General Buell's management of the army during his various campaigns. The sessions of this court of inquiry were held in Cincinnati beginning December 1st, 1862, and terminating in March, 1863.

Nothing of special interest resulted from the inquiry, but General Buell was shelved by the authorities at Washington and never again restored to a prominent position in the army. In his report of the battle he admits his mistake:

"The campaign, the history of which I have sketched, occupied a period of about twenty days. The result can be stated in a few words: An army, prepared for the conquest and occupation of Kentucky, with full knowledge of our means of resistance and with a confident expectation of prevailing over them, has been driven back, baffled and dispirited, from the borders of the State. It is true that only one serious battle has been fought, and that was incomplete and less decisive than it ought to have been. That it was so, is due partly to unavoidable difficulties, which prevented the troops, marching on different roads, from getting upon the ground simultaneously; but more to the fact that I was not apprised early enough of the condition of affairs on my left. I can find no fault with the former, nor am I disposed at this time to censure the latter, though it must be admitted to have been a grave error. I ascribe it to the too great confidence of the General commanding the left corps (Major-General McCook), which made him believe that he could manage the difficulty

without the aid or control of his commander. As before stated, there was skirmishing along the whole front, but after a certain hour, for the reasons stated, no general engagement was anticipated that day, and no sound of musketry reached my headquarters by which the sharpness of the action on the left could be known or even suspected, and when the fact was ascertained it was too late to do more than throw in succor before night set in. But although this lack of information was attended with disappointment and unfortunate consequences, yet the unequal struggle was marked by no disaster and conspicuously displayed the courage and discipline of the troops."

By easy marches the First Corps now moved on through Danville to Crab Orchard, but went no farther in pursuit of Bragg, whose troops had passed through Cumberland Gap on their way to Tennessee.

After a few days' rest at Crab Orchard the line of march was reversed, and now the destination was some point on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, where the army would be within easy reach of supplies.

President Lincoln and General Halleck thought that General Buell with his army should follow Bragg through Cumberland Gap and drive him out of East Tennessee. This is shown by the following letter, viz.:

War Department,

Washington, October 19, 1862—1:33 p. m.

Major-General Buell, Mount Vernon, Ky.:

Your telegram of the 17th was received this morning, and has been laid before the President, who concurs in the views expressed in my telegram to you yesterday. The capture of East Tennessee should be the main object of your campaign. You say it is the heart of the enemy's resources; make it the heart of yours. Your army can live there if the enemy's can. You must in a great measure live upon the country, paying for your supplies where proper and levying contributions where necessary. I am directed by the President to say to you that your army

must enter East Tennessee this fall, and that it ought to move there while the roads are passable. Once between the enemy and Nashville there will be no serious difficulty in reopening your communications with that place. He does not understand why we cannot march as the enemy marches, live as he lives, fight as he fights, unless we admit the inferiority of our troops and of our Generals. Once hold the valley of the upper Tennessee and the operations of guerrillas in that State and Kentucky will soon cease.

H. W. Halleck,
General-in-Chief.

General Buell had not considered further pursuit of Bragg practicable. His views were given in a dispatch to Halleck dated October 16.

Headquarters Army of the Ohio,

October 16, 1862. (Received October 17.)

Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

You are aware that between Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap the country is almost a desert. The limited supply of forage which the country affords is consumed by the enemy as he passes. In the day and a half that we have been in this sterile region our animals have suffered exceedingly. The enemy has been driven into the heart of this desert and must go on, for he cannot exist in it. For the same reason we can not pursue in it with any hope of overtaking him, for while he is moving back on his supplies and as he goes consuming what the country affords, we must bring ours forward. There is but one road and that a bad one. The route abounds in difficult defiles, in which a small force of men can retard the progress of a large one for a considerable time, and in that time the enemy could gain material advantage in a move upon other point. For these reasons, which I do not think it necessary to elaborate, I deem it useless and inexpedient to continue the pursuit, but propose to direct the main force under my command rapidly upon Nashville, which

General Negley reported to me as already being invested by a considerable force and toward which I have no doubt Bragg will move the main part of his army. The railroads are being rapidly repaired and will soon be available for our supplies. In the meantime I shall throw myself on my wagon transportation, which, fortunately, is ample. While I shall proceed with these dispositions, deeming them to be proper for the public interest, it is but meet that I should say that the present time is perhaps as convenient as any for making any changes that may be thought proper in the command of this army. It has not accomplished all that I had hoped or all that faction might demand; yet, composed as it is, one-half of perfectly new troops, it has defeated a powerful and thoroughly disciplined army in one battle and has driven it away baffled and dispirited at least, and as much demoralized as an army can be under such discipline as Bragg maintains over all troops that he commands. I will telegraph you more in detail in regard to the disposition of troops in Kentucky and other matters to-morrow.

D. C. Buell,
Major-General.

In the light of subsequent events it would appear that in this instance the movement of the army proposed by General Buell was the right one, but on the 24th of October he was relieved and ordered to turn over his command to General William S. Rosecrans.

The march of the Thirty-eighth to Newmarket, over rough country roads, and along the Rolling Fork of Salt River, was one of the hardest it ever made. There seemed to be no occasion for haste, but the regiment marched 35 miles in one day and when it bivouacked at Newmarket at midnight, some of the companies could hardly muster men enough to make a corporal's guard.

The missing ones, utterly worn out, had crawled into fence corners or under haystacks to await the coming of another day.

The next night the first snow fell to the depth of four

inches. Line officers and men were without tents, and none too well supplied with blankets, but all were in good humor and seemed to regard snow in October a good joke on Kentucky. By noon under a warm sun it had vanished.

The march from Newmarket to Glasgow was made in a leisurely manner and was unattended by any incident worthy of note.

Owing to complaints of citizens, foraging was strictly forbidden, and no soldier was permitted to stray far from the line of march, but in some mysterious way chickens and other fowls would find their way into camp, and the company camp-kettles would soon be giving forth a savory and tempting odor such as does not arise from frying bacon or boiling bean soup. Sometimes too a canteen sent to a spring for water would come back filled with a good quality of Kentucky apple-jack.

In due time the regiment encamped near Glasgow.

On the 30th of October, acting under orders from Washington, General Buell turned the command of the Army of the Ohio over to General Rosecrans. The order relinquishing command is as follows, viz.:

Headquarters Army of the Ohio,

Louisville, Ky., October 30, 1862.

General Orders,

No. 50.

In obedience to orders from the Headquarters of the Army, Major-General Buell relinquishes the command of the District and Army of the Ohio to Major-General W. S. Rosecrans.

It is impossible for the General without feelings of regard and a warm interest in their future success to part with troops whom he has been the instrument of converting for the most part from raw levies into a powerful army, honored by common consent for its discipline and efficient organization, for its esprit de corps, and for victories unqualified by a single reverse, and whose fortunes he has followed for a twelvemonth over a field of operations embracing a considerable portion of four States, through diffi-

culties and dangers which its fortitude and courage have mastered without accident or failure. It has recently, by a rapid march of some 500 miles, with limited subsistence, often with an inadequate supply of water, returned to Kentucky and driven from her borders a powerful army; and having re-established its communications, is now well on its way to meet the enemy at other points.

The occasion is not convenient for recounting its services during the past twelve months, but the army may safely recur to them with pride. If anything has not been accomplished which was practicable within the sphere of its duty, the General cheerfully holds himself responsible for the failure.

The General reflects with pride that the army under his command has, for the most part, been free from petty jealousies and intrigues; that it has neither indulged in vain boasting nor tarnished its high character by bickerings and low criminations. It will enhance his gratification if it shall carry to its new commander, who already has earned its confidence and respect by distinguished service, the same noble qualities which have characterized it since its organization. He will pray that it may be the instrument of speedily restoring the Union to its integrity, and there is no individual in its ranks in whose honor and welfare he will not feel a special interest.

By command of Major-General Buell.

James B. Fry,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

The first order of General Rosecrans upon assuming command is as follows, viz.:

General Orders,
No. 1.

Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps,
Department of the Cumberland,
Louisville, Ky., October 30, 1862.

I. By direction of the General-in-Chief the undersigned

assumes the command of the Department of the Cumberland and all the troops under General Buell's command, which will hereafter constitute the Fourteenth Army Corps.

(Names of staff officers omitted.)

W. S. Rosecrans,
Major-General.

General Rosecrans arrived in Bowling Green November 1st. At that time the Thirty-eighth was lying in camp near Glasgow. A few days later it moved to Bowling Green and in a furious snowstorm was with other troops reviewed by General Rosecrans.

The next move was to Edgefield Junction, a little station on the L. & N. Railroad, where, a short time before our arrival, Captain Atkinson, of the Fiftieth Indiana, had, with only one company, made a gallant and successful defense of the place against John Morgan and his command.

While at this place the Thirty-eighth Indiana and Second Ohio were sent on an expedition to Springfield, Tennessee, where they captured large stores of flour, bacon and whisky.

Some of the citizens of New Albany, headed by E. A. Maginness, had come to this camp to present the regiment with a new flag, and some of these visitors accompanied the boys on the expedition to Springfield. As food and drink were both abundant the trip was looked upon by all as a regular picnic.

From Edgefield Junction the Brigade, now under command of Colonel Scribner, marched nine miles to the town of Edgefield situated on the north bank of the Cumberland River opposite Nashville.

This was about the first of December. A little later the command broke camp, crossed the river and once again encamped at Camp Andy Johnson, four miles south of Nashville.

Here the army was reorganized and the Ninth Brigade

became the First Brigade, First Division Fourteenth Army Corps.

The regiment was now commanded by Lieut. Col. Griffin, who entered the service as Adjutant, had been promoted to Major, and upon the resignation of Lieut. Col. Merriwether was commissioned and mustered as Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain James B. Glover of Company D had also been promoted and mustered as Major.

The Division was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, and the Corps by Major General George H. Thomas. The Right Wing of the army was commanded by General A. McD. McCook, and the Left Wing by General T. L. Crittenden.

CHAPTER III

BATTLE OF STONE'S RIVER OR MURFREESBOROUGH.

"It was a famous victory."

—Anon

CAMP Andy Johnson was an ideal camping place, one of the best the regiment ever occupied. Broad undulating fields and meadows stretched away to the south and east, all under a high state of cultivation, while to the west the rounded hilltops were crowned with fine forest trees. There was no underbrush, and all the landscape had a parklike appearance.

When not on duty the troops were exercised in drill. The camp grounds were carefully policed and presented a very tidy appearance. On pleasant afternoons the citizens of Nashville made a practice of driving out in their carriages from the city to witness dress parade, which, at this season of the year, usually occurred between four and five o'clock.

While at this camp an incident occurred which will always be remembered by the comrades who were present.

Several companies if not all of the Thirty-eighth were on picket duty a mile or so southwest from camp. Colonel Miholotzy of the Twenty-fourth Illinois was Officer of the Day. The night was pitchy dark and the escort of the Colonel carried a lantern. When halted at a reserve post by the sentinel, it was the duty of the officer in command of the post to turn out the guard and receive the Officer of the Day in due military form as laid down in the Army Regulations.

Colonel Miholotzy, having seen service in foreign lands, was something of a stickler for military etiquette. He found something wrong at nearly every post of the Thirty-eighth.

The sentinel on duty at the reserve of Company C was a teamster to whom all knowledge of "grand rounds" was a blank.

The Colonel, upon being halted, waited a moment and then spluttered out, "*What do you say? What do you say?*"

The teamster sentinel was nonplussed. To save his life he couldn't say, "Advance, Grand Rounds, and give the countersign," but instead simply said, "*Why, I thought it was some feller with his lantern going to feed his muls.*"

To say that the Colonel was furious would be putting it mildly.

He had already arrested several company commanders, and it did not take long to add Lieut. Davis of Company C to his marching column. He made the prisoners march the "rounds" with him, then having cooled off, gave them a lecture in broken English, returned their swords, and dismissed them with orders to do their duty better.

In the meantime Bragg's army had assembled at Murfreesborough, and a good part of it had gone into winter quarters on the west side of town. With the exception of occasional raids by John Morgan, there was no great activity displayed by either army.

General Rosecrans was busy accumulating supplies and getting everything in shape for a winter campaign.

This having been accomplished, orders were issued for a general advance of the Union Army on the 26th of December.

Following General McCook's command, Rousseau's Division reached Nolinsville, December 27th, without opposition.

When the division stacked arms a cold, drizzling rain was falling. The surgeons of Scribner's Brigade were fortunate in securing a church for a temporary hospital, and here all that required medical attention were made comfortable for the night.

The next day the Thirty-eighth made quite a long march, and just as night was falling, went into bivouac on the banks of Stewart's Creek.

At this place dry cedar rails were very abundant, and the landscape was illuminated by bright fires, over which the boys were soon busy cooking their suppers. The bill of fare was "hardtack", bacon and coffee. On this part of the line Crittenden's command had the advance, and with a skirmish line was gradually pushing the rebels back toward Murfreesborough.

All the afternoon the firing of McCook's skirmishers, varied by the occasional roar of a cannon, could be heard on the right, and Crittenden's skirmishers had run against solid lines of the enemy on the left.

Rousseau's Division was held in reserve, but every man in the command seemed to realize that the next morning would usher in a battle of no mean proportions.

There was very little hilarity in our camp that night.

Before it was fairly light in the morning of December 31st, the rattle of musketry and the deep thunder of artillery away to the right announced that the battle was on.

General Rosecrans had planned to assault the rebel right. General Bragg had planned to assault our right, and his plans were fully carried out, although he says in his report of the battle that the attack was somewhat delayed by the failure of General McCown to execute an order given him the night before.

General Johnson's division of McCook's command occupied the extreme right of our line, and it seems was entirely unprepared for the early and sudden attack made upon him by Hardee's corps.

General Bragg says:

"The enemy was taken completely by surprise. General and staff officers were not mounted, artillery horses not hitched and infantry not formed. A hot and inviting breakfast of coffee and other luxuries to which our gallant and hardy men had long been strangers, was found upon the fire unserved, and was left while we pushed on to the enjoyment of a more inviting feast, that of captured artillery, fleeing battalions, and hosts of craven prisoners begging for the lives they had forfeited by their acts of brutality and atrocity."

The following extract is taken from the report of General R. W. Johnson describing this attack:

"At 6:22 on the morning of the 31st the outposts in front of my division were driven in by an overwhelming force of infantry, outnumbering my force greatly and known to contain about 35,000 men. At the same time my extreme right was attacked by the enemy's cavalry.

"The gallant Willich and Kirk soon opened a heavy fire of musketry and artillery upon the advancing columns, causing wavering in the ranks, but fresh columns would soon replace them, and it was apparent that to fall back was a 'military necessity.' Edgerton's battery, after firing three rounds, had so many of its horses killed as to render it unmanageable. He, however, remained with it, and continued to fire until he fell by a severe wound, and he and his battery fell into the hands of the enemy. Before falling back, the horse of General Willich was killed, and he was wounded and taken prisoner.

"About the same time General Kirk received a severe wound, which disabled him. Seeing the pressure upon my lines, I ordered up my reserve brigade, under the gallant Baldwin. The troops of his brigade advanced promptly and delivered their fire, holding their ground for some time, but they, too, were compelled to fall back. The troops of this division for the first time were compelled to yield the field temporarily, but the heroes of Shiloh and Perryville did not abandon their ground until forced to do so by the immense masses of the enemy hurled against them, and then inch by inch. The ground over which the division passed, covered

with the enemy's dead and those of our own men, shows that the field was warmly contested. Several times the lines were reformed and resistance offered, but the columns of the enemy were too heavy for a single line, and ours would have to yield. Finally the left flank of my division reached the line of General Rousseau's, when it was reformed and fought until out of ammunition, but my efficient ordnance officer, Lieutenant Murdoch, had a supply in readiness, which was soon issued, and the divisions assisted in driving the enemy from the field in their last desperate struggle of the day. Soon the curtain of darkness fell upon the scene of blood, and all was quiet, awaiting the coming of morn to renew hostilities. Morning came, but the enemy had withdrawn."

The division of General Jeff C. Davis was next on the left of Johnson, and it, too, was swept away by Hardee's heavy masses, but not without a severe struggle. Extract from the report of General Davis:

"The night passed off quietly until about daylight, when the enemy's forces were observed by our pickets to be in motion. Their object could not, however, with certainty, be determined until near sunrise, when a vigorous attack was made upon Willich's and Kirk's brigades. These troops seemed not to have been fully prepared for the assault, and, with little or no resistance, retreated from their position, leaving their artillery in the hands of the enemy. This left my right brigade exposed to a flank movement, which the enemy was now rapidly executing, and compelled me to order Post's brigade to fall back and partially change its front. Simultaneously with this movement the enemy commenced a heavy and very determined attack on both Carlin's and Woodruff's brigades. These brigades were fully prepared for the attack, and received it with veteran courage. The conflict was fierce in the extreme on both sides. Our loss was heavy and that of the enemy no less. It was, according to my observations, the best contested point of the day, and would have been held but for the overwhelming force moving so persistently against my right. Carlin, finding his right flank being so severely pressed, and threatened with being turned, ordered his troops to retire."

The brigades of Woodruff and Post made a stubborn resistance, but soon crumbled away and drifted back toward the Nashville and Murfreesborough pike.

This movement exposed the right flank of Sheridan's division, which was next on the left of Davis.

Sheridan's troops fought with great gallantry and for a long time repulsed every assault of the enemy, driving back Cheatham's heavy masses of infantry with great slaughter.

All of Sheridan's brigade commanders were killed. General Sill was the first to fall, then Colonel Roberts and a little later Colonel Schaefer.

Having exhausted its ammunition, Sheridan's division finally fell back through the cedar thicket and formed on the right of General Palmer.

It was nine o'clock before Rousseau's division was ordered into action. In his report of the battle General Rousseau says:

"It was not long before the direction from which the firing came indicated that General McCook's command had given way and was yielding ground to the enemy. His forces seemed to swing around toward our right and rear. At this time General Thomas ordered me to advance my division quickly to the front, to the assistance of General McCook.

"On reaching the right of General Negley's line of battle, General Thomas there directed me to let my left rest on his right, and deploy my division off toward the right as far as I could, so as to resist the pressure on General McCook. We consulted and agreed as to where the line should be formed. This was in a dense cedar brake, through which my troops marched in double-quick time, to get into position before the enemy reached us. He was then but a few hundred yards to the front, sweeping up in immense numbers, driving everything before him. This ground was new and unknown to us all. The woods were almost impassable to infantry, and artillery was perfectly useless, but the line was promptly formed; the Seventeenth Brigade, Col. John Beatty, commanding, on the left; the brigade of regulars, Lieut. Col. O. L. Shepherd commanding, on the right; the Ninth Brigade, Col. B. F. Scribner, commanding, was placed perhaps 100 yards in the rear and opposite the center of the front line,

so as to support either or both of the brigades in front, as occasion might require. My recollection is that, perhaps, the Second Ohio and Thirty-third Ohio Regiments filled a gap between General Negley's right and the Seventeenth Brigade, occasioned by the effort to extend our lines far enough to the right to afford the desired aid to General McCook.

"The Twenty-eighth Brigade, Col. John C. Starkweather commanding, and Stone's battery of First Kentucky Artillery were at Jefferson Crossing, on Stone's River, about eight miles below.

"Our lines were hardly formed before a dropping fire of the enemy announced his approach. General McCook's troops, in a good deal of confusion, retired through our lines and around our right under a most terrific fire. The enemy, in pursuit, furiously assailed our front, and, greatly outflanking us, passed around to our right and rear. By General Thomas' direction I had already ordered the artillery (Loomis' and Guenther's batteries) to the open field in the rear. Seeing that my command was outflanked on the right, I sent orders to the brigade commanders to retire at once, also to this field, and, riding back myself, I posted the batteries on a ridge in the open ground, parallel with our line of battle, and as my men emerged from the woods they were ordered to take position on the right and left, and in support of these batteries, which was promptly done. We had perhaps 400 or 500 yards of open ground in our front. While the batteries were unlimbering, seeing General Van Cleve close by, I rode up and asked him if he would move his command to the right and aid in checking up the enemy, by forming on my right, and thus giving us a more extended line in that direction in the new position taken. In the promptest manner possible his command was put in motion, and in double-quick time reached the desired point in good season. As the enemy emerged from the woods in great force, shouting and cheering, the batteries of Guenther and Loomis, double-shotted with canister, opened upon them. They moved straight ahead for awhile, but were finally driven back with immense loss.

"In a little while they rallied again, and, as it seemed, with fresh troops, and assailed our position, and were again,

after a fierce struggle, driven back. Four deliberate and fiercely sustained assaults were made upon our position and repulsed.

"During the last assault I was informed that our troops were advancing on the right, and saw troops, not of my division, led by General Rosecrans, moving in that direction. I informed General Thomas of the fact, and asked leave to advance my lines. He directed me to do so. We made a charge upon the enemy and drove him into the woods, my staff and orderlies capturing some 17 prisoners, including a Captain and Lieutenant, who were within 130 yards of the batteries. This ended the fighting on that day, the enemy, in immense force, hovering in the woods during the night, while we slept upon our arms on the field of battle. We occupied this position during the three following days and nights of the fight. Under General Thomas' directions, I had it intrenched by rifle-pits, and believe the enemy could not have taken it at all."

The movements of the First Brigade can best be shown by the report of its commander, Col. B. F. Scribner.

Headquarters First Brigade, First Division, Center,

Near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 9, 1863.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the part borne by my command in the engagements before Murfreesborough on December 31, and three succeeding days:

At daylight we left our bivouac, and moved about one mile to the front, and formed the second line of your division, two regiments extending into the cedar thicket on the right, and the left extending to the Murfreesborough and Nashville pike. My line was disposed from right to left, in the following order: The Tenth Wisconsin Volunteers, Col. A. R. Chapin; Ninety-fourth Ohio, Col. J. W. Frizell; Thirty-eighth Indiana, Lieut. Col. D. F. Griffin; Thirty-third Ohio, Capt. E. J. Ellis, and Second Ohio, Lieut. Col. John Kell. Having just finished loading arms, I received your orders to proceed, in double-quick time, to the assistance of the right wing,

and to follow the Seventeenth Brigade, on the pioneer road, into the woods. When the Seventeenth Brigade halted in the woods, I was ordered by General Thomas to move to the right, and soon after formed my line of battle near the Wilkinson pike, when we were opened upon by the enemy's battery.

When near this position, the Thirty-third and Second Ohio were, by your order, detached and moved back near to the position we first occupied, to support our batteries stationed there, and nobly did they defend them; for soon after the enemy fiercely charged them, and were handsomely repulsed, the Second Ohio capturing the colors of the Thirtieth Arkansas—a victory dearly bought by the loss of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Kell, commanding.

From near the Wilkinson pike I was ordered to move back in great haste to near our position on the Nashville pike, which order was faithfully obeyed. My right had just emerged from the woods, when the enemy, who had just been repulsed in their efforts to take the batteries before mentioned, were seen retreating in disorder in a northwesterly direction through a narrow neck of woods, and were opened upon by the Ninety-fourth Ohio and the two right companies of the Thirty-eighth Indiana. I then threw my skirmishers forward and advanced about 600 yards into the woods, where my lines became masked by General Negley's division, which was falling back under a heavy fire from the enemy, who appeared to be advancing from a point south of the direction taken by their retreating column. I opened my line to permit that portion of General Negley's command who had expended their ammunition to pass through, which was done in good order, a portion of them forming in my rear.

Here the Ninety-fourth Ohio was ordered to the pike, leaving me but two regiments, Thirty-eighth Indiana and Tenth Wisconsin, the former now on the right. General Negley having halted his regiments some 25 paces obliquely in front of my lines, I wheeled my right under heavy fire to connect with him. Here I appeared to be nearly surrounded, a heavy column turning my left, to prevent which I ordered the Tenth Wisconsin to change front to the rear of their

first company, thereby forming a right angle with the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. This position was scarcely taken when the enemy came down on us in great fury. They appeared to be massed in several lines, and their heads seemed to be in terraces not 25 yards before us. For twenty minutes these two regiments maintained their ground, completely checking the advance of the enemy's column. Here the Thirty-eighth Indiana lost their brave Captain J. E. Fouts, besides nearly one-third their number in killed and wounded.

Lieut. Col. D. F. Griffin and Major Glover both had their horses shot under them, and their clothing perforated by balls. The Tenth Wisconsin nobly vied with their comrades on the right, and I am convinced that both regiments would have suffered extermination rather than have yielded their ground without orders. But the order came, and we fell back, and formed on the pike fronting the woods, but the enemy did not venture to follow us farther than the skirts of the timber.

Having reformed my brigade, I soon after advanced my right to the woods from which we had just emerged, deploying skirmishers from the Ninety-fourth Ohio through the neck of the timber, with my left resting on the pike. Here we remained the rest of the day under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters and ever and anon the shot and shell from their batteries on our left fell among us. A ball from the former struck Colonel Frizell on the shoulder, so wounding him that he was borne from the field on which he had nobly performed his duty.

At four o'clock on the morning of January 1, you ordered me to take my command back to a point on the pike, near the place we occupied before the battle, in order that they might build fires, and warm themselves and get something to eat.

Upon receiving your caution to protect myself from an attack on the left, and from your allusion to a ford in that direction, I ordered Lieut. Alexander Martin, assistant inspector general on my staff, and Lieut. M. Allen, topographical engineers, to reconnoiter the position. Upon their reporting the feasibility of the crossing, I ordered Lieutenant Martin to conduct the Second Ohio, Major McCook, to the position.

Soon after, firing was heard in this direction, and a stampede occurred among the wagons and hospitals. I ordered the Tenth Wisconsin to support the Second Ohio, and placed them behind the embankment of the railroad. These dispositions had scarcely been made when your order came for me to hurry to the front again with my command. Having obeyed this order, and after some maneuvering, we were placed in position, the Thirty-third Ohio extending across the neck or woods into which my right threw out skirmishers the evening before, with a battery on the right and left, commanding the fields on either side of the woods. On the right of the Thirty-third Ohio came the Ninety-fourth Ohio and Thirty-eighth Indiana in the edge of the undergrowth on the crest of the slope from the field west of the Nashville pike. On the right of the Thirty-eighth Indiana was another battery. The Tenth Wisconsin and Second Ohio were held in reserve, in order to re-enforce any part of the line that was menaced. This position was maintained without material change during the subsequent days of the fight. Our skirmishers were kept out during the time, and employed in discovering and dislodging the sharpshooters, who, during the hours of daylight, almost continually annoyed us. I cannot too highly praise Captain Ellis, commanding the Thirty-third Ohio, for the vigilance of himself and men in their exposed position in the woods. At times the enemy from the woods below would essay to advance, when every man would be at his post, and often the batteries would open upon them. While here Captain Ellis had his horse shot under him. Breastworks of logs and rocks had been constructed to protect the line; also a few rifle-pits dug.

On the evening of the 2d, when the enemy so vigorously attacked our left, the moving of their forces in that direction could be seen from my position, which fact was promptly reported. I caused my skirmishers to advance and take precaution against demonstration upon my position. The attempt was made just before dark, the enemy forming in the edge of the woods in our front, where Captain Cox's Tenth Indiana Battery, on the right of the Thirty-third Ohio, opened fire upon them, driving them back.

I deem it improper to close this report without commending in high terms the manner in which my command bore the hardships of this terrible conflict. They suffered from cold, rain, fatigue, and hunger without a murmur. These attributes, when added to their bravery, make soldiers of which the country may be proud. I also feel it my duty to praise the courage and efficiency of my staff—Lieutenant Fitzwilliam, acting assistant adjutant-general and aide-de-camp; Lieutenant Martin, inspector, who was wounded above the knee by a shell; Lieutenant George H. Hollister, acting assistant commissary of subsistence, missing, after displaying great gallantry in his transmission of your orders to me; Lieutenant Mundy Allen, topographical engineer—all of whom have endeared themselves to me by their prompt and intelligent performance of their appropriate duties. I would, in an especial manner, mention the name of one of my orderlies, Josiah F. Mitchell, Company B. Thirty-third Ohio Volunteers, who displayed marked courage and intelligence.

I went into the fight with 1,646 officers and men, minus two companies Thirty-third Ohio, under Major Ely, and Tenth Wisconsin, who were detached to guard train.

(Loss omitted.)

Your obedient servant,

B. F. Scribner,

Colonel Thirty-eighth Indiana Vols., Comdg. First
Brigade.

First Division, Department of the Cumberland.

Capt. M. C. Taylor,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

For a clear understanding of the part taken in this battle by the Thirty-eighth Indiana the report of its commander, Lieutenant Colonel D. F. Griffin is given in full.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA
VOLUNTEERS.

On the Field, in front of Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 4, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by my command in the action of December 31, in front of Murfreesborough, and subsequent operations in the field since that date:

At daylight on the morning of December 31, the command, occupying the center of your brigade, moved to the front, on the Nashville turnpike, and about 8 a. m. moved, through a dense cedar forest, toward the right wing of the army, which was then hotly engaged by the enemy. After maneuvering for about an hour, we were ordered to retire, left in front, through the same forest, to near the position first occupied, on the right of the pike, in the timber. Here the enemy was discovered in strong force on our right and rear, charging toward the turnpike. The command was, by your order, immediately faced by the rear rank, and moved down on the flank of the enemy, who was now retiring before a column of our troops moving from the pike.

In this movement the Ninety-fourth Ohio was on our right and the Tenth Wisconsin was on our left. Company H, Captain Poindexter commanding, and Company B, First Lieutenant Lenau commanding, were deployed forward as skirmishers, moving steadily on the skirmishers of the enemy, capturing 6 of them, who were sent to the rear. Continuing our movements about 600 yards, we met the left of General Negley's command, which was now retiring before a heavy column of the enemy, and moving into position to their support. The left of this command having passed to the rear through our ranks, their center came into position on our right, and some 60 yards to the front. By your command the battalion was wheeled to the left, and moved forward with out left, now our right, joining their line. Before we were fairly in position, the enemy opened

a heavy fire, and the troops on our right fell back, leaving the left of the battalion, now the right, exposed. I then moved the line by the flank, striving to continue the connection. The enemy now opening on our line, we at once faced to the front, and kept up a continuous fire for the space of twenty minutes, checking the enemy's advance, and holding him in check until your orders to retire to the pike were received. This was done in order, forming there on the right of the Second Ohio Volunteers. The enemy now appearing in force on the front, by your orders we changed front forward on left company, and advanced into the corn-field in front of the Chicago Board of Trade Battery. Lying down in this position, we remained, from 2 p. m. until dark, exposed to the fire of the enemy from the woods in front, awaiting their expected advance. Night closing the engagement, we lay in position, with pickets advanced, until daylight, when we were relieved, and retired to the woods in our rear.

At 7:30 o'clock the engagement again opened on the front, when, by your orders, we moved forward on the double-quick, and were assigned to position on the right, to support Guenther's battery. In this position we have remained to present date, exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters and from their batteries on the front.

I cannot close without commending, for their coolness and bravery on the field, each officer and soldier of my command engaged during the five days. Though suffering at times severely from the cold, hunger, rain, and fatigue, yet not a murmur was heard nor a duty flinched from. To Maj. J. B. Glover I am indebted for every support. In command of the skirmishers, and during the hottest of the fight, he was ever at his post. His horse received two wounds, himself escaping. My adjutant, George H. Devol, was ever on the alert, and rendered much valuable assistance. Of our chaplain, Rev. L. E. Carson, too much cannot be said. In his attention and devotion to the wounded he was untiring, making this his especial duty. We have the satisfaction of knowing that all were cared for properly and efficiently.

In the death of Captain Fouts we lament the loss of a brave officer, a true patriot, and a warm friend.

Very respectfully,

D. F. Griffin,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commdg. Thirty-eighth Regt.
Indiana Vols.

George H. Devol,

Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., First Brig., First Div., Center.

Loss (corrected): Killed 1 officer, Captain James E. Fouts, Co. C, and 13 enlisted men. Wounded: Second Lieutenant Thomas S. W. Hawkins Co I (mortally), Second Lieutenant M. T. Davis, Co. C and 91 enlisted men. Missing: 7 enlisted men. Another officer is also reported wounded but his name is not given in the record.

Some of the missing died on the battle field while making an effort to go to the rear for surgical aid. These were buried by other commands.

There is now a national cemetery near the center of the battle field, to which the dead of both armies were removed, and many of those reported "missing" are here buried in graves marked "Unknown".

The reports of commanding officers convey but a faint idea of the sufferings and privations of the soldiers of both armies during the progress of the battle of Stone's River, which is classed by Col. Fox as number 10 in the list of the greatest battles of the war. This classification is based upon the loss sustained by the Union Army.

The battle was long-drawn out, covering a period of four days not including the heavy skirmishing of December 30th.

Col. Scribner speaks of the rapid movements of the brigade through the cedar brakes, and of opening ranks for General Negley's forces to pass through after our line had been formed. Just before this Negley's division had been firing by volley, and such heavy musketry has seldom been heard in battle. It was terrific. At the time when their

ammunition became exhausted they must have almost completely silenced the fire of the enemy. The troops retired in good order, the Thirty-seventh Indiana passing through the ranks of the Thirty-eighth and taking position about eighty yards in our rear. A short time before this, in moving to the right, we had crossed the line of retreat of the rebel brigades of McNair and Ector, which had within plain view of us made a gallant charge on three of our batteries posted on high ground to our right. These batteries were supported by the Second and Ninety-fourth Ohio of Scribner's brigade. The rebels were repulsed with heavy loss. The colors of the Thirtieth Arkansas Volunteers were captured by the Second Ohio.

The position of the Thirty-eighth in the line of battle was unfavorable from the fact that not more than forty yards from its front and running parallel with its line was a high fence made of large, new cedar rails. These rails afforded some protection to the enemy and were a disadvantage to us. Before the rebels attacked in force there was time to move these rails back to our lines for the construction of barricades.

Later in the war this would have been done, but this branch of military tactics had been neglected, and we failed to take advantage of our opportunities. The troops next on our right moved up to the fence, but did not hold their position as long as we held ours.

Both officers and men of the Thirty-eighth fought with great coolness and bravery.

The regiment was fighting "left in front." When the order came to retire it was "By the right of companies to the rear, double-quick, March"! The fire of the enemy had perceptibly slackened and the movement to the rear was made with as much precision as if on drill.

The enemy did not follow.

The Thirty-seventh Indiana had now replenished its ammunition and we passed through its ranks on our way to the Nashville and Murfreesborough pike, where we remained for a short time under the fire of the batteries posted near the Cowan house on the border of a cotton field.

From this position we could plainly see the splendid defense made by Wood's and Palmer's divisions against the fierce assaults of the forces commanded by General Polk.

After Generals Chalmers and Donnelson had made two assaults upon this position and had each time been repulsed with heavy loss, two brigades of Breckinridge's division advanced to the attack.

They moved forward through the cotton field in fine style, but were met by such a murderous artillery fire of shell and cannister, and such a hailstorm of bullets, that they were soon compelled to return helter skelter to the shelter of the cedars. Wood and Palmer were determined to hold this important position, extending from the railroad east to the banks of Stone's River, and they held it until night put an end to the battle of that day.

At about 2 P. M. the First brigade was moved to the right and took position in a corn field facing nearly south, and supporting the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, which was posted on higher ground a few rods to the rear of the infantry line.

The rebel line in front could be plainly seen along the border of the cedars. From these cedars they would make occasional sorties, fire a volley and retire.

Then our battery would open upon them, sending their screaming shells over the heads of our infantry. The sensation produced by these shells passing so close to the heads of the officers and men in line was not a pleasant one. The whole line lay prone in the mud. This undignified position of the body had two good points in its favor: it lessened the danger of being killed by our own artillery, and made a small target for rebel sharpshooters who were constantly peppering away at our line.

During a lull in the firing Gen. Rousseau, accompanied by his adjutant general, Captain Millard, galloped along the front of the line to encourage the troops.

The afternoon wore away and the night closed down upon us in this position. And such a night as it was! The moon shone dimly through the mist that hovered over the battle field. It was cold and the mud soon began to freeze.

If the tired soldier slept at all he must sleep in his place in ranks with the freezing mud for a bed. Even if there had been fuel the first spark of light would attract rebel bullets, so fires were forbidden. The miseries of the night were intensified by the dismal groans and cries of the wounded and dying who lay where they fell between the lines.

Before our arrival this ground had been fiercely contested, and the dead and wounded of both armies lay scattered over the ground where they had lain for hours, the wounded awaiting succor and the dead awaiting sepulchre.

Many of the wounded were brought in and cared for, and many a man risked his own life to save the life of another. Some were captured while in the act of giving water to the wounded, and their deeds of bravery were awarded by long months of captivity in rebel prison pens.

Shortly after daylight, January 1st, 1863, the command was relieved by other troops and marched to a cedar thicket half a mile to the rear where it was thought they would have time to prepare and eat breakfast, but just as the fires were fairly started, the assembly sounded and the brigade, formed in close column by division, was soon marching in double-quick time down the pike. Emerging from the cedars the column was halted and Col. Scribner rode forward to a line of battle in front for further orders. During the absence of Col. Scribner, Gen. Rosecrans came galloping up and asked for the commanding officer. Being told that Col. Scribner had gone further to the front, he at once gave orders for the deployment of the column into line of battle faced to the west, and had nearly completed the movement when Colonel Scribner rode up, received his orders, and marched the line to a thicket a few rods to the right of the pike.

Col. Walker's brigade, in a line almost at right angles with Scribner's brigade, joined us on the right. This position we held until the morning of January 4th.

At times the command was subjected to a severe shelling by the rebel batteries, but we had taken all the dash out of Hardee's infantry and they now approached our lines with the greatest caution.

On the night of the 2d they advanced and drove in the

pickets, but Walker's brigade charged them and drove them pack pell mell to their temporary works in the cedars.

There was no more fighting on our part of the line, but the most sensational act of this great drama was played late in the afternoon of January 2d, when Breckenridge's rebel division, assisted by other troops, made an assault on our left, which was commanded by Gen. T. L. Crittenden.

Van Cleve's division, which had crossed to the east side of Stone's River, was too weak to resist the charge, and was driven back until reinforced by Negley's division of the Fourteenth Corps. Several batteries, 52 pieces in all, had been placed in position on commanding ground near the west bank of the river. When the rebel masses came in full view, all these batteries opened upon them, and the thunder of the guns seemed to shake the solid earth.

The havoc wrought by these guns, coupled with the volleys of the infantry, was more than flesh and blood could stand. The rout of Breckenridge's division was complete.

On the first day of the battle the wagons of the Thirty-eighth Indiana took part in the stampede to the rear which occurred when the right wing of the army was driven back to the Nashville pike, near which the wagons had been parked. No stop was made by the wagons until they reached Nashville, thirty miles away.

Had it not been for a gallant charge on the enemy made by the Fourth Regular Cavalry, it is probable that most of our wagon train would have been captured.

For two days the officers and men of the Thirty-eighth were practically without rations. The first issue was about a gill of flour to each man. This was made into a dough which was wound around sticks and half baked over little fires of twigs. On the evening of the 2d the issue was one ear of corn to the man. When possible this was parched, but much of it was eaten raw.

Strange to say, there was no complaining. The men who had safely passed through the fiery ordeal of battle made light of such trifling things as cold, rain, loss of sleep and hunger. Nevertheless, when the wagons came up with provisions on the 3d, there was general rejoicing in the ranks.

During the night of January 3d, Bragg's army retreated, leaving us masters of the field. Then came the sad task of burying our dead. As soon as this was accomplished, the greater part of the army moved at once to Murfreesborough.

The losses of the two armies in the battle of Stone's River, as given in the Official Records, is as follows:

Union Army—

Killed—Officers, 100; enlisted men, 1630.

Wounded—Officers 405; enlisted men, 7397.

Captured or Missing—Officers, 44; enlisted men, 3673.

Grand total, 13,249.

Confederate Army—

Killed—Officers, 123; enlisted men, 1171.

Wounded—Officers, 659; enlisted men, 7286.

Missing—Officers, 46; enlisted men, 981.

Grand total, 10,266.

The returns show that General Rosecrans had an effective force of 43,400 and the loss in killed and wounded was 20.22 per cent of the forces engaged.

General Bragg's returns show an effective force of 37,712 and his loss in killed, wounded and missing 27 per cent of the number engaged.

A singular fact in connection with this battle is that as late as February 9th, General Rosecrans greatly overestimated the forces of the enemy, as shown by his message to General Halleck of that date.

Murfreesborough, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1863.

We have now all the reports of the subordinate commanders and staff officers. Will have my report of the battle sent forward in a few days. Some facts in it are worth stating in advance. We have prisoners from one hundred and thirty-one regiments of infantry, twelve battalions of sharpshooters, twenty-three batteries of artillery, and fifty-three regiments of cavalry, giving their fighting force at what all our officers

consider a low estimate, near 46,000 infantry, 1,200 sharpshooters, 1,800 artillery, and 13,200 cavalry. Total, 62,000 men. We fought them with 42,000. We hit 165 to their 100. Their loss was 23.5, ours 21 per cent of the fighting force. These figures are significant. Yours very respectfully,

W. S. Rosecrans,
Major-General Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief.

The report of General Bragg places the number of his missing at 46 officers and 981 enlisted men.

The report of Captain William M. Wiles, Provost-Marshal General, of rebel prisoners captured gives the number as follows:

Officers, 126; enlisted men, 3,071; total, 3,197.

The remarkably large per cent of killed and wounded officers of the rebel army is noticeable in the returns.

The camp ground selected for Rousseau's division was on the west side of the town and had been occupied by the rebel army before the battle of Stone's River. The face of the country was dotted with little shanties which they had constructed with much care for winter quarters. These were demolished and the material made good fuel for our soldiers.

This old camp was filthy beyond description, but after a thorough cleaning was made habitable for the Union Army.

Comfortable winter quarters being established, the army settled down to the regular routine of camp life.

As there was now no enemy nearer than 15 or 20 miles, the picket duty was not arduous, but in order to maintain proper vigilance the troops were called out every morning before daylight and stood for an hour in line by the gun-stacks. To stand thus in the cold gray of a winter morning, with no other exercise than that of stamping or dancing about on the frozen ground, was anything but pleasant. Sometimes the ground would be covered with a light snow, and that didn't add anything to the comfort of the situation.

It was not long until forage for the animals became scarce, and large bodies of troops with long lines of wagons were sent into the enemy's country to forage for corn.

It fell to the lot of the Thirty-eighth Indiana to go on several of these foraging expeditions. It may be remarked here that a more beautiful country than Middle Tennessee would be hard to find anywhere on the map of the United States. It is a limestone soil, and land which, for fifty years or more, had been tilled by slave labor; it still produced abundant crops of corn. Even to men familiar with the rich soil of the Wabash and Ohio river valleys, the long lines of corncribs, full to bursting, on these Tennessee plantations were a marvel.

On one occasion the First Brigade went with a wagon-train to Eaglesville, a little hamlet 15 miles west of Murfreesborough. We reached our destination about 3 p. m., and found it a land flowing with milk and honey. The Provost Guard, whose duty it was to protect property, did not get into action until many a chicken had squawked his last squawk and many a pig had squealed his last squeal. There was also some lively sprinting after long-legged turkeys that had strayed too far from home. When one sprinter became exhausted in the chase a fresh man would dash in and carry off the prize.

At last the Provost Guard got down to business and captured many of the laggards who were slow in getting into camp with their prizes.

At dark a heavy rain set in and continued to pour all night long. The command had no tents, but good fires were kept in all the company quarters, and around these fires stood the men, with rubber ponchos over their shoulders.

There was no comfort anywhere, but the dismal night was enlivened by songs, jokes and anecdotes.

Next morning the regiment marched in line of battle to the top of a wooded hill, where a few bushwhackers or possibly deserters from the rebel army were captured.

In the meantime the wagons were loaded with corn and headed for camp, where they arrived in due time.

Before the winter was over the regiment made three or

four trips to that section of country and always returned with a good supply of corn.

On one occasion the wagons mired down in the soft mud of a field which they were crossing to reach the pike. To release these loaded wagons, and help them to the firm road, was an all-night task for the men, and a very disagreeable task it was. On the march to camp it was found that in very many places the heavy rains had flooded the pike, and quite frequently all the command had to wade several rods in ice-cold water three feet in depth. It was near night when the weary and dispirited troops marched into camp. They had been absent thirty-six hours, during which time they had toiled incessantly without sleep. Colonel Scribner had thoughtfully ordered a ration of commissary whisky for each man, which was issued as soon as we stacked arms, and in this case proved to be the kind of medicine needed.

On another occasion, after all the wagons had been loaded and started for the pike we were attacked by rebel cavalry.

One wagon, which was so firmly fastened to a stump or tree that it could not be extricated, had to be abandoned. Seeing this the rebels were emboldened and rode rapidly forward, hoping to capture other wagons. In this they were disappointed.

The skirmishers of Company G, which had been deployed as "flankers," gave them a warm reception, and a volley from Company H sent them scampering away with one or two empty saddles.

The column continued its march to camp by the light of the moon without further molestation.

CHAPTER IV.

CAMP LIFE AND THE TULLAHOMA CAMPAIGN.

"What makes you look so white, so white?" said Files-on-Parade.
"I'm dreadin' what I've got to watch," the Colour-Sergeant said.
For they're hangin' Danny Deever, you can hear the Dead March play,
The regiment's in 'ollow square—they're hangin' him today;
They've taken of his buttons off and cut his stripes away,
An' they're hangin' Danny Deever in the mornin'."

—Kipling

IN the month of March a change was made in the camp of Rousseau's Division, and we moved to a broad field adjoining the town of Murfreesborough on the southeast side.

The Thirty-eighth was destined to occupy this camp for a longer period of time than it spent in any camp during its history.

The company streets were laid off with mathematical precision. Everything was put in first class order. The men of each company made themselves tasty and comfortable homes with such material as they could obtain, using the now universal "dog tent" for roofs for their houses. Arbors of green boughs adorned the entrance to all tents of the regimental and line officers, and served to ward off the rays of the sun which now were beginning to beat down with considerable force.

A chapel of boughs was also built for Chaplain Carson, in which on Sabbath days, all who were so inclined could attend divine service.

In the interest of decency, and to promote the health of the troops, all offensive rubbish within a mile of camp was either burned or buried. All this plain to the east and north was afterward to be used as a drill ground.

General Rosecrans was a devout Catholic, and our army contained a great many men of the same faith, so it was not long until a chapel, larger than any of the others, was con-

structed of poles and boughs for the use of the priest and his followers.

It was during the construction of this chapel that a tragedy occurred in Rousseau's Division which made a lasting impression upon all who witnessed it.

This was the execution of a deserter, who had been tried by a court-martial and sentenced to be shot.

This execution has been so graphically described in the *National Tribune*, by H. F. Swick, Co. G, Second Battalion, 18th U. S. that his narration of the event is here given:

"About the middle of May the Orderly-Sergeant of my company came down the company street and called for Frank Mitchell, Thomas Lynch and H. F. Swick to report at his tent immediately with gun and cartridge-box. We did so, and were taken to brigade headquarters, where there were three more men from the 16th Regulars waiting. The six men were then taken to division headquarters, where we found 12 others waiting in line. Two men came out of headquarters and took the guns of the six new arrivals. In a few minutes they brought them back. An officer then took us and marched in a southwest direction about one mile to an open field, where there were two lines of soldiers formed so as to make a double hollow square, with one end of the square open. We marched in at the open end and up to the closed end, where we were double-filed to the right, so that we would face the open end of the square. All the way from division headquarters we were followed by an ambulance with a Sergeant and six men guarding it. The ambulance came into the square and halted about five rods from where we stood. A Surgeon and a Chaplain and another man got out, and a coffin was taken out. The Surgeon came over to our squad. The Chaplain and another man knelt down by the coffin and began to pray. During the prayer the officer of our squad stepped in front of us and addressed us as follows: "Men, that man out there was a Union soldier. He belonged to the 9th Indiana Battery. He deserted to the enemy, was captured, court-martialed and sentenced to be shot. You are here to execute that sentence. Some of your guns are loaded with ball.

some are not. If you were in his place you would want to be killed dead; so aim three inches to the left of the second button on his blouse, and shoot to kill. I shall inspect guns immediately after firing, and any gun that I find with a load in and the cap not bursted, that man will be the next one shot." By this time they were through praying; the man was blindfolded and his hands tied behind. The order was then given: "Ready—Aim—Fire!" The Surgeon went and examined him, came back and reported him dead. Our arms were then inspected, and we were marched back to headquarters and dismissed to go to our company."

There were other executions while the army lay at Murfreesborough but none of them had any connection with Rousseau's Division, and, as they make at best the saddest picture of army life, it is not thought necessary to describe them here.

Much time and attention were now devoted to drill. There were squad drill for recruits, company drill, brigade drill, division drill, and corps drill. The latter made a magnificent spectacle.

Schools for officers were established and all who attended these schools soon became proficient in all the movements of the battalion.

Much attention was also given to skirmish drill, the commands being given by the bugle. The Thirty-eighth was fortunate in having one of the best buglers in the service, J. H. Foote, now residing in Chicago. The tones of Foote's bugle soon became familiar to every man in the brigade and could easily be distinguished from the notes of other bugles, just as the voice of Colonel Starkweather was known and recognized by every man in the First Division.

As soon as the Louisville and Nashville railroad was considered safe from the raids of the rebel General John Morgan, who had at different times captured nearly every town and many railroad trains between Louisville and Nashville, many officers sent north for their wives. Among these ladies was the wife of our brigade commander Col. Scribner. Everything about the camp was in fine order before the advent of the ladies, but quite an improvement in

the personal appearance of officers and men was now noticeable. Clothes were more carefully brushed, shoes blacked, and guns and equipments kept in immaculate order.

Regimental bands played every evening. There was music everywhere. Even the lonely pickets, whose posts were in the distant woods and glades, were cheered by the song of the mocking-bird, which in the mild climate sings all the night long.

While at this camp Lieutenant Colonel D. F. Griffin obtained a leave of absence and went to New Albany, where, on the . . . day of April, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Compton, of that city. Upon his return to duty his bride accompanied him to camp, and thus a good part of their honeymoon was passed in Murfreesborough.

Here the lady visitors saw the best and brightest part of army life. To them it was a holiday, as indeed it was to all the men of the command whose hearts were not in their northern homes.

The dismal days of Camp Nevin—days of death by measles, and death by homesickness, were over and forgotten, and the bright sun shone for all.

Regular details for picket duty were made daily, and the officers were very strict in the enforcement of every order of the commanding General. It was evidently the intention that the camp should not be surprised.

At night no one was permitted to pass through the lines from the front, and during the daytime no one could pass without the countersign or authority of some commanding officer.

Colonel Moody, of the Seventy-fourth Ohio, had in civil life filled the sacred office of a minister of the gospel, and was known as the "fighting parson." On the Sabbath day he made a practice of visiting the picket lines. The men of the post reserve would be called into line, and would stand at "attention" while the fighting parson delivered a warm exhortation on the duty of soldiers to their country and their God. These addresses may have accomplished some good, but as a stimulant to duty it is doubtful if they were more

effective than the command often heard above the roar of battle—"Give 'em h—!!."

The duties of guard and drill were occasionally varied by what were called reconnoissances in force.

A movement of this kind was made in the month of May by the First Brigade, which marched several miles in the direction of Hover's Gap, at that time held by the enemy. The rebel skirmishers were driven back toward the Gap and at night the brigade encamped in a little valley surrounded by low wooded hills.

The enemy manifested a good deal of activity, the cavalry riding to within easy range of our rifles. A few shells were dropped amongst them by Loomis' battery and they rode leisurely away. However, as soon as we started on the march for camp they returned and annoyed our rear guard until we were within a mile or two of Murfreesborough. There is no record of any casualties on either side.

At this camp Lieut. J. V. Kelso, our Quartermaster, was promoted to the position of brigade commissary, and Adjutant George H. Devol was detached from the regiment to serve on the staff of Colonel Scribner.

There were also quite a number of changes among the line officers, caused principally by resignations. The date of these resignations and the promotions that followed them will be given on another page.

After the battle of Stone's River, the Army of the Cumberland, as our army was now called, was again reorganized as follows:

Fourteenth Corps, Major General George H. Thomas, commanding; Twentieth Corps, Major General A. McD. McCook, commanding; Twenty-first Corps, Major General T. L. Crittenden, commanding.

The Thirty-eighth Indiana still remained in the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps.

Early in June, General Halleck began to urge General Rosecrans to advance to the attack of Bragg's army. It was thought that a movement of this kind would at least prevent General Bragg from detaching any of his forces to assist General J. Johnston in raising the siege of Vicksburg.

The question of the propriety of an immediate advance of the Union Army was submitted by General Rosecrans to all his corps and division commanders, and the decision was unanimous that such a movement would be hazardous and unwise.

An abstract from return of the Army of the Cumberland showed its numerical strength of all arms on May 31st, 1863, to be as follows:

Aggregate present and absent, 133,542.

Present for duty, 75,110.

On June 12th, General Garfield, who was General Rosecrans's Chief of Staff, estimated General Bragg's strength of all arms to be 58,100. General Halleck's estimate was 50,000.

To the credit of General Garfield it should be stated that he advised an immediate advance:

"The Government and the War Department believe that this army ought to move upon the enemy; the army desires it, and the country is anxiously hoping for it.

"Our true objective point is the rebel army, whose last reserves are substantially in the field, and an effective blow will crush the shell, and soon be followed by the collapse of the rebel government.

"You have, in my judgment, wisely delayed a general movement hitherto, till your army could be massed and your cavalry could be mounted. Your mobile force can now be concentrated in twenty-four hours, and your cavalry, if not equal in numerical strength to that of the enemy, is greatly superior in efficiency and morale.

"For these reasons I believe an immediate advance of all our available forces is advisable, and under the providence of God will be successful. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. Garfield,

"Brigadier General and Chief of Staff."

It was not until June 23d that marching orders were given.

The orders to General Thomas were as follows:

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., June 23, 1863.

Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, Commanding Fourteenth Army
Corps.

General: The General commanding directs you immediately to put your command in readiness for marching, with twelve days' rations. The rations will consist of hard bread, coffee, sugar and salt, and a half ration of pork. The remainder of the meat ration will be drawn on the hoof. You will prepare to move in light marching order, taking the smallest practicable amount of transportation and baggage. Put all your extra wagons into park on the north side of Stone's River, under cover of works, and send all your extra baggage to the fortification for safe keeping. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. Garfield,
Brigadier General and Chief of Staff.

General H. P. Van Cleve was left in command of the forts we had constructed and the town of Murfreesborough.

Early in the morning of June 24th we marched on the Manchester pike in the direction of Hoover's Gap, and at night bivouacked a short distance northwest of the Gap. Next morning as we again resumed our march the guns of Wilder's mounted brigade of Reynold's division could plainly be heard in front.

The rebels had a large camp of instruction at Beach Grove, only a few miles from Hoover's Gap, and also had a small force defending the Gap, but Wilder's men dashed in and took possession of it before the rebels could muster sufficient force to properly defend it. They had earthworks on each side of the road, which properly manned could only have been taken by a heavy force and a serious loss of life.

Col. Wilder lost a few men, killed and wounded, and, as we marched along we saw his dead neatly laid out in their uniforms on the green sward near a little log cabin by the side of the road. It had rained during the night and the

ghastly white faces of these dead soldiers were a gruesome sight to look upon.

We soon came within range of the enemy's batteries, but all their missiles passed over our heads.

Colonel Scribner's report gives a good description of this affair, and is as follows:

HDQS. 1st BRIGADE, 1st. DIVISION, 14th ARMY
CORPS.

In Camp near Decherd, Tenn., July 5, 1863.

Major: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to orders, on the morning of June 24th my command marched with the division from Murfreesborough, on the Manchester road, to Hoover's Gap. We essayed to turn off to the left, to camp Big Spring, but found the road, in consequence of the rain, impassable for artillery and wagons; whereupon we countermarched and bivouacked near Hoover's house.

On the morning of the 25th instant (ultimo), I was ordered by Major-General Rousseau to move my brigade to the front, where I relieved a portion of General Reynolds' command and the Fifth Regular Battery, of this division. I caused the First Michigan Battery, Lieutenant Van Pelt commanding, to form a right angle along Garrison Creek, on the right of the road. The Thitry-third Ohio, Colonel Moore commanding, was deployed along the creek on the right, and the Second Ohio was afterward placed in like manner on the left of the road. The Tenth Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Ely commanding, and the Thirty-eighth Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin commanding, were posted as supports for the battery, and the Ninety-fourth Ohio, Colonel Bassford commanding, occupied a position on the hill on the left of the road. My orders were to hold the position.

While taking these positions the enemy opened upon us a terrific fire from their batteries on the hills and their sharpshooters in the woods in our front, on the right of the

bridge. Their fire was promptly responded to by Lieutenant Van Pelt, and constant skirmishing was kept up during the day by Colonel Moore.

About 5 o'clock in the evening, the enemy's batteries opened upon us again from five different points—from the two hills in front of the bridge and from the woods and hill on our right and rear. They all appeared to have our range, and for the space of a half hour the shot and shell fell thick and fast among us. Lieutenant Van Pelt again replied with great vigor and skill, and succeeded in dismounting one of their guns in the wood, and, in two shots, silencing the guns on the hill on our left. I cannot pass over incidents of these movements without making special mention of the conduct of the officers and men of this battery, who manfully stood up to their work, with the shot passing through the wheels of their guns and under their horses; yet no one faltered or shrunk from his duty. The same is also true of my whole command, who remained calm and steady throughout this terrific ordeal.

Early on the morning of the 26th inst (ultimo), the Thirty-third Ohio, having expended 40 rounds of ammunition, were relieved by the Thirty-eighth Indiana, and soon after my whole command, except the battery, were relieved by Colonel Hambright, commanding Second Brigade, of this division.

I was soon afterward ordered by Major-General Rousseau to take position on the right, to support the Regulars, who were about to lead the advance on Fairfield, and to take a route around the hills so as not to develop the movement of the enemy. In the execution of this movement, I came in contact with a portion of General Brannan's division which prevented me from getting into position to move off with the Regulars, so I was ordered to support a portion of the Fifth Regular Battery, on a hill in front. After the battery changed its position, and upon learning that Major-General Thomas had cautioned Major-General Rousseau to move steadily forward, but to look well to the right, as a demonstration of the enemy's cavalry was suspected in that direction, I moved my command to the extreme right of the

line, and so disposed it as to form a crotchet to the rear, in case an effort was made to turn our right. This maneuver was promptly reported, and received the approval of Major-General Rousseau. In this position we continued to advance, until we were ordered to bivouac for the night.

On the morning of the 27th instant (ultimo), Lieutenant Van Pelt reported with his battery. We continued the advance upon Fairfield, my brigade forming the second line to Colonel Walker's brigade. Here we rejoined the division, and proceeded with it to Manchester, arriving about midnight.

On the 28th instant (ultimo), we proceeded 4 miles on the Tullahoma road, and took position as support to General Brannan. Here we remained two days. The next three days were occupied in the advance upon and fording of Elk River, which had become so swollen by the incessant rains as to delay our movements.

On the 4th of July, we arrived at this point.

Very respectfully,

B. F. Scribner,

Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Loss of Scribner's brigade: killed, enlisted men, 1; wounded, enlisted men 10. Total 11.

Loss in Wilder's brigade: killed, officers, 1; enlisted men, 10; wounded, officers, 1; enlisted men, 38. Total 50.

And now the summer rains began in earnest. At times the sun would shine with steaming heat, but for the most part it was rain, rain, rain.

On the 26th the divisions of Rousseau and Reynolds marched for some time in line of battle, and a fine sight it was. Long lines of troops and the banners of each regiment waving at the center of its line. But it was soon learned that the rebels had abandoned all their camps and were retreating in earnest. Marching by the flank was again resumed. At the ford of Elk River we had a hard time, and some of the infantry were swept off their feet by the rushing current to be caught by the cordon of cavalry

stretched across the stream below the ford. The troops following us found the stream too high for fording and had to wait until the water subsided.

We arrived at a place called Camp King on the Fourth of July, and an artillery salute was fired in honor of the surrender of Vicksburg to the victorious army of General Grant, and the great victory of Gettysburg by the army of the Potomac under General Meade. There was a good deal of rejoicing when the news became known, but short rations do not conduce much to the happiness of soldiers, even in the hour of victory, and rations were lamentably short at Camp King. To make matters worse, orders against foraging were strictly enforced, and every man caught in the act of bringing fowls or fresh meat to camp was arrested by the provost guard and punished for the offense.

Here is where the "dog story" came in. One day two foragers were arrested while bringing in what appeared to be the skinned carcass of a fat sheep. In reality it was a fat dog, minus his feet, which had been killed and dressed for no other purpose than to deceive the guard and those to whom the captured meat might be turned over. Some other historian must tell who ate the dog, but such a perpetual barking was kept up in the camp of the First Brigade that Colonel Scribner had to issue a special order to stop it.

Some of our men wandered over to the cavalry camp of Colonel James Brownlow, son of "Parson" Brownlow, who told them to come to his camp whenever they were short of fresh meat, and he would supply their wants.

The next camping-place of the First Division was Cowan, a railroad station at the foot of the Cumberland Mountains. Headquarters of the army were at Winchester. In this vicinity the army remained inactive for more than a month. Finally, on the 5th of August, General Halleck sent a peremptory order to General Rosecrans to advance upon the enemy without further delay.

The Army of the Cumberland had at that time present for duty, of all arms, 95,582. The strength of Bragg's army was variously estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000.

From Cowan the First Division crossed the Cumberland

Mountain to the Crow Creek Valley. During this march the weather was intensely warm, and there were several cases of sunstroke in the ranks of the marching column.

At Tantaloo two companies were detached from the Thirty-eighth Indiana to guard the water tank and other railroad property.

The remainder of the brigade encamped near Anderson Station in a beautiful grove near the brick residence of Mr. Anderson, a wealthy old planter, who owned at least five miles of Crow Creek Valley. A good part of this land had been planted in corn, which was now in the roasting-ear stage and made a fine change of diet for the boys in blue.

Ripe peaches were also abundant on both sides of the valley and made a valuable addition to the soldiers' bill of fare.

In places the water in Crow Creek was deep enough for swimming, and many men took advantage of this for an early morning swim.

Very little drilling was done and picket duty was light.

The sparse population of the valley did not admit of any social festivities, but the citizens, while hostile to our cause in sentiment, were always civil and by no means inhospitable.

Gen. John C. Starkweather was in temporary command of the division, with headquarters at Camp Dawson, near Anderson, but in a few days turned the command over to Gen. Absalom Baird.

A general advance of the army began September 1st, and at that date Colonel Scribner received the following order:

"Col. B. F. Scribner, Commanding First Brigade:

"This command will move in the morning to a point known as Taylor's Store, beyond Bridgeport, crossing the river at that place. Brigadier-General Starkweather will march from here at 6 a. m. I have received no reply to your communication asking to move by a different road as far as Bridgeport, but if you can save your men by so doing, I see no objection to it. Your train and artillery, of course, goes this way, and will have to stop in Stevenson to fill up with rations; it may not get as far as Bridgeport tomorrow

night. You will start yours in time to fall in in the rear of General Starkweather. We are requested to take twenty-four days' rations, which will make it necessary that your regimental wagons leave Stevenson with at least ten days' supply, independent of what the men take in their haversacks. If you take the other road, report that fact to me, and also when you will come into this road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,

"Brigadier-General, Commanding."

The road selected by Colonel Scribner for the marching troops was a rough, mountainous trail leading over a spur of the Cumberland Mountains and down through Sweeden's Cove to Taylor's Store near Bridgeport. In places this road was so steep that officers dismounted and led their horses by the bridle-rein, but the distance was so much shorter than the route taken by the wagon-trains that Colonel Scribner's selection of this road was justified.

On this day several divisions of the army crossed the Tennessee River at different points. Baird's division was ordered to follow Sheridan's and cross at Bridgeport on the 2d of September, but owing to an accident to the bridge it did not cross until September 4th.

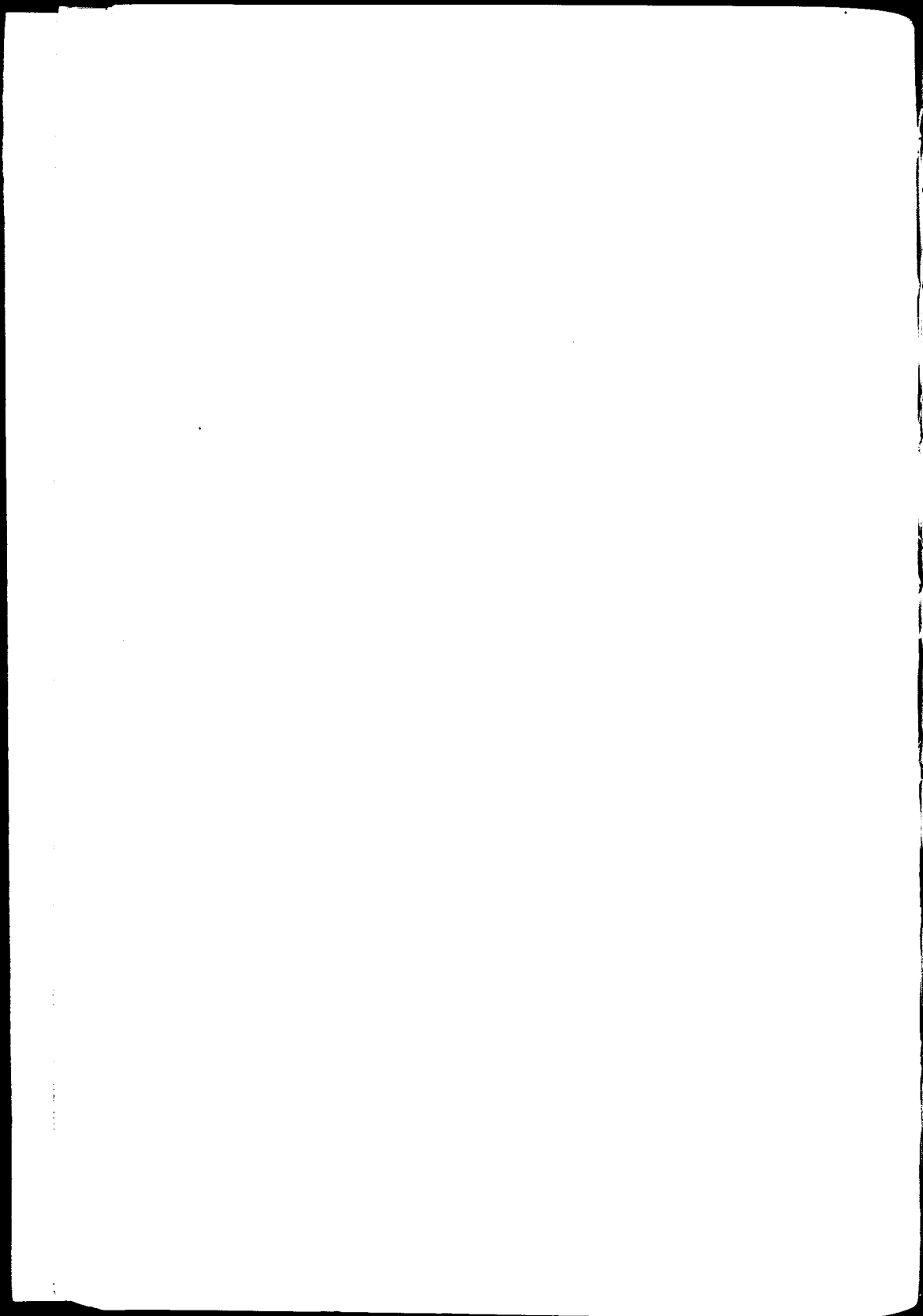
It was ordered to follow General Negley's division over Sand Mountain, the object of the movement being to secure Steven's Gap in Lookout Mountain.



GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS

From a war-time photograph

General George H. Thomas was born in Southampton County, Va., July 31, 1816, and died at San Francisco, March 28, 1870.



CHAPTER V.

CHICKAMAUGA

One man by slow delays restored our fortunes,
Preferring not the people's praise to safety,
And thus his after-glory shines the more.

—*Ennius*

THE march of Baird's division was resumed on the 5th, and the troops camped that night at Moore's Spring near the base of Sand Mountain.

The task of getting the heavily loaded wagons to the top of the mountain was a difficult one. A company of men, supplied with long ropes, was stationed at the steepest places, and when the mules, stimulated by the most fiery language known to an army teamster, could no longer move a wagon, the ropes were attached, and with a "long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," the wagon rolled upward and onward to the next terrace on the zig-zag road.

The Thirty-eighth Indiana had its full share of this kind of work, and when at night the men rolled themselves in their blankets they needed no opiate to lull them to sleep.

We finally descended into the valley between Sand and Lookout Mountains and camped at a place called Warren's mills.

On the 8th the division reached Johnson's Crook in the valley.

At this time General Rosecrans received information which led him to believe that Bragg's army was evacuating Chattanooga. The truth of this report was soon confirmed and on the 9th Gen. Rosecrans sent the following dispatch to Washington:

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck,
General in Chief:

Chattanooga is our without a struggle, and East Tennessee is free. Our move on the enemy's flank and rear progresses, while the tail of his retreating column will not escape unmolested. Our troops from this side entered Chattanooga about noon. Those north of the river are crossing. Messengers go to Burnside tonight, urging him to push his cavalry down. No news from him or his cavalry.

W. S. Rosecrans.
Major-General.

At the same time he ordered a "general pursuit of the enemy by the whole army".

On this day Baird's division was climbing the west side of Lookout Mountain and repeating its experience at Sand Mountain. Owing to a great blockade of the road by wagon trains of other commands the division did not reach the summit of the mountain until late in the afternoon of September 10th.

Then began the march for Steven's Gap, which must be made in all haste in order that the division should be near enough to General Negley to support him in case of an attack by superior numbers.

Nearly all night the weary troops toiled along the mountain road enveloped in a cloud of dust so thick and stifling that one could breathe only with the greatest difficulty.

The American soldier will endure much without complaint, but the discomforts of that night's march were almost beyond endurance, and murmurs of complaint could be heard all through the command.

It was nearly morning of September 11th when the Thirty-eighth bivouacked at the foot of the mountain on its east side, in McLemore's Cove.

Before it was fairly light the assembly sounded and the brigade moved on again in the direction of Dug Gap, where General Negley had encountered the enemy in force, and

was calling for reinforcements. After a march of some eight or nine miles we came within sight of Negley's division which was deployed in line of battle and skirmishing with the enemy. Our skirmishers were immediately thrown out and the division formed line of battle in extension of Negley's left.

Here the rebels missed a golden opportunity. Had General Hindman obeyed the orders of General Bragg by attacking the two Union divisions when they were so widely separated from other troops, he would surely have achieved a victory. All of Buckner's corps could have been brought into action and the divisions of Baird and Negley would have been overwhelmed.

At the same time General Rosecrans was urging General Thomas to hasten his movements and advance to La Fayette. His theory was that Bragg would retreat as far as Rome and possibly as far as Atlanta. McCook's corps had marched to Alpine.

Near Davis' Cross Roads we forded Chicamauga Creek which, at this place is but a small stream, and advanced into the woods, where we soon encountered the rebel skirmishers, who stubbornly resisted any further advance on our part.

For two hours a sharp skirmish fire was maintained by both sides.

It now became evident that the enemy was trying to throw a force around our left and in rear of us to intercept our line of retreat, and the Thirty-eighth was ordered to the left to meet this movement. In crossing the Chattanooga road the line was exposed to a heavy fire, but the movement was so rapid that there were very few casualties at this place.

The enemy now became very aggressive, and it was evident that their force far exceeded ours in numbers.

At last we were ordered to fall back slowly, firing as we retired.

In executing this movement five men of Company F, including Sergeant Wm. Pangborn, were captured by the enemy's cavalry or mounted infantry, but a volley from Col.

Mihalotzy's command, which was in ambush behind a stone wall near the creek, dispersed the rebels, and thus released Sergeant Pangborn and his men from a very unpleasant predicament.

This volley also made the rebels a little more cautious, and the withdrawal of both Negley's and Baird's divisions toward McLemore's Cove was made without serious molestation.

In this retrograde movement the command of General John C. Starkweather was on our immediate left, and the tones of the General's stentorian voice in giving commands to his men, must have been to the rebels a fine index to our position.

Shortly after dark the Thirty-eighth marched down a wooded hill side into a little valley, where the men stacked arms and built fires for the purpose of making coffee.

Company E, in command of Lieut. Pfrimmer, was sent back up the hill to picket the road. Before reaching their destination, and while still marching in column of fours, they were fired upon at close range by a party of rebels, who were concealed in the woods near the summit of the hill. The first man to reach the regiment reported that he was the only man of Company E that was not killed. But others came in, and it was soon learned that none were killed, although two were captured.

The bivouac fires were immediately extinguished, and Company G was sent out to take the place of Company E and guard the road. A battery was also placed in position to rake the road in case the enemy advanced in force.

Not long after this the Thirty-eighth was ordered to continue its movement to the rear, and after marching until midnight went into bivouac on the south side of the road.

The loss of the Thirty-eighth Indiana in the battle of Dug Gap, as given by Colonel Scribner, was as follows:

Killed, Corp. Daniel M. Pope, Company B; wounded severely, Private Frank M. Kelly, Company B; wounded mortally, Private William Nofrey, Company C; prisoners, Sergt. W. H. Hutsler and Private Isaiah Carter, Company E.

It was not until General Thomas reported this affair to

General Rosecrans that the latter began to suspect that his theory of a general rebel retreat to Rome might not be tenable.

It seems almost incredible that the commander of an army invading an enemy's country should not be able to obtain a better knowledge of the position and strength of the enemy than General Rosecrans appears to have had at this time. So wedded was he to his theory of a retreat to Rome that he complained of the slowness of General Thomas in not sooner occupying La Fayette.

The display of force shown by the enemy at Dug Gap opened the eyes of the commanding General to the real situation, and on the 12th of September he issued orders for the concentration of his troops.

The following order was sent to General McCook, whose corps was at Alpine:

“HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Chattanooga, September 12, 1863—10:30 a. m.

Major-General McCook,

Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

The enemy has concentrated in heavy force of all arms in front of General Thomas, who had not advanced farther than to the jaws of Dug Gap, on the road to La Fayette. Yesterday he attacked Generals Negley and Baird vigorously, and with a superior force, in front and on both flanks, causing them to fall back to the front of Steven's Gap. General Thomas will probably attack the enemy this morning.

The general commanding directs you to draw your trains back, under escort of one division, to near the crest of the mountain, in front of Winston's, holding it in readiness either to move forward toward La Fayette or Steven's Gap to be withdrawn into Lookout Valley.

Move forward with two divisions with all dispatch to the support of General Thomas; move in light marching order, with five days' rations and plenty of ammunition. Send forward a mounted force to communicate with General

Thomas, and find at what point your assistance will be needed. It will be well for you as soon as possible to seize the head of McLemore's Cove and the southern spur of Missionary Ridge. General Stanley will cover and assist the movement and endeavor to find what the enemy are doing. He will particularly guard the approaches to your line of march from Broomtown Valley. Show this dispatch to General Stanley.

The story of Polk's corps being at Trion Mill can hardly be correct. Bragg, Polk, and Hill are reported near La Fayette. General Crittenden is closing down upon Thomas from this direction. It is of the most vital importance that you get within supporting distance of General Thomas at the earliest moment. Let us hear from you as often as you can.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. GARFIELD,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff."

On the morning of the 12th the Thirty-eighth fell back to a strong position near the foot of the mountain and a short distance south of the road on which we had marched through Steven's Gap, and when Brannan's division marched down the road and joined us on the left we felt strong enough to resist any force which Bragg might send against us.

It was while at this place that Major John B. Glover received notice of the acceptance of his resignation, which had been tendered some time before, and left for his home in Indiana. The genial Major had many warm friends in the regiment and all regretted his departure.

Captain William L. Carter of Company E, ranking Captain of the regiment, acted as major until duly mustered as such a few weeks later.

The return movement of General McCook's Corps was much delayed by rough roads and heavy wagon trains, and none of his division reached our position until the 16th.

On the 17th the Thirty-eighth Indiana camped at Alley's

Spring near Chicamauga Creek, where it remained until the next night, when the division took up the line of march northward.

All night long, on the night of the 18th, the road leading from McLemore's Cove northward was filled with marching troops. It was a chilly night, but the burning fences on the sides of the road furnished both light and heat to the moving columns. As is always the case in crowded roads halts were frequent. At such times the boys would freshen the fire nearest them, and, with the warm glow in their faces, laugh and joke until the bugle again sounded "forward". There were some, who, like the fat boy in *Pickwick*, could fall asleep in a minute, and who took every occasion like this to "knit up the raveled sleeve of care". About two o'clock on the morning of the 19th Baird's division of the 14th corps reached Crawfish Springs. Here a short halt was made and the canteens were filled. Alas! many a poor fellow filled his canteen for the last time at Crawfish Springs.

At sunrise the same division, having the advance, debouched from the road and stacked arms in the Kelly field, the eastern border of which was to form the left center of the Union line during all the next day of terrible battle. Pickets were thrown to the front, the left, and beyond the Chattanooga road to the rear.

At 8 o'clock Brannan's division marched rapidly along this road to take position in extension of the left. Baird's pickets were withdrawn, brigades were formed in line of battle and the advance was ordered with Brannan's division forming the extreme left of the army of the Cumberland. General Rosecrans's headquarters were established at the Glenn House, a mile and a half to the right and rear, and a little to the eastward of the road leading from Crawfish Springs to Chattanooga. General Thomas had with him only the divisions mentioned, Gen. J. J. Reynolds being on the march from the right to the left, and Negley's division in line three miles to the right, and yet, with this light force, he did not hesitate to attack. Forest with his whole command of cavalry was hovering around the Union left and this force was the first that General Thomas encoun-

tered. They were steadily pushed back for nearly a mile with slight loss to either side.

At 10 a. m. Croxton's brigade was struck by the rebel brigades of Wilson and Ector of Walker's reserve corps and slowly driven from its position until re-inforced by Connell's and Vandeverer's brigades, when the rebels were in turn checked and driven back.

In the formation of Baird's division Scribner's brigade had the right, King's the left, while Starkweather's marched in column by division as a reserve. Unfortunately General Starkweather was ordered to move to the support of Brannan's division and General King moved so far to the left that Scribner's brigade was left without support, on either right or left.

It was supposed that our right was within supporting distance of General Palmer's left, but this proved to be a mistake.

It was nearly noon when our thin line was fiercely assaulted by the large rebel brigades of Walthall and Govan. Liddell's division.

The thick underbrush obscured the movements of the rebels until they were close upon us. Loomis' battery, in command of Lieut. Van Pelt, opened on them with cannister as soon as they came in view and the infantry fired heavy volleys into their compact ranks.

This had the effect of temporarily checking the advance in our front, but after the battery had fired 54 rounds, and the infantry ten or twelve rounds, it was discovered that we were being outflanked on both flanks, and just as the force in our front charged our battery the command was given to retreat. The rebels were so close upon us that for awhile it was every man for himself.

In addition to the killed and wounded quite a number of our men were captured, some being knocked down by clubbed muskets. It seemed as though every rebel in the field was shouting "Halt"!

The battery was also captured, but not until the brave Lieut. Van Pelt had been mortally wounded.

The retreat was kept up for half a mile, where a halt was

called and the notes of Foote's bugle, ringing out loud and clear, announced to all stragglers the position of Scribner's brigade.

In the course of an hour the brigade took a position in an old orchard near McDonald's house, where it remained until 4 p. m., when it again marched down to near the scene of our first hard fighting.

In the meantime two guns of the 1st Michigan Battery were recaptured in a charge by Baldwin's brigade of R. W. Johnson's division. This division had marched rapidly from the right to re-inforce General Thomas, and arrived just in time to check the exultant rebels and push them back pell mell almost to the banks of the Chicamauga River. General Palmer came into line, with brigades formed in echelon, on the right of Johnson and handsomely repulsed Cheatam's division with great loss to the rebels.

General Reynolds, with one brigade near the center and Turchin's brigade on the right did not become actively engaged until near 3 p. m., but did very effective service in holding the lines until night.

The divisions of Negley, Van Cleave, Davis, Sheridan and Wood also took an active part in the fight late in the evening. They were confronted by the troops of Longstreet (Hood) and Buckner, and stoutly maintained their lines. Nearly all the fighting of this day was done in the dark forest between La Fayette and Chattanooga Road and the Chicamauga River.

To this day these woods remain as dark and sombre as on the day of that terrible contest. There was very little system about the fighting. There was no general alignment of the forces on either side, and detachments of brigades and divisions seemed to strike each other by accident. The heavier battalions would push back the lighter and then there would be clamorous calls for re-inforcements. The official reports on both sides show this.

The rebels had the advantage of a better knowledge of the country and more reliable guides. Marching upon a concealed foe of unknown strength in the recesses of that gloomy forest, where there was not even the song of a bird

or the chirp of a cricket, had a depressing effect upon the Union soldiers; but, for all that, both officers and men faced the deadly volleys with the most determined bravery. A little after dark Pat Cleburn's division, supported by Cheat-ham, made a desperate assault upon Johnson's division, which now occupied the ground on which we had fought in the morning. The Thirty-eighth, with the rest of Baird's division, was held in support of Johnson's division some two hundred yards in rear of the front line. The suddenness of the attack caused some confusion, and it is claimed that a part of the supports overlapping the left of Johnson's line fired a volley into the 6th Indiana.

By a strange coincidence the 45th Alabama received a volley from its friends on the right and rear. Under the shadow of the pines it was very dark and the most of the light was made by the flashes of musketry and artillery.

The aim of the rebel artillery was too high to do much damage.

Tree-tops, limbs and twigs were clipped off over our heads and fell all around us. The men who took a hand in that night fight will not soon forget it. It was a display of fire-works that one does not care to see more than once in a lifetime. Judging from the rebel reports the aim of our men must have been quite accurate, for their loss in this attack was heavy, including as it did, many officers killed and wounded. The Union loss was comparatively light.

By 8 p. m. all was quiet, and thus ended the first day of this great battle. Much of the ground which had been fought over during the day was now within the rebel lines, and the Union dead, lying cold and stiff beneath the stars, and the badly wounded were beyond the succor of their friends, and at the mercy of the prowlers of the battle-field. It must be remembered that this battle-field was one vast bed of limestone and that on parts of it, where the soil was too thin to support anything but wire-grass, narrow glades were formed in the forest, and, on the borders of these glades the contending forces were in plain view of each other except when obscured by the thick smoke of battle. For a mile east of the La Fayette and Chattanooga road the

woods were almost entirely free from underbrush, but nearer the Chickamauga river the growth was quite dense.

This enabled Liddell's division to approach within striking distance of Scribner's flank without being discovered.

Col. Scribner had been told that he would be supported on the right flank by Gen. Palmer, and, up to the moment of the attack the fighting had all been done on the left, where Croxton had engaged Wilson and Ector. The line facing nearly southeast was rapidly changed to face southwest; but it was too late. The rebels, three lines deep, pushed forward with splendid courage, in the face of a withering fire of both musketry and artillery, and, as before stated, the brigades of Scribner and King were driven back in confusion.

After the last shot had been fired the weary troops lay down upon their arms to rest, if to shiver through a frosty night, without blankets and without fire, can be called resting. Thus far the fighting had not resulted in any great advantage to either side.

It is proved that the rebel loss in killed and wounded exceeded the Union loss; but the loss of material was much the greater on the Union side. All, or nearly all of the muskets of the killed and wounded together with many piles of knapsacks and blankets, which had been stacked by the troops near the lines of battle, fell into the hands of the enemy. The Union troops had suffered greatly for want of water. Along their line, and in rear of it, springs and wells were scarce, and a lack of knowledge of the country often, no doubt, prevented them from availing themselves of water that was within their reach. There was a pool or pond in the corner of the Glenn farm which our men fought for and greedily drank from when men and horses lay dying upon its margin. One would have to be nearly frenzied with thirst to drink from that place at any time, for it is a noisome looking pool, and exactly answers Poe's description of the "dank tarn of Auber and the ghoulish woodland of Wier."

The rising sun of Sunday, September 20th, as it shone through the mists of the battlefield, disclosed the Union

lines formed in regular order, the left wing in the shape of a crescent with the convex side toward the enemy.

Notwithstanding all they had passed through on the preceeding day both officers and men were in good spirits, and coolly awaited the advance of the enemy. That the enemy intended to advance there could be no doubt, for those of us who were on the picket line in front of Baird's division could plainly hear the commands given by the rebel officers to their men. The first formation of the Union line by divisions from left to right was as follows: Baird, Johnson, Palmer, Reynolds, Brannan, Wood, Van Cleave, Negley, Davis and Sheridan.

Gen. Bragg divided his army into two wings, the right commanded by Gen. Leonidas Polk and the left by Gen. Longstreet. Hill's corps with Forest on the flank occupied the extreme right of the line and the order of divisions from right to left was as follows: Breckinridge, Cleburne, Cheatham, Walker, Stewart, Johnson, Hood, McLaws, Hindman and Preston. These divisions comprised thirty-seven brigades, but General Longstreet says the brigades of Wafford and Bryan did not get up in time to take any part in the battle, so it will be seen that aside from the artillery and cavalry there were thirty-five brigades of rebel infantry engaged in the battle Sunday. When at 8 o'clock we were relieved on the picket line and reported to the command in the rear, we found the whole line busy in throwing up temporary works of logs, sticks and stones.

The position of the Thirty-eighth Indiana was one of the best on the field, being the crest of a low wooded ridge on the eastern border of a narrow open glade. The ground in front sloped to the east for the distance of a hundred yards. The left of the line was slightly refused.

The men of the battery on our immediate right had axes, and had put up very respectable intrenchments. We had barely completed our little works when the skirmish line came skipping over them closely followed by an assaulting column of Breckenridge's division.

Before the heavy volleys we poured into it, this column melted away like the dew of the morning. Speaking of this

assault Gen. Breckenridge says: "This was one of the bloodiest encounters of the day. Here Gen. Helm, ever ready for action, and endeared to his command by his many virtues, received a mortal wound while in the heroic discharge of his duty. Col. Hewitt, of the Second Kentucky, was killed at the head of his regiment. Captain Madera, Captain Rodgers and Captain Dedman of the Second; Captain Daniel of the Ninth Kentucky, and many other officers and men, met their death before the enemy's works, while Col. Nuckols of the Fourth Kentucky; Col. Caldwell, of the Ninth, and many more officers and men were wounded."

A few of the wounded of the Ninth Kentucky crawled into our lines and limped painfully to the rear. This was the first assault of that memorable morning. It did not apparently extend very far to our right, but the roar of artillery and rattle of musketry seemed to shake the solid earth. Protected as we were by our slight breastworks, our loss was very light. Every man fought as though he thought the salvation of the Union depended upon his individual exertions. Once the works took fire and men, who had only a few drops of water in their canteens, passed them up until the fire was extinguished. In about an hour the assault was renewed with greater vigor than before, but, on our front the result was the same as in the first. At 12 o'clock the battle was raging along the whole length of the line. Shortly after this, a rebel brigade succeeded in breaking through the extreme left of our line, and when we saw them marching by the flank at double quick across a corn field in our rear, the condition of affairs appeared to be desperate to the last degree. But Gen. Baird was equal to the emergency. He immediately faced the slender second lines to the rear and with sublime courage charged into the ranks of the enemy. In this charge he was materially assisted by troops from his right. The rout was complete, and when we saw the shattered band of yellow legs running helter skelter to the woods, every man for himself, we raised a mighty cheer for our gallant general and the brave men he led. After this there was a lull in the storm on our front, and, looking across the fields and woods to our right, we

could see that our forces on that part of the line were being driven back. Gen. Bushrod Johnson of Longstreet's wing thus describes the scene at this hour:

"The scene now presented was unspeakably grand. The resolute and impetuous charge, the rush of our heavy columns, sweeping out from the shadow and gloom of the forest into the open fields flooded with sunlight, the glitter of arms, the onward dash of artillery and the mounted men, the retreat of the foe, the shouts of the hosts of our army, the dust, the smoke, the noise of fire-arms—of whistling balls and grape shot, and of bursting shell—made up a battle scene of unspeakable grandeur." The fact is that Johnson, with his division, at the right moment accidentally entered a gap which had just been made in the Union line by the withdrawal of General Wood acting under an order from Gen. Rosecrans to "close up on Reynolds."

Had Gen. Wood, with his splendid division, disregarded the order of his commanding general and remained where he was, Gen. Johnson could have been spared all that labored word-painting, for it is highly probable he would never have "swept out of the shadow and gloom of the forest into the open fields, flooded with sunlight."

As it was, he encountered only Connel's brigade of Brannan's division, posted along the fence to the north and west of the Brotherton house, and this little handful of heroes made it very warm for his right flank "in its impetuous rush", at one time checking it and throwing it into confusion. This gap in the line was as fatal to the Union army as was the sunken road of Ohain to the French army at Waterloo.

The divisions of Sheridan, Davis, and Van Cleave, with a part of Negley's, were caught in the flank and driven out of the fight up the Dry Valley road toward Rossville, taking Wilder's brigade of Reynold's division with them. Generals Rosecrans, McCook, and Crittenden were caught in the tide and swept back. The former reached Chattanooga at 3:30 p. m. Mr. C. A. Dana, assistant secretary of War, also made a masterly retreat to Chattanooga and immediately dispatched to Secretary Stanton that the rout of the

Union army was complete—that it was another Bull Run. At 8 p. m. he corrected his dispatch by stating that Thomas, aided by parts of McCook's and Crittenden's forces, was stoutly holding his ground.

Col. M. C. Hunter, of Connel's brigade, says his little command, consisting of the 82nd Ind. and fragments of other regiments, reached the crest of the Snodgrass Hill one half mile west of the Kelly field before 1 p. m. He had been driven slowly back from the vicinity of the Brotherton house by Bushrod Johnson's advance, and finding here an excellent position for defense, formed a new line of battle and threw up rough breast works of such material as he could find.

This was a half mile nearly north west from the original line of the brigade, and here some of the hardest fighting was done that was ever witnessed upon any battle field of the war. Gen. Thomas moved his headquarters from near the Kelly house to the north side of the hill. Troops that could be spared from other parts of the field were placed in extension of Col. Hunter's line to the right.

Longstreet, while repeating his fierce assaults as fast as assaulting columns could be formed, kept extending his lines to the left, and at 3 p. m. had fairly overlapped our right, when Steedman with two full brigades of Granger's reserve corps arrived upon the scene. They could not have come at a better time. At one point the rebels had already gained the crest of Horse Shoe Ridge. Granger and Steedman both saw the necessity of retaking this point and the troops were eager to measure strength with the enemy. They had marched without orders to the sound of the firing. In solid lines, and without a straggler, up the hill they went. Nothing could withstand their impetuous onset, and the rebel brigades of Deas, Manigault and Anderson were so roughly handled that "the subsequent proceedings interested them no more". But other troops were brought forward and pushed up the steep slope of the ridge, sometimes reaching the very highest points, only to be hurled back in confusion. No greater heroism was ever displayed on the battle field than here on the now famous Snodgrass Hill.

During the terrible conflict on the right, lasting more than three hours, all along the left center it was comparatively quiet, and when Longstreet called for re-inforcements he was told by Gen. Bragg that the fight had all been taken out of the troops composing the rebel right wing. But the ammunition wagons of the Union army had all been driven too far to the rear to be available, and for a long time the only supply was from the cartridge boxes of the killed and wounded.

Gen. Garfield had reached the headquarters of Gen. Thomas with an order from Gen. Rosecrans to fall back to Rossville.

Just at sunset the movement commenced. As soon as the works, where we of the left and centre had fought all day, were abandoned, the rebels in front of that part of the line pressed forward, some of them advancing as far as the Chattanooga road, where Gen. Reynolds had been posted to protect the left flank. Here brave old Turchin charged them and drove them back beyond the McDonald house, capturing a large number of prisoners.

In crossing the Kelly field the Thirty-eighth was subjected to a heavy fire of artillery and infantry, and a number of men were killed and wounded, among whom was Lieut. Rufus H. Peck of Co. D., who was mortally wounded and died shortly afterward. This was a loss to the command and to the country of a very gallant and popular officer.

The regiment reformed on a hill near the Snodgrass house, and just in rear of the position of Gen. Steedman's division of the Reserve Corps. The men, although hungry and thirsty and very much exhausted from their two days of battle, were still in good spirits and "full of fight".

Many were the expressions of disappointment when it was learned that the retreat was to be continued to Rossville. Many bitter tears of regret were shed at the thought of turning our backs to the enemy and leaving our killed and wounded in his hands.

Darkness now closed over the scene and it was nearly 8 p. m. when the Thirty-eighth Indiana marched down the

slope of Horse Shoe Ridge to the Dry Valley road enroute to Rossville, which place was reached at 9 p. m.

For a clearer understanding of the part taken by the regiment in this great battle, the report of its commander, Lieut. Col. Griffin is here given in full:

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,

Chattanooga, Tenn., September 23, 1863.

Lieutenant: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this command in the engagements and movements of the 19th, 20th, and 21st days of September, 1863:

The regiment, with the brigade, after marching about ten miles, moved into position at daylight on the 19th instant, near the forks of Chattanooga and La Fayette roads and road running to the Crawfish Spring, occupying the right of the second line, with three companies thrown to the rear and left as pickets. About 9 a. m. brisk skirmishing commenced on our left by General Brannan's division, which soon assumed the magnitude of an engagement. About 10 a. m. our brigade moved in a southeasterly direction to their support on the right of first line (Companies B and H moving in our rear as support to First Michigan Battery, also advancing with us). I was notified that General Palmer's troops were moving on our right as supports, and cautioned not to fire on their skirmishers.

The enemy now being driven by the troops on our left and center, a very rapid movement to the front for three-fourths of a mile was made, my command, with the brigade, moving to and swinging to the left, capturing many prisoners, who were sent to the rear. The command was now halted on the crest of a hill, with a corn-field on our left and front, and on our right a wooded hill with heavy undergrowth. In coming to this position I had passed within sight of the left of General Palmer's troops moving to the front, and passed through the left of their skirmish line, but

for the last quarter of a mile had not seen any of them, which fact was promptly reported; the firing had now ceased on the left, and only occasional skirmish shots (were) exchanged on our front.

Company F, Captain Jenkins commanding, my line of skirmishers, now reported the enemy advancing and moving to our right, as though intending to flank the position and gain our rear. These facts being reported, I was ordered to change my line perpendicularly to the rear, forming almost a right angle with the line of the Thirty-second Ohio, next on my left. The Tenth Wisconsin now moved on our right, and First Michigan Battery, with Companies B and H of my command, also on our right. This position was hardly taken when the enemy charged down on our front, driving in skirmishers and advancing in heavy column. Fire was immediately opened by whole line and battery, momentarily checking the advance. But they again pressed forward with such vigor, while raking both fronts of the brigade with an enfilading fire of musketry, that the left was compelled to fall back, which was soon followed by the whole line, the enemy meantime having charged in heavy force up the hill and into the right and center of my command, which gave way under the pressure, not, however, without suffering much loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. In passing to the rear I found no troops to rally with, and did not get my command together until nearing the Chattanooga road. Here the brigade was reformed, and about 4 p. m. moved with the division into position, again south of the road. From this point an advance was made about sundown, going to within a few hundred yards of the former position, and relieving many of the wounded that had been left on the field in the afternoon.

The lines of General Johnson's command on our right were attacked vigorously at this time, driving in their left and advancing on our position. Our left, in consequence of not being joined by Third Brigade was exposed to a flank movement, and very soon the enemy came in at this point, advancing in the darkness and pouring in a volley of musketry on our flank that caused the line to retire a few

hundred yards to prevent their gaining our rear in darkness. Here the brigade was formed, and about 9 p. m. we marched to position near Chattanooga road, remaining until 4 a. m. of the 20th, when the brigade again moved into position south of Chattanooga road, my command occupying the right of first line, connecting with left of Second Brigade, supported by a section of artillery. Here temporary breastworks of logs, rails and stones were quickly thrown up, and about 8 a. m. the enemy in force moved on our position, and after three attempts to advance, each of which was handsomely repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy, they retired in some confusion, and did not again renew it on our immediate front in force until about 4:30 p. m., when, after their desperate attack on the right, they again pressed their forces against our position (this time supported by a battery that hurled the grape around us in showers), and were again handsomely checked with heavy loss.

About this time, near 5 p. m., an order reached me through Captain Cary, acting assistant adjutant-general, division staff that the army was ordered to retire. I directed the captain to your headquarters, continued my fire with renewed vigor on the enemy, and awaited your orders, until seeing regiment after regiment of Second Brigade and the section of artillery on my right move rapidly to the rear, nothing was left me but to follow or suffer total capture, as the enemy pressed up the hill at once on the departure of the Second Brigade, and immediately on my flank. At this point I ordered the command to retire, and moved on the double-quick through the corn-field, crossing Chattanooga road, and again reforming my command on the wooded hill beyond about sundown. Here, having become temporarily separated from the brigade, I reported to Brigadier-General Cruft, and asked that I might move with, and as part of, his command. This was granted, and soon after moved with it on the road to Rossville. Hearing of your being on the road with balance of brigade, and General Cruft having to await the arrival of part of his command, permission was given me to advance, which was done, joining you at Rossville, and going into bivouac about 9 p. m.

About 11 p. m. marched for Chattanooga, but ere it was reached about faced and returned to vicinity of Rossville, bivouacking on side of road and remaining in this position until 1 p. m. of the 21st, receiving and issuing ammunition and rations. At this hour, skirmishing having commenced on the front, we moved rapidly forward, gaining position on range of hills, throwing up temporary breastworks, and there awaiting the enemy's advance. At 4 a. m. of the 22d, received your order to retire, acting as rear guard to the command, and did so successfully, arriving at Chattanooga and going into our present position about 8 a. m.

I cannot close this report without commending to your consideration both officers and men for their coolness, courage and perseverance under the trying scenes through which they have passed. Cheerfulness and readiness to act has marked their conduct on every occasion. To Capt. William L. Carter, Company E, acting major, I am indebted for much valuable assistance throughout the whole affair. My command went into action with an aggregate strength of 354 officers and men.

Accompanying I transmit list of casualties. (See below.)

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. F. GRIFFIN.

Lieut. Col., Comdg. 38th Indiana Vol. Infantry.

Lieut. George H. Devol,

A. A. A. G., 1st. Brig., 1st. Div. 14th. A. C.

Report of casualties of First Brigade, First Division,
14th. A. C. as revised by War Department:

	KILLED		WOUNDED		CAPTURED OR MISSING		
	OFFICERS	ENLISTED MEN	OFFICERS	ENLISTED MEN	OFFICERS	ENLISTED MEN	AGGREGATE
38th Indiana	1	12	3	54	...	39	109
2nd Ohio	1	8	3	47	6	116	181
33rd Ohio	2	12	4	59	4	79	160
94th Ohio .....	...	2	1	21	1	21	46
10th Wisconsin	2	9	3	52	13	132	211
First Michigan							
Light Artillery, ...	1	5	.....	7	...	12	25
Total First Brigade	7	48	14	240	24	399	732

It was afterward learned that a large number of the wounded and missing died either on the field or in rebel hospitals.

Col. Fox, who had access to all the records of the War Department, states that the loss of the Thirty-eighth Indiana in killed and died of wounds in this battle was 22.

Aside from the part taken in this great battle by the First Brigade, First Division of the Fourteenth Corps, only a bare outline of the conflict can be given in these pages. A large volume would be required for a complete history of the battle, but the author feels that he would be remiss in his duty if he closed this account without some notice of the great soldier, whose lofty place in the annals of fame was made secure by his heroic conduct, and the masterly tactics displayed upon the bloody field of Chickamauga,—Major General George H. Thomas.

Much has been said about the popularity of Generals in the Union Army, but it is doubtful if there was another in our army who was so deeply and sincerely loved by the troops under his command as General Thomas.

He was the idol of the Fourteenth Corps, his conduct at the battle of Chickamauga made him the idol of the Army of the Cumberland.

He was to fight other battles and win other victories, but the star of his glory never shone brighter than when he emerged from the smoke of battle with the well earned title of "The Rock of Chickamauga."

CHAPTER VI.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSIONARY RIDGE

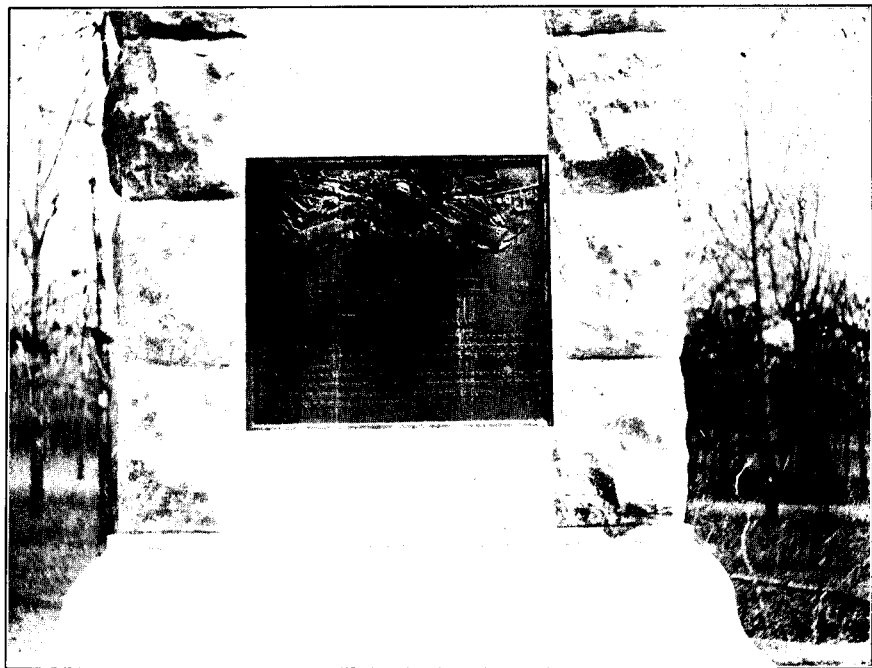
Hold! the mist begins to scatter!
There in front 'tis rent asunder,
And the cloudy bastion trembles
Underneath the deafening thunder.

—*Aytoun*

IT will be interesting to the comrades, and probably to other readers, to know the losses on both sides in the battle of Chickamauga as shown by the official reports.

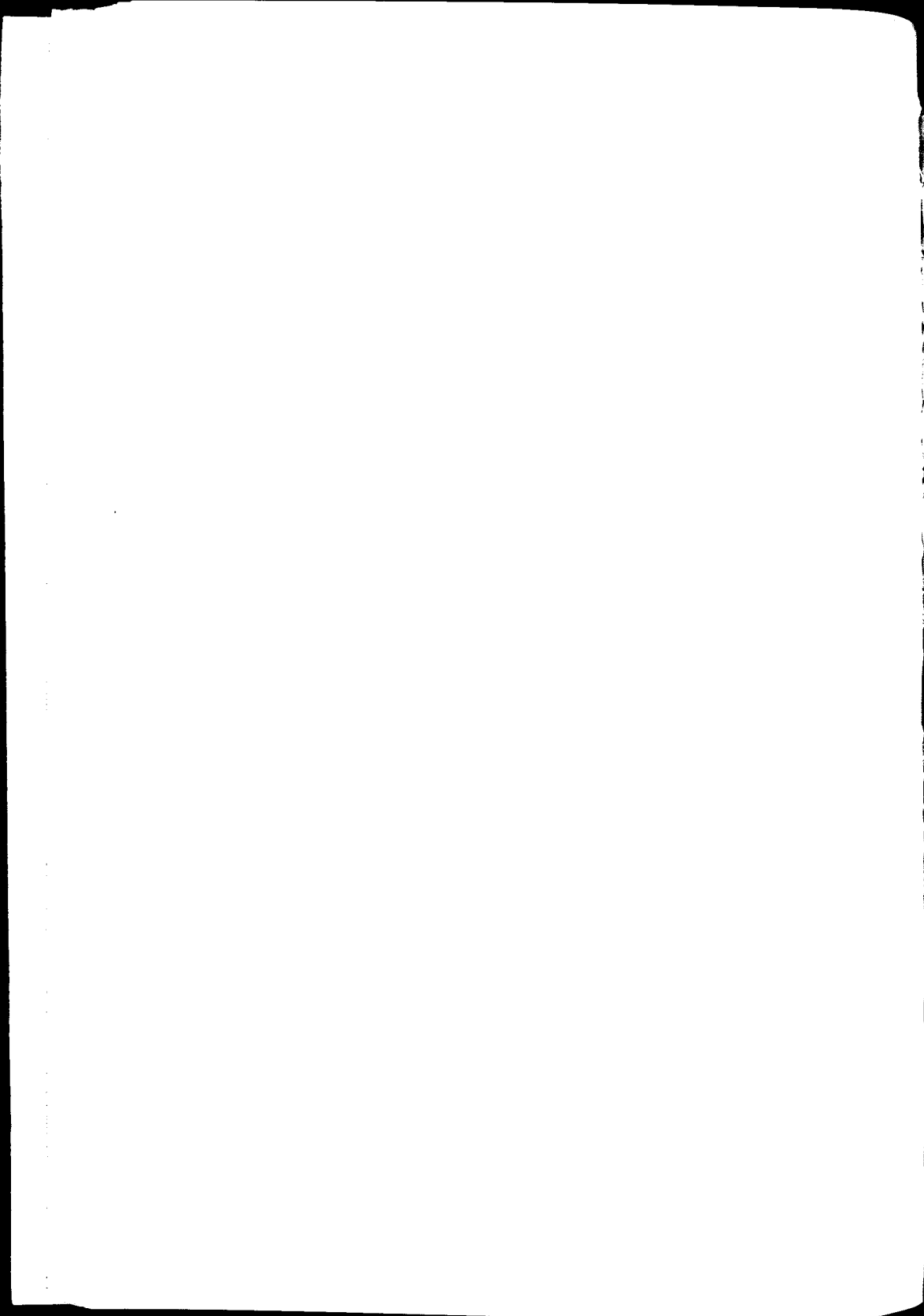
The loss of the rebel left wing in the battle of the 20th. as reported by Gen. Longstreet, was 7866. The loss of Walker's Reserve Corps in both days' battle was 3123. The loss in D. H. Hill's (Hardee's) Corps 2990, and the total loss of the rebel army in killed, wounded, and missing was 17,804. The Union loss was 16,179. Of this number over 4500 were captured, and it is perfectly safe to say that 60 per cent of this number subsequently died in rebel prisons.

Of those who were captured from the Thirty-eighth Indiana very few ever returned to the command, and these were so shattered in health that they were incapable of doing much service.



SECTION OF CHICKAMAUGA MONUMENT

As seen looking from the west, showing bronze tablet with decoration
and inscription.



With no attempt to criticize the plan of this battle or the conduct of the commanding officers, it is only fair to General Rosecrans to say that the disposition of his forces and the selection of suitable ground for a line of battle for the fight of the 20th showed remarkably good judgment, and a keen perception of what the situation required.

When it is remembered that most of these dispositions were made during the darkness of night, some idea may be formed of the skill and labor required to perform the task.

The unfortunate order to General Wood was given under a misapprehension as to the relative position of the divisions, and it was not supposed that the movement would require Wood to pull entirely out of the line and march in rear of Brannan to "close up on Reynolds".

Although the rebel army retained possession of the battle field, a careful study of the official reports leads one to the inevitable conclusion that Chickamauga was a drawn battle.

The ultimate advantages were with the Union army, for Chattanooga, one of the gateways of the South, was held, never again to be wrested from federal control.

Bearing in mind that the reports of rebel officers were written upon the heights of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, from which these officers could look down upon the Union army, apparently cooped up in the Chattanooga Valley, like rats in a trap, it is no wonder these reports are tinged with the color of a victory which the facts do not sustain or justify.

On the 21st of September Maj. Gen L. H. Rousseau was again assigned to the command of the First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, thus relieving Gen. Baird, who was on the 10th of October assigned to the command of the Third Division, same Corps.

When the First Division moved from Rossville to Chattanooga on the morning of September 22nd, Gen. Rousseau conducted the movement. We marched from Rossville before daylight and saw no other troops except the cavalry command of General Minty, which stood in line of battle at right angles to the road along which we marched.

Before entering the town we halted in front of the newly constructed Fort Negley long enough to make coffee and eat breakfast.

The position first selected for and occupied by the First Brigade was on the north side of a railroad embankment, and by using the pick and shovel, this position was soon made very strong.

One day while we were at this place the commanding general rode up to deliver a short address.

The little remnant of a brigade quickly formed a line and presented arms, but not a cheer went up from the throats of the men for "Old Rosy". The general whom they had always delighted to honor, had for a time, at least, lost prestige with the First Brigade. It would also appear that his generalship at the battle of Chickamauga was not altogether satisfactory to the government, and he was soon after superseded in the command of the Army of the Cumberland by Major General George H. Thomas.

To what extent the government was influenced by the report of Mr. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, it is difficult to determine, but in a dispatch to his superior, Hon. E. M. Stanton, dated September 30th, the following extract is significant:

"I learn also, confidentially, from these officers and others, that the soldiers have lost their attachment for General Rosecrans since he failed them in the battle, and that they now do not cheer him until they are ordered to do so by officers. On the other hand, General Thomas has risen to the highest point in their esteem, as he has in that of every one who witnessed his conduct on that unfortunate and glorious day; and should there be a change in the chief command, there is no other man whose appointment would be so welcome to this army. I would earnestly recommend that in such an event his merits be considered.

He is certainly an officer of the very highest qualities, soldierly and personaly. He refused before because a battle was imminent and he unacquainted with the combinations. No such reason now exists, and I presume that he would accept."

A day or two after the visit of the commanding general we moved down into the valley and threw up works on a line with Fort Negley on the right and Fort Wood on the left. Just after we had completed these works a force of rebel infantry drove in our pickets at night and created a little disturbance, but made no serious attack anywhere on the line. They were probably trying to ascertain if we were still there, and were easily driven off.

The right of our line rested against the railroad embankment and was out.

We then moved back to the higher ground near Fort Wood, every man wading to dry land with his personal belongings on his back.

The rebel army now occupied the crest of Missionary Ridge, the summit of Lookout Mountain, and a line extending across the Chattanooga Valley just beyond range of our batteries. The works which they erected on Missionary Ridge were quiet formidable, and from these works on the 5th of October the heaviest guns of the enemy shelled us all day long. They made a great deal of noise, but the distance was too great and only one man in our army was hurt. Many of the forty-two pound shells struck in the soft ground in front of us and failed to explode. The shelling of this camp was not again renewed.

The rations of the army were hauled in wagons from Bridgeport via Walden's Ridge. It was a rough road at best, but the fall rains made it much worse and the result was that starvation began to stare us in the face.

To make matters worse Gen. Jo. Wheeler's Cavalry had forded the Tennessee river at Washington, crossed Walden's Ridge, and captured and destroyed a train of four hundred loaded wagons, which had started up the ridge from Sequatchie Valley on the road to Chattanooga.

Our cavalry was sent in pursuit, but the rebel raiders rode north to McMinnville, and thence to Murfreesborough, where they were repulsed by the garrison of the post. They did a great deal of damage, even obstructing the tunnel near Cowan, thus for a time cutting our railroad transportation.

The army was placed upon half rations, and later in Oc-

tober, on quarter rations. All the horses and mules that could be spared were sent across the river. Of those that remained a great many starved for want of forage. Look where you would along the road, and in the wagon yards, you would see dead mules. It was a pitiful sight, but the gaunt faces of hungry men made a stronger demand for human sympathy.

An important change was at this time made in the Army of the Cumberland as shown by the following orders :

General Orders,
No. 322.

WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, September 28, 1863.

I. The President of the United States directs that the Twentieth and Twenty-first Army Corps be consolidated and called the Fourth Army Corps, and that Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger be the commander of this consolidated corps.

II. It is also directed that a court of inquiry be convened, the detail to be hereafter made, to inquire and report upon the conduct of Major-Generals McCook and Crittenden, in the battles of the 19th and 20th instant. These officers are relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will repair to Indianapolis, Indiana, reporting their arrival, by letter, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

About the middle of October our division was moved to the right taking a position on the west side of Cameron Hill and near the south bank of the Tennessee river.

The picket line followed the meanderings of Chattanooga creek a mile south of the camp. An old Confederate ma-

chine shop served as headquarters for the Officer of the Day, and a large picket reserve was stationed at an old Confederate tannery standing on the west bank of the creek.

A hundred men constituted a "relief," and our brigade line must have been half a mile in length.

The width of the creek from bank to bank did not exceed eighty feet, and on the side of the creek opposite to the one we occupied stood the rebel pickets.

For the first time in our army experience there was no exchange of rifle shots between the pickets. This was so remarkable that General Grant speaks of it in his Memoirs, Page 42, Vol. II.

In places trees had fallen across the creek and were used as foot logs by the men of both sides. On our side orders had been issued forbidding any communication with the rebels, but these orders did not prevent the "Yanks" from using the foot logs as a means of swapping coffee with the "Johnnies" for tobacco.

The rebel batteries were not altogether idle, and from the top of Lookout Mountain shelled the old tannery every day.

They also paid their respects to our relief column whenever it marched out to relieve the pickets, but their aim was bad and their ammunition defective, so there are no casualties to record.

We had a battery on Moccasin Point on the north bank of the river, which occasionally fired with great vigor upon the rebel relief guard, often exploding the shells in their midst and scattering them in every direction. These shots were fired over our heads, and were in retaliation for the shots fired at us from Lookout Mountain.

One dark rainy night a voice from the other side asked our men not to shoot as the owner of the voice was in the act of swimming to our side to surrender. One of our men met the shivering deserter as he reached the shore and was ordered to take him to the reserve post.

Col. Moore of the Thirty-third Ohio was our Officer of the Day, and after giving the deserter a comfortable position before a good fire proceeded to ask him a few ques-

tions in regard to the strength and position of the rebel lines.

The man was from Longstreet's command, but declined to give the desired information, saying that he was as good a rebel as he ever was, and his only reason for deserting was the harsh treatment he had received at the hands of his company officers.

On the 16th of October another great change was made in our army by the authorities in Washington. The order making the change is here given in full:

General Orders,
No. 337.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, October 16, 1863.

I. By direction of the President of the United States the Departments of the Ohio, of the Cumberland, and of the Tennessee will constitute the Military Division of the Mississippi.

II. Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Army, is placed in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, headquarters in the field.

III. Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from the command of the Department and Army of the Cumberland. Maj. Gen. G. H. Thomas is hereby assigned to that command.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Rosecrans turned the command of the army over to General Thomas October 19th, and immediately started for Stevenson on his way north.

On the same day General Grant wired from Louisville to General Thomas as follows:

"Hold Chattanooga at all hazards. I will be there as soon as possible. Please inform me how long your present supplies will last, and the prospect for keeping them up."

To this Gen. Thomas replied as follows:

"Two hundred and four thousand four hundred and sixty-two rations in store-house; ninety thousand to arrive to-morrow and all the trains were loaded which had arrived at Bridgeport up to the 16th, probably three hundred wagons. I will hold the town till we starve."

In the meantime General Joseph Hooker, with the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps of the Army of the Potomac had arrived at Stevenson on his way to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland.

General Grant had turned over this command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee to Major General W. T. Sherman, and soon after he was also ordered to the support of the Army of the Cumberland.

Following the promotion of General Thomas, Major General John M. Palmer was appointed to the command of the Fourteenth Corps, Gen. R. W. Johnson to the command of the First Division and Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin to the command of the First Brigade.

The brigade as now organized consisted of the

- 104th Illinois.
- 38th Indiana.
- 42nd Indiana.
- 88th Indiana.
- 2nd Ohio.
- 33rd Ohio.
- 94th Ohio.
- 10th Wisconsin.

As soon as General Grant arrived in Nashville he began in a quiet way to improve the transportation facilities in order to supply the wants of the army in Chattanooga.

Upon the return of Mr. C. A. Dana to Chattanooga, October 23rd, he sent a dispatch to Secretary Stanton in

which he said "The change at headquarters is already strikingly perceptible. Order prevails instead of universal chaos."

On the 27th of October General Thomas sent General W. F. Smith, with Hazen's and Turchin's brigades down the river in pontoon boats to Brown's Ferry, 6 miles below, where the troops landed, drove off the enemy's pickets and reserves, laid a bridge and intrenched the command strongly enough to hold it. The loss was only 4 killed, and 15 wounded.

In the meantime Hooker had marched up to Brown's Ferry without serious opposition.

On the night of the 28th the enemy attacked Geary's division of Hooker's Corps at Wauhatchie, and quite a battle ensued before the rebels were driven off.

The Union loss was 350 killed and wounded.

General Grant was now in Chattanooga, and at 8 p. m., October 28th, sent the following dispatch to Washington:

CHATTANOOGA, October 28, 1863—8 p. m.

(Received 1:50 a. m., 29th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck,

Washington, D. C.:

General Thomas' plan for securing the river and south side road hence to Bridgeport has proven eminently successful. The question of supplies may now be regarded as settled. If the rebels give us one week more I think all danger of losing territory now held by us will have passed away, and preparations may commence for offensive operations.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

With the advent of full rations the soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland improved rapidly in health and spirits.

Often during this long siege of short rations and consequent suffering, the men were heard to declare they "would

never love another country", but with good clothing and plentiful supplies all this was changed. With unbounded faith in their commanding officers they were again eager to cross swords with the enemy.

On the 12th of November a detail was made of two men from each company of the Thirty-eighth to go to Indiana and enlist recruits for the regiment.

Similar details were made from other regiments, and when the party left Chattanooga on November 14th it consisted of two hundred officers and men.

On the 4th of November General Bragg's army was much weakened by the detaching of General Longstreet's Corps, which was sent to destroy the army of General Burnside at Knoxville. This proved to be a fruitless errand.

General Bragg still had a force of 44,000 men in strong positions on Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and the problem which now confronted General Grant was the capture of these strongholds and the dispersion of the rebel army which had occupied them for two months.

General Sherman's leading division of the Fifteenth Corps arrived in Bridgeport on the 15th and immediate preparations were made for crossing the river.

General Sherman in person went to Chattanooga, and in company with Generals Grant and Thomas inspected from the north bank of the river the position his troops were to occupy on the opposite side when ready for offensive operations. It was then thought he could have his command there by the 20th, but the roads from Bridgeport via Shell Mound to Kelly's Ferry were so bad that slow progress was made. Frequent breaks in the pontoon bridge, caused by the high stage of water, also contributed to the delay. During the night of November 23d two divisions of the Fifteenth Corps crossed the Tennessee in pontoon boats, to the mouth of Chickamauga creek, surprised and captured the rebel pickets, threw up rifle trenches, and were ready for their part in the great drama which was so soon to be played on the slopes of Missionary Ridge.

The Army of the Cumberland was not idle. Acting un-

der the orders of General Grant, General Thomas made a reconnoissance in force with the divisions of Wood and Sheridan of the Fourth Corps from their position near Fort Wood toward Missionary Ridge.

The movement began at 2 p. m. and was handsomely made.

Orchard Knob was captured with something over 200 men and before the rebels recovered from their surprise the place was fortified and our pickets pushed well to the front.

At the same time General Hooker was ordered to make a strong demonstration on the western slope of Lookout Mountain.

In addition to his own force General Hooker was aided in this movement by General Cruft's division of the Fourth Corps and General Osterhaus' Division of the Fifteenth Corps.

This movement resulted in what is known in song and story as the "Battle above the Clouds."

General Hooker in his report speaks of this part of the action in this wise:

"It was now near 2 o'clock, and our operations were arrested by the darkness. The clouds, which had hovered over and enveloped the summit of the mountain during the morning, and to some extent favored our movements, gradually settled into the valley and completely veiled it from our view. Indeed, from the moment we had rounded the peak of the mountain, it was only from the roar of battle and the occasional glimpse our comrades in the valley could catch of our lines and standards that they knew of the strife or its progress; and when, from these evidences, our true condition was revealed to them, their painful anxiety yielded to transports of joy which only soldiers can feel in the earliest moments of dawning victory."

Finding that he was hard pressed on the right of his line General Carlin's Brigade of the First Division, Fourteenth Corps was ordered to his assistance.

After fighting its way up to the abandoned works of the enemy directly under the crest of the mountain, General Carlin's Brigade was formed on the right of the line where

General Hooker says it rendered excellent service. The loss in the brigade was light.

Skirmishing with the enemy continued until far into the night. The rebels even tried to break the Union lines by the ancient method of rolling huge rocks through their ranks from the summit of the mountain, but all to no purpose.

The rebel line in command of Major General C. L. Stevenson consisted of six brigades.

At 2 a. m. of the 25th he withdrew his forces from the mountain and marched across the valley to join General Bragg on Missionary Ridge.

Not long after daylight "old glory" was waving from the stronghold so lately held by the enemy, signifying that Lookout Mountain was ours. Cheers of victory now rang out from one end of the line to the other.

The men were wild with delight to think they had won so great a victory with so small a loss of life.

The cheering had hardly died away when the order came for Carlin's brigade to move down the mountain side with Osterhaus' division, recross Chattanooga creek, march down the valley toward Rossville, and form on the right of the column which was about to assault Missionary Ridge. In fact all the troops under General Hooker's command were to join in this movement.

Upon reaching the foot of the mountain on the Summer-town road it was found that the enemy had burned the bridge in his retreat, and the First Brigade had to wait until a pontoon bridge could be laid. It was 11 a. m. when the Thirty-eighth Indiana crossed to the east bank and took up the line of march to join the First Division in front of Missionary Ridge.

While this movement of the forces which had fought on Lookout Mountain was going on, General Sherman's army was having a terrific fight on the northeast slope of Missionary Ridge.

The rebel position upon the height was naturally very strong, and was defended by some of General Bragg's best troops. He had weakened his line on the west side by with-

drawing infantry and artillery to meet the attack of General Sherman and successfully resisted every assault made by the Union forces at this point. The men of both sides fought with great gallantry.

The rebels were protected by heavy intrenchments, while our men charged repeatedly across open field.

It was much like the charge upon Mayre's Heights at Fredericksburg although upon a smaller scale, and the loss of life upon the Union side was heavy.

It was supposed by General Sherman that the Army of the Cumberland would be ready to attack the enemy at the same hour of his attack, but owing to the difficulties encountered by General Hooker in getting into position on the right, it was after 3 p. m. when General Thomas ordered his line forward. General Grant was with General Thomas upon Orchard Knob.

The rapid onward movement of the long lines of battle with their waving banners and glittering rifles was an inspiring sight to all of the Union army who had the good fortune to see it.

Its effect upon the masses of rebels who were drawn up to resist it was exactly the opposite. It is reported that one rebel raised his hands above his head and with a commanding gesture shouted, "Attention! the whole world!"

At 4:30 p. m. Mr. C. A. Dana wired to Hon. E. M. Stanton:

"Glory to God. The day is decisively ours. Missionary Ridge has just been carried by a magnificent charge of Thomas' troops, and rebels routed."

The next morning he wired as follows:

"Hardee was before Sherman; Breckinridge before Thomas. Breckinridge was with Bragg at the moment of the rout, and they escaped together. The storming of the ridge by our troops was one of the greatest miracles in military history. No man who climbs the ascent by any of the roads that wind along its front can believe that 18,000 men were moved up its broken and crumbling face unless it was his fortune to witness the deed. It seems as awful as a vis-

ible interposition of God. Neither Grant nor Thomas intended it. Their orders were to carry the rifle-pits along the base of the ridge and capture their occupants, but when this was accomplished the unaccountable spirit of the troops bore them bodily up those impracticable steeps, over the bristling rifle-pits on the crest and the thirty cannon enfilading every gully. The order to storm appears to have been given simultaneously by Generals Sheridan and Wood, because the men were not to be held back, dangerous as the attempt appeared to military prudence. Besides, the generals had caught the inspiration of the men, and were ready themselves to undertake impossibilities.

Our losses in this assault are estimated at about 2,000, though we have no reports yet. Probably the total casualties of this great battle will not exceed 5,000."

General Sherman had been waiting impatiently for this movement, and saw the troops move out from Orchard Knob at 3 p. m. but did not know that the rebel center had been broken and the ridge captured, until dark.

He then ordered forward the division of General Morgan L. Smith of his army, and the division of General Jeff. C. Davis of the Fourteenth Corps in pursuit, but nothing more of importance was accomplished that night.

The Thirty-eighth Indiana bore its share of the glorious assault on the ridge at the right of the line, but the details of the action are best told in the report of its commander Lieut. Col. D. F. Griffin, which is here inserted in full:

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS,

Chattanooga, Tenn., November 30, 1863.

Captain: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this command in the late engagements near Chattanooga and subsequent movements in Northern Georgia:

Monday, November 23, at 3 p. m., the command with the brigade moved into the rifle-pits on west front of Chattanooga, this regiment occupying the extreme right, where

we lay on arms until 4 a. m. of November 24, when the command moved to the south front of Chattanooga, again occupying the right of brigade line. While here our colonel and former brigade commander, B. F. Scribner, having just returned from sick leave, was received with shouts of joy by the boys; but he having been assigned to duty with the brigade, the regimental command still devolved upon the undersigned. About 12 m. heavy firing was heard on western slope of Lookout Mountain, and soon our forces were seen advancing over the crest of Lookout Point, driving the enemy. About 2 p. m. the brigade moved to the support of this command, my regiment moving on the point between Chattanooga Creek and Tennessee River, deploying along the line of creek and railroad for the purpose of protecting the left flank of our advancing forces. At 4 p. m. the command was assembled and crossed to Lookout Mountain at mouth of creek in pontoon-boats, following the Thirty-third Ohio, now in advance; moved up the side of mountain to white house, taking position in enemy's line of rifle-pits about 6 p. m. An hour later moved to extreme right of our line, relieving, in connection with the Thirty-third Ohio, two regiments of General Geary's division, and occupied the ground at foot of cliff, near the very summit of Lookout. During all these movements heavy firing was kept up by the enemy, under much of which we had to pass, but fortunately with but little loss (2 enlisted men wounded).

November 25, at daylight, the enemy had abandoned their position, leaving the mountain in our possession. About 9 a. m. the command, with brigade, moved to foot of mountain, taking up position on Summertown road. At 11 a. m. crossed Chattanooga Creek, at its mouth, on pontoon bridges, and moved to the front on Rossville road, toward Mission Ridge, where the enemy were posted in heavy force, they having abandoned their position in the valley on the capture of Lookout Mountain. About 3 p. m. formed line of battle one-quarter of a mile east of Rossville road, and one-half of a mile from foot of ridge, the regiment forming the center of the second line, Second Ohio on right, Thirty-third

Ohio on left. In this position advanced to the assault under heavy fire from enemy's artillery and musketry, as we neared the foot of ridge. This first line unmasking by moving to the left, the second moving forward on line with first, advanced to and took position in enemy's third line of rifle-pits at foot of ridge; here, assisting the troops on our left with a well-directed fire, succeeded in driving the enemy from their fourth line of pits on side hill in their front, then advanced a short distance up the slope under heavy fire from infantry and artillery not only in front but from the enemy well posted on our right. Afterward following the movements of the right of line fell back a short distance to line of rifle-pits at foot of ridge, there forming and quickly driving back the enemy's lines, who essayed an advance; twenty minutes after again advanced, this time gaining the top of ridge, hastily throwing forward a line of skirmishers and assisting in bringing in many of the flying enemy. In the assault Maj. William L. Carter and 6 enlisted men were wounded.

About 5 p. m. the command was detailed to take charge of prisoners, and, in connection with Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteers (of General Osterhaus' division), conveyed them to provost-marshal-general at Chattanooga. This was done, delivering to Lieutenant-Colonel Miles 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 25 line officers, and 282 enlisted men. One-third of the command being required to guard prisoners until daylight, the balance moved to camp. Issued during the night four days' rations and moved at daylight, November 26, to join the brigade on Mission Ridge. Moved about 10 a. m., with brigade, this regiment in advance, on Graysville road, arriving at West Chicamauga River about 1 p. m., having captured en route 1 commissioned officer and 27 enlisted men. Command was here delayed for two hours in constructing bridge, my regiment picketing the front and flanks. When again moved forward, was relieved of the advance by Forty-second Indiana and formed second regiment of the column. About 9 p. m. formed line of battle for advance on Ringgold road; this regiment forming center of

first line advanced on the charge, capturing a number of prisoners.

Line again formed to move on Graysville, this regiment on right of brigade, with skirmishers advanced, covering the right and flank, who succeeded in overhauling a few of the enemy that escaped to the hills. Bivouacked at 1 a. m., picketing the right. No casualties to-day.

November 27, moved shortly after daylight up the river road from Graysville, bearing to the right and intersecting Ringgold road about 4 miles from that place. Heavy skirmishing all morning in our front by Major-General Hooker's troops in vicinity of Ringgold. Moved to their support, brigade forming line on his left, advancing in two lines, this regiment forming left of second line; crossed East Chickamauga River on bridge and advanced to near railroad, where first line had taken position under fire from the enemy posted on Taylor's Ridge. By your orders this regiment was advanced from the second to the left of the first line, taking position along railroad, and sending companies (C and K) as skirmishers to foot of ridge. Half an hour later, our forces having gained the ridge to our right, a call by you for a few volunteers to ascend the ridge to our left was responded to by Sergt. William Tucker, Company F. and others of my command, whose names I send you on accompanying sheet (3), who at once started on their mission, accomplishing all desired. Bivouacked on this ground for the night. No casualties to-day.

November 28, remained in bivouac at foot of Taylor's Ridge near Ringgold.

November 29, at 11 a. m., received orders to march, moving north on Chattanooga road, arriving and going into old camp at 6 p. m.

I cannot close without expressing my thanks to Major W. L. Carter (who fell wounded while advancing to the assault of Mission Ridge) for his untiring exertions, zeal, and gallantry. Also, the same to those officers and men who

nobly braved and withstood every danger, trial, and fatigue of this memorable campaign.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

D. F. GRIFFIN,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 38th Regt. Indiana Vols.

R. J. Wagner,

Capt. and A. A. G., 1st Brig., 1st Div., 14th A. C.

Colonel Scribner and Lieut. Geo. H. Devol both received honorable mention in the report of Brig. Gen. Carlin, upon whose staff they served in the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Col. Scribner commanded the second line of the brigade.

Revised statement of casualties in Thirty-eighth Indiana. One officer and eight men wounded, missing none.

The loss of the Union army in these engagements was as follows: Killed 687, wounded 4,346, captured and missing 349. Total, 5,382.

Confederate loss, killed 361, wounded 2,160, captured and missing 4,146. Total, 6,667.

CHAPTER VII

PREPARING FOR CAMPAIGNS ON A LARGER SCALE

When Johnny comes marching home.

—*Old Song*

ON the 21st of December The Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution of thanks to General Grant and the officers and soldiers who fought under him for their gallantry and good conduct in the battles in which they had been engaged, and requested the President of the United States to cause a gold medal to be struck, and with suitable inscriptions, presented to Major General Grant.

The pursuit of Bragg's army did not extend far south of Ringgold.

In the affair at Taylor's Ridge, mentioned by Lieut. Col. Griffin, the command of General Hooker suffered quite a heavy loss, and it was ordered that no farther advance should be made until the position and strength of the rebel rear guard could be more definitely ascertained. To make a proper reconnoissance was a delicate and dangerous undertaking, but when volunteers for the duty were called for in the Thirty-eighth Indiana, the following non-commissioned officers promptly responded to the call:

Sergt. William Tucker, Company F; Sergt. Oliver N. Coffey, Co. G; Sergt. Samuel F. Smith, Company H; Corpl. Thomas R. Mitchell, Company F; Corpl. Darwin M. Woodhall, Company G; and Private James Williams, Company H.

After accomplishing their mission in a satisfactory manner, and without loss, these men again took their places in the ranks of the regiment.

On the 30th of November General Bragg was relieved from the command of the rebel Army of Tennessee and was succeeded temporarily by Lieut. Gen. W. J. Hardee, who

in a letter of that date to the rebel Secretary of War declined to take permanent command.

In an order issued to his troops from headquarters at Dalton, he said, "I desire to say, in assuming command, that there is no cause for discouragement. The overwhelming numbers of the enemy forced us back from Missionary Ridge, but the army is still intact and in good heart. Our losses were small and will be rapidly replaced. The country is looking to you with painful interest. I feel that it can rely upon you. Only the weak and timid need to be cheered by constant success. The veterans of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesborough, and Chicamauga require no such stimulus to sustain their courage and resolution. Let the past take care of itself; we can and must secure the future."

As soon as the pursuit of the enemy was abandoned, General Sherman was ordered to march to the relief of General Burnside at Knoxville.

He started immediately with the Fifteenth Corps, and Davis' division of the Fourteenth Corps.

The Fourth Corps under General Gordon Granger was also sent to join this expedition.

General Sherman made all possible haste, but bad roads and swollen streams delayed him, so that when he reached Knoxville Longstreet was in rapid retreat to Strawberry Plains.

Shortly after the return of the Thirty-eighth Indiana to its old camp on the western side of Cameron Hill, all the regiments, whose term of service would expire in 1864, were notified that by reenlisting for three years they would receive an additional bounty and be granted a furlough of thirty days.

This was in accordance with War Department General Orders No. 191 of June 25th, 1863.

The number of men of the Thirty-eighth Indiana who reenlisted under these conditions was 256. Their names will be given later in the roster of their companies.

The number present with the regiment, who declined to reenlist is not known, but probably did not exceed forty.

The veterans, as they were now known, did not start on the journey to their homes until late in December.

So many other troops were going north at the time that the transportation facilities of the single line of railroad were taxed to the utmost.

A part of the journey was made in box cars. While on the road the weather turned bitterly cold, and there was much suffering, but the thought of once more seeing the loved ones at home kept every one in good spirits.

And what a proud home-coming it was! Every station along the lines of travel was crowded with people, gathered there to welcome these heroes of many battles, who had just given new evidence of their patriotism, by enlisting for another term of service in the cause of the Union.

At the home stations there were the glad faces of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, wives, and sweethearts, and for once the veteran felt that there was one spot on earth where he was appreciated for all he was worth.

There was shouting and laughter and tears—tears of joy, streaming down the face of the fond mother, who clasped her stalwart son in a warm embrace, and tears of sorrow for the missing ones, whose last message from the battlefield had been "Tell my mother that her other sons will comfort her old age."

The hospitality of the citizens was unbounded and everybody's door was wide open to the veteran. Almost every night a party would be given some where in his honor. All military restraint was gone, and the private soldier was at par with his captain or colonel.

To his credit be it said, he never abused his privileges, but under all circumstances took good care to maintain the high character of the American volunteer soldier.

The officers and men who had been detailed in November to recruit for their companies, were busy at their work, and in most cases quite successful, so that when the furloughs of the veterans expired, their ranks were swelled by the addition of the new recruits.

The rendezvous of the Thirty-eighth Indiana was at New Albany.

When the day of departure, and of sad partings came, the railroads, having been previously notified, furnished special cars to transport the men to regimental headquarters in New Albany.

Only a few days were spent in New Albany when the regiment again took the cars for the front. This time they traveled in comfortable passenger coaches, and early in February arrived in Chattanooga and went into camp, where they were joined by the non-veterans, who, during their absence, had been serving with other Indiana regiments.

On the 22d of February the Fourteenth Corps, under command of General Palmer, with Cruft's Division of the Fourth Corps, advanced to Tunnel Hill, Ga., to feel the enemy and ascertain his strength. It had been feared that Gen. J. E. Johnston, now in command of the rebel Army of the Tennessee might detach largely, either to reinforce Longstreet at Strawberry Plains, or to aid the force engaged in resisting the advance of General Sherman's command near Meridian, Miss.

In this movement of the Fourteenth Corps the Thirty-eighth Indiana did not participate.

General Carlin took with him only four regiments of the First Brigade.

The enemy was first encountered at Tunnel Hill, where some lively skirmishing ensued, but no strong resistance was made until the troops neared Buzzard Roost, where they encountered a large force of the enemy entrenched in a strong position.

General Thomas decided that his force was too light to attack this position and ordered a withdrawal. Speaking of the movement in his report he says:

"Baird and Cruft found the enemy east of the ridge in heavy force and very strongly posted, skirmished heavily with him until night-fall, when both divisions were withdrawn, ascertaining before leaving that the enemy was in much stronger force than was supposed, and that in consequence of late movements on our part he had been obliged to order back to Dalton the re-inforcements he had sent to relieve Polk in Alabama. Cleburn's division (one of those

reported to have gone south) attacked Colonel Harrison's mounted infantry command at daylight, on the morning of the 26th, and forced him to retire from the gap. Being convinced that the rebel army at Dalton largely outnumbered the strength of the four divisions I had opposed it, and the movement against Johnston being a complete success, inasmuch as it caused the recalling of re-enforcements sent to oppose General Sherman's expedition against Meridian, I concluded to withdraw my troops to the position they had occupied previous to the reconnoissance."

Carlin's Brigade now went into camp at Taylor's Station, Tenn., where it remained until March 19th, when it marched to Graysville, Ga., 18 miles southeast of Chattanooga.

While at this camp the Thirty-eighth Indiana lost a very popular and promising young officer, First Lieut. Joseph H. Reeves of Company G, who was taken sick and died of pneumonia. His remains were sent to his former home near Ellettsville, Indiana, for interment.

Important changes among the commanders of the armies were about to be inaugurated, and on the 12th of March, the following general orders were issued:

General Orders,
No. 98.

WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, March 12, 1864.

The President of the United States orders as follows:

I. Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck is, at his own request, relieved from duty as General-in-Chief of the Army, and Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant is assigned to the command of the armies of the United States. The headquarters of the army will be in Washington, and also with Lieutenant-General Grant in the field.

II. Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck is assigned to duty in Washington as Chief of Staff of the Army, under the direc-

tion of the Secretary of War and the lieutenant-general commanding. His orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman is assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, composed of the Departments of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Arkansas.

IV. Gen. J. B. McPherson is assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

V. In relieving Major-General Halleck from duty as General-in-Chief, the President desires to express his approbation and thanks for the able and zealous manner in which the arduous and responsible duties of that position have been performed.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Some of the private correspondence between the Generals Grant and Sherman is of such general interest as to be considered well worth recording here.

Private.

Nashville, Tennessee,
March 4, 1864.

DEAR SHERMAN: The bill reviving the grade of lieutenant-general in the army has become a law, and my name has been sent to the Senate for the place. I now receive orders to report to Washington immediately in person, which indicates either a confirmation or a likelihood of confirmation.

I start in the morning to comply with the order, but I shall say very distinctly on my arrival there that I accept no appointment which will require me to make that city my headquarters. This, however, is not what I started out to write about.

Whilst I have been eminently successful in this war in at least gaining the confidence of the public, no one feels

more than me how much of this success is due to the energy, skill, and the harmonious putting forth of that energy and skill of those who it has been my good fortune to have occupying a subordinate position under me.

There are many officers to whom these remarks are applicable to a greater or less degree, proportionate to their ability as soldiers, but what I want is to express my thanks to you and McPherson as the men to whom, above all others, I feel indebted for whatever I have had of success. How far your advice and suggestions have been of assistance, you know. How far your execution of whatever has been given you to do entitles you to the reward I am receiving, you cannot know as well as me. I feel all the gratitude this letter would express, giving it the most flattering construction.

The word "you" I use in the plural, intending it for McPherson also. I should write to him, and will some day, but starting in the morning I do not know that I will find time just now.

Your friend,

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.
Near Memphis,
March 10, 1864.

(Private and confidential.)

GENERAL GRANT:

DEAR GENERAL: I have your more than kind and characteristic letter of the 4th. I will send copy to General McPherson at once.

You do yourself injustice and us too much honor in assigning to us too large a share of the merits which have led to your high advancements. I know you approve the friendship I have ever professed to you and will permit me to continue, as heretofore, to manifest it on all proper occasions.

You are now Washington's legitimate successor, and occupy a position of almost dangerous elevation; but if you

can continue, as heretofore, to be yourself—simple, honest, and unpretending—you will enjoy through life the respect and love of friends, and the homage of millions of human beings that will award you a large share in securing to them and their descendants a government of law and stability.

I repeat, you do General McPherson and myself too much honor. At Belmont you manifested your traits, neither of us being near; at Donelson also you illustrated your whole character: I was not near, and General McPherson in too subordinate a capacity to influence you.

Until you had won Donelson I confess I was almost cowed by the terrible array of anarchical elements that presented themselves at every point; but that admitted the ray of light which I have followed since.

I believe you are as brave, patriotic, and just as the great prototype, Washington; as unselfish, kind-hearted, and honest as a man should be, but the chief characteristic is the simple faith in success you have always manifested, which I can liken to nothing else than the faith a Christian has in a Savior. This faith gave you victory at Shiloh and Vicksburg. Also, when you have completed your last preparations you go into battle without hesitation, as at Chattanooga, no doubt, no reserves; and I tell you it was this that made us act with confidence. I knew that wherever I was that you thought of me, and if I got in a tight place you would come it alive.

My only points of doubt were in your knowledge of grand strategy, and of books of science and history, but I confess your common sense seems to have supplied all these.

Now as to future. Don't stay in Washington. Halleck is better qualified than you to stand the buffets of intrigue and policy. Come West; take to yourself the whole Mississippi Valley. Let us make it dead sure, and I tell you the Atlantic slopes and the Pacific shores will follow its destiny as sure as the limbs of a tree live or die with the main trunk. We have done much, but still much remains. Time and time's influences are with us; we could almost afford to sit still and let these influences work. Even in the seceded

States your word now would go further than a President's proclamation or an act of Congress. For God's sake and your country's sake come out of Washington. I foretold to General Halleck before he left Corinth the inevitable result, and I now exhort you to come out West. Here lies the seat of the coming empire, and from the West, when our task is done, we will make short work of Charleston and Richmond and the impoverished coast of the Atlantic.

Your sincere friend,

W. T. SHERMAN.

On the 19th of March General Halleck forwarded to General W. T. Sherman and General George H. Thomas their commissions as brigadier-generals in the Regular Army.

Upon being summoned to Nashville by Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman turned the command of the Army of the Tennessee over to Gen. J. B. McPherson on the 14th of March and ordered him to assemble two divisions of the Seventeenth Corps at Cairo, Ill., and have them in readiness for embarkation up the Tennessee River to join the forces in the field.

General Grant did not assume command of all the Armies of the United States until March 17th. He then announced that his headquarters would be in the field with the Army of the Potomac.

On the same day he announced that Major General Sherman had been assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, which embraced the Departments of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas.

Another important change took place when, on the 23d of March, Gen. P. H. Sheridan was relieved from the command of his old division of the Fourth Corps and ordered by General Grant to repair at once to Washington, D. C., for duty with the Army of the Potomac.

The Thirty-eighth Indiana was now stationed at Graysville, Ga., and was transferred from the First Brigade, with

which it had been so long associated, to the Third Brigade of the First Division, Fourteenth Corps.

This brigade was composed of the following regiments:

Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Hambright.

Twenty-first Ohio, Colonel Neibling.

Seventy-fourth Ohio, Colonel Given.

Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Sirwell.

Thirty-seventh Indiana, Lieutenant Colonel Ward.

First Wisconsin, Lieutenant Colonel Bingham.

Thirty-eighth Indiana, Lieutenant Colonel Griffin.

The brigade was commanded by Col. B. F. Scribner.

The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated and called the Twentieth Corps, but still remained under the command of General Hooker.

A great many other minor changes were made, and a great number of officers who had figured conspicuously in the battle of Chickamauga, were sent to other fields of labor. Among them were Generals Rosecrans, A. McD. McCook, T. L. Crittenden, Van Cleve, Negley, J. J. Reynolds and Sheridan.

General Brannan acted as Chief of Artillery on the Staff of General Thomas.

Space forbids following the fortunes of these officers farther, but some of them, notably General Sheridan, won great distinction in other fields.

During the six weeks that the Thirty-eighth Indiana remained in camp at Graysville, the new recruits were thoroughly drilled and soon learned how to perform all the duties that would be required of them in the service.

Target-shooting for both veterans and recruits was also inaugurated, and this proved a very interesting and very useful addition to the usual routine of camp life.

Some of the companies were armed with the Enfield and some with the Springfield rifle. It was found that no great difference in accuracy or penetration existed between the two.

The day of the old musket loaded with "buck and ball" was a thing of the past in the Thirty-eighth.

To fire forty rounds from one of those old U. S. muskets was a severe test of a man's stamina and always made him wish the cruel war was over.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN

The Army, like a lion from his den,
March'd forth with nerves and sinews lent to slay.

—Byron

ALL the armies of the United States were now under the command of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, and it was arranged that upon the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 all the armies should begin offensive operations at the same time.

General Sherman's army was composed of the Army of the Tennessee (right wing), commanded by Gen. J. B. McPherson; the Army of the Cumberland (center), Gen. George H. Thomas, and the Army of the Ohio (left wing), commanded by Gen. John M. Schofield.

The effective strength of the army, on the 30th of April, was 110,123, divided as follows: Infantry, 93,131; Cavalry, 12,455; Artillery, 4,537. The effective strength of the Army of the Cumberland was 62,938 of all arms.

The forward movement began on the 6th of May, when the Fourteenth Corps broke camp at Graysville and marched in the direction of Tunnel Hill. The Thirty-eighth Indiana had left Graysville May 3d and marched to Ringgold.

By an order of General Sherman, only one wagon was allowed to each regiment, and all line officers carried their personal belongings, the same as men in the ranks. Army and Corps commanders were no longer permitted to encumber the roads with long trains of wagons, and the usual glitter and pomp around headquarters was replaced by the utmost simplicity. Long before this, necessity had compelled the armies of the enemy to adopt similar rules in regard to transportation in the field. General Sherman wanted his army to be well fed, and well supplied with ammunition, but did not want it encumbered by needless luggage.



GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN

From a photograph taken in front of
Atlanta, Georgia. 1864.

100
101
102
103
104
105
106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120
121
122
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
130
131
132
133
134
135
136
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
147
148
149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
166
167
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176
177
178
179
180
181
182
183
184
185
186
187
188
189
190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200

When nearing Tunnel Hill our advance encountered small bodies of rebels, who annoyed us somewhat by shelling us at long range, but were easily driven back toward their main line near Rocky Face Ridge and Buzzard Roost Gap.

Tunnel Hill was occupied by our troops May 7th. The deserted camp showed that the place had been used by part of Johnston's army for winter quarters. On the 8th we continued to advance toward Rocky Face Ridge, skirmishing all the way. At night we encamped at the foot of the ridge. No attempt was made to advance farther until the afternoon of the 9th, when the First Division was ordered to ascend the northern slope of the ridge. The position of the enemy was one that could not be taken by direct assault, because they occupied the brow of a perpendicular cliff some thirty feet in height. Here they had a battery in position to rake the slope. Carlin's brigade was to the left of ours and screened from the view of the rebels by a heavy growth of timber, so that when it advanced it encountered nothing but a skirmish line, which it easily drove before it.

When the first brigade, formed in single line of battle, moved up the slope of the ridge it entered a cleared field and at once became the target of the battery on the cliffs. So rapid was our advance that the rebel gunners found it difficult to depress their pieces sufficiently to do us much damage until we reached the position which we had been ordered to take. Here the heavy oak timber had been felled to impede our progress. This made a fine shelter for most of the line, but Company C of the Thirty-eighth Indiana occupied a high knoll on the left of the line, within plain view of the enemy, and here the greater part of our casualties occurred. One discharge of spherical case from the battery killed and wounded five men. Captain M. C. Davis of Company C was among the wounded. The company was then quickly withdrawn from its exposed position and formed in rear of Companies F and G.

A strong line of skirmishers was now pushed forward up the hill about 200 yards, where they established picket posts for the night.

Soon after dark the rebels occupying the valley to the

left, came out from their works and made quite a spirited attack with infantry and artillery upon Davis' division. We, who were upon the hill had a fine view of this display of fire-works.

Fearing that our picket line might be attacked Col. Scribner strengthened it by sending out companies from other regiments of the brigade. However we were not disturbed and held our position until relieved by the Gen. Morgan's brigade of the Second division.

The loss of our regiment in this affair was 2 enlisted men killed and 3 officers and 11 enlisted men wounded.

At 3 a. m. on the morning of the 12th the First division of the Fourteenth Corps marched from Buzzard Roost for Snake Creek Gap, which had been cleared of the enemy by the army of General McPherson in advance of our arrival. It is difficult to understand why General Johnston did not make a greater effort to defend this important gap which gave our troops a very good road to the flank and rear of his army.

Once through the gap the line of march was eastward toward Resaca.

Soon after this change of direction we saw a brigade of troops massed in column by division a short distance to our left. It was the new brigade just brought to the field from Indiana by General Alvin P. Hovey. Such a young and boyish appearance did these new troops present that they were at once nick-named "Hovey's Babies", and by that name were known throughout the army.

Proceeding a short distance we were halted and the brigade was ordered to "pile knapsacks". This being done, and a guard detailed to look after the property, we moved forward again through a scrubby growth of timber for about two miles, and then deployed in line of battle.

At this place so dense was the growth of scrubby oak and pine that, it was with the greatest difficulty that the alignment of the brigade front was preserved in the forward movement.

No great resistance was offered by the enemy until we neared the west bank of a small stream which was flowing

toward the Oostenaula River. Near the east bank of this creek the enemy had thrown up works and had a strong position screened from our view by the thicket growing upon the bank.

We charged down the hill and across the creek, but were recalled just as the fire from the hidden works of the enemy was becoming uncomfortably warm.

We then moved to the left and relieved one of Gen. Baird's brigades which had been supporting a charge made by Judah's brigade of Schofield's Corps. Gen. Judah had charged across an open meadow to the creek, which at this place was too deep to ford, and had sacrificed a good many men for nothing. The supporting troops, among which was the Eighty-second Indiana, Col. M. C. Hunter, also lost a number of men killed and wounded, without being able to fire a gun.

Just before dark on the 13th we arrived at this place and immediately began throwing up works near the top of the bluff, and in full view of the scene of Gen. Judah's exploit.

Our battery also built works on higher ground in our rear.

That night our pickets were so close to the pickets of the enemy that a lively conversation was kept up all night. Their remarks were of a character that would not look well in print.

Next morning, as soon as it was light, a brisk artillery duel began between our battery and some rebel batteries about 400 yards in front of our line. Shot and shell struck our works repeatedly but had no other effect than to shower us with dirt. Sharpshooters were also busy on both sides, and it was unsafe for any man to expose his head above the works.

The noise of battle to our left indicated a severe engagement and we afterward learned that a part of Hooker's Corps charged and captured a four gun battery from the enemy. Col. Benjamin Harrison, afterward President of the United States, bore a conspicuous and gallant part in this engagement.

On the night of May 15th Gen. Johnston, finding himself

nearly surrounded by our forces retreated across the Oosten-
aula, and burned his bridges behind him.

Before we were ready to march in pursuit some of us
walked across the meadow to the rebel works to see what
had been the effect of the fire from our batteries. We found
the ground in places literally plowed in furrows.

The rebel dead had been very carelessly buried, and it
was no uncommon sight to see the hands and feet of the dead
protruding through the loose earth with which they had
been partially covered.

The loss of the Union army in this battle was, as near as
can be learned, 350 killed and 2,000 wounded. The most
of the casualties were in Hooker's Corps.

The Confederate loss was one third less than that of the
Union Army. They fought behind entrenchments and the
Union troops were at all times the assailants.

Pursuit of the enemy began on May 16th. The first town
on our line of march was Calhoun, a railroad station. The
post office at this place had been gutted before we reached
it, and a good many letters were scattered along the streets.
Some of them had been written by rebel soldiers, and some
by their sweethearts. They made mighty interesting read-
ing for the boys in blue.

We passed through Adairsville and on the 18th
bivouacked at Kingston near the Etowah River.

Having been informed that a brigade of rebel cavalry
occupied a bend in the river to the south of us, Gen. Thomas
ordered the First Division to move upon them and either
capture them or drive them into the river.

After scouring the country for several hours without find-
ing any trace of the enemy, we bivouacked for the night in
an old meadow not far from the river. Here we made the
acquaintance of an insect or reptile that was new to the most
of the men from the North. A soldier of Company I com-
plained of having been stung in the leg. Upon examination
it was found that the injury had been inflicted by a small
black scorpion, and as the species had the reputation of being
very poisonous, the man felt some uneasiness as to the result
of the sting he had received, but it proved to be no more

barmful than the sting of a wasp or hornet. It is a wonder that more men were not stung, as it was found that the reptiles were very numerous in that locality.

While we were at Kingston, Gen. R. W. Johnson, commanding the division, sent an order to Lieutenant Colonel Griffin to detail a party of one officer and ten men to reconnoiter the enemy's position and ascertain, if possible, his strength and the topography of the intervening ground. The scouting party passed through our picket line, crossed the path made by the mounted videttes of the enemy, and advanced through the woods until it reached a high point, from which the rebel works could plainly be seen. As careful an inspection was made as was possible under the circumstances, when the skirmishers were recalled and the party returned safely to camp.

The regiment marched from Kingston May 23d, and at a distance of eight miles west forded the Etowah River. The water at the ford was swift but shallow, and full of boulders of all sizes. Before entering the water, all the men removed their shoes, and after taking off their stockings put the shoes on again in order to protect their feet from the sharp stones. This was the universal practice in fording rivers. At this place we saw an old abandoned placer mine where gold had once been mined.

The Twentieth Corps was in advance of us, and late in the evening of May 25th, during a very heavy thunder-shower, we heard the thunder of Hooker's guns some two or three miles to the south. Judging from the noise, he appeared to be having quite a severe engagement with the enemy. Early next morning we marched for General Hooker's position. As we moved along through the woods we encountered what seemed to us an unusual number of stragglers, men who had drifted away from the firing-line and had spent the night in the silent woods beyond reach of the death-dealing missiles of battle. These stragglers may be called the "riffraff" of the army and were ardent supporters of the theory that

"He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day."

One reason why the sight of these stragglers was unusual to us was because it was seldom our fortune to be in the rear when any fighting was going on.

Gen. Hooker's line faced nearly due south, the right extending toward Dallas and the left toward Pumpkin Vine Creek.

When we approached the left of this line, a broad plain or valley spread out before us. None of the enemy were in sight except a group of horsemen, which had the appearance of a General and his staff taking a view of the surroundings.

General Thomas, who was near the head of our column, ordered the Captain of one of our batteries to bring forward a gun. When this was done the General hastily dismounted, sighted the gun, told the cannoneer how to cut his fuse for the distance, and gave the command to fire. The shell exploded in the midst of the rebel horsemen, with what result is not known, except that there was an abrupt closing of the caucus and a rapid "skedaddling" of the Johnnies to some place beyond the reach of Yankee shells. This episode was very amusing to our side, because none of us had ever before seen "Pap" Thomas do anything in a hurry.

In his "Memoirs," General Sherman, speaking of Hooker's fight of the night before, says:

"The woods were so dense, and the resistance so spirited, that Hooker could not carry the position, though the battle was noisy and prolonged far into the night. This point, 'New Hope,' was the accidental intersection of the road leading from Allatoona to Dallas with that from Van Wert to Marietta, was four miles northeast of Dallas, and from the bloody fighting there for the next week was called by the soldiers 'Hell Hole.'"

The Second Division of the Fourteenth Corps had marched from Rome, but had been sent as a reinforcement to General McPherson's army, which was in action near Dallas and three miles to our right.

To prevent General Sherman from effecting a lodgment on the railroad below Allatoona, General Johnston was now facing his force, and wherever we struck his lines we found them well fortified.

A flanking movement to the left and in the direction of Ackworth was now begun by the Fourth Corps and the First and Third Divisions of the Fourteenth Corps. This movement was made through dense woods, in line of battle, with skirmishers in front, and was necessarily very slow. At noon on the 27th, while our brigade was drawn up on a hillside preparing for an attack on the enemy's right, the dead body of Capt. R. J. Waggener, Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, was brought in from the front by a squad of the Second Ohio Infantry. He had just been killed by a rebel sharpshooter. Captain Waggener was a very gallant officer and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. The chances of battle had gone against him and he was cut down in the prime of his manhood. When we moved to attack the enemy, the Thirty-eighth Indiana, marching left in front, led the advance of the brigade. Just as we had crossed a little stream, and while still marching by this flank, a volley was fired into us at close range by a line of rebels who were hidden from our view by a thick growth of small pine trees. Luckily, the rebels fired too high, and their bullets passed over our heads. The regiment quickly deployed in line of battle and drove the rebels from the hill. A strong skirmish-line was now thrown out to protect the left flank, which was threatened by the rebel cavalry. By this time a fierce battle was going on a short distance to our right, but it was mostly confined to the troops of the Fourth Corps.

At no time during this day was all the brigade severely engaged, but some hard fighting was done by the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania and Thirty-seventh Indiana, each regiment expending about forty rounds of ammunition to the man.

At about 10 p. m. the enemy drove in our skirmishers and assaulted the line, but a few volleys drove them back to their works.

We then retired, by order of General Johnson, to a hill not far from where we first formed line of battle and bivouacked for the night.

In his official report of this affair, Gen. Johnson says, "Scribner's brigade behaved with distinguished gallantry."

No fighting of consequence was done on the 28th.

On the 29th during a pouring rain the Thirty-eighth Indiana took position in a muddy hollow in the woods, and within easy musket range of the strong fortifications of the enemy.

The distance from our works to our picket line did not exceed 80 yards, and during the five days and nights that we remained here, there was no cessation of the picket firing. It might be said there was no cessation of the rain.

The yellow clay of the soil was ground into mortar. The stench from dead horses and dead men between the lines was almost intolerable. No wonder the boys named it "Hell Hole". Without any great loss of life this struggle along the banks of the Pumpkin Vine was one of the most disagreeable ever participated in by our regiment, and there was great rejoicing when on the 5th of June it was found that the rebel works were evacuated. As soon as our pickets heard the reports of cavalry carbines from the enemy's line they knew the infantry had been withdrawn, and dashing forward soon had the cavalry on the run. In the deserted works we picked up some late Atlanta newspapers in which were predicted all sorts of disasters for Sherman's invading army.

At this time the cavalry commands of Garrard and Stoneman had reached Allatoona and Gen. Johnston saw at once that it was useless to make any further effort to keep us from getting and holding possession of the railroad. He slowly withdrew toward Pine Mountain.

Our pursuit at first led toward Ackworth, the nearest railroad station, and one night while in bivouac, we were visited by our former Lieut. Colonel Walter Q. Gresham, who was now a brigadier-general in command of a division in the Seventeenth Corps. He received a hearty welcome from all his former comrades, but left the same night to rejoin his command. A short time after that he was severely wounded near Decatur, Ga., and was not again in active service.

As soon as the army was firmly planted across the railroad at Ackworth we again moved forward by slow marches

to the vicinity of Pine Mountain where we again encountered the enemy.

It still continued to rain and we were drenched every day.

As we neared Lost Mountain there seemed to be a good deal of trouble in getting our division into its proper position.

One night we wandered back and forth through the woods like the "Lost tribes of Israel". Possibly our guide was drunk, at any rate none of the subordinate officers, or men were able to fathom the object of these maneuvers. One thing we did fathom and that was the deep Georgia mud. At last when it was found we could make no farther progress in the pitchy darkness, we were halted and ordered to bivouac for the night.

The next morning, June 14th, we advanced to the top of a hill where we had a warm skirmish with the enemy, driving them back upon their lines of infantry. At the same time skirmishing was going on along the front of the whole army covering a distance of eight miles.

On this day the rebel general Bishop Polk was killed by a shell from one of our batteries. Gen. Sherman had observed a group of horsemen on a hillside about 800 yards in front of our line and ordered a battery to fire a volley at them and disperse them. Soon afterward our signal officers read a message displayed at the rebel signal station which said that Gen. Polk had been killed. We were told at the time that it was Simonson's Fifth Indiana battery that fired the fatal shot. Gen. Sherman gave it as his opinion that Gen. Polk was killed by the second volley, but does not state the name or number of the battery.

As the order to fire was given through Gen. Howard, to whose corps the Fifth Indiana battery was attached, it is highly probable that this battery was the one that put an end to Gen. Polk's earthly career.

Battery I, Ohio Light Artillery, commanded by Captain Herbert Dilger, was at this time with our brigade. Captain Dilger was a gallant Prussian officer who had seen service before coming to this country. He was never so happy as

when all his guns were in action, and at such times would ride along the line his face aflame with the light of battle. His presence was of the kind that inspired men to deeds of valor. On the 17th of June Captain Dilger's battery occupied a position to the left and almost at right angles to our line, and was much annoyed by the fire of some rebel sharpshooters who were sheltered by the woods in its immediate front. Finding that he could not oust them with shells, Captain Dilger, or "Leather Breeches" as he was familiarly called, requested infantry support. The Thirty-eighth Indiana moved forward with such celerity that 12 of the rebel pickets were captured in their pits. One of our men was quite severely wounded in the leg by a rebel who shot at him at close range.

The second line of skirmishers gave us more trouble, but we finally drove them from their pits, capturing 3 of them. John A. Bayer, a private of Company F, was killed during the advance of our line on the 18th.

We were now within plain view of the rebel fortifications. Baird's division had moved up on our right and soon became quite heavily engaged with the enemy.

At 2 p. m the Thirty-eighth was relieved by other troops and retired to the position of the day before in order to take a little rest and refill the cartridge boxes with ammunition. Capt. Dilger now moved his battery to the line we had just left, where he received a very warm reception from the rebel batteries posted on the other side of an open field.

Our boys had built fires and were preparing to make coffee, when the order came to fall in and march to the support of the battery. The shells intended for the destruction of the battery passed beyond their mark and exploded over our heads and all about us. For awhile it was terrific and it is wonderful that only a few men were killed or wounded. Capt. Dilger was not long in getting the range, and his guns assisted by the fire of Baird's division, soon silenced the rebel battery, and night coming on, we soon rolled into our blankets to take a much needed sleep.

Next morning not a rebel was to be seen and we soon went swarming over the rebel fortifications. On every hand

we saw pools of blood and other evidences of havoc wrought by the shells from Captain Dilger's guns. There was scarcely an inch of the head logs that did not show the mark of a bullet from the rifles of Baird's division.

The loss of the regiment at this place was 2 killed and 5 wounded. We captured in all 19 prisoners with their arms and accouterments.

How many we killed is not known.

The enemy had now withdrawn his lines to Kenesaw Mountain, where in a position that was naturally strong, he had thrown up substantial fortifications.

The Union troops were also well fortified. After spending two days near the foot of the mountain within range of the enemy's batteries and subjected at times to a vigorous shelling, we marched during the night of June 22d a half mile to the west and relieved the troops of General Cruft's brigade occupying a hill called Bald Knob, which they had strongly fortified. This position we held for a period of eight days. The enemy had a battery of sixteen guns behind their works, some 600 yards in our front and distinctly visible across a level plain. We soon found that we required better protection from the shells which were constantly bursting over us, and that protection we made by digging "gopher holes" in the side of the hill. When the shelling was very severe both officers and men took shelter in these holes, and did not feel that they were sacrificing any of their dignity by so doing.

The trunk of a tall tree which had been blackened by fire stood in the little valley a short distance in our rear, and before we withdrew from the place this old tree-trunk was pretty well loaded with solid shot and unexploded shells which had been sent over to us from the before mentioned sixteen-gun battery.

Captain Dilger was not idle. He constructed new works on the slope of the hill in front of our line, and in this position did some very effective work. Whenever his gunners planted a shot squarely in an embrasure of the opposing battery the Captain was delighted and danced about in a manner that was highly amusing to all the spectators.

Sharpshooting and picket firing were kept up almost incessantly, many officers taking a hand in the business. At no time was it safe for a man to expose his head above the works long enough for a rebel to draw a bead on it.

In some places our picket line was very close to that of the rebels, and in such places it was necessary to observe the greatest caution. The pickets could only be relieved during the hours of darkness, and dead men lying between the lines could not be removed.

On the 27th of June General Sherman ordered his army to assault the strong works of the enemy. Our part in the program was to keep up a constant fire upon the battery in our front to prevent it from raking the assaulting column with cannister. The troops to our right and left advanced most gallantly and in several places reached the rebel works, but could not go over them. The assault was a failure and should never have been undertaken. It cost the lives of a great many officers and men without any compensating advantages. The charging columns on our immediate right were composed of the Fourth Corps and Davis' division of the Fourteenth Corps. Two brigade commanders were killed, General C. G. Harker and Col. Dan McCook. The loss of the Fifteenth Corps, on the extreme left, was also heavy.

During the night of July 2d the rebel position in front of Kenesaw Mountain was abandoned. The Twentieth and Twenty-third Corps had worked so far around to our right that General Johnston could no longer protect his line of supplies and was forced to retreat. On the 3d we marched through the streets of Marietta. The town appeared to be almost deserted. In the vicinity of the postoffice the street was littered with letters, and here again the boys found some very entertaining reading matter. One Johnny Reb wrote to his mother that he would like for her to put her negroes with his to enable him to secure an "Agricultural Detail" and exemption from military duty. Another wrote that Bob and John had been killed and a man could not stick his head above the works without getting hit. None of the letters took a very cheerful view of the situation.

Independence Day was celebrated by lively skirmishing

with the rebel rear guard. At one place near a farmhouse the rebels had placed a lot of dummies (old uniforms stuffed with straw) at intervals along a railfence. The ruse was soon detected by the sharp eyes of our skirmishers, and they were soon engaged in a boisterous game of football with the dummies.

About this time Colonel Scribner was taken seriously ill, and, turning the command of the brigade over to Colonel Given, of the Seventy-fourth Ohio, he was sent north to Nashville. From there he went to his home in New Albany, Ind., and soon after resigned from the service. The good wishes of all his command went with him.

General Sherman, acting upon the theory that Johnston's forces would cross the Chattahoochee River before making another stand, urged General Thomas to greater speed in his pursuit of the enemy. On the night of the 5th we were near the banks of the Chattahoochee when all encountered a very heavy skirmish line very strongly entrenched. The next day we discovered that the enemy had very strong fortifications or stockades, fully manned, in our front. These works had been built by slaves before Johnston evacuated Marietta. One slave who escaped to our lines reported that a thousand negroes had been at work there for weeks past.

July 9th the Twenty-first Ohio, of our brigade, supported by the Thirty-eighth Indiana, made a gallant charge on the stockade in front and captured seventeen rebels from rifle-pits, but was finally compelled to retire with a loss of fifty-five officers and men out of a total force of twelve officers and 382 men taken into action. There was no better fighting regiment in the army than the Twenty-first Ohio.

In his report of this affair, Lieut. Col. Griffin says:

"July 9, supported Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry in their advance on the skirmish line, in which spirited and gallant affair the Twenty-first charged and carried the enemy's rifle-pits, the Thirty-eighth, as reserve, advancing to their support, losing five enlisted men wounded in the affray. On the night of the 9th the enemy abandoned their main works north of Chattahoochee River, burning the railroad bridge.

From July 10 until 15 the command lay in reserve on north side of river."

No attempt was made to cross the river until the 17th.

A pontoon bridge was laid near Vining's Station. The most of McPherson's command had crossed at Rosswell and secured a firm lodgment on the south side before Johnston abandoned the works in our front. Baird's division was the first of our corps to cross and was skirmishing with the rebel rear-guard when our division crossed.

The weather was intensely warm and there were showers nearly every day.

Late in the afternoon of the 19th a part of Davis' division crossed Peach Tree Creek and met a very warm reception from the enemy. In this affair the Twenty-second Indiana lost quite heavily in killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Jo Johnston had been relieved from the command of the Confederate Army of Tennessee, and Gen. John B. Hood, a man with the reputation of a reckless fighter, was now in command.

As soon as General Sherman learned of this change in commanders he notified all commanding officers to keep their forces well in hand in order to meet any sally which Hood might attempt.

On the morning of the 20th our division crossed Peach Tree Creek on a temporary bridge near a mill.

No sooner had we deployed in line of battle than our skirmishers were hotly engaged with the skirmishers of the enemy. Pushing the enemy before us for half a mile we captured a line of rifle-pits on the crest of a high ridge, and then moving into the woods to the left of a public highway halted, and began the erection of fortifications. We had been at work but a little while when we were relieved by a division of the Twentieth Corps and ordered to move farther to the right.

The third brigade, accompanied by Dilger's battery, was massed in a deep depression of an open field some 200 yards in rear of the rifle pits which we had captured two hours before.

Details were made from the regiments and sent forward

with picks and shovels to reverse and strengthen the captured works.

While this work was going on there were signs of increasing activity on the part of the enemy. Heavy columns of infantry could be seen hurriedly marching toward our left, and at 3 p. m. a full battery opened upon our position while crashing volleys of musketry to our left plainly told that the fight was on.

Our works, which had just been completed, were quickly manned by the brigade, Captain Dilger's battery occupying a position immediately to the right of the road, and the Captain soon had his guns in full play, although a curtain of woods shut out from view the lines of the enemy. The same woods hid us from view of the rebel artillery.

It was a fine artillery duel and for half an hour the air was filled with bursting shells. The most of these exploded at a distance of from 50 to 100 yards in our rear.

The main infantry attack was made upon Hooker's Corps and Newton's division of the Fourth Corps.

The fighting continued until near night, and consisted of fierce assaults of the enemy, which were repulsed in every instance with heavy loss to the assailants.

The loss of the Thirty-eighth Indiana this day was one officer and four enlisted men wounded.

During the afternoon of the 21st the Third brigade charged across an open field, captured the rebel skirmish line and advanced to within 400 yards of their fortifications, which at this place were unusually strong. Arbors of green boughs had been erected all along the line to protect the men from the fierce rays of the sun.

In this advance our regiment lost two enlisted men killed and four wounded.

The next morning we found the strong works in our front abandoned, and at once moved forward to aid in the investment of the city of Atlanta.

On this day, July 22nd, was fought the great battle of Atlanta, but as our part of the line was not assailed, the

Army of the Cumberland played no conspicuous part in the battle.

Gen. Hood had conceived a plan of getting a large force in the left flank and in rear of Sherman's army and of "playing smash" generally. This was to be accomplished by an all night march of Hardee's Corps. The attack of this force from the east was a sure-enough surprise, but did not result just as General Hood had hoped it would.

Luckily two divisions of the Sixteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. G. M. Dodge, were in the act of moving up from the rear to take their place in the line when Hardee began his attack. All that Gen. Dodge's marching columns had to do was to face to the left and they were ready for battle.

Just at the beginning of the action, Gen. McPherson, who had been in consultation with Gen. Sherman, rode forward to ascertain the cause of the heavy firing, and riding by accident into the enemy's line was shot from his horse and instantly killed. His body was soon recovered by our troops and sent to the rear.

The rebels failed to make any serious impression upon our lines until Stewart's Corps made a front attack on the Fifteenth Corps, which had been weakened to reinforce the line to the left.

Stewart succeed in breaking the Union line in one place and captured two batteries, but was soon driven back by Logan's men with terrible slaughter.

The battle lasted until 4 p. m with heavy losses on both sides.

When a rebel prisoner was asked what he thought of this battle he said he thought Hood still had about men enough for "one more killing".

CHAPTER IX

SIEGE OF ATLANTA AND BATTLE OF JONESBOROUGH

Of hair-breadth scapes i' the imminent deadly breach.

—*Shak's, Othello*

THE fortifications which the rebels had constructed for the defense of the city of Atlanta were very formidable and in places were manned with heavy guns. All along the line the approaches were protected by abatis and chevaux-de-frise.

The deploying of the Union troops was generally in two lines of battle with batteries of light artillery at short intervals. Our works were constructed during the hours of the night by details from each regiment, equipped with the proper intrenching tools. A detail going to work at 6 or 7 p. m. would be relieved by another working party at midnight.

As the rebel picket kept up a constant fire the work did not lack the element of danger, and was at all times conducted with as little noise as possible. Some places were more exposed than others, and in these exposed places many men were killed or wounded.

Company K of the Thirty-eighth Indiana lost two men wounded the first night they were employed in this construction work.

At the end of three days our works were as substantial as the works of the enemy.

Our position at this time was a short distance to the right of the railroad.

Some 32-pound rifle guns were brought up and put in position a little to our right, and instructed to fire every fifteen minutes day and night in the direction of Atlanta.

At first we thought this arrangement would interfere with

our slumbers, but after the first night the noise did not disturb us in the least.

In the extension of the line of investment a part of the Army of the Tennessee was moved to our right, and on the 28th of July was heavily assaulted by Hardee's Corps of the rebel army. The fighting was terrific, and lasted from 11 a. m. until 3 p. m. General Logan says there were six assaults, and all of them were handsomely repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

Our brigade, being that day in reserve, was ordered to march to the aid of the Fifteenth Corps. The distance was about three miles and the weather was intensely warm. Guided by the boom of artillery we marched as rapidly as possible, but the rebels fired their last volley and were retiring from the contest just as we were taking position on the right of the fighting line. In approaching the place we passed the field hospital of the Fifteenth Corps and saw the surgeons at work at the amputating tables. The groans of the wounded smote upon our ears and brought to our senses a vivid realization of the horrors of war. We were glad when our rapid movement took us beyond sight and sound of these horrors.

As soon as it was known that the battle was over and that we would not be needed at that place, we marched leisurely back to our old camp. In a few days we again took position in the advance line of works.

The siege now became somewhat monotonous, and was only varied by occasional outbreaks of fierce artillery fire which were more noisy than harmful. When these outbreaks occurred at night we were treated to a fine pyrotechnic display; if by day, the infantry simply "hunted their holes"—that is, kept as close under cover as possible. The picket firing was constant and there was at all times the soft, hissing sound of bullets in the air. Sometimes an advance of the picket line would be ordered, and then the volume of noise would increase until it approached the dignity of a battle. Every new movement was attended with more or less danger and more or less loss of life.

On the 11th of August, Frank D. Matthews, a young and

very promising soldier of Company G, was killed on the skirmish line.

The loss of the Thirty-eighth Indiana during the siege of Atlanta was 3 enlisted men killed and 7 wounded. One man lost an arm while going to a spring for water.

Shortly after the death of General McPherson, Gen. O. O. Howard was assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, and at the same time Gen. A. S. Williams succeeded Gen. J. Hooker in temporary command of the Twentieth Corps.

On the 9th of August Gen. Jeff C. Davis was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Corps.

On the 17th of August Gen. William P. Carlin succeeded Gen. R. W. Johnson in command of the First Division.

Colonel M. F. Moore, of the Sixty-ninth Ohio, was now in command of the Third Brigade.

Quite a number of officers whose term of service expired during this month resigned and went to their homes. Among them was Lieut. George H. Devol, of the Thirty-eighth Indiana, who had gallantly served for three years, the most of the time on the staff of Colonel Scribner. His resignation was accepted August 26th.

First Lieut. Charles Van Dusen, of Company B, was now acting as Adjutant, but was soon after promoted to the Captaincy of his company.

General Sherman, who had been commissioned, August 12th, Major General in the regular army, now determined to raise the siege of Atlanta, and by a move to the right either draw Hood away from his fortifications or cut his communications. The plan was to move the Twentieth Corps, now commanded by General Slocum, back to the Chattahoochee River, where strong fortifications had been built, and with the rest of the army move by the right flank in the direction of Jonesborough. The movement began on the night of August 26th. On that day it was my fortune to fill the position of Officer of the Day. My command consisted of details from every regiment in the brigade, amounting in all to a hundred enlisted men and two Lieutenants. Just before the brigade withdrew from the works, at 8 p. m.,

Colonel Moore sent for me, and in the presence of Lieut. Col. Griffin gave me my instructions. He said he thought it would be safe for me to withdraw the pickets and follow the regiment by 9 p. m. The direction would be southwesterly, but I would have no difficulty in following the trail, because other troops would be following the same line of march nearly all night. Accordingly, at 9 p. m., I called in the picket-line from their pits to the main works, where the reserve was stationed.

As I did not want to withdraw entirely until the line to our left was withdrawn, I sent a Corporal and two men to ascertain if these troops were ready to withdraw. Upon the return of the Corporal I learned to my surprise that the pickets on the left, which had been detailed from the Twentieth Corps, had no orders to withdraw. Under these conditions, if we should abandon our works, a gap would be left through which the enemy might easily pass and gobble up the forces on our left.

At the expiration of another hour I again sent the Corporal to the left for information. He returned with the same reply, and my uneasiness increased, for we could plainly hear our trains moving along the road which our brigade had taken and surmised that the pickets of the enemy could hear the same sounds. Then they would miss the desultory firing from our skirmish pits, which we had abandoned at 9 p. m. On this occasion they surely lacked enterprise or they would have felt of our lines.

Thus the night wore away until 3 a. m. of the morning of the 27th, when we were relieved by the Twenty-third Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Northup commanding. After taking this officer along our line and giving him all the information he desired, we started on the march to rejoin our brigade. At sunrise we halted in the woods long enough to make coffee and take breakfast, and again moved forward, overtaking the brigade at 10 a. m.

It may be remarked that during the long siege of Atlanta such edibles as vegetables had been entirely eliminated from the diet of the besieging army. It is true there were occasional issues of desiccated vegetables, or, as the boys called

it. "elephant hide," but this, although palatable to a very hungry soldier, was a poor substitute for fresh vegetables.

Now that we were again in the open country, marching through plantations, every potato-patch along our route was scratched over and over until not a potato was left in the ground. We might be compared to an army of locusts, for nothing eatable escaped us.

It was the season of roasting ears, and the cornfields suffered as much as the potato patches. Occasionally there was a field of growing sorghum, and the road for a long distance would be paved with stalks that had been drained of their sweet juices.

Late in the afternoon of the 28th we struck the Atlanta & West Point Railroad, and next morning began the work of destruction. This work was conducted on a large scale: as far as we could see north and south men were tearing up the track. The rails, after being detached from the ties, were heated to a red heat in the middles, and then either wound around saplings or bent in such a manner that they must be rerolled before they could again be used. General Sherman rode along the line and seemed pleased at our method of destroying a railroad.

August 30th we advanced to a point about four miles north of Jonesborough, where we remained until the morning of September 1st.

During the 31st the enemy had driven Kilpatrick's Cavalry across Flint River and later assaulted the Fifteenth Corps and part of the Sixteenth in their intrenchments. They were repulsed with a heavy loss to them in killed, wounded and prisoners. We encountered a few of Kilpatrick's cavalymen going back in some disorder, and for a time thought a serious disaster had fallen upon our troops, but soon found that the infantry was holding fast and inflicting severe punishment upon the enemy.

Soon after our division began to advance toward Jonesborough, the morning of September 1st, we came under fire of a rebel battery, which shelled us furiously, but fired with such poor aim that most of their shells passed harmlessly over our heads. As soon as our brigade could be deployed we

charged the battery with the hope of capturing it, but as soon as the artillerymen saw us coming for them, they lumbered hastily to the rear, leaving one of their caissons bottom up in the gravelly bed of Flint River. Their infantry support also fled hastily. After reforming our lines we again moved forward in a southeasterly direction to a grove of young pines, where we again came under the fire of a battery at close range. Possibly it was the same battery that shelled us at the crossing of Flint River. Be that as it may, it was soon driven off by our skirmishers and we saw it no more.

Coming out of the pine thicket into an open field, we saw Baird's division massed in column by division a short distance to our right and learned that the enemy was in heavy force between the position we then occupied and the little town of Jonesborough.

At 4 P. M. we moved slowly forward in line of battle, with skirmishers in front.

Because of the roughness of the ground, sharp ridges covered with dense underbrush, and narrow, swampy valleys, we made very slow progress. The firing in front increased in warmth as we neared the rebel position.

The Thirty-eighth Indiana, being at this time in the second line of the brigade, halted near a log cabin while the first line advanced to the attack. General Davis and a few members of his staff were close in our rear.

The first line of our brigade and the line of regulars on our right advanced across a little open field in the face of a withering fire from the fortifications of the enemy. In places they effected a lodgment in the works, but were not strong enough to hold them until reinforced by Este's brigade of Baird's division, which advanced on the run, making one of the most gallant and successful charges of the war. In this they were aided by General Morgan's division. Eight pieces of artillery and 600 officers and men of Govan's rebel brigade were captured.

General Govan, who had fought us on many fields, was among the prisoners. The loss on our side was heavy in both officers and men. Among the former was Col. William A.

Choate, of the Thirty-eighth Ohio, mortally wounded, and Colonel Grower, of the Seventeenth New York, killed at the head of his regiment.

As this spirited charge was witnessed by the men of the Thirty-eighth Indiana they may be interested in reading quotations from the vivid description of it in the official report of Col. George P. Este:

"The battle, so far as the Third Brigade (Third Division) was concerned, lasted but little over thirty minutes. It went into action with 1075 muskets and 64 field and commissioned officers. It lost during the fight 3 officers and 72 enlisted men killed, and 18 officers and 237 enlisted men wounded. Total killed, 75; wounded, 255. Total loss, 330, or a little more than 30 per cent of our force engaged. These figures, of themselves, more eloquently than words, proclaim the heroism of the men and the terrible character of the contest. A full and complete list of the casualties accompanies this report, and I will only add that a very considerable portion of the wounds are reported by the surgeons as mortal and a very large proportion as very severe, whilst very many who were only slightly hurt, I am informed by the regimental commandants, have not been reported at all. With few exceptions, all the command behaved so gallantly that it almost seems invidious to mention especially the bearing of any one by name, and yet I feel that it is but an act of justice to make particular mention of the splendid courage of Colonel Choate, commanding Thirty-eighth Ohio, who was severely wounded while in the act of raising the colors of his regiment from the ground, where they had fallen in consequence of the wounding of his color-bearer. With so gallant a leader it is not strange that his regiment should have done so nobly. Major Wilson, commanding Fourteenth Ohio, was severely wounded at almost the beginning of the engagement whilst gallantly urging his brave men forward by both voice and example. His place was fortunately filled by Capt. George W. Kirk and Adjutant Newton, than whom no better and braver men live. Major Morgan, commanding Seventy-fourth Indiana, was everywhere encouraging his men and sharing equally with them the dangers of the battle.

"Colonel Hays, commanding Tenth Kentucky, gallantly assisted by Lieutenant Colonel Wharton and Major Davidson, showed himself to be among the first to reach the enemy's works. The amputated arms and limbs and torn bodies of the wounded officers—a list of whom is hereto attached—speak more eloquently than any poor words of mine can do of their noble conduct. It is the highest praise that can be spoken of them to say they proved themselves worthy of the rank they bore and of the men under them. Lieut. Walter B. Kirk, of the Fourteenth Ohio, was instantly killed whilst under my eye, successfully rallying a few men who momentarily faltered under the terrific fire to which they were subjected.

"Of enlisted men my especial attention has been directed by the regimental commanders to the gallant conduct of Corpl. Orville B. Young, Tenth Kentucky, color bearer, who, when the regiment was for a moment checked within twenty yards of the enemy's works by the murderous fire, rushed forward with the flag, and planting it on the works, called on his comrades to rally round it; of Private Joseph E. Warner, color bearer of the Fourteenth Ohio, who was among the first of his regiment to reach the enemy's second line of works, and was shot down while planting the colors on the top of them; of Corpl. John Beely, of the color guard, who immediately lifted the colors and was severely wounded whilst doing so, and of Corpl. John S. Snook, who then took them and raised them upon the works, and there held them till the contest was over. To the conduct likewise of the color bearer and guard of the Seventy-fourth Indiana, including Sergt. Joseph H. Benner, who was killed in advance of the lines whilst urging his comrades forward, and whose last words were, 'Boys, follow me'. The colors were then taken by Sergeant Gould, who is reported as having manifested the most dauntless courage. The color guard of the Thirty-eighth Ohio also behaved with great heroism, Sergt. Oscar R. Randall and Corpl. Darius W. Baird being killed, and Corpl. George W. Strawser severely wounded".

When the powder smoke began to drift away we saw a multitude of captured rebels hastening to the rear, and

throwing our hats in the air, gave a mighty cheer for the gallant victors.

Then came our turn. The right of the line of rebel works, which here curved sharply to the east, and were hidden from our view by the thick woods, were still held by the enemy, who had repulsed the Seventeenth New York, and checked the advance of the Regular Brigade.

These works we were expected to take. We first moved across a little field to the border of the thicket and halted where a fence had been torn down, and the rails piled until a proper disposition of the troops could be made for the assault.

The Seventy-fourth Ohio was on our right and the Sixty-ninth and Twenty-first Ohio on our left. The service of the regiment from this time until the close of the battle is given in the following quotation from the brief official report of Lieut. Col. Griffin:

"Soon, however, came an order for the Thirty-eighth to advance, and crossing the field was ordered to take, if possible, the enemy's works. Moving to the right of the brigade line the woods were entered; then deploying Company G, Capt. H. F. Perry, and Company H, Lieut. David H. Patton commanding, as skirmishers, the advance was given and acted upon with alacrity. The men in the face of a terrible fire charging over the falling timber and abatis, struck the works and carried them, then swinging by a wheel to the left, advanced down the line toward the railroad, clearing the pits and traverses as they passed, hurrying the prisoners to the rear. In a short time the brigade front was cleared, the railroad gained, and a rebel section of artillery and infantry colors escaping only by rapid running. On the left of the railroad no advance seemed to be made, and the enfilading fire from there was such that safety required the left bank should be taken. So across the railroad, down and up the sides of a ten-foot cut, did the men charge, clearing the works for sixty yards beyond, until, in fact they came under the fire of our men of the Fourth Corps, who were 300 yards to the rear. This caused a withdrawal to-

ward the left bank of the railroad, which was held, together with the right bank and rebel works to the right.

The enemy's battery was now in its second position, not 400 yards down the railroad, and hurled the cannister directly against us. No advance being made by the troops on the left of the railroad, the enemy rallied, advanced up their traversed line to within four rods of our position, and finally caused a withdrawal from that side of the road, after losing Major Carter, wounded. Captains Jenkins and Perry, wounded, and Lieutenant Osborn, killed, while enlisted men fell in proportion. Having now withdrawn to right bank of railroad, still occupying the full brigade front of rebel works (the Seventy-fourth Ohio having taken position to the right), and seeing no prospect of the advance of the troops on the left of the railroad, and having received notice that all the troops of our brigade were then in action, I deemed it but slaughter of the men who had done so gallantly to remain longer exposed to the terrible enfilading fire from the left, and consequently withdrew about dusk in good order to the open field in rear. The enemy fought with the greatest desperation, and after first entering their works it was a continuous fight all along their line of traverse for each section, many not dropping their guns until fired on or clubbed with the rifle. The smallness of the command deterred me from sending prisoners to the rear under guard, although 41 were thus disposed of, but I am certain the estimate is none too high when I say 100 at least were sent to the rear by the regiment. To both officers and men of the regiment I desire saying they did their every duty and did it well. Major Carter was ever at his post until stricken down: Captains Jenkins and Perry, and Lieutenant Osborn were also struck while in the very front. The color bearer (Lance Sergt. George W. Field, Company C) was instantly killed as he planted his colors on the railroad bank. They were taken up and carried throughout the balance of the action by Lieut. Joseph W. Redding, Company D, whom I would especially mention for his gallant conduct. The regimental color was carried safely through by Sergeant Owen, Company I. The losses in the engagement were 1 officer

and 7 enlisted men killed, 3 officers and 25 enlisted men wounded, and 1 enlisted man missing."

In this report Lieut. Col. Griffin inadvertently gives an officer more credit than he is entitled to, and fails to credit a private soldier for an act of great gallantry.

When color sergeant Field was killed the colors fell into the railroad cut, which at this point was about seven feet deep. A rebel battery was sending showers of cannister through this cut making it a very unhealthy place, but the flag had not lain there a minute when a boy recruit of Company F, a brother of Sergt. William Tucker (killed that day), jumped into the cut and raised it from the ground. He was quickly followed by Lieutenant Joseph Redding, who took the flag from Tucker's hands, and ran with it to the position which it then occupied on the east side of the railroad.

As soon as Lieut. Col. Griffin discovered that the flag had been taken across the railroad he came to the spot where the color-bearer had stood when he was shot, and ordered Lieut. Redding to bring the flag back to the Color Company (D). So great was the noise that he had to make a trumpet of his hands to make himself heard.

My recollection is that Lieut. Redding recrossed the railroad with the flag at the north end of the cut which was only a few steps away. Seeing the flag in Lieut. Redding's hands, Lieut. Col. Griffin naturally supposed that he had been the first man to seize it after it fell, and so reported. Young Tucker was certainly entitled to as much credit for this gallant act as Lieutenant Redding, and it affords me pleasure to do an act of justice to a brave man even at this late day by recording the facts in these pages.

In his official report of this charge our division commander, General William P. Carlin, makes honorable mention of the Thirty-eighth Indiana:

"The Third Brigade continued the fight till every rebel was driven or dragged from the works. The Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel Griffin commanding, deserves great credit in this part of the fight, as they had to contend almost alone against a very obstinate foe, strongly intrenched."

From memoranda made a few years after the war, when everything was fresh in my memory, I am enabled to recount my personal experience in the battle of Jonesborough.

Acting under the order of Lieut. Col. Griffin, I deployed Companies G and H as skirmishers in groups of four, right and left from the center. The men moved with alacrity, and penetrating the thicket, took the proper intervals and advanced toward the rebel works.

We had not proceeded far when we encountered the abatis which the rebels had built to obstruct our advance. Here we came in sight of the intrenchments, and the rebel infantry at once opened fire upon us. Hearing a rushing sound behind me, I turned my head and saw the regiment coming at double-quick on the charge. The rebel works at this point did not appear to be very heavily manned, and, after firing one volley at us, the force defending them started to retreat. At any rate, I saw them start to the rear with their colors, and, ordering the men nearest me to fire at the color-guard, and urging the whole line forward, we made a rush for the works. The works crossed the railroad at an acute angle, and the left of our line had much farther to go in order to reach them than the right.

The earthworks extended only as far as the railroad. The works on the east side were solidly built of timber in traverses and were not more than four feet in height.

Where the earthworks ended there was a cut in the railroad some seven feet in depth. Right at this point is where the brave Sergeant Field planted the flag of the regiment.

A rebel battery stationed a few rods south commanded the railroad cut and poured the cannister through it at a very rapid rate.

I crossed the railroad with the left of the skirmish line, as did also Lieutenant Patton of Company H.

All the rebels who remained in the works were captured, and for a while we were busy taking them over the work, and sending them to the rear. They did not like to cross the railroad under the fire of their own guns, but we did not use any sugar in persuading them to take their medicine.

They did not stand long upon the order of their going, but went at once.

One of the regiments of our brigade now attempted to take a position on the left of the line we had captured, but coming within range of the rebel battery before mentioned, was driven back in some disorder.

A wagon-road ran along the east side of the railroad at this place, and a gap for this road had been left in the traverses.

After the prisoners had been sent to the rear, I crawled on my hands and knees through the gap to get a better knowledge of the position of the enemy, who was still keeping up a hot fire from the front. The smoke was so dense that I could see only a few rods, but was soon convinced that the rebel line beyond was so strong that it would be folly on our part to attempt any farther advance.

Some of the rebel sharpshooters were firing from behind trees within forty yards of the works we had captured. They made it so hot for me that I was glad to crawl back again to the shelter of the works.

A heavy fire was kept up all along the line, and the ammunition was beginning to run low. We had lost a good many men in killed and wounded, and now a new danger threatened us in the shape of an enfilading fire from the left.

Lieut. W. F. F. Evans of Company G recrossed the railroad to inform the Lieutenant Colonel commanding of the situation on our part of the line.

Desiring to see if there was a possibility of our still being able to hold the works without too much loss, I arose to my feet to get a better view of the line.

Having satisfied myself that the men were fairly well protected by the traverses, I was in the act of sitting down when a minie-ball, fired obliquely from the right, struck me in the breast and passed through my body. There was a burning, stinging sensation similar to a shock from an electric battery, and I sank to the ground with a taste of warm blood in my mouth, and a stream of blood rushing from my breast. I beckoned to Lieut. Patton, who was only a few feet away, and he came to my side. I told him I was done

for; he looked at my wound and asked me what message he should take to my friends. I gave him a brief message and then lost consciousness. (Probably the sensations of death itself would not have been different.)

Just how long I lay in this condition I cannot tell. It must have been a little after 5 P. M. when I was shot.

Shortly afterward the regiment was ordered to retire and I was left for dead.

The rebels again occupied their works, and sometime during the night established a picket post just in front of where I lay. The firing of guns so near my head must have aroused my slumbering senses. I heard or felt the reports, and caught faint gleams of the flashes of light. It was a terrible awakening. The little spark of life was trying to regain and hold its seat.

The agony of such an awakening is indescribable. I writhed and twisted on the ground like a worm whose head had been crushed. I shivered with cold and burned with the fever of thirst. My left arm was paralyzed.

When the worst paroxysms had passed I felt for my canteen and found to my great joy that it was full of water. With much difficulty I removed the stopper and drank about half the contents of the canteen without taking it from my lips. It tasted like nectar and acted like a charm upon my benumbed faculties. I waited a few moments, and again placing the canteen to my mouth drained it to the last drop.

My groans now attracted the attention of the rebel pickets. Three or four of them came and stood over me. I begged them to put an end to my torture—to shoot me through the head. "Poor fellow," said one. "He had no business to come down here to fight us," said another. "What do you think of Hardee's Corps?" asked a braggart.

It was a very dark night, and the settling of the smoke of the recent conflict added to the gloom.

One of the guards bent down over me and feeling my shoulder-straps said to his comrades, "He is an officer".

The officer in charge of the line now came to me. He was full of sympathy and kindness, and assured me that

my wound should have attention as soon as he could find a surgeon.

He had no sooner left than a soldier came to me and said:

"You cannot live till morning, and I may as well have your things as anybody. Have you a watch?"

Luckily I had that morning given my watch in charge of Rev. Carson, our Chaplain. I was in no condition to argue the case with the rebel, and my pockets were rifled without protest. My sword and a well filed haversack also became the property of this prowler of the battlefield.

He did not forget my boots, which were new, but did not succeed in his efforts to remove them.

But the surgeon came not. I heard orders given in low tones. The officer who had been so kind to me now informed me that the surgeons were all so busy he had not succeeded in finding one to attend to me, and that they now had marching orders.

He instructed his men to carry me through the gap in the traverses to a scrubby oak tree a few rods in rear of the line.

Here they covered me with two blankets and placed a knapsack under my head. I heard their retreating footsteps and was left alone with the stars, and with the dead and wounded of the battlefield.

No, not alone; another prowler, a human hyena, had staid behind his comrades, and now made an effort to secure my boots. Possibly he imagined me dead, for when I told him to leave the boots until the breath left me, he dropped my foot and fled.

Would the light of day never come? In pain and partial stupor and wild unrest the slow hours of night wore away, and the gray dawn began to appear in the east.

I had no voice to call out, but not far from me I heard the voices of other wounded men calling to our pickets. The call was answered, and by the time it was fairly light the boys of the Thirty-eighth Indiana had found me. Full of pity and tenderness they gathered around me and prepared to move me back to the regiment.

At first they placed me in a blanket, and carried me by holding to the four corners. This method of carrying chafed and irritated my wound so much that when the boys had carried me about half way they placed me upon the railroad embankment and went in search of a stretcher. Col. Bingham of the First Wisconsin stood by and watched over me while they were gone.

Having procured a stretcher four men, including Sergts. G. W. Faulkner and O. N. Coffey, carried me two miles and a half to a farm house which had been converted into a field hospital.

Surgeon Curry now took charge of me and removed my coat and vest by ripping them up the back with a knife. He then undertook to remove the blood from my face and hands, but the moment he applied the water I lost consciousness and knew nothing more until the middle of the next day, when I found myself in an ambulance en route to Atlanta. The train had halted, and looking out over an old field I saw a large number of prisoners which we had captured at Jonesborough.

I knew nothing more until we reached Atlanta, where my brother, Captain G. K. Perry, was awaiting my arrival. He provided some kind of nourishment for me, and taking some cotton from a nearby warehouse made a bed for me in the hospital, which seemed to be destitute of all the essentials needed for the proper care of the sick and wounded.

For the next fifteen days I was delirious from the fever of my wound, and knew very little of what was going on around me. My brother remained at the hospital and during my lucid intervals I always found him or some of the boys of Company G in attendance.

Captain Jenkins of Company F occupied the cot next to mine. He had been shot through the upper part of the thigh, and his case from the first was considered hopeless. Major Carter had also been shot through the fleshy part of the thigh and was in the same hospital tent.

Captain Jenkins and I were sent north to Chattanooga on the last hospital train that left the city. This was on the 4th of November, and on the 13th Captain Jenkins died.

He had been very tenderly nursed by Corporal Thomas Schouler of Company F, but all efforts to save his life were fruitless.

I cannot here give all my hospital experience. It is perhaps sufficient to say that I was not able to walk until the month of March, 1865.

As a fitting close to this account of the battle of Jonesborough an extract from the official report of Colonel Ellison Capers, of the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers C. S. A., who was in command near the railroad cut, is here given:

“HDQRS. TWENTY-FOURTH REGT. SOUTH CAROLINA VOLS.,

Jonesborough. Ga., September 12, 1864.

Major: I submit herewith a report of the part borne by my regiment in the recent engagement in front of Jonesborough on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The brigade, having been ordered from the left of the corps, at 1 p. m., to the extreme right, was placed in position by the lieutenant-general in person on the right and east of the railroad, the left resting on the railroad cut, which at that point was some eight or ten feet deep, the formation of the brigade being in one rank. Our lines ran through a thick undergrowth and wood near the railroad and was entirely without fortifications. The Second Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, Major Whiteley, occupied the left of the brigade, resting in the railroad cut, and the Twenty-fourth came next, the Sixteenth South Carolina next, and the Forty-sixth Georgia on the right.

Lieutenant-General Hardee directed me to make my position as strong as possible, and told me that he relied upon our brigade to hold the right of his line. The men climbed up the small trees, bent them over, and using pocket knives to cut across the trunks, succeeded in half an hour in making a first rate abatis of little trees, interlaced thickly and held by half their thickness to the stumps.

Along my line I brought up rails and logs from the rear and made a tolerable breast-work. As we were bent back to cover the right of the corps, the direction of my line exposed us to an enfilade from the other side of the railroad cut; and to protect my companies against this, I built traverses of logs on the left of my left companies. These proved our salvation. Rapid firing began in my front about 4 o'clock, and in half an hour my skirmishers came in, closely followed by the assaulting line of the enemy. The assault seemed directed mainly against the positions on the right and left of the railroad, and only reached to the center of the Twenty-fourth. It was handsomely repulsed, Maj. D. F. Hill directing the fire of the companies on the left with splendid effect.

Again at 5:30 o'clock the enemy moved forward along the entire front of the Twenty-fourth. I fired my rank, and rapidly, and the movement was checked; but on the west side of the railroad the firing was heavy and the fighting continuous, and I soon saw that the position on that side had been carried, the enemy occupying the works. Unfortunately, the battalion of sharpshooters was retired just at this moment without orders from brigade headquarters, and the enemy promptly moved up on our side and occupied Whiteley's works, firing wildly over my left, now protected by my traverses. During this fire, Hill was killed and many of our men wounded. An assault being made from the front, Companies B (Lieutenant Easterling), G (Lieutenant Beckham) and K (Lieutenant Seigler) were driven from my left after a gallant stand. Beckham being nearest me, I ordered him to rally his company at once and retake his place before it would be too late. He responded with his usual gallantry, and, assisted by yourself and my adjutant, Lieutenant Holmes, I rallied my men, and we retook our position, occupying the traverse on the left. For the gallant assistance offered by yourself and by Lieutenants Holmes, Beckham and Easterling in effecting this, I felt myself greatly indebted. Seeing the urgent necessity of driving the enemy from the position of the sharpshooters, which brought them right on us, Major Smith and Lieutenants Beckham and Easterling charged

them with Companies B and G, and after a close fight drove them entirely out of our works. Meanwhile Major Whiteley brought up his battalion and reoccupied his position in the railroad cut. Companies B, G and K now resumed their place in line, and the firing lulled, the enemy in front retiring to the bottom of the hill. While we were fighting on the left, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones directed the firing of the center and right of the Twenty-fourth, and repulsed every assault of the enemy. It is to be noted that the assault did not reach the two regiments to the right of mine, and that the heaviest attack was on my left and at the railroad. The firing of the enemy for the most part was wild and entirely over us. I attribute this to the confusion in his advance and attack caused by our abatis, for there was no lack of spirit in his assaults. Our small loss in killed and wounded is attributed to this wild firing on the enemy's part. From our prisoners we learned that the troops assaulting us belonged to General Jeff. C. Davis' division. I have counted over 200 graves in our front, most of them marked. The battle began about 4:30 p. m. and lasted until dark. At midnight the Lieutenant-General in person, with his staff, rode up to our position and did me the honor to return his thanks for our conduct, and gave directions for our retirement. In half an hour later, by the order of the colonel commanding the brigade, the Twenty-fourth marched out from our position, and in advance of the brigade reached Lovejoy's by daylight, and went at once to work on the new line formed there.

In the action at Jonesborough the regiment sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Maj. D. F. Hill. He fell while endeavoring to arrest the retirement of the sharpshooters on my left, shot through the heart by one of the enemy from behind our own works. A cool, brave man, and a good soldier, Major Hill's loss is deplored by every man and officer of his regiment.

I beg to note especially the gallant conduct of Maj. B. B. Smith, assistant adjutant-general; of my adjutant, Lieutenant Holmes, and Lieutenants Easterling, Beckham, and Seigler, who gave me every assistance and in the most

handsome manner rallied and led the men in our hard fight to retake the position we at first lost and that given up by the Second Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters.

With the greatest satisfaction I report the conduct of the officers and soldiers of the Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers in the engagement as meriting the highest approval.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLISON CAPERS,

Colonel Twenty-fourth South Carolina Volunteers.

Maj. B. B. Smith,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Gist's Brigade."

The commander of the 2nd battalion, Georgia Sharpshooters made no report.

CHAPTER X

HOOD MARCHES NORTHWARD

Hold the fort for I am coming.

—*Sherman*

DURING the night of September 1st the sound of exploding shells in the direction of Atlanta, twenty miles away, was heard by our men, and caused General Sherman some uneasiness. The sounds were very much like those of battle, but later it was ascertained that Hood had caused all the accumulations of fixed ammunition, amounting to 80 car loads to be blown up, and the explosions continued through most of the night.

The next morning Gen. Slocum, who with the Twentieth Corps had been stationed at the Chattahooche River bridge, sent forward a reconnoitering force which met with no opposition, and found the city evacuated.

In the meantime Hardee and Lee had fallen back toward Lovejoy's Station, leaving many of their wounded in the town of Jonesborough.

The Union forces had started in pursuit when a courier from Gen. Slocum brought Gen. Sherman the welcome news of the fall of Atlanta. There was great rejoicing throughout the army, and the event was hailed with joy in all the Northern States.

General Sherman wired President Lincoln as follows: "Atlanta is ours and fairly won." The President replied by letter:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1864.

The national thanks are rendered by the President to Major-General W. T. Sherman and the gallant officers and soldiers of his command before Atlanta, for the distinguished ability and perseverance displayed in the campaign in Georgia, which, under divine favor, has resulted in the capture of Atlanta. The marches, battles, sieges, and other military operations, that have signalized the campaign, must render it famous in the annals of war, and have entitled those who have participated therein to the applause and thanks of the nation.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

In fighting the battle of Jonesborough it was plain to all that "some one had blundered". In his memoirs Gen. Sherman says the Fourth Corps was ordered to come in on our left and roll up Hardee's right flank.

This could easily have been done for the rebel line extended only the length of two regiments to our left, but

Stanley's men were busy tearing up the railroad and did not get into position in time to be of any help to us.

One brigade came within 200 yards of where we were fighting, and it is claimed by many, fired into the ranks of the Thirty-eighth Indiana.

In the obscurity of the gathering shades of night such unfortunate mistakes are liable to occur.

The loss of the Fourteenth Corps in the battle of Jonesborough in killed and wounded as reported officially, was 912.

According to Col. Fox the killed and mortally wounded of the Thirty-eighth Indiana numbered 18. The total of killed and wounded was 36.

The total loss for the campaign, which ended September 5th, was 76.

The pursuit of Hardee and Lee was taken up on September 2nd and they were followed as far as Lovejoy's Station, where they were found heavily entrenched. Some fighting occurred here, but the Thirty-eighth did not become engaged.

Atlanta having fallen, Gen. Sherman now resolved to march leisurely back to that city and give his army a well deserved and much needed rest, and on the 5th of September issued orders to that effect.

"Three days were given for each army to reach the place assigned it, viz: the Army of the Cumberland in and about Atlanta; the Army of the Tennessee at East Point; and the Army of Ohio at Decatur".

The losses sustained in battle by the Army commanded by Gen. W. T. Sherman from May 7th to September 15th inclusive, as shown by the official reports, was as follows: Killed, 4,423; wounded, 22,822; missing, 4,442; total, 31,687. Of this number the Fourteenth Corps lost, killed or missing, 1,261; wounded, 5,014; total, 6,275.

In due time the troops reached the places assigned them and went into camp for a much needed rest. The usual routine of camp life was once more established. The grounds after being regularly laid off were carefully policed and kept in good sanitary condition.

Gen. Sherman now determined to make Atlanta a military depot, and to get rid of the civil population. In accordance with this arrangement he wrote the following letter to Gen. Hood:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION
OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD,

Atlanta, Georgia, September 7, 1894.

GENERAL HOOD, commanding Confederate Army:

General: I have deemed it to the interest of the United States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should remove, those who prefer it to go south, and the rest north. For the latter I can provide food and transportation to points of their election in Tennessee, Kentucky, or farther north. For the former I can provide transportation by cars as far as Rough and Ready, and also wagons; but, that their removal may be made with as little discomfort as possible, it will be necessary for you to help the families from Rough and Ready to the cars at Lovejoy's. If you consent, I will undertake to remove all the families in Atlanta who prefer to go south to Rough and Ready, with all their movable effects viz., clothing, trunks, reasonable furniture, bedding, etc., with their servants white and black, with the proviso that no force shall be used toward the blacks, one way or the other. If they want to go with their masters or mistresses, they may do so; otherwise they will be sent away, unless they be men, when they may be employed by our quartermaster. Atlanta is no place for families or non-combatants, and I have no desire to send them north if you will assist in conveying them south. If this proposition meets your views, I will consent to a truce in the neighborhood of Rough and Ready, stipulating that any wagons, horses, animals, or persons sent there for the purposes herein stated, shall in no manner be harmed or molested: you in your turn agreeing that any cars, wagons, or carriages, persons or animals sent to the same point, shall not be interfered with. Each of us might send a guard of, say,

one hundred men, to maintain order, and limit the truce to, say, two days after a certain time appointed.

I have authorized the mayor to choose two citizens to convey to you this letter, with such documents as the mayor may forward in explanation, and shall wait your reply. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General commanding.

A bitter correspondence now ensued between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Hood, in which the mayor of Atlanta took a part.

In his protest against the measure Gen. Hood characterized it as "transcending, in studied and ingenious cruelty, all acts ever before brought to my attention in the dark history of war."

But Gen. Sherman was firm, and the citizens of Atlanta were sent south by way of Rough and Ready, a railroad station a short distance below the city.

No movement was made by either army until September 21st when Hood threw part of his army across the Chattahoochee near Powder Springs, with the evident intention of cutting Gen. Sherman's communications. General Newton's division of the Fourth Corps was immediately sent by rail to Chattanooga and General Corse's division of the Seventeenth to Rome.

About this time Forrest made his appearance in middle Tennessee and things began to look so threatening in the rear that on the 29th of September General Thomas was sent to Chattanooga to take charge of affairs in that district. Gen. Morgan's division of the Fourteenth Corps was also sent to Chattanooga.

On the 17th, the ranks of the Thirty-eighth Indiana were somewhat reduced by the muster-out of the non-veterans. This was the case in all the regiments which had been three years in the service, and it had the effect of materially reducing the strength of Gen. Sherman's army.

About this time many changes were made in commanding officers. Gen. J. D. Cox commanded the Army of the

Ohio. Gen. Osterhaus had taken the place of Gen. Logan in command of the Fifteenth, and General T. E. G. Ransom commanded the Seventeenth Corps.

Col. H. A. Hambright of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania was assigned to the command of the Third brigade in place of Col. M. F. Moore.

By the 1st of October all of Hood's army was on the north side of the Chattahoochee River and Gen. Sherman began to take active measures to prevent him from destroying the railroad and raiding the country in our rear.

All of the army except the Twentieth Corps, which was ordered to hold Atlanta and the bridges of the Chattahoochee, was put in motion toward Marietta.

The Thirty-eighth Indiana crossed the Chattahoochee October 3rd and bivouacked that night on the north bank of the river.

The next day Gen. Sherman signaled from Vining Station an order to Gen. Corse at Rome to move at once to the relief of Lieutenant-Colonel Tourtellotte, who was in command of the garrison at Allatoona, where a large quantity of rations had been stored in the government warehouses.

When Gen. Sherman reached the top of Kenesaw Mountain at 8 a. m. on the 5th he could see the fires of the burning railroad for the whole distance of fifteen miles between Big Shanty and Allatoona. A little later there were indications of a battle raging at Allatoona, and the signal officer with Gen. Sherman, after much difficulty, deciphered a signal behind the works at that point which read "Corse is here".

This was the first assurance Gen. Sherman had that Corse had received his message and he felt quite relieved to know that the place was well garrisoned.

He promptly signaled back "Hold the fort for I am coming".

None of the forces marching from Atlanta reached the scene until the battle was over, and French's rebel division in full retreat.

Gen. Corse sent Col. Dayton, Aide-de-camp to Gen. Sherman, the following dispatch:

"I am short a cheek-bone and an ear, but can whip all h—l yet".

The following brief report of General Corse will give some idea of the gallant defense of Allatoona against overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY
CORPS,

Allatoona, Ga., October 7, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report:

Started from Rome, Ga., at 8:30 p. m October 4, on signal telegram from you, via Allatoona, with a portion of one brigade of my division. Arrived at this place about midnight. Sent train back for another load of troops, and with Lieutenant-Colonel Tourtellotte, commanding this post, rode around and made myself acquainted with the nature of the defenses and surrounding country.

At daylight the 5th, disposed my troops ready for the enemy, who had been pushing the picket-lines warmly since my arrival. About 7 a. m. the enemy opened artillery upon us from Akworth road, to which we responded. Skirmish fire continued to extend to our right and rear until 8:30 a. m., when a flag of truce appeared on the Cartersville road, bearing a summons to surrender, a copy of which, with reply, find enclosed. About 8:45 a. m. a furious assault was made on our lines from three directions, south, west and north. We held our position in the outer works for about two hours, when we were driven into the west fort. The enemy followed up and continued to fight with great desperation until 3:30 p. m., when they withdrew in disorder, repulsed at every point. With a brigade of fresh troops I would have captured French's entire division. We saved all the stores, buried 150 rebel dead, including 2 colonels and several other field officers. Have 400 prisoners, including the wounded; among the wounded are 1 rebel colonel and several other field officers. We have in our possession 3 stand of rebel colors, and have already

gathered 500 stand of small arms and the country is still strewn with them. A rebel surgeon reports General Young killed and General Cockrell wounded. My loss is about 600 killed, wounded, and missing. I brought about 900 muskets with me. Colonel Tourtellotte had about 600, making in all about 1,500. We looked anxiously all day for the arrival of my troops from Rome or re-enforcements from you. The damage done to the track by the recent heavy rains prevented the train I sent from returning with my troops until the morning of the 6th.

JNO. M. CORSE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Military Division of the Mississippi.

While this battle was in progress the Thirty-eighth Indiana was marching steadily northward toward Allatoona, and on the night of October 5th, bivouacked near Marietta.

On the 6th it marched with the division past Kenesaw Mountain and late at night made connection with the left of the Fourth Corps near Pine Mountain. On account of heavy rains, which made the roads almost impassable, the troops remained in this camp for two days.

During the afternoon of the 8th, in compliance with orders, the Corps moved and went into camp at Morris' Hill Church, where it remained until the afternoon of the 10th, when the march was resumed and continued on the main road leading through the Allatoona Pass to the Etowah River.

This was a very fatiguing march and lasted until 1 o'clock in the morning of the 11th.

The march was resumed at 7 a. m. and, crossing the Etowah River, was kept up until sunset when the Corps bivouacked a mile north of Kingston.

The next day, the 12th, the whole army marched for Rome and the Fourteenth Corps went into camp at Hume's Mill, three miles from the town.

On the 13th the whole army marched from Resaca, on

the main road leading through Calhoun, and at night camped on the south bank of the Oostenaula River.

On the 24th of October the Third Brigade was ordered to march from Gaylesville and scour the adjacent country in search of guerrilla bands. The search was continued for three days without any results. The country abounded in forage and the boys found something better than the usual army bill of fare. On the 28th they returned to Gaylesville and with the rest of the army marched to Kingston.

While at this place, November 8th, Lieut.-Col. Griffin received notice that his resignation, tendered some time previously, had been accepted.

He had been in command of the regiment since November, 1862, and had never missed a battle or skirmish. By his manly bearing and uniform kindness, he had endeared himself to every officer and man in the regiment, and the news of his resignation was received with universal regret. He was proud of the achievements of the regiment and parted with his old comrades with a sorrowful heart. While he lived he never ceased to take a deep interest in all the movements of his regiment and of the Fourteenth Corps.

Captain James H. Low, of Company D being the senior officer present, the command of the regiment now devolved upon him.

Lieutenant Miley Hazzard of Company C was appointed Adjutant.

About this time the regiment lost the services of a number of valuable officers who resigned on account of expiration of terms of service. Among them were Surgeon John Curry, Assistant Surgeon Robert Mitchell, Captain Charles Van Dusen of Company B, Captain James G. Land of Company K, First Lieutenant William H. Springer of Company E, First Lieutenant William F. F. Evans of Company G, and First Lieutenant Joseph Redding of Company D.

When the rebels struck the railroad at Big Shanty they utterly destroyed it for a distance of eight miles, burning the ties and bending the rails so that they were useless.

The estimate for repairs called for thirty-five thousand

new ties and six miles of iron, and yet in seven days the road was in running order again.

General Sherman now determined to send Gen. Thomas, whose headquarters were now in Nashville, a sufficient force to cope with Hood, and cutting loose from the railroad, struck out for the sea.

On the 9th of October he telegraphed from Allatoona to Gen. Thomas as follows:

"I came up here to relieve our road. The Twentieth Corps remains at Atlanta. Hood reached the road and broke it up between Big Shanty and Ackworth. He attacked Allatoona, but was repulsed. We have plenty of bread and meat, but forage is scarce. I want to destroy all the road below Chattanooga, including Atlanta, and to make for the sea-coast. We cannot defend this long line of road."

And on the same day to General Grant at City Point:

"It will be a physical impossibility to protect the roads, now that Hood, Forrest, Wheeler, and the whole batch of devils, are turned loose without home or habitation. I think Hood's movements indicate a diversion to the end of the Selma & Talladega road, at Blue Mountain, about sixty miles southwest of Rome, from which he will threaten Kingston, Bridgeport, and Decatur, Alabama. I propose that we break up the railroad from Chattanooga forward, and that we strike out with our wagons for Milledgeville, Millen, and Savannah. Until we can repopulate Georgia, it is useless for us to occupy it; but the utter destruction of its roads, houses, and people will cripple their military resources. By attempting to hold the roads, we will lose a thousand men each month, and will gain no result. I can make this march, and make Georgia howl! We have on hand over eight thousand head of cattle and three million rations of bread, but no corn. We can find plenty of forage in the interior of the State."

A few days later he telegraphed Gen. Grant as follows:

"We cannot now remain on the defensive. With twenty-five thousand infantry and the bold cavalry he has, Hood can constantly break my road. I would infinitely prefer

to make a wreck of the road and of the country from Chattanooga to Atlanta, including the latter city; send back all my wounded and unserviceable men, and with my effective army move through Georgia, smashing things to the sea. Hood may turn into Tennessee and Kentucky, but I believe he will be forced to follow me. Instead of being on the defensive, I will be on the offensive. Instead of my guessing at what he means to do, he will have to guess at my plans. The difference in war would be fully twenty-five per cent. I can make Savannah, Charleston, or the mouth of the Chattahoochee (Appalachicola). Answer quick, as I know we will not have the telegraph long."

Hood with his army arrived in front of Reseca October 12th and he at once demanded the surrender of the place. To this demand, Colonel Weaver, who was in command of the post replied,

"In my opinion I can hold the post. If you want it come and take it."

Hood made no assault upon the Union force, but devoted his energies to destroying the railroad. This he did for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles between Reseca and Tunnel Hill.

It required the labor of fifteen men for a period of more than two weeks to repair this break in the railroad.

On the 2nd of November Gen. Sherman sent from Rome the following telegram to Gen. Grant:

Rome, Georgia, November 2, 1864.

Lieutenant-General U. S. GRANT, City Point, Virginia:

Your dispatch is received. If I could hope to overhaul Hood, I would turn against him with my whole force: then he would retreat to the southwest, drawing me as a decoy away from Georgia, which is his chief object. If he ventures north of the Tennessee River, I may turn in that direction, and endeavor to get below him on his line of retreat; but thus far he has not gone above the Tennessee River. General Thomas will have a force strong enough to prevent his reaching any country in which we have an

interest; and he has orders, if Hood turns to follow me to rush for Selma, Alabama. No single army can catch Hood, and I am convinced the best results will follow from our defeating Jeff Davis' cherished plan of making me leave Georgia by manoeuvring. Thus far I have confined my efforts to thwart this plan, and have reduced baggage so that I can pick up and start in any direction; but I regard the pursuit of Hood as useless. Still, if he attempts to invade Middle Tennessee, I will hold Decatur, and be prepared to move in that direction but, unless I let go of Atlanta, my force will not be equal to his.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

To this he received the following reply from General Grant:

City Point, Virginia, November 3, 1864—11:30 a. m.

Major-General SHERMAN:

Your dispatch of 9 a. m. yesterday is just received. I dispatched you the same date, advising that Hood's army, now that it had worked so far north, ought to be looked upon now as the "object". With the force, however, that you have left with General Thomas, he must be able to take care of Hood and destroy him.

I do not see that you can withdraw from where you are to follow Hood, without giving up all we have gained in territory. I say, then, go on as you propose.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA

Our camp-fires shone bright on the mountain
That frowned on the river below,
As we stood by our guns in the morning,
And eagerly watched for the foe;
When a rider came out of the darkness
That hung over mountain and tree,
And shouted, "Boys, up and be ready!
For Sherman will march to the sea!"

—Byers

THE boys were paid off while in camp at Kingston and no doubt most of the money was sent north to relatives and friends.

All invalids and all surplus baggage were sent to the rear.

An immense amount of stores had been accumulated at Atlanta, and all of these that were not needed were sent north on railroad trains.

Every man in the army knew that some new movement was contemplated and no surprise was manifested when the following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD

Kingston, Georgia, November 8, 1864.

The general commanding deems it proper at this time to inform the officers and men of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twentieth Corps, that he has organized them into an army for special purpose, well known to the War Department and to General Grant. It is sufficient for you to know that it involves a departure from our present

base, and a long and difficult march to a new one. All the chances of war have been considered and provided for, as far as human sagacity can. All he asks of you is to maintain that discipline, patience, and courage, which have characterized you in the past; and he hopes, through you, to strike a blow at our enemy that will have a material effect in producing what we all so much desire, his complete overthrow. Of all things, the most important is, that the men, during marches and in camp, keep their places and do not scatter about as stragglers or foragers, to be picked up by a hostile people in detail. It is also of the utmost importance that our wagons should not be loaded with anything but provisions and ammunition. All surplus servants, non-combatants, and refugees, should now go to the rear, and none should be encouraged to encumber us on the march. At some future time we will be able to provide for the poor whites and blacks who seek to escape the bondage under which they are now suffering. With these few simple cautions, he hopes to lead you to achievements equal in importance to those of the past.

By order of Major-General W. T. Sherman

L. M. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp.

The army was divided into two wings, the right commanded by Major-General O. O. Howard and the left by Major-General H. W. Slocum. The right wing was composed of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, and the left wing of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps.

Gen. W. P. Carlin was still in command of the First Division of the Fourteenth Corps and Col. Hambright in command of the Third.

The strength of the army was as follows:

Infantry, 55,329; Cavalry, 5,063; Artillery, 1,812; total, 62,204.

The last dispatch that came over the wires to Gen. Sherman was from Gen. Thomas on the 12th of November. Gen. Thomas said in substance that he had no fears of the enemy and thought Gen. Sherman's success would fully

equal his expectations. On that day all communications with the north by railroad and telegraph ceased, and all the troops were ordered to march rapidly for Atlanta.

The railroad was most thoroughly destroyed by the troops in their onward march. It was a repetition of the work done during the flanking movement which culminated at Jonesborough. The rails were heated in the middle, and so twisted that they could not be used again.

The army had only sixty-five guns in batteries of four guns each. There were only twenty-five hundred wagons and six hundred ambulances and these were so distributed that the roads were never blockaded.

In Special Field Orders No. 120 Gen. Sherman gave the following instructions for conducting this most extraordinary campaign:

"2. The habitual order of march will be, wherever practicable, by four roads, as nearly parallel as possible, and converging at points hereafter to be indicated in orders. The cavalry, Brigadier-General Kilpatrick commanding, will receive special orders from the commander-in-chief.

"3. There will be no general train of supplies, but each corps will have its ammunition-train and provision-train, distributed habitually as follows: Behind each regiment should follow one wagon and one ambulance; behind each brigade should follow a due proportion of ammunition-wagons, provision-wagons, and ambulances. In case of danger, each corps commander should change this order of march, by having his advance and rear brigades unencumbered by wheels. The separate columns will start habitually at 7 a. m., and make about fifteen miles per day, unless otherwise fixed in orders.

"4. The army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end, each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under the command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather, near the route traveled, corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn-meal, or whatever is needed by the command, aiming at all times to keep in the wagons at least ten days' provisions for his command, and three

days' forage. Soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants, or commit any trespass; but, during a halt or camp, they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables, and to drive in stock in sight of their camp. To regular foraging-parties must be entrusted the gathering of provisions and forage, at any distance from the road traveled.

"5. To corps commanders alone is intrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton-gins, etc.; and for them this general principle is laid down: In districts and neighborhoods where the army is unmolested, no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerrillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, then army commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility.

"6. As for horses, mules, wagons, etc., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit; discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor and industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging-parties may also take mules or horses, to replace the jaded animals of their train, or to serve as pack-mules for the regiments or brigades. In all foraging, of whatever kind, the parties engaged will refrain from abusive or threatening language, and may, where the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts, but no receipts; and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

"7. Negroes who are able-bodied and can be of service to the several columns may be taken along; but each army commander will bear in mind that the question of supplies is a very important one, and that his first duty is to see to those who bear arms.

"8. The organization, at once, of a good pioneer battalion for each army corps, composed if possible of negroes, should be attended to. This battalion should follow the advance-guard, repair roads and double them if possible.

so that the columns will not be delayed after reaching bad places. Also, army commanders should practice the habit of giving the artillery and wagons the road, marching their troops on one side, and instruct their troops to assist wagons at steep hills or bad crossings or streams.

"9. Captain O. M. Poe, chief-engineer, will assign to each wing of the army a pontoon-train, fully equipped and organized; and the commander thereof will see to their being properly protected at all times.

By order of Major-General W. T. SHERMAN,

L. M. Dayton, Aide-de-Camp."

The most of the troops reached Atlanta by the night of November 14th, and all except the Fourteenth Corps marched from that city on the morning of the 15th.

The right wing marched by way of Jonesborough and the left wing by the way of Stone Mountain and Decatur. All the public buildings, machine shops, etc., were destroyed by fire, and as the troops marched away a great cloud of smoke hung over the now desolate city.

All the troops were in fine spirits. They had full confidence in their leaders and felt that they could whip anything they might encounter. To the true soldier anything is better than inaction, and the novelty of this adventure filled the men with an enthusiasm which Gen. Sherman did not share. The whole responsibility of the movement was upon his shoulders and he felt its weight. Nearly all these men were seasoned veterans, and it must have been with feelings of pride that Gen. Sherman saw them march with springy step to meet unknown dangers in the very heart of the enemy's country.

They indulged in no useless forebodings, but were as cheerful and happy as though going to a picnic. Even being cut off from all communications with home and friends in the north did not worry them, because they felt that they could hew their way to some point where they could open up new lines of communication.

Rebel scouts and spies were watching every movement

of Sherman's army, but they did not have sufficient force to offer any very serious opposition.

Gen. Jo Wheeler with his cavalry was between Jonesborough and Lovejoy's Station, and Gen. G. W. Smith with his Georgia militia was also near the same place. Howell Cobb was at Griffin and R. Toombs at Macon.

As soon as Gen. Wheeler learned that the Union troops were in motion he issued the following order:

(Circular)

HEADQUARTERS WHEELER'S CORPS,

November 15, 1864.

I. All orders heretofore issued regarding destroying supplies and removing stock before the enemy are modified as follows:

II. All mills near the enemy's line of march will be rendered useless to the enemy by breaking the machinery, and, when practicable, by drawing off the water.

III. No mill building, corn-crib, or any other private property will be burned or destroyed by this command.

IV. All horses, mules, and other stock which citizens have left on the enemy's line of march will be driven off and proper receipts left for the same. When no owner can be found, accurate accounts will be kept, so that the stock can be reclaimed by the owner.

V. Commanders of troops in falling back before the enemy will send reliable officers and men at least one day in advance to instruct citizens in which direction to drive their stock.

By order Major-General Wheeler:

M. G. HUDSON,

First Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, and Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Throughout the south there was the greatest consternation.

Hood's army was at Florence, Alabama, and Lee had no

men to spare from the army that was defending Petersburg and Richmond. The garrison at Savannah and Charleston were too weak to cope with so formidable an adversary, and the grand army marching to the sea was as resistless as the waves of the sea or the current of a mighty river.

The supply trains generally carried full rations of coffee, sugar, and salt, about twelve days' rations of bread, and only a few days' rations of salt meat.

There was only a sufficient amount of grain for the animals for four days. The supplies were mainly taken from the country through which the army passed, and although the country was in many places very thinly settled the foragers had no trouble in securing enough cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, and sweet potatoes to supply rations for the men and plenty of forage for the horses and mules. The latter were generally in very poor condition at the time of leaving Atlanta, but improved wonderfully under a liberal supply of forage. If an animal gave out its place was readily supplied by animals picked up by the foragers. Every regiment had one or two pack mules fitted with panniers and used for bringing in supplies.

Foragers were regularly detailed from each regiment and these men eventually acquired great skill in finding provisions and stock, which had been hidden away by the owners. This service was attended with a good deal of danger, but there were plenty of adventurous spirits who were glad to secure a detail as forager. They were called "Sherman's Bummers", and it seemed to be their mission, not only to furnish food for men and animals, but also to furnish all there was of comedy in the great game of war. Sometimes they were ambushed and killed by guerrillas, and sometimes picked up by Wheeler's cavalry and sent to Andersonville. They had all sorts of adventures and many narrow escapes.

At one place a detail from the Third brigade took possession of a small mill and were busily engaged in grinding corn when a squadron of rebel cavalry was seen charging down the road on the opposite side of the river.

A sentinel gave the alarm and the soldier-millers, drop-

ping the meal sacks, caught their guns and prepared for defense. They quickly made loop-holes in the side of the mill, and as soon as the cavalrymen came within close range, opened upon them with a lively fire, which for a time checked the advance.

Luckily there was an extensive tract of woodland on the right of the road, of so dense a growth that cavalrymen dared not ride into it. Here the boys took refuge and remained until darkness obscured the face of the earth; then they sallied forth in search of the camp of the brigade, which they did not reach until after midnight. They had been given up for lost and were gladly welcomed by their comrades.

No white people, except the very old and infirm, were found upon most of the plantations, but the slaves of the owners were found everywhere, and often in very large numbers. It had been rumored among them that "Massa Sherman" was coming, but many of the older ones found it difficult to realize that this vast throng of men dressed in blue uniforms was really the terrible "Yankee" Army, of which they had heard so much. All of them had heard of the Emancipation Proclamation, and were now happy in the thought that the "Day of Jubilee" had come. They expected to be taken right along to freedom and away from the cruel lash of the slave-driver, and bitter was their deep disappointment when told that they could not follow the army because Gen. Sherman already had as many mouths as he could feed, and that only such young hearty men as could be made serviceable would be allowed to follow the army. Day after day he had to explain to them that he could not have his march delayed and his provisions consumed by the vast crowd of men, women and children that gathered from far and near along the different lines of march.

Gen. Sherman asked one old gray-haired negro if he understood about the war and its progress. He said he did; that he had been looking for the "Angel of the Lord" ever since he was knee high.

On the 22d of November the Fourteenth Corps en-

camped on the plantation of Gen. Howell Cobb, an ex-treasurer of the United States, serving as major-general in the Confederate Army.

Abundant crops of corn, sorghum and "goobers" (peanuts) had been raised and stored on this plantation and the boys took special delight in appropriating all these accumulations for the use of the army. Of course all the fence-rails were well seasoned and made excellent firewood. When the corps marched next morning the place looked as though it had been visited by a very healthy and vigorous cyclone.

On the same day Gen. G. W. Smith marched with his division from Macon to drive back the "ruthless invaders" of the sacred soil of Georgia. Near Griswoldville, on the edge of a swamp he encountered Walcutt's brigade of the Fifteenth Corps. For awhile the fight was fast and furious, and then Gen. Smith began to feel very sorry he had found the invaders, and retreated to Macon, leaving his dead and many of his wounded upon the battle field. This was the most serious battle of the campaign, but it occasioned no delay whatever in the progress of the army.

As an incident of the campaign it may be mentioned that when the left wing marched into Milledgeville on the 23rd, the Georgia legislature took to its heels and incontinently fled. Some of our officers gathered in the hall of Representatives and organized a new Legislature. A bill to repeal the ordinance of secession was introduced, and after a spirited debate, was voted upon and carried. Some of the boys invaded the printing offices and struck off some very spicy bulletins, differing somewhat in sentiment from the newspapers which were wont to be published there.

On the 28th Kilpatrick had a lively skirmish with Wheeler's cavalry at Waynesboro and then returned to Louisville where he joined the left wing and remained two days to rest his horses. On Dec. 2nd he attacked Wheeler and drove him through Waynesboro.

The troops were now marching through a sandy country which was quite destitute of forage. However the wagons were well filled and there was no complaint of short

rations. As the army drew near to Savannah the rice fields furnished a very good substitute for corn.

Gen. Kilpatrick had been ordered to make an effort to rescue our prisoners confined at Millen, but when he reached that place he found the prisoners had been removed.

At Ogeechee church, fifty miles from Savannah, the rebels had thrown up extensive earthworks, but abandoned them and fell back to Savannah upon the approach of our army.

Along the roads near Savannah the rebels had planted a good many torpedoes with wire attachments. By order of Gen. Sherman, who was much incensed by this dastardly method of warfare, a detail of prisoners armed with picks and shovels, preceded the marching columns and removed the torpedoes. This hazardous business was not relished by the prisoners, but several serious accidents had occurred, and the order was strictly enforced.

On the 10th of December the Fourteenth Corps deployed in line of battle in front of the defenses of Savannah. The line of investment crossed the Georgia Central railroad about four miles from the city and eight hundred yards from the rebel fortifications.

Gen. Sherman's first move was to open communications with the fleet which was supposed to be in Ossabow Sound. To do this it was first necessary to capture Fort McAllister near the mouth of the Ogeechee River. For this enterprise the Second division of the Fifteenth Corps, commanded by Gen. W. B. Hazen, was selected.

At daybreak of the 13th the troops were put in motion and arrived in front of the fort (or rather in rear of it) at 11 a. m. On account of the low marshy character of the ground, and the many obstructions the assault was not made until 4:30 p. m. In fifteen minutes the Union flag waved over the fort.

Gen. Hazen's loss was 24 officers and men killed and 110 officers and men wounded. The garrison consisted of 250 men who were all either captured or killed. Twenty-four

pieces of ordnance and large quantities of stores were captured.

Gen. Sherman, who had watched the assault from the roof of a rice mill, now procured a boat, and with some young officers for oarsmen, rode down to the fort and took supper with Gen. Hazen. After supper, with a larger and better boat, he pulled down the river some six miles and boarded one of Admiral Dahlgren's vessels, where he was received with great enthusiasm.

The next day he was taken to Warsaw Sound when he met Admiral Dahlgren, who soon made arrangements for the landing of the stores and mail for the veterans who had made the long march from Atlanta to Savannah. The delivery was made at King's bridge on the Ogeechee, from which distribution was made to the various divisions by wagons.

Heavy guns were now brought up the river and placed in position for the reduction of Savannah by regular siege. The lines of the Fourteenth Corps were pushed forward as fast as practicable, but before an assault was made, General Hardee evacuated the city, crossing the Savannah River northward on the night of the 20th. On the 21st our troops occupied the city, Gen. Geary's division of the Twentieth Corps leading the movement.

Much ammunition and many naval stores had been destroyed by fire, which in places was still raging when our troops took possession.

A vessel from one fleet was about to start north and Gen. Sherman sent the following message to be transmitted by wire from Fortress Monroe:

Savannah, Georgia, December 22, 1864.

To his Excellency President Lincoln, Washington, D. C.:

I beg to present to you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, with one hundred and fifty heavy guns and plenty of ammunition, also about twenty-five thousand bales of cotton.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

It was afterward ascertained that Gen. Sherman had underestimated the amount of his captures and the size of his Christmas present. There were more than two hundred and fifty siege guns and thirty-one thousand bales of cotton.

The occupation of Savannah terminated the campaign. The part played in this remarkable campaign by the Fourteenth Corps is here given in the official report of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Savannah Ga., December 31, 1864.

Colonel:

On the morning of the 15th (November) the corps reached Atlanta and bivouacked in the suburbs of the city. The remainder of the day and night were spent in issuing clothing to the men, filling up empty wagons with provisions, equalizing and assigning trains to the different commands with a view to rapid marching. On the morning of the 16th the head of the column marched on the road leading to Covington, through Decatur, and made an average march of fifteen miles. On the 17th, moving in the same order of march and destroying the railroad from Lithonia to Yellow River, the corps went into camp on the west bank of the river and vicinity late in the evening. During the night Colonel Buell, commanding pontoon train, laid two excellent bridges across the river, and early on the morning of the 18th the advance was resumed. Passing through Covington the whole command went into camp during the afternoon on the Ucofauhachee River. The bridges were repaired across the stream, and the march resumed at daylight on the morning of the 19th in the direction of Eatonton, by the way of Shady Dale, in the vicinity of which place the whole command encamped for the night.

On the 20th the corps marched far and went into camp near Eatonton factories. The advance of the Twentieth Corps from Madisonville, on the main Milledgeville road.

required a deflection to the right in the movement of my column in order that the two corps should move on separate roads, and, in compliance with orders from the general-in-chief, whose headquarters moved with my column on this part of our campaign, I ordered the head of the column in the direction of Milledgeville, by the way of Farrar's Mill on Murder Creek. Owing to the heavy rain which had fallen during the night and was still pouring down upon us, the progress of our trains was exceedingly slow, and the night of the 21st was spent in mud and water, crossing Murder Creek. On the 22d the weather partially cleared off, and the corps marched and went into camp in the vicinity of Cedar Creek. On the 23d the weather cleared off, and the roads having dried up so as to be quite passable for trains the whole command marched and went into camp in the vicinity of Milledgeville by the afternoon. The Twentieth corps had already reached the city the evening previous, from the direction of Madisonville. On the 24th Carlin's and Morgan's divisions, with their trains, crossed the river and went into camp a few miles beyond the bridge, preparatory to the advance upon Sandersville. This place was reached on the 26th after two days' good marching, the head of the column reaching the town about the same time as did the Twentieth Corps. A part of Wheeler's cavalry was handsomely driven from the town by the advance skirmishers of the two corps.

November 27th, the corps trains, under escort of Carlin's division, moved by the way of Davisborough upon Louisville, while Baird's and Morgan's divisions, unembarrassed with trains, moved on the Fenn's Bridge road, thus protecting our left flank from any demonstrations the enemy's cavalry might make from that direction upon our trains. Those two divisions, under command of Brigadier-General Baird, marching on a road between the Ogeechee River and Rocky Comfort Creek, reached Louisville early in the afternoon of the 28th, and immediately laid a pontoon bridge across the creek and commenced the passage of troops. Owing to the movements of the Twentieth Corps and trains occupying the main road from Davisbor-

ough to Louisville. Carlin's division and my corps train moving on that road were only able to reach the Ogeechee about 3 p. m. Colonel Buell's pontoniers immediately commenced laying their bridges and repairing the roads destroyed by the enemy, under the personal supervision of the General commanding the wing, and before night the troops and trains were passing both streams into their camps around Louisville. The road, running as it does here through an immense cypress swamp, required considerable labor to put and keep it in condition for the passage of trains, and it was not until noon the next day that the entire column succeeded in getting into its camps.

Early on the morning of the 29th I received, from a staff officer, a report from General Kilpatrick, commanding the cavalry, that he had succeeded in cutting the road at Waynesborough and burned the railroad bridge across Brier Creek, and that on his return he had been for several days hard pressed by Wheeler. He also reported his command about ten miles from Louisville, on the road leading direct to Buck Head bridge. At his request I immediately sent a brigade of infantry from Baird's division, commanded by Col. Morton C. Hunter, to his support. He, however, experienced less difficulty than was apprehended, and, joining my command during the day, went into camp on the east side of Big Creek, supported by Colonel Hunter's brigade, until the general advance was resumed. December 1. November 30, my troops occupied the same position, skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry, who made several pertinacious attempts to drive in our pickets, except General Carlin's division, which, in compliance with orders from wing headquarters, marched to Sebastopol, with a view to uncovering the crossing of the Ogeechee by other troops advancing in that direction.

December 1, in the general advance of the army upon Millan my general instructions required my column to cross Buck Head Creek at some point between Waynesborough and Birdville, for which place the Twentieth Corps was moving. Buck Head bridge, near the church of that name, was designated as my objective point, and Baird,

with Kilpatrick's cavalry, was ordered to move in the direction of Waynesborough, and, after crossing Buck Head Creek, to move down the east bank and take position near Reynolds, not far from the church. This Kilpatrick and Baird accomplished by the afternoon of the 2d. Morgan's division, in charge of the whole corps train, moved on the direct road to Buck Head bridge and encamped ten miles from Louisville. On the 2d Carlin's division joined the column from his flank movement in the direction of Sebastopol and the corps went into camp at the crossing of the Birdville and Waynesborough roads, about two miles from the bridge. The change in the direction of march of the Twentieth Corps again caused a deflection in my line of march, and on the morning of the 3d I caused pontoon bridges to be laid across the creek at a point about five miles higher up the stream, and commenced crossing my troops and trains at 10:30 o'clock. Jacksonborough had by this time been designated by the General commanding as the next objective point for the concentration of my corps, and I ordered Baird and Kilpatrick to move from Reynolds in the direction of Waynesborough, with a view to leading the enemy to believe that our next advance would be upon Augusta. Carlin and Morgan, after a hard day's work upon the roads, went into camp at Lumpkin's Station; Baird and Kilpatrick took position near Thomas' Station, where the enemy was found in considerable force.

December 4, Carlin's and Morgan's divisions, with the corps trains, after destroying three miles of railroad, moved in the direction of Jacksonborough, through Habersham, and encamped on the farm of Mrs. Smith, thirteen miles from Lumpkin's Station. Baird and Kilpatrick, after some fighting with Wheeler's cavalry, drove the enemy from Waynesborough and across Brier Creek. Baird, in the meantime, destroyed three miles of railroad near Thomas' Station. The 5th, after a hard day's march over country roads which required much repairing, the whole corps, with Kilpatrick's cavalry, encamped in the vicinity of Jacksonborough, the advance of Buck Creek postoffice. During the night the bridge across Beaver Dam Creek at Jack-

sonborough, which had been destroyed, was rebuilt by Colonel Buell, and early on the morning of the 6th the whole column marched on the river road, and went into camp at and in advance of Hudson's Ferry, making an average march of about twenty miles.

December 7, the column moved in the same order of march; Baird and Kilpatrick, unencumbered by the trains, covered the rear. Morgan's division and the pontoon train reached Ebenezer Creek late in the evening and went immediately to work cutting away the fallen timber which obstructed the roadway through the immense swamp which skirts the creek on both sides at this point. The pontoniers, under Colonel Buell, set to work at once, notwithstanding an exceedingly hard day's march, to reconstruct the bridge and by noon the next day the column commenced crossing this formidable defile. Notwithstanding the immense amount of labor expended upon the road and bridge to make them passable, much was still required to keep them in condition, and it was not until daylight of the 9th that the rear of the column had completed the crossing.

During the 8th the enemy's cavalry made several attempts to drive in our rear pickets, but did not succeed. The loss on our side during these attacks was but slight, although at times the skirmishing was quite animated. On the morning of the 9th, marched from camp at Ebenezer Church to Cuyler's plantation, where General Morgan, who was in the advance, found the enemy occupying a strongly erected fieldwork, disposed to dispute his advance. General Morgan immediately placed a couple of field pieces in position and opened fire upon the work. His infantry was soon deployed for an attack, but the near approach of night and the impossibility of assaulting the position through the impassable swamp in our front caused me to defer the attack until morning, when it was discovered the enemy had abandoned his position. December 10, advanced Morgan's and Carlin's divisions with trains to the Ten-mile house and went into camp, giving the road to the Twentieth Corps advancing from Montieth and intersect-

ing the Augusta road. Baird's division was ordered to cover the rear and tear up the railroad track in the vicinity of the crossing at Savannah, and, if possible, to destroy the bridge at that point. December 11, moved down the Augusta road to the position of the Twentieth Corps in front of the enemy's works, and received orders to relieve the Seventeenth Corps in its position on the Louisville road and in the vicinity of the Ogeechee Canal. This was done, and by the 12th the whole corps had taken position in front of the enemy, my left connecting with the Twentieth Corps near the Savannah & Charleston Railroad, and my right connecting with the Seventeenth Corps beyond the canal, near Lawton's plantation.

During the intervening days between the 12th and 21st, at which time the enemy evacuated his position, my troops were assiduously engaged in skirmishing with the enemy, reconnoitering his position and making general preparations for the attack. Five points in my front had, several days before the evacuation, been well reconnoitered and pronounced accessible to an attacking party. This information was duly forwarded to the general commanding. December 21, it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated his position in our front, and the report of my chief of my artillery shows twenty-eight pieces of artillery of different calibers captured. My provost-marshal's report shows 639 able-bodied negroes turned over to the quartermaster's department at King's Bridge, in compliance with special orders from headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi. This number does not include a large number retained in the different commands as officer's servants, pioneers, &c.

I would respectfully submit the following statistics, which have been collected from the reports of the different departments, and are as near correct as can be compiled from such data: Forty-eight miles of railroad track and four large and important bridges upon the Chattanooga and Atlanta, Atlanta and Augusta, Savannah and Augusta, and Georgia Central railroads were thoroughly destroyed. A large amount of cotton, estimated by division commanders

at about 12,000 bales, was also destroyed. Seventeen hundred and seventy draft and saddle animals, and according to the report of the corps commissary, about 1500 cattle and several hundred sheep were captured. About 1,340 negroes, mostly able-bodied males, followed the column; 115 Confederate prisoners and 34 deserters from the enemy were taken. The corps quartermaster estimates that about 1,000,730 pounds of fodder and about 1,474,834 pounds of grain were obtained from the country. What amounts of provisions for the men were obtained by the foraging parties constantly out from the different brigades of the command it is impossible to state with accuracy. Probably the nearest approximation which can be given will be to state, that the corps left Atlanta on the 16th day of November with but seven and one-half days' supplies of the substantial ration. It arrived before Savannah December 11 with about five days' in the wagon; only three and one-half days' having been issued and lost during the march. Of the smaller articles, such as coffee, sugar, and salt, a much larger quantity was issued. For the rest the corps subsisted entirely upon the country through which it passed. Sweet potatoes, which were found by the hundreds of bushels, were the principal and most un-failing article of diet for the officers and men; but flour, meal, sorghum, poultry, &c., were found in great abundance.

The list of casualties during the time above reported is as follows; 13 killed, 30 wounded and 94 missing.

Considering the active operations of the corps since the beginning of the campaign against Atlanta from Chattanooga the 1st of May last, I am proud to report its excellent condition and efficiency. To the division commanders I desire to express the many obligations I am under for their co-operation throughout the campaigns above described, and to express the hope that the War Department will soon make suitable acknowledgements of their faithful services. Their reports are herewith submitted, and attention asked to them for many details omitted necessarily in this.

Since the entrance of our troops into Savannah the corps has occupied its present camp southwest of the city, making

preparations for a resumption of active operations whenever called upon.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JEFF. C. DAVIS.

Brevet Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Rodgers,
Chief of Staff, Left Wing.

Captain James H. Low in command of the Thirty-eighth Indiana made the following report:

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VET. VOL. INF.,

Near Savannah, Ga., December 29, 1864.

LIEUTENANT:

November 16, the regiment, with brigade, marched from Atlanta, moving on road leading to Augusta, bivouacking at Lithonia on the railroad leading from Atlanta to Augusta. The 17th, continued march, assisting in destroying railroad above mentioned at a point near Yellow River; crossed same and passed through Covington on the 18th, going into camp. On this date, Colonel Hambright having been taken quite sick, the command of the brigade devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel D. Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and subsequent operations of the regiment coming under your personal observation, I shall be as brief as possible. November 19, regiment continued march, moving in a southerly direction, passing through Milledgeville November 24. After this place, passed through Sandersville November 27. November 28th, crossed Georgia Central Railroad. November 29th, passed through Louisville. Continuing march, reached and assisted in destroying Augusta and Savannah Railroad at a point between Wyncesborough and Millen.

December 7th, came into main Augusta and Savannah road running near and parallel with river, which was followed until arriving near and going into position in front of

the enemy's works, about four miles northwest of Savannah and south of canal, December 11, 1864, remaining in or near this position until the 17th, when it and brigade relieved the Second Brigade. From this date till the enemy evacuated, the command remained constantly in this position, night of the 20th. The 22d, regiment went into camp in its present position. Besides the railroads which the command assisted in destroying, not to exceed two miles, no other species of property was destroyed. I have no means of ascertaining the number of animals captured, but believe that a rough estimate would include not exceeding 2 horses, 15 mules, and from 5 to 10 head of cattle. Except the servants employed by officers (not exceeding fifteen) I do not know of others being otherwise employed or the number that followed the command. For the campaign, inclusive of the time that the report is made to cover, I believe that not exceeding one month's whole rations were issued, the command subsisting exclusively off the country to supply deficiencies.

Very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. H. LOW,

Captain, Comdg. Thirty-eighth Indiana Veteran Vol. Inf.

At this time the Third Brigade consisted of only four regiments, to wit:

38th Indiana,

21st Ohio,

74th Ohio,

79th Pennsylvania.

The brigade was commanded by Lieut. Col. David Miles of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania, whose official report covers the same ground as those already given.

CHAPTER XII.

CAMPAIGN OF THE CAROLINAS

Yet remember this—God and our good cause fight upon our side.

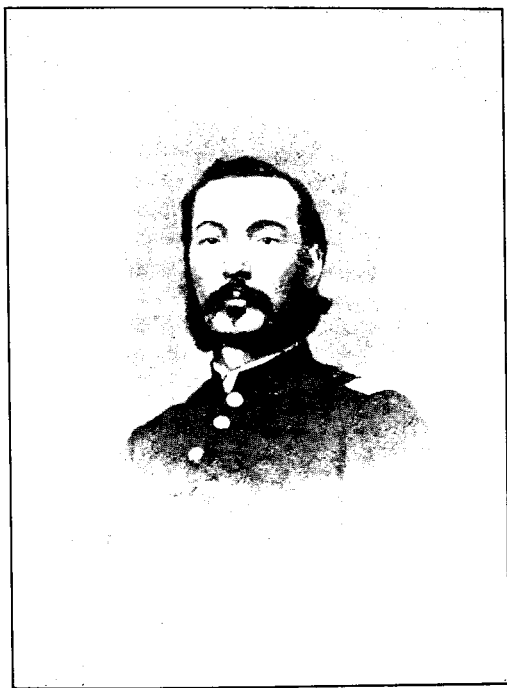
—*Shakspeare*

JUST before the fall of Savannah there was an active correspondence between Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman in regard to the next move of this army. At first it was thought best to transfer the army by transports to the mouth of the James River and then unite with the Army of the Potomac for the purpose of crushing the army of General Lee; but further consideration resulted in a different plan of operations. It was thought the hardest blow to the Confederacy could be struck by marching northward from Savannah through the Carolinas.

During the month required for adequate preparations for this new movement, the various divisions of the army occupied camps in and around the city of Savannah. The majority of the officers and men of this army were from the middle west, and everything about Savannah was new and strange to them. The rice fields, and the great live oaks with the gray moss drooping from their branches, excited lively curiosity.

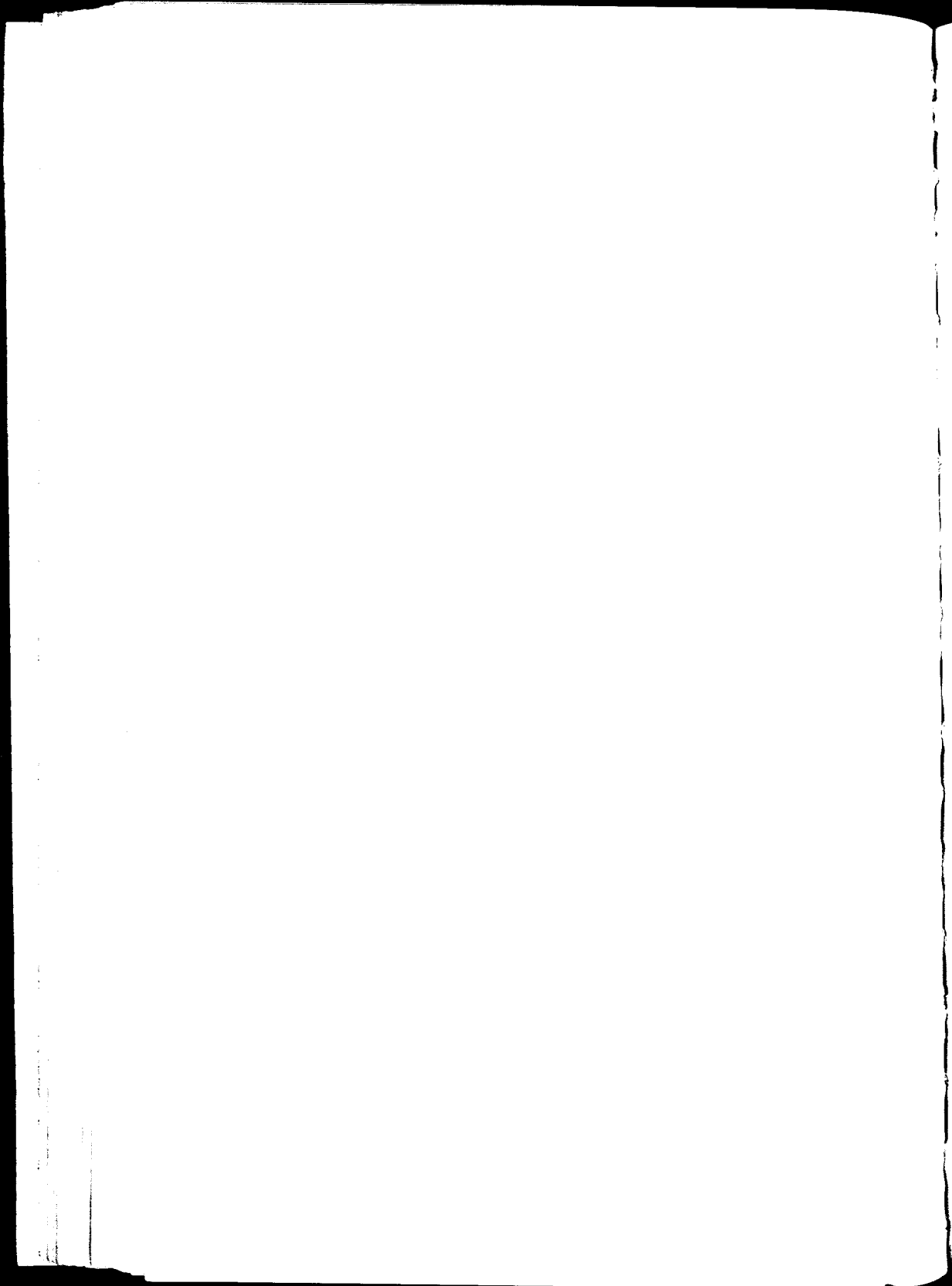
Then there were the products of the sea, which were displayed in the market, oysters in the shell, and fish of many varieties; all of them very palatable to the hungry men, who were glad of a change of diet. They were already skilled in the art of cooking such articles of food as the commissary furnished, and under the instruction of the native negro cooks, soon became proficient in preparing a new bill of fare for the table. The humblest soldier could now indulge in the luxury of broiled shad, steamed oysters, and turtle soup.

After a few visits to the docks they could all talk



CAPTAIN JAMES H. LOW

Killed while in command of the Thirty-eighth Indiana
Volunteer Infantry at the battle of Bentonville,
N. C., March 19, 1865.



knowingly of the different classes of sailing vessels and steamers, of the merchant marine and of ships of the navy. One day an English captain of a blockade runner came into port with a cargo from Nassau, and only discovered his mistake when he presented his papers at the custom-house. The whole army enjoyed the joke, which was no joke at all to the English Captain, because his ship and cargo became at once the property of Uncle Sam.

General Geary, commander of the Second Division of the Twentieth Corps, was the military governor of the city. "Private property was respected and good order preserved throughout the city. General Geary discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the military and civil authorities, and won the confidence and esteem of all who had business connection with him."

The camp of the Fourteenth Corps was situated a short distance north of the city.

The left wing of the army, consisting of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, was now called the Army of Georgia, but the right wing still retained its old title of the Army of the Tennessee. The Fourteenth and Twentieth originally constituted the greater part of the Army of the Cumberland, and why this change was made was perhaps better understood by Gen. Sherman than by any one else. If it was because the Fourth Corps had been detached and sent north to General Thomas, there were the same grounds for changing the title of the Army of the Tennessee. The Sixteenth Corps had been broken up, and at least one division fought under General Thomas in the battle of Nashville. At this day the "Army of Georgia" cuts no figure in the history of the Great Rebellion, while the Army of the Cumberland, with its glorious record, will be known in song and story as long as the world shall last.

If today any member of the Fourteenth Corps is asked the question, "With what army did you serve?" he will promptly and proudly reply, "The Army of the Cumberland." It will be generally conceded that General Sherman did not waste any time in throwing "bouquets" to the Army of the Cumberland.

The Army of Georgia was commanded by Gen. H. W. Slocum and the Army of the Tennessee by Gen. O. O. Howard. Gen. W. P. Carlin was still in command of the First Division of the Fourteenth Corps and the Third Brigade was commanded by Lieut. Col. David Miles of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania until wounded at the battle of Bentonville, when he was relieved for a brief time by Lieut. Col. Arnold McMahan of the Twenty-first Ohio.

On the 18th of January, 1865, Gen. Sherman transferred the forts and city of Savannah to Major General Foster, commanding the Department of the South. The city of Savannah was garrisoned by General Grover's division of the Nineteenth Corps, which had been sent south for that purpose by General Grant.

On the 20th of January the troops broke camp and marched six miles in the direction of Sister's Ferry. On the same day the winter rains set in; and although a good part of the roads had been newly corduroyed in anticipation of the movement, it was found impossible to move further until the rains ceased and the high waters subsided. The Fourteenth Corps did not arrive at Sister's Ferry until January 29th and the Thirty-eighth Indiana did not cross the Savannah River into South Carolina until February 5th. The men had made many "mud marches" in previous campaigns, but this was the muddiest march of all.

The official report of General Carlin makes a fine itinerary of this campaign and from this report the following quotations are made:

"Friday, January 20, the division left camps near Savannah, Ga., at 10 a. m., in obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 3, dated Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, Savannah, Ga., January 19, 1865; marched to the Seven-Mile Post, on Louisville road, and went into camp at 4 p. m. Rained heavily and steadily all day; the roads were in horrible condition. Our trains were obliged to stand in roads all night. Saturday, 21st, no changes. Orders arresting the march received. Sunday, 22d, no changes. Rain still continues. Monday, 23d, no changes. Rain all day with high winds. Tuesday, 24th, no changes. Clear and cold.

"Wednesday, 25th, resumed march at 7:15 a. m. Clear and cold. Found roads fair, but bad in places. Marched in rear of Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, all day. Camped at 4 p. m. in pine woods about three miles in rear of General Morgan's division. Marched about thirteen miles today. Everything in camp at dusk. Thursday, 26th, marched at 7:30 a. m. Clear and cold. Roads very bad. We were delayed by General Morgan's trains. Camped at 4:30 p. m., three-quarters of a mile from Springfield, Ga., having marched nine miles. Trains not quite up, but parked three-quarters of a mile to rear of troops. Friday, 27th, marched at 10 a. m. in rear of corps. The troops in advance did not clear the road and at 12 m. were ordered to go into camp for the day and night. Troops, with exception of Second Brigade, returned to former camps. Saturday, 28th, moved from Springfield at 12 m. Marched eight miles and camped on Augusta road, two miles from Sister's Ferry. Sunday, 29th, moved at 9:30 a. m. Closed up on the troops of the corps at Sister's Ferry, and went into camp half a mile from ferry, awaiting the completion of bridge and road over the river. Monday, 30th, no changes. Two hundred men detailed for fatigue duty on road over river. Tuesday, 31st, no changes.

"Wednesday, February 1, no changes. Thursday, 2d, no changes. Friday, 3d, no changes. Saturday, 4th, First Brigade was sent to upper landing, on South Carolina side of Savannah River, to relieve Colonel Selfridge's brigade, of Twentieth Corps. Sunday, 5th, moved at daylight, in obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 5, from headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps and camped at upper landing, on South Carolina side of river, at 10 a. m. Monday, 6th, moved at 10:30 a. m., via Robertsville, and camped at 4:30 p. m. at Brighton Cross-Roads, having marched nine miles and cut out obstructions of fallen timber at four different places between Robertsville and Brighton; cold and wintry all day; heavy rainstorm as we went into camp; roads very bad.

"Tuesday, 7th, resumed march at 9 a. m. in the midst of driving rain; found the road between Brighton and Lawton-

ville blockaded with fallen timber all the way, which place we reached at 4:30 p. m., having marched nine miles; First Division alone marched on this road today; roads cut badly by passage of our trains. Wednesday, 8th, no changes. General Baird's trains, reserve artillery and ammunition and pontoon train, reported to this division, which is ordered to guard the corps trains. Thursday, 9th, moved from Lawtonville at 7 a. m. for Barnwell road, having all the trains in charge; marched via Beech Branch Church, on Orangeburg road, thence on Marcy's Bluff road to King's Creek Post-office, thence up Barnwell road to Cohen's plantation; camped here at dusk, having marched seventeen miles. Friday, 10th, marched from Cohen's at 7 a. m., via Smyrna Church and Allendale; camped at Fiddle Pond at 4:30 p. m. having marched eighteen miles over good sandy roads; not much delay from water or obstructions.

"Saturday, 11th, moved from Fiddle Pond at 6 a. m., crossed Salkehatchie and reached Barnwell at 9 o'clock; marched through town and bivouacked west of the village until 1:30 p. m.; turned over the trains to General Morgan and moved in rear of Third Division for two miles and a half; then, through mistake, took right-hand, Williston road; following this road two miles took cross-road and reached White Pond road, four miles from Williston and six from White Pond, just as rear of Third Division moved past; camped at this point at dusk, having marched about fifteen miles.

"Sunday, 12th, moved at 6:30 o'clock from camp near Rosemary Creek and reached White Pond Station, on South Carolina road, soon after 8 a. m.; found railroad torn up; moved to Windsor Station, six miles toward Augusta, and from that point tore up three miles and a half of track toward White Pond; camped on McCreary's place, three-quarters of a mile from White Pond Station. Monday, 13th, moved from McCreary's at 7 a. m. northward, and reached South Edisto River about 10 a. m.; waited to cross; delayed by other troops and trains of the corps, which had preceded the First Division, until 3:30 p. m.; camped at John Town at dusk, having marched fourteen miles. Tuesday, 14th,

moved from camp at John Town 8:15 a. m.; reached North Edisto River at 12 m.; halted until 2 p. m., waiting for other troops and trains of corps to cross; reached camp at crossroads, near Baptist Church, at dusk, rain freezing as it fell all afternoon.

"Wednesday, 15th, marched from camp at crossroads, taking old Charleston and Augusta road toward Waters' Ferry, at 6:30 a. m.; five miles out took right-hand road for Lexington; advance ran into about two regiments of rebel cavalry; slight skirmish; Lieutenant Channel and several men captured today; two rebel cavalymen captured; reached camp at Two-Notch road about 4 p. m.; at 5 p. m. received orders to move on to Lexington, two miles and a half distant; reached the town at 7:30 p. m. and found Barnum's brigade of Twentieth Corps just arrived and in possession of the place; camped on south side of town. Thursday, 16th, moved from Lexington at 10:30 a. m., in rear of Second Division. General Hobart's brigade relieved General Barnum's brigade as guard for the town at 8 a. m. Division moved to Leaphart's road for Columbia; marched one mile and a half past Leaphart's and then countermarched and took Youngiersville Ferry road to Saluda River. Commenced laying pontoon bridge at 4 p. m.; crossed division and camped on north side of river at 9 p. m. Owing to accident to bridge, all our wagons did not get over till morning.

"Friday, 17th, moved from north side of Saluda River at 6:15 a. m., taking river road; by mistake crossed over to road occupied by Second Division, but as our head of column was in advance, kept road, via Oakville Wateree Creek; camped at 4 p. m.; picked up ten prisoners of different rebel commands. Saturday, 18th, no changes today; waiting for completion of bridge over Broad River. Sunday, 19th, moved at 9:30 a. m., from camp at Rockville, being relieved by Ward's division, of the Twentieth Corps; reached Broad River at 11 a. m.; waited for Third Division to cross; moved over in rear of Third Division, and marched to Thompson's Postoffice; halted for dinner. At this point, at 3 p. m., received the orders of the day; sent two regiments to do

the work on the railroad, and moved the remainder of division to junction of Alston and Monticello roads and camped for the night at 4 p. m.

"Monday, 20th, moved from junction of Alston and Monticello roads at 6:30 a. m., via Johnston's and Ebenezer Church, to Little River. Bridge over Little River partially destroyed; crossed part of troops on temporary bridge. General Buell, commanding Second Brigade, repaired bridge, and all our troops and train crossed, and were in camp at 4 p. m. Tuesday, 21st, marched from Little River at 6 a. m.. First Division in advance; marched eleven miles and reached Winnsborough at 10:30 a. m.; halted outside of town, and Twentieth Corps took possession of the place, taking away all tobacco and everything else which our advance had placed under guard, arresting both men and officers, who were doing simply their duty; moved to the north side of town and halted two hours for rest and dinner; moved at 2 p. m. and camped at 4:30 p. m. on Adger's place, five miles from Winnsborough; marched sixteen miles today.

"Wednesday, 22d, moved from Adger's at 6:30 a. m., via White Oak, to Black Stocks Station, on Columbia and Charlotte Railroad. Found there Atkins' brigade of cavalry, of Kilpatrick's division. Commenced tearing up railroad soon after 12 m., and after destroying three miles marched back to Chester road and camped at crossroads at Wilson's place at 5 p. m.; marched fifteen miles. Thursday, 23d, marched promptly at 6 a. m., by way of Gladden's Grove Postoffice, to near Rocky Mount Postoffice on Catawba River. Kilpatrick's cavalry in our road all day. Camped on Doctor Scott's place at 3 p. m., having marched sixteen miles, in rear of the Second Division, Twentieth Corps, most of the way. Friday, 24th, no changes; rain all day. Saturday, 25th, no changes; rain all day; waiting for completion of bridge.

"Sunday, 26th, moved at 1 p. m. for Scott's place, and took position about half a mile from river (Catawba), covering corps trains. Third Brigade remained near old position in front of Third Division. Monday, 27th, no changes. Daring attack made on our pickets by rebel cavalry about 10 a. m.; several men were captured outside the lines. Re-

connaissance made by two regiments of First Brigade to recover wagons of pontoon train; found one wagon burned, the other eight abandoned. Tuesday, 28th, rain all night. Bridge done, and Third Division crossed during the night. Trains of corps crossing all day. First Division all across by 4 p. m. Second Brigade assisting pontoniers in taking up bridge. Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteers was left as rear guard on west side of river. Rebel cavalry followed close up, and this regiment skirmished for two hours with them. About 4 p. m. Battery C opened up with five or six rounds and scattered them. Rear guard crossed over, and bridge all up by 3 a. m. Wednesday morning.

"Wednesday, March 1st, moved from bank of Catawba River at 6 a. m.; struck rear of Third Division trains about two miles out; followed close all day; roads very bad; camped at 5 p. m. at Ingram's near Hanging Rock, having marched fifteen miles. Thursday, March 2d, moved at 6 a. m.; half a mile from camp struck Third Division train, not yet out of camp; very bad place over Hanging Rock Creek; crossed Little Lynch's Creek at 4 p. m. and camped at Horton's at 6 p. m.; Second Brigade, with pontoon train, four miles in rear at Clyburns Store. Friday, 3d, moved at 6:30 a. m. and at 7:30 a. m. ran into train of Third Division, not yet out of camp; were delayed two hours. Roads very bad. Camped at Blakeney's, having marched fourteen miles, at 6 p. m.

"Second Brigade camped one mile and a half this side of Lynch's Creek, but was ordered up to take advance with pontoon train in the morning. Saturday, 4th, moved at 6 a. m. in rear of corps; halted two hours at Mount Croghan; roads very bad; progress slow. Camped at 7:30 at Mrs. Crawford's, two miles and a half beyond Thompson's Creek, which we crossed at dark. Marched eighteen miles today. Second Brigade, with pontoon train, moved on and joined Baird's division. Sunday, 5th, moved from Mrs. Crawford's at daylight, over a very bad road for five miles, then struck good roads, and reached Pedee River at 1:30 o'clock. Camped one mile from river; everything in by 3 p. m. Monday, 6th, ordered to cross Pedee River at daylight. Moved down

to bank of river and found bridge incomplete; waited all day. At 6 p. m. cavalry commenced crossing. Two brigades, First and Third, camped on Pegues' place. No wagons over; bridge broke. Tuesday, 7th, bridge incomplete until 8:30 a. m. Wagons commenced coming over. All closed up at 10:30, and division then moved from Pegues, taking Rockingham road for six miles; thence by crossroads and bypaths struck old Fayetteville road at 5:30 p. m. Went into camp on Jacobs' place. Marched sixteen miles.

"Wednesday, 8th, moved from Jacobs' at 6:30 a. m., with old Jacobs as guide. He took First Division, being in advance of Corps, through the woods by crossroads and bypaths till we struck the Rockingham and Fayetteville road. Halted four miles and a half from Blue's Rridge, over Drowning Creek, for dinner. Just after starting rebels were reported on our right, having captured men out foraging. Butler's division was also reported moving down plank road on our left, with a view to securing Blue's Bridge.

"Lieutenant Dewey, Thirty-eighth Indiana, with a party of mounted foragers, who had taken position at the junction of our road with plank road, captured a rebel courier, but as soon as our column was near dashed ahead, drove rebel pickets from bridge and secured it. It had been fired, but rain put it out. Crossed the creek and camped one mile and a half (west) from the bridge at 3:30 p. m. Hobart's brigade left back to cover bridge, came up at dark.

"Thursday, 9th, moved from camp near Drowning Creek at 11 a. m., late in consequence of waiting for Third Division to pass us; the trains moved very slowly; rained in torrents all afternoon; Hardee reported marching on our left flank, making for Fayetteville; dispositions accordingly. Friday, 10th, moved from camp at Twenty-one Mile Post on Fayetteville road at 6:15 a. m.; delayed by trains of advance division; marched to Thirteen-Mile Post, and went into camp at that point at 2:30 p. m. near General Baird's division. Saturday, 11th, moved from camp at Thirteen-Mile Post at 7 a. m., struck rear of Third Division at Ten-Mile Post: after marching in rear to the Seven-Mile Post then ordered over to the Chicken road; advanced rapidly toward Fayette-

ville, encountering no opposition, reaching Two-Mile Post, were halted by order of General Davis, and camped at Mrs. Pemberton's at 12:30 p. m.; marched twelve miles today.

"Sunday, 12th, no changes; Second Division crossed Cape Fear River tonight. Monday, 13th, moved from Mrs. Pemberton's at 7 a. m.; marched through Fayetteville; crossed the pontoon bridge just below ruins of the road bridge and camped one mile and a half from the river at 12 m.; rebels still in our front; Twenty-first Michigan Volunteers lost one man killed; Twentieth Corps moved and camped just in front of our line. Tuesday, 14th, no changes; weather warm and threatening rain; Fifteenth Corps crossed on our pontoon bridge; another difficulty with Geary's division, Twentieth Corps. Wednesday, 15th, moved at 11 a. m. in light order; hospital train and part of ammunition accompanying troops; supply train, with Capt. F. L. Clark, reported to General Baird; First Division coming in on another road, then preceded First Division; marched twelve miles and camped at Fourteen-Mile Post at 4 p. m.

"Thursday, 16th, marched at 10 a. m.; struck rear of Morgan's division; progressed slowly; just after 12 m. received orders to pass trains and push on to the front; reached scene of action two miles north of Taylor's Hole Creek about 2 p. m.; massed and lay in reserve in open field in front of rebel works captured by Twentieth Corps; at 3 p. m. First Brigade, General Hobart, commanding, was sent to right and relieved Hawley's brigade of Jackson's division. Twentieth Corps, by order of Major General Slocum; at 5 p. m., by order of General Davis, the Second and Third Brigade (moved) to extreme left and formed in rear of General Morgan, supporting his left; at dark all troops in bivouac; six miles marched today.

"Friday, 17th, moved at 7:30 a. m., First Division in advance of corps; took road towards Goldsborough just after passing through works which enemy had evacuated night before; reached Black Creek at 11 a. m.; General Buell built bridge, but while this was being done General Morgan's division passed up to left and crossed at bridge on Averagesborough and Goldsborough road and passed ahead of First Di-

vision, which was entitled to road and advance; camped at dusk on west bank of Mingo Creek; marched about six miles today. Saturday, 18th, moved at 6 a. m. promptly; crossed Mingo Creek with some trouble; water wide and deep; struck rear of General Morgan three miles and a half out; General Buell's brigade detached from column by order of General Davis and sent across roads two miles from Mingo Creek; remained there until 2 p. m., when it was relieved by Twentieth Corps; fifteen miles marched today; camped at Underwood's at 4 p. m.

"Sunday, 19th, left camp at Underwood's at 7 a. m., with First Division in advance, prepared for battle; all wagons and pack-mules marching in rear of the troops. After marching about three miles came up to our foragers, who were skirmishing with the enemy. Here I formed First Brigade. Brevet Brigadier General Hobart commanding, on the right of the road, in two lines. I then ordered the first line to charge the enemy and the second line to follow, supporting the movement. The advance line of General Hobart, consisting of Thirty-third Ohio, Ninety-fourth Ohio, and Eighty-eighth Indiana, drove the enemy, consisting of a brigade of infantry, rapidly back to their main works. Just before this attack was made, General Buell's brigade, at suggestion of Major General Slocum, had been sent to the left of the road to attack the enemy on his right flank, supposing his force to consist of only a small force of cavalry.

"The advance of General Hobart had reached a house in a large open field (Cole's house), when the enemy opened with a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. The open field was then abandoned by General Hobart, who moved three regiments to the left and front of the field into a pine thicket, where light works were thrown up. The other wing of the First Brigade, under Lieutenant Colonel Fitch, Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, was placed in position on right of the road, supporting Battery C, First Illinois Artillery, about 350 yards from and in rear of position at Cole's house. My Third Brigade, Lieut. Col. D. Miles commanding, was placed on the right of this wing of First Brigade, as the enemy was demonstrating against my right flank. At the

same time an order was sent to General Buell, recalling him and placing his brigade in position in left and rear of the wing of General Hobart's brigade in the pine thicket before mentioned.

"While all these dispositions were being made, the artillery and skirmishers were heavily engaged, resulting in serious loss on both sides. As soon as General Buell reached the position assigned him, by order from Major General Davis he was directed to attack the enemy. In order to multiply the chances of success, I ordered my Third Brigade to attack on our right, and also ordered that part of the First Brigade on the left of the road to join the Second Brigade, General Buell commanding, in the attack. Our lines advanced about 400 yards and found the enemy intrenched in strong works. Major Eaton, commanding Thirteenth Michigan Volunteers, Second Brigade, fell dead. His regiment, seeing him fall, gave way, and was followed by the remainder of the line under a heavy fire from the enemy.

"In the attacking made on the right by the Third Brigade. Lieutenant Colonel Miles commanding, the troops behaved very handsomely, especially the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania. Capt. J. H. Low, commanding Thirty-eighth Indiana, fell mortally wounded, in this attack.

"The only advantage, but a very important one, gained from these attacks was the information obtained from prisoners captured, as to strength of the enemy, showing that all the troops in this section were concentrated in our front. The Second Brigade, after the attack, halted on the left of the line of works of First Brigade and were ordered to throw up works, which orders were obeyed with alacrity. The enemy now commenced moving around my left, compelling me to stretch out to an undue length, extending my skirmish-line over half a mile to the left of my main line. At this time I received an order from General Davis directing me to hold the position I then had and to make demonstrations as though I were about to attack again; but the enemy had assumed the offensive, and I thought best to employ what time and force I had in strengthening my position.

"About an hour after the repulse of our attack the enemy

advanced in heavy force on my front, right and left flanks of that portion of the division on left of the road. The attacks were repulsed in front of Second Brigade by Thirteenth and Twenty-first Michigan, the men loading and firing coolly and deliberately; but the skirmish line on the left being forced back and the right of the line being turned, the remainder of the troops were compelled to give way, and fell back rapidly and in disorder. A brigade of the Twentieth Corps had been placed to right and rear of General Hobart's line, which I supposed would prevent my right from being turned, or at least afford a rallying point, if I was forced to fall back, but, unfortunately, this brigade gave way almost as soon as my own troops. The advance of the enemy up the main road prevented my joining the right of my division, and I was forced to fall back to a position where a portion of the First and Second Brigades were rallied. The troops were placed in position in rear of Twentieth Corps as a second line, and had no opportunity to engage further in the battle.

"Several times during the afternoon I attempted to join the right of the division, but I was interrupted by the enemy. During the fighting which followed, Lieutenant Colonel Miles, commanding Third Brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel Fitch, commanding part of First Brigade, appear to have done as well as it was possible to do under the circumstances.

"Lieutenant Colonel Miles was severely wounded, and the command of the brigade devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel McMahan, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers. For details of their operations I would respectfully refer you to their reports.

"On the night of the 19th the three regiments under Lieutenant Colonel Fitch joined the remainder of the First Brigade. The Third Brigade was brought up and the division went into position on the right of Goldsborough road, parallel to Clinton road, where works were thrown up, and camped for the night. On the morning of the 20th my division relieved Cogswell's brigade of the Twentieth Corps, and Fearing's brigade of Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, advanced, changed lines, built works and held that

position until the enemy retreated. (I deem it my duty here to state that after the first attacks had failed, but the strength of the enemy ascertained, Major General Slocum sent his engineer officer, Captain Ludlow, to suggest that I should fall back across a little creek in my rear and construct a defensive line of works, but, being confident of my ability to hold my position until the troops in rear should come up, I decided not to fall back, but made dispositions to fortify my left flank against movements of the enemy in that direction.) Tuesday, 21st, no changes.

"Wednesday, 22d, discovered that the enemy had retreated. Made immediate preparations for moving, and at 12:30 p. m., according to orders, took up line of march in rear of Second Division; camped at a point about fourteen miles from Goldsborough, having marched about ten miles. Thursday, 23d, moved in rear of Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, at 7 a. m., toward Goldsborough. Crossed Neuse River about 8:30 a. m.; reached Goldsborough about 3:30 p. m.; passed in review before Generals Slocum and Schofield and camped on north side of town, about two miles out, having marched about fourteen miles."

The part taken by the Thirty-eighth Indiana in the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina, is given in the official report of Captain D. H. Patton, upon whom devolved the command of the regiment when Captain Low was killed. The brigade skirmish-line, consisting of Company B, of the Thirty-eighth, and one company of an Ohio regiment, was commanded by Captain William C. Shaw of Company B. The skirmishers were the first to encounter the enemy, and thus took the initiative in the hard-fought battle of Bentonville.

In the subsequent advance of the first line of the brigade Captain Shaw was wounded.

Captain Patton's official report is as follows:

HDQRS. THIRTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VET. VOL.
INFANTRY.

Goldsborough, N. C., March 24, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to report the following as the

part taken by the Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry in the recent campaign commencing January 20, 1865, and ending March 23, date at which the command reached Goldsborough, N. C.:

January 20, the Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, forming part of the Third Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, Lieut. Col. D. Miles, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteer Infantry, commanding, broke camp near Savannah, Ga., and moved six miles north, going into camp, remaining in same till morning January 25, when the command moved northeast, passing through Springfield, Ga., and arriving near Sister's Ferry, on Savannah River, January 29, where it remained until the 5th of February, when it crossed river into South Carolina.

From this date the march was continued northward, passing through Barnwell, striking Charleston and Augusta Railroad at White Pond, which the command assisted in destroying near this point; continuing march, moving northeast, crossed the Edisto River, arriving at Lexington, S. C., February 15; resuming march, crossed the Saluda and Broad rivers, passing through Winnsborough, assisting in destroying Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad at Black Stocks; from this place marched to Catawba River, which was crossed February 28.

Marching northeast from Catawba River arrived at Great Pedee River, March 5; crossed same the 6th, taking road to Fayetteville, N. C., which was reached the 11th of March. The 13th crossed the Cape Fear River, taking Goldsborough road. Morning of the 16th came up with the advance forces of our army, who had engaged the enemy near South River; the engagement progressing, moved with the brigade in support of the Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, which was then engaged; 17th, enemy left our front at 9 a. m.; moved forward on Goldsborough road, crossing South River, camping about six miles from same. Continued march 18th, camping at 3 p. m.

The 19th, moved on Goldsborough road in support of First Brigade, which, becoming engaged, we were put in

position on the right of the road, the Twenty-first Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry on our left and the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry on our right. Light works were thrown up, and four companies were thrown forward as skirmishers. About 2 o'clock the command was ordered forward, with the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the purpose of finding the enemy's works. We advanced through a swamp so densely covered with underbrush that it was impossible to advance in line. The enemy's skirmishers were driven to their works. When within about fifty yards of their works they opened fire upon us. Captain Low, then in command of the regiment, ordered the men to lie down. At this time, through some mistake, the report was circulated that we were firing upon our own men, whereupon Captain Low gave the order to cease firing. Firing from the front grew more rapid and Captain Low fell, mortally wounded. The men having no protection and being under orders not to fire, began to fall back to their former position. Captain Low then being taken from the field, I took command of the regiment, which then occupied the same position it had held before the advancement. The line giving way at some point on our left, the enemy swung in upon our flank and rear.

The Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers being on the left and most exposed, was moved to the right. I then ordered the Thirty-eighth to swing back. A new line was then formed by the brigade at about right angles with its former position, but no sooner was this line formed than its position became flanked also. We were then ordered to move forward and regain our old position. We pressed forward until the Thirty-eighth Indiana, then on our left, extended into a swamp so that it was impossible to advance in line. The enemy was then within forty yards of us. A brisk fire was then kept up for half an hour, when not only our flank, but our rear, became endangered. The brigade was then ordered to a position in the rear, which was occupied till the morning of the 20th, when the regiment with brigade took position in rear of that occupied the 19th. After the 19th the command took no further part in the operations of the 20th and 21st.

The enemy having retreated during the night of the 22d, the regiment with brigade moved forward on Goldsborougn road, going into camp at 5 p. m., the 23d; crossed Neuse River, passing through and camping near Goldsborough, N. C., near which place the command is encamped.

Of the conduct of both officers and men of the regiment in the recent battle, I desire saying they did their whole duty, and, had our flank been protected, not a position would have been lost. Captain Low and Lieutenant Deweese fell bravely at their posts and are lamented by the entire command.

The losses during the campaign are: 1 Commissioned officer killed and 3 wounded; 3 enlisted men killed and fourteen wounded, and 10 enlisted men missing. Very respectfully, your most obedient,

D. H. PATTON,

Captain, Commanding Thirty-eighth Indiana Vet. Vol. Infantry.

LIEUT. L. G. BODIE,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., 3d Brig., 1st Div., 14th Army Corps.

It will be noticed that in these reports no mention is made of the capture and destruction of Columbia, South Carolina, one of the most important events of this remarkable campaign. The place had been occupied or garrisoned by a force of cavalry under command of General Wade Hampton, but upon the approach of the Fifteenth Corps, seeing the futility of trying to defend the place against such a large force of infantry, General Hampton withdrew, and on the 17th of February the Mayor surrendered the city. The Fifteenth Corps marched in and took possession. Under the orders of General Hampton much of the cotton which had been stored in the city was set afire, and the first efforts of our men were to extinguish the flames and prevent them from spreading.

In this they were partially successful, but a high wind sprang up in the night, fanning the embers into flames which

could not be checked until after the business portion of the town, including hotels and churches, had been destroyed.

The factory used by Blanton Duncan for the manufacture of Confederate money was not destroyed, but the men of the Fifteenth Corps secured a vast amount of money, which General Sherman says "they spent and gambled with in the most lavish manner."

CHAPTER XIII.

THE DAWN OF PEACE.

Unthread the rude eye of rebellion,
And welcome home discarded faith.

—*Shak's, King John*

AFTER the battle of Nashville the Twenty-third Corps. General Schofield, had been sent by rail and steamer to Goldsborough, North Carolina, and was occupying that place at the time of the battle of Bentonville. On the 23d of March the Fourteenth Corps marched into Goldsborough and went into camp within two miles of the town. Officers and men were heartily welcomed by their old comrades of the Twenty-third Corps, and thus, after a long separation, the three armies were again united.

During the night of February 17th, General Hardee had evacuated the city of Charleston, S. C., with all its forts and defenses and had marched to join the forces of General Johnston. The next morning the Union naval and land forces took possession of the city where secession was hatched and where the first hostile gun of the great rebellion was fired. In the language of Admiral Dahlgren, "it was as silent as the grave."

On the 27th of March the following order was issued by the U. S. War Department:

War Department, Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, March 27, 1865.

Ordered: 1. That at the hour of noon, on the 14th day of April, 1865, Brevet Major General Anderson will raise and plant upon the ruins of Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, the same United States flag which floated over the battlements of that fort during the rebel assault, and which was lowered and saluted by him and the small force of his command when the works were evacuated on the 14th day of April, 1861.

2. That the flag, when raised, be saluted by one hundred guns from Fort Sumter, and by a national salute from every fort and rebel battery that fired upon Fort Sumter.

3. That suitable ceremonies be had upon the occasion, under the direction of Major General William T. Sherman, whose military operations compelled the rebels to evacuate Charleston, or, in his absence, under the charge of Major General Q. A. Gillmore, commanding the department. Among the ceremonies will be the delivery of a public address by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

4. That the naval forces at Charleston, and their commander on that station, be invited to participate in the ceremonies of the occasion.

By order of the President of the United States:

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War

Repairs to the railroad running from Newbern to Goldsborough were completed on March 25th. This work had been in charge of Col. W. W. Wright, who, as chief engineer, had displayed so much skill and energy in repairing the many breaks in the line from Chattanooga to Atlanta the summer before.

On the same day General Sherman placed General Scho-

field in temporary command of the army and started for City Point, Va., for the purpose of having an interview with General Grant. He arrived at his destination on the 27th and received a hearty welcome from General Grant and his staff.

It is seldom that two great leaders of armies are in such perfect accord as were Generals Grant and Sherman. They discussed the military situation frankly and fully, and then made a call upon President Lincoln, who, with his wife, was on board the steamer *River Queen*, then lying at the dock. General Sherman's reception by the President was also very cordial and they spent a long time in animated conversation. President Lincoln was much interested in hearing about the methods of the "bummers" in procuring food and forage for the army in the long march through Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. He thought there had been enough blood spilled and hoped there would not be another battle. As far as the Army of the Cumberland and the Army of the Tennessee were concerned, they had fought their last battle, but the Army of the Potomac was destined to have a number of bloody encounters with the enemy before the "last ditch" was found. President Lincoln expressed "an absolute faith in the courage, manliness and integrity of the armies in the field."

General Sherman left City Point for Goldsborough, March 29th, and arrived there on the 30th.

It has been mentioned in a former chapter that the left wing was now known as the "Army of Georgia." In this last visit to General Grant, General Sherman secured the approval of this and other changes. In his "Memoirs" he says: "Gen. George H. Thomas, who still remained at Nashville, was not pleased with these changes, for the two corps with General Slocum, viz., the Fourteenth and Twentieth, up to that time had remained technically a part of his 'Army of the Cumberland,' but he was so far away that I had to act to the best advantage with the troops and general officers actually present." The reason given for this change by General Sherman may be sound and good, but the great bulk of the Army of the Cumberland took the same view of the

matter as did their old commander, General Thomas, and the "Army of Georgia" was never a winning card with them.

A large number of substitutes and drafted men joined the Thirty-eighth Indiana while it was in camp near Goldsborough, and to these men, who never heard the sound of a hostile gun, the "Army of Georgia" was as good a place of refuge as any.

In preparation for a new campaign, great activity now prevailed in all the camps of the army. The men who marched into Goldsborough with ragged and threadbare uniforms and with shoes that would barely hold together, were now abundantly supplied with new clothing, new blankets and new footwear. By the aid of barges and tugboats a large stock of provisions, including forage for animals, was soon accumulated.

On the 5th of April General Sherman issued a confidential order to army and corps commanders in which he outlined the next campaign. The different columns were to be in readiness to march on the 11th. The general course was northward and the ultimate destination Petersburg. The left wing was to march straight for the railroad bridge near Smithville, thence up the Neuse River to the railroad bridge northeast of Raleigh, thence to Warrenton, the general point of concentration. Unless there was too much opposition by the enemy, it was thought the troops could march an average of twelve miles a day.

But the movement of the Army of the Potomac made it necessary to change these plans, at least as far as the *objective* was concerned. Richmond and Petersburg were both evacuated by the rebel army on the 2d of April, and both cities were in possession of the Union troops when the above order of General Sherman was promulgated.

On the 4th of April the following dispatch was sent to General Sherman:

City Point, Va., April 4, 1865—3:40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

On Sunday morning, the 2d, we charged and carried

the enemy's entire line south of the Appomattox, defeated and drove back Lee's army, and the same evening enveloped Petersburg from the Appomattox above to the river below. About 1 o'clock Monday morning Petersburg was evacuated and we took possession of it. At 8:15 Weitzel took possession of Richmond from his position north of the James. Jeff Davis and his cabinet and Lee with most of his army are retreating in hot haste toward Danville. The other column is falling back on Lynchburg. We are pursuing vigorously. Our prisoners will number from 12,000 to 13,000, with several hundred pieces of artillery. Much of the tobacco and cotton in Petersburg and Richmond was burned by the enemy. He also attempted to burn Richmond. Weitzel succeeded in putting out the fire, but not until several districts were in ruins. Everything is quiet there now, and the people receive our army with great rejoicing.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Upon receipt of this dispatch, General Sherman ordered a salute of 100 guns to be fired from each permanent fort on the seaboard in the Department of North Carolina and the Department of the South in honor of the event.

As soon as he received the news that Richmond and Petersburg had fallen, General Sherman determined to march upon Raleigh at the earliest practicable moment, and on April 7th wrote General Slocum, commander of the left wing, as follows:

Hdqrs. Military Division of the Mississippi.
In the Field, Goldsborough, N. C., April 7, 1865.

Major General Slocum. Commanding Army of Georgia.

General: The capture of Richmond and retreat of Lee's army to the west (Danville and Lynchburg) necessitates a change in our plans. We will hold fast to Goldsborough and its lines and move rapidly on Raleigh. I want you to be all ready to move early on Monday straight on Smithfield

and Raleigh by the most direct road. General Schofield will support you with the Twenty-third Corps, following you, and the Tenth and cavalry will move from Mount Olive and Faison's by Bentonville and Turner's Bridge; the right wing by Pikeville and Whiteley's Mill, with a division around by Nahunta and Folk's Bridge. If the enemy declines to fight this side the Neuse, I will, of course, throw the right wing up to Hinton's Bridge. Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General, Commanding.

He also gave similar orders to the other army commanders, and on the 8th wrote General Grant the following spicy letter:

Hdqrs. Military Division of the Mississippi,
In the Field, Goldsborough, Saturday, April 8, 1865.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.:

General: I have just received your letter of the 5th from Wilson's Station, and although I have written you several letters lately, will repeat. On Monday at daylight all my army will move straight on Joe Johnston, supposed to be between me and Raleigh, and I will follow him wherever he may go. If he retreats on Danville to make junction with Lee, I will do the same, though I may take a course round him, bending toward Greensborough for the purpose of turning him north. I will bear in mind your plain and unmistakable point that "the rebel armies are now the strategic points to strike at." I will follow Johnston, presuming that you are after Lee, or all that you have left to him, and if they come together, we will also. I think I will be at Raleigh on Thursday, the 13th, and shall pursue Johnston toward Greensborough unless it be manifest that he has gone toward Danville. I shall encourage him to come to bay or move toward Danville, as I don't want to race all the way back through South Carolina and Georgia. It is to our interest to let Lee and Johnston come together, just

as a billiard player would nurse the balls when he has them in a nice place.

I am delighted and amazed at the result of your move to the south of Petersburg, and Lee has lost in one day the reputation of three years, and you have established a reputation for perseverance and pluck that would make Wellington jump out of his coffin. I wish you could have waited a few days, or that I could have been here a week sooner; but it is not too late yet, and you may rely with absolute certainty that I will be after Johnston with about 80,000 men, provided for twenty full days, which will last me forty, and I will leave a small force here at Goldsborough and repair the railroad up to Raleigh. If you have a spare division you might send it to Schofield to help him hold his line of railroad out from Morehead City to Goldsborough, but I will not hesitate to let go the railroad and everything if I can get at Joe Johnston in an open field. If Sheridan don't run his horses off their legs and you can spare him for a week or so let him feel down for me, and I think he can make a big haul of horses. Tell him I make him a free gift of all the blooded stock of North Carolina, including Wade Hampton, whose pedigree and stud are of high repute. Don't fail to have Stoneman break through the mountains of West North Carolina. He will find plenty of Union men, who will aid him to reach either your army or mine, and Canby should, if he takes Mobile, get up the Alabama River about Selma, from which place he can catch all fragments passing toward Texas. I have an idea that he can get up the Alabama River, even if he do not take Mobile. I have a report from Wilson, who will, I think, break up all railroad lines in Alabama. Yours truly,

W. T. SHERMAN.

Major General, Commanding.

On the 10th of April the Fourteenth Corps broke camp at Goldsborough and marched in the direction of Smithfield. Gen. Jeff C. Davis in command. Gen. W. P. Carlin had been relieved and Gen. Charles C. Walcutt was now in com-

mand of the First Division. Colonel Hambright was again in command of the Third Brigade.

The march toward Smithfield was through a swampy country, and heavy details from all the infantry regiments were kept constantly at work repairing roads and bridges. During the first day the First Division had charge of the wagon trains of the corps. This involved a vast amount of hard labor for the troops, and when they bivouacked for the night General Walcutt reported the division "in the mud" and requested that all pioneers of the other two divisions should be put to work between his camp and the front. The next morning the division was relieved by the Second Division, General Morgan, and the corps reached Smithfield the same day.

It was at this place that the glorious news of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant at Appomattox Court House was received by General Sherman, who immediately issued the following order:

"The General commanding announces to the army that he has official notice from General Grant that General Lee surrendered to him his entire army on the 9th instant at Appomattox Court House, Va. Glory to God and to our country, and all honor to our comrades in arms, toward whom we are marching. A little more labor, a little more toil on our part, the great race is won, and our Government stands regenerated after four long years of bloody war.

W. T. SHERMAN.

Major General, Commanding."

The rejoicing that took place all through the army is indescribable. Men forgot all about the fatigue of pulling the wagons out of the mire; they threw their caps high in the air and hugged each other in their great delight. Their long experience in war taught them the meaning of Appomattox, and with the Army of Northern Virginia, the principal bulwark of the Southern Confederacy, vanquished, they felt that the War of the Rebellion was practically over.

With Lee's army out of the way they knew they could

make quick work of Joe Johnston's army, and showed a feverish haste to meet once more their old antagonist.

On that same day Kilpatrick's cavalry was having a hard fight with Hampton's cavalry within six miles of Raleigh. That was about the last of the fighting by these two armies, which had faced each other on so many bloody fields.

The president of the so-called Confederacy was at Danville, Va., whither he had fled when Richmond fell. While our army was rejoicing over the surrender of Lee there was consternation in all parts of rebeldom which the news had penetrated. It was brought by courier to Jeff Davis in Danville and must have been like a death-knell to his hopes.

The men in the ranks of the rebel army could read the handwriting on the wall and felt that the fate of the Confederacy was sealed. Desertions by day and night were so common that the rebel army was threatened with dissolution before negotiations could be made for its formal surrender.

Jeff Davis made frantic appeals to Governor Vance and to the army commanders to do their utmost to hold the troops together and prolong the struggle. Their railroads were destroyed, the country was almost stripped of food and forage, there was no available supply of blankets or clothing, and their supply of ammunition was limited to what they carried with them.

In this condition of affairs there was but one thing they could do, and that was to surrender upon the best terms the victors would grant them. General Joseph Johnston had the good sense to appreciate the situation and on the 13th of April wrote to General Sherman asking for an interview for the purpose of arranging terms for the surrender of his army. The request was granted.

General Sherman had entered the city of Raleigh on that day and on the 14th, before receiving General Johnston's letter, had issued orders giving the line of march for the next movement to the army commanders. The last section of the order read: "All the troops will draw well out on the roads designated during today and tomorrow, and on the following day will move with all possible rapidity for Askeboro. No further destruction of railroads, mills, cotton and

produce will be made without the specific order of an army commander, and the inhabitants will be dealt with kindly, looking to an early reconciliation. The troops will be permitted, however, to gather forage and provisions as heretofore, only more care should be taken not to strip the poorer classes too closely."

General Sherman wrote General Johnston that he would meet him for the purpose of arranging for a suspension of hostilities between his own army and the army commanded by General Johnston, and sent the letter by his aide-de-camp, Colonel McCoy, under a flag of truce, to Durham Station.

On the 16th he received a reply from General Johnston, agreeing to meet him the next day at a point midway between the advance of our army at Durham and the rear of his army at Hillsboro. Just as General Sherman and his escort were taking a train for Durham, next morning he received a cipher message announcing the assassination of President Lincoln at Ford's Theatre on the night of April 14th, and the attempted assassination of Mr. Seward and other officers of the Government. Fearing the effect of such news on the men of his army, General Sherman enjoined secrecy upon the telegraph operator, and did not at that time make known the contents of the dispatch.

He met General Johnston, who was accompanied by General Wade Hampton and others, at a farmhouse about five miles from Durham on the Hillsboro road. After discussing the matter of surrender in a general way, the convention adjourned and General Sherman returned to Raleigh, where he issued Special Field Orders No. 56, in which he announced the assassination of President Lincoln.

The news of the foul murder of the great captain who, for four long years had piloted the ship of state safely through the troubled waters of rebellion, was received with universal sorrow. No living man held the affections of the officers and men of the armies in the field so completely as did President Lincoln, and the loss to them was like the loss of a father.

Naturally, it was supposed that the assassination was

abetted, if not planned, by men high in authority in the Confederate government, and for awhile it was feared that the soldiers of the Union Army might attempt some retaliatory measures; but all fears on this score were soon allayed. It was seen at once that if anything of this kind should be attempted the innocent would be more likely to suffer than the guilty.

After a consultation with the most prominent of his army and corps commanders, General Sherman again repaired to the rendezvous where he had previously met General Johnston, and on the 18th of April terms of surrender written by General Sherman, and subject to the approval of their respective governments, were signed by the two commanders.

As it would require several days for a messenger to go to Washington and return, a truce was agreed upon whereby both armies were to remain in their present positions until the authorities in Washington could be heard from. General Sherman's messenger returned on the 24th. With him came General Grant. President Johnson and his cabinet had disapproved of the terms of surrender which General Sherman had granted General Johnston, and he was ordered by the Secretary of War to resume hostilities at the earliest possible moment.

He immediately notified General Johnston that the truce or suspension of hostilities previously agreed upon would cease in forty-eight hours. At the same time he also sent General Johnston the following note:

"I have replies from Washington to my communication of April 18th. I am instructed to limit my operations to your immediate command, and not to attempt civil negotiations. I therefore demand the surrender of your army on the same terms as were given to General Lee at Appomattox, April 9th instant, purely and simply."

By agreement the two commanding Generals met again at the Bennett farmhouse on April 26th, and the result of that meeting is here given:

"Terms of a Military Convention, entered into this 26th day of April, 1865, at Bennett's House, near Durham's Station, North Carolina, between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding the United States Army in North Carolina:

"1. All acts of war on the part of the troops under General Johnston's command to cease from this date.

"2. All arms and public property to be deposited at Greensboro and delivered to an ordnance officer of the United States Army.

"3. Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be retained by the commander of the troops, and the other to be given to an officer to be designated by General Sherman. Each officer and man to give his individual obligation in writing not to take up arms against the Government of the United States, until properly released from this obligation.

"4. The side-arms of officers, and their private horses, and baggage to be retained by them.

"5. This being done, all the officers and men will be permitted to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities, so long as they observe their obligation and the laws in force where they may reside.

"W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

"Commanding United States Forces in North Carolina.

"J. E. JOHNSTON, General,

"Commanding Confederate States Forces in North Carolina."

"Approved: U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General."

The men of the rebel army had fought bravely while there was a glimmer of hope, but now, when they saw their cause was lost, the most of them submitted as gracefully as possible to the new order of things, and were glad to return once more to their now desolate homes. However, many of the "chivalry" could not tolerate the idea of becoming citizens of the United States.

A Colonel of the South Carolina regiment at Appomattox, when ordered to cease firing pending negotiations for surrender, shouted, "South Carolina never surrenders." Sheridan's cavalry soon showed him his mistake.

General Wade Hampton, who it will be remembered was present at the first conference between General Sherman and General Johnston, was of the opinion that at least a part of the Confederacy might be saved. Witness his letter to Jeff Davis which portrays the feeling of that class of malcontents, and for that reason, and no other, is given a place in these pages.

"Hillsborough, April 19, 1865.

"His Excellency President Davis:

"My Dear Sir: Having seen the terms upon which it is proposed to negotiate, I trust that I may be pardoned for writing to you in relation to them. Most of our officers look only at the military side of the picture at present, but you will regard it in other aspects also. The military situation is very gloomy, I admit, but it is by no means desperate, and endurance and determination will produce a change. There are large numbers of the Army of Northern Virginia who have escaped, and of these many will return to our standard if they are allowed to enter the cavalry service. Many of the cavalry who escaped will also join us if they find that we are still making headway against the enemy. There are now not less than 40,000 to 50,000 men in arms on this side of the Mississippi; on the other there are as many more. Now the question presents itself, shall we disband these men at once, or shall we endeavor (to) concentrate them? If we disband we give up at once and forever all hope of foreign intervention. Europe will say, and say justly, 'Why should we interfere if you choose to re-enter the Union?' But if we keep any organization, however small, in the field, we give Europe the opportunity of aiding us. The main reason urged for negotiation is to spare the infliction of any further suffering on the people. Nothing can be more fallacious than

this reasoning. No suffering which can be inflicted by the passage over our country of the Yankee armies, can equal what would fall on us if we return to the Union. In this latter event I look for war between the United States and England and France, when we of the South, under a more rigorous conscription than has yet obtained here, shall be forced to fight by the side of our own negroes and under Yankee officers. We shall have to pay the debts incurred by the United States in this war, and we shall live under a base and vulgar tyranny. No sacrifice would be too great to escape this train of horrors, and I think it is far better for us to fight to the extreme limits of our country rather than to reconstruct the Union upon any terms. If we cannot use our infantry here, let it disband, calling upon them for volunteers for the cavalry, collect all our mounted force, and move toward the Mississippi. When we cross that river we can get large accessions to the cavalry, and we can hold Texas. As soon as forces can be organized and equipped, send this heavy cavalry force into the country of the enemy, and they will soon show that we are not conquered. If I had 20,000 mounted men here, I could force Sherman to retreat in twenty days. Give me a good force of cavalry and I will take them safely across the Mississippi, and if you desire to go in that direction it will give me great pleasure to escort you. My own mind is made up as to my course. I shall fight as long as my Government remains in existence; when that ceases to live I shall seek some other country, for I shall never take the 'oath of allegiance.' I am sorry that we paused to negotiate, for to my apprehension no evil can equal that of a return to the Union. I write to you, my dear sir, that you may know the feelings which actuate many of the officers of my command. They are not subdued, nor do they despair. For myself I beg to express my heartfelt sympathy with you, and to give you the assurance that my confidence in your patriotism has never been shaken. If you will allow me to do so, I can bring to your support many strong arms and brave hearts—men who will

fight to Texas, and who, if forced from that State, will seek refuge in Mexico rather than in the Union.

"With my best wishes, I am, very respectfully and truly,
Yours,

WADE HAMPTON."

With the surrender of Johnston's Army the war was practically at an end, although small bodies of Confederate troops in the extreme southwest retained their organization and remained in the field until sometime in the month of May.

CHAPTER XIV.

TO THE GRAND REVIEW AND HOME

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths;
Our bruised arms hung up for monuments;
Our stern alarums changed to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful measures.
Grim-visaged war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front.

—*Shaks. King Richard III.*

ON THE 28th of April Gen. Sherman called his army commanders together at his headquarters in Raleigh and gave them instructions regarding the march of their respective columns from Raleigh via Richmond to Washington, D. C., a distance of 400 miles. Orders were at once issued to subordinate commanders, to be ready to march the next day. Full rations of hard bread, meat, coffee, and salt, and half rations of sugar, were to be issued to the troops from time to time as needed.

No foraging without special permission was permitted.

and everything taken from citizens must be paid for. Private property of every description, horses, mules, harness, wagons, etc., must be respected. No straggling was permitted, and no enlisted man was permitted to leave the ranks without a permit from his regimental commander.

Each division had an advance guard, whose duty it was to establish safeguards over dwellings and other property along the route, and to prevent all straggling toward the head of the column. A strong rear guard was also formed for the arrest of stragglers and others who violated orders.

The order to the Fourteenth Corps was as follows:

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS,
No. 36.

HDQRS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Holly Springs, N. C., April 28, 1865.

The corps will move tomorrow as follows: General Walcutt will march from his camp of tonight at daylight to the point at which the corps diverged from the railroad when moving out from Raleigh, cross the railroad, and go into camp north of the railroad upon the main road leading to Flemington. General Baird will move at daylight, and following General Walcutt, will encamp on the south side of the railroad. General Argan will march from Holly Springs at daylight, and will encamp on the south side of the railroad, near General Baird. Corps headquarters will move today from Holly Springs to a point near the railroad between Raleigh and the corps camp.

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. J. C. Davis.

A. C. McCLURG.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

Gen. Grant, who was anxious to curtail the expenses of the Government as fast as practicable, issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, April 29, 1865—11:30 a. m.

Major-General Halleck, Richmond, Va.:

Four corps of the army in North Carolina will march to Alexandria, passing near Richmond, leaving Raleigh probably on the 1st of May. You may order the Army of the Potomac and all the cavalry, except such as you think necessary to retain in Virginia, overland to the same place, starting as soon as they can be got off. Let them leave all ammunition and stores of every kind, except provisions and forage, behind, or to be sent by water.

U. S. GRANT,

Lieutenant-General.

General Sherman, who was very sore at the treatment he had received from Secretary Stanton, did not accompany the troops in the march to Richmond, but went by rail to Wilmington on the 29th and then took a steamer for Port Royal and the Savannah River. On the 8th of May he returned to his army by way of the James River and City Point to Manchester, opposite Richmond, where he found all except the Twenty-third corps encamped.

Gen. Schofield, who was now in command of the Department of North Carolina, had retained his old command, The Army of the Ohio, to maintain order in that department and to parole the officers and men of General Johnston's Army.

The total number of prisoners of war parolled by Gen. Schofield amounted to 36,817; total number surrendered in Georgia and Florida, as reported by Gen. J. H. Wilson, 52,453; total under the capitulation of Gen. J. E. Johnston, 89,720.

While the Thirty-eighth Indiana was encamped near Goldsborough, N. C., an event took place which for awhile caused much dissatisfaction, not to say unpleasantness; and that was the election of field officers to fill vacancies which

had existed for two months or more. The result was the election of Captain David Patton to Colonel; Captain Park Dewey of Company F, to Lieutenant-Colonel; and Adjutant Miley Hazzard, to Major. Captain Isaac Brinkworth, who was at the time, serving as aide-de-camp to Gen. W. P. Carlin, had gone with the General to New York City. Hearing of this election, and feeling that it was not just that the senior officers should be turned down in this way, he proceeded at once to Indianapolis and laid the case before Governor Morton.

To use his own words he "blocked the game," and commissions were at once issued to the senior officers as follows: Colonel, David H. Patton; Lieutenant-Colonel, Isaac Brinkworth; Major, William C. Shaw.

In due time these officers were mustered to the rank which their commissions gave them, and harmony once more prevailed.

It is a matter of regret that a complete itinerary of the march of the Fourteenth Corps from Raleigh, N. C., to Richmond, Va., is not available; but a good idea of it can be obtained from the record of orders issued to the troops from time to time by the corps and division commanders.

The first day's march was on the most direct and practicable road to Oxford; Gen. Baird's division was in the lead and had instructions to build a pontoon bridge across the Neuse River.

Arriving at Taylor's Ferry on the Roanoke River, May 2nd, it was found that the pontoons of the corps would not span the river, and Gen. Davis requested Gen. J. Mower, commanding the Twentieth Corps to send forward his pontoons. This was done before daylight next morning. The bridge was soon laid and the First Division was the first to cross.

The route of the Fourteenth Corps, as indicated in Special Orders No. 61, would be through Boydton, Lewiston, Nottoway Court-House, and Amelia Court-House. At the same time the Army of the Tennessee was marching on parallel roads for the same destination. On the 5th of May the First

Division of the Fourteenth Corps after a long, hard march, encamped near Nottoway Court-House.

The men of the Army of the Cumberland were now in the section of the country over which Sheridan and his troops had so recently marched in pursuit of the remnant of Lee's Army, which found its "last ditch" at Appomattox. And from this time forward, all the way to Alexandria, they were to look upon places made historic by the gigantic struggle of two mighty armies, the thunder of whose guns had shaken the continent for four years.

The veterans from the west looked upon these scenes with the deepest interest. They saw and understood, for they too had passed through the fiery ordeal of many battles in many States. No doubt many of them were thankful that they were permitted to look upon these places, where so many of their comrades of the grand old Army of the Potomac had sacrificed their lives for the cause of the Union. To the right and to the left there were signs of conflict. Here a line of earthworks with dismounted guns and broken gun carriages; here a strip of woodland where small trees and twigs had been literally mowed down by the bullets.

Where the relic-hunter had not been busy there were scores of broken muskets, remnants of cartridge boxes, haversacks, canteens, bayonets, and bayonet scabbards. Then there were the skeletons of horses killed in battle, and, saddest of all, the graves of the unknown dead of both armies. A strange silence pervaded everything.

Army discipline was still firmly maintained, and the "mule whacker", still addressed his mules in the same fiery language, but "the guns had hushed their thunder"; the crackling of musketry was no longer heard; and it was no longer necessary to salve the bursting shell or whistling bullet with a polite bow.

The "piping times of peace" had come, and the excitement—the zest—of army life was gone; but thoughts of home animated every breast, and spurred the weary limbs to renewed effort in the long and toilsome march.

Destitute and ragged men from Lee's army were met on the roads and were always treated with the courtesy and

kindness which a brave man extends to an equally brave but fallen foe. In bivouac the boys in blue freely shared their rations with the boys in gray, and the camp fire at night was enlivened by stories of wild adventure; of personal experience in battle and siege, and the horrors of the prison pen.

Every phase of life in the army was discussed; the merits and demerits of commanding officers; the classification, as to the fighting qualities, of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, and batteries, and even the possible or probable method of reconstructing the civil government of the States lately in rebellion, did not escape the astute philosopher of the campfires.

At nightfall on the 8th of May the Fourteenth Corps went into camp near Manchester, a suburb of Richmond. On the same day Gen. Sherman arrived at Fort Monroe where he was handed the following dispatch:

Richmond, Va., May 8th, 1865.

Major-General Sherman:

General Slocum's army will leave Richmond on the morning of the 10th, and General Howard's will soon follow. Can't you meet them as they pass through?

Signed: H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

This was followed by another of the same date:

When you arrive here come directly to my headquarters. I have a room for you, and will have rooms elsewhere for your staff.

Signed: H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General Commanding.

General Sherman, who was still smarting under the treatment he had received at the hands of Secretary Stanton and General Halleck while negotiating for the surrender of Johnston's army, replied to the above as follows:

Fort Monroe, Va., May 8, 1865.

General Halleck, Richmond:

After your despatch to the Secretary of War of April 26, I cannot have friendly intercourse with you. I will come to City Point, tomorrow, and march with my troops, and I prefer we should not meet.

Signed: W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

An order had been issued for the Thirteenth Corps to march through the streets of Richmond in review before Maj. Gen. Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the James on the 10th of May. This order was immediately countermanded by Gen. Sherman upon his arrival at City Point, May 9th.

General Halleck now seemed anxious to effect a reconciliation with General Sherman and wrote him as follows:

Richmond, Va., May 10 (9?), 1865.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, City Point:

You have not had during this war nor have you now a warmer friend and admirer than myself. If in carrying out what I knew to be the wishes of the War Department in regard to your armistice I used language which has given you offense, it was unintentional, and I deeply regret it. If fully aware of the circumstances under which I acted, I am certain you would not attribute to me any improper motives. It is my wish to continue to regard and receive you as a personal friend. With this statement I leave the matter in your hands.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

To this the following reply was made:

HDQRS. MILITARY DIVISION OF THE
MISSISSIPPI.

In the Field, Manchester, Va., May 10, 1865.

General H. W. Halleck, U. S. Army, Richmond, Va.:

General: I received your cipher disaptch last evening.

and have revolved it in my mind all night in connection with that telegraphic message of April 26, to Secretary Stanton, and by him rushed with such indecent haste before an excited public. I cannot possibly reconcile the friendly expressions of the former with the deadly malignity of the latter, and cannot consent to the renewal of a friendship I had prized so highly till I can see deeper into the diabolical plot than I now do. When you advised me of the assassin Clark being on my track I little dreamed he would turn up in the direction and guise he did, but thank God I have become so blase to the dangers of life and reputation by the many vicissitudes of this cruel war, which some people are resolved shall never be over, that nothing surprises me. I will march my army through Richmond quietly and in good order, without attracting attention; and I beg you to keep slightly perdu, for if noticed by some of my old command I cannot undertake to maintain a model behavior, for their feelings have become aroused by what the world adjudges an insult to at least an honest commander. If loss of life or violence result from this, you must attribute it to the true cause—a public insult to a brother officer when he was far away on public service, perfectly innocent of the malignant purpose and design.

I am, etc..

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.

In the march of the army northward the left wing, Maj. Gen. Slocum, commanding, was in the advance, and was ordered to cross the James River on the pontoon bridge, pass through Richmond to Hanover Court-House, and thence by roads through or to the left of Chilesburg, Warrenton Junction, Centerville, and Fairfax Court-House to a camp near Alexandria, Va.

On the morning of May 11th, the troops were put in motion, crossed the pontoon bridge and marched through the streets of Richmond, to the great gratification of every soldier of this great army. At last they were permitted to behold the city which had been the head and front of the Great Rebellion, the conquered capital of the Confederacy.

Many of them had had a taste of life in Libby Prison and Castle Thunder, those vermin-infected dens of misery, whose walls would never again echo to the groans and curses of suffering humanity; and how they must have exulted in the thought that the authors of their misery were now in hasty flight from the just wrath of an indignant people! To the rank and file of this victorious army, the march through Richmond was the culmination of their hopes. The goal of their ambition had at last been reached.

When the Fourteenth Corps arrived at the point where it was to cross the Pamunky River in pontoons, the river was very high from recent rains, and considerable delay was caused by the difficulty of getting the trains and artillery safely across. A good part of the First Division worked all night in mud and water and found that "the sacred soil of Virginia" possessed adhesive qualities equal to "the dark and bloody ground" of old Kentucky. At 8 a. m. of the 13th everything was safely across the river, but as the men had worked all night they were not required to march that day.

On the 15th they marched over the old battlefield of Chancellorsville, and next day crossed the Rapidan River at Raccoon Ford. Gen. Sherman, who wished to see as many of the prominent battlefields as possible, rode down to Fredericksburg, where the Army of the Tennessee was preparing to cross the Rappahannock. Continuing its march the Fourteenth Corps passed through Centerville and on the 19th of May went into camp near Alexandria, Virginia.

The order for the Grand Review was as follows:

SPECIAL ORDERS

No. 329.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Washington, May 18, 1865.

6. A review, with marching salute, of the Army of the

Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of Georgia, and General Sheridan's cavalry, will take place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 23rd and 24th instant. On Tuesday, the 23rd instant, will be reviewed the Army of the Potomac, General Sheridan's cavalry, and the Ninth Corps, all under the command of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, commanding Army of the Potomac. On Wednesday, the 24th instant, will be reviewed the Army of the Tennessee, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard commanding, and the Army of Georgia, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum commanding, the whole under the command of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman. The following will be the order of march: The head of column will each day rest on Maryland avenue at foot of Capitol Hill, moving at precisely 9 a. m., passing to the Aqueduct Bridge, and across to their camp. The troops will be without knapsacks, marching at company front, closed in mass, and at route step, except between Fifteenth street and New York avenue and Seventeenth street, where the cadence step will be observed. Each brigade will be accompanied by six ambulances, passing three abreast.

The reviewing officer will be stationed in front of the President's house, where provisions will be made for members of the Cabinet, heads of military and civil departments, governors of States, members of Congress, and Corps Diplomatique. The Ninth Army Corps, Major-General Parke, commanding, will report to Major-General Meade for the review. Maj. Gen. C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington, will have the necessary guards posted in the streets along the route, keeping the street clear of all horsemen and carriages, except those of the proper officers, heads of military or civil departments or Corps Diplomatique, and such other arrangements as are necessary to facilitate the review.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The weather was all that could be desired and never before in the history of Washington had such a vast throng of people assembled within its limits, as that which had now gathered to witness the greatest military pageant ever seen upon the continent. I can find no better description of the event than that given by General Sherman:

"By invitation I was on the reviewing stand and witnessed the review of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by General Meade in person.

The day was beautiful, and the pageant was superb. Washington was full of strangers, who filled the streets in holiday dress, and every house was decorated in flags. The army marched by divisions in close columns around the Capitol, down Pennsylvania Avenue, past the President and Cabinet, who occupied a large stand prepared for the occasion, directly in front of the White House.

The morning of the 24th was extremely beautiful, and the ground was in splendid order for our review. The streets were filled with people to see the pageant, armed with bouquets of flowers for their favorite regiments or heroes, and everything was propitious. Punctually at 9 a. m. the signal-gun was fired, when in person, attended by General Howard and all my staff, I rode slowly down Pennsylvania Avenue, the crowds of men, women and children, densely lining the walks, and almost obstructing the way. We were followed close by General Logan and the head of the Fifteenth Corps. When I reached the Treasury-building, and looked back, the sight was simply magnificent. The column was compact, and the glittering muskets looked like a solid mass of steel, moving with the regularity of a pendulum. We passed the Treasury-building, in front of which and of the White House was an immense throng of people, for whom extensive stands had been prepared on both sides of the avenue. * * * Then, turning into the gate of the presidential grounds, we left our horses with orderlies, and went upon the stand * * * I then took my post on the left of the President, and for six hours and a half stood, while the army passed in order of

the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Fourteenth Corps. It was, in my judgment, the most magnificent army in existence—sixty-five thousand men, in splendid physique who had just completed a march of nearly two thousand miles in a hostile country, in good drill, and who realized that they were being closely scrutinized by thousands of their fellow-countrymen and by foreigners. Division after division passed, each commander of an army corps or division coming on the stand during the passage of his command, to be presented to the President, cabinet, and spectators. The steadiness and firmness of the tread, the careful dress on the guides, the uniform intervals between the companies, all eyes directly to the front, and the tattered and bullet-riven flags, festooned with flowers, all attracted universal notice. Many good people, up to that time, had looked upon our Western army as a sort of mob; but the world then saw, and recognized the fact, that it was an army in the proper sense, well organized, well commanded and disciplined; and there was no wonder that it had swept through the South like a tornado. For six hours and a half that strong tread of the Army of the West resounded along Pennsylvania avenue; not a soul of that vast crowd of spectators left his place; and, when the rear of the column had passed by, thousands of the spectators still lingered to express their sense of confidence in the strength of the Government which could claim such an army.

Some little scenes enlivened the day, and called for the laughter and cheers of the crowd. Each division was followed by six ambulances as a representative of its baggage-train. Some of the division commanders had added, by the way of variety, goats, milch-cows, and pack-mules, whose loads consisted of game-cocks, poultry, hams, etc., and some of them had the families of freed slaves along, with the women leading their children. Each division was preceded by its corps of black pioneers, armed with picks and spades. These marched abreast in double ranks, keeping perfect dress and step, and added much to the interest of the occasion. On the whole, the grand review was a splen-

did success, and was a fitting conclusion to the campaign and the war."

On the 25th of May the Fourteenth Corps, which had been encamped near the Long Bridge, moved to a camp on higher and better ground, about three miles northeast from the city of Washington.

Preparations were immediately made for the dissolution of the various armies by the muster-out of all regiments and batteries coming within the orders of discharge (General Orders No. 94) and they were ordered to their respective states for payment and muster out.

On the 7th of June the Third Brigade of the First Division, Fourteenth Corps, was by orders from Corps headquarters, discontinued, and the division cut down to two brigades known as the First and Second. The First Brigade consisted of the Thirty-eighth Indiana, Twenty-first Ohio, Forty-second Indiana, and Thirty-third Ohio, Colonel H. A. Hambright, commanding.

It will thus be seen that the Thirty-eighth Indiana again occupied with the Thirty-third Ohio, the same position as to organization, which it occupied at the battle of Chickamauga, to-wit: First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps.

The division was now ordered to rendezvous at Louisville, Ky., and on the 9th of June started by rail for that city, which they reached in due time, and went into camp.

The veterans were now anxious to be mustered out and return to their homes. Camp life became very irksome, but the regiment was not mustered out of service until the 15th of July, 1865. On the 18th they went in a body to Indianapolis and took part in a public reception given to returned soldiers on the grounds of the Capitol. The tattered banners of the regiment were deposited in the vaults of the State House, the arms and accouterments turned over to the proper officers of the Government, and officers and men were given transportation to their respective homes.

The Fourteenth Corps was not discontinued until

August 1st, 1865; but General Jeff. C. Davis issued his farewell address as commander, in General Orders No. 17, June 15th, 1865. It was as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 17.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Washington, D. C., June 15, 1865.

Soldiers of the Fourteenth Corps:

Since he assumed command of the corps your general has seen many occasions when he was proud of your courage, your endurance, and your gallant and soldierly conduct. If he did not praise you then, it was because in view of what yet remained for you to do, what enemies to meet, what hardships, and what dangers to encounter, it seemed wrong for you or for him to pride yourselves upon the past, rest upon laurels already won; but now, when the battle and march are over and the victory won, when many of you are about to return to your homes, and when all have lost the roar of hostile cannon in the plaudits of welcoming friends and the wreaths of victory, he congratulates you on the part which you have shared in common with your comrades of the armies of the Union, in the successful struggle for the integrity and security of your country. You will join heartily in the general rejoicing over the grand result, but you will be forgiven for remembering with peculiar pride that at Chickamauga yours were the invincible legions with which the unyielding Thomas snatched victory from defeat; that at Mission Ridge you helped with your Brothers of the Armies of the Cumberland and of the Tennessee to plant the banner of your country once more on the cloud-capped heights of Chattanooga; that at Jonesborough your resistless charge decreed the final fate of the proud Atlanta; that at Bentonville you for hours defied the frenzied and determined efforts of the hosts to crush seriatim the column of the victorious Sherman. Years hence,

surrounded by the prosperity and happiness of a united country, it will be enough for you to say, "I fought with Thomas"; "I marched with Sherman down from the mountains to the sea in that grandest march of all history"; "I toiled and skirmished at midwinter through swamps of Georgia, and struggled over the flooded rice fields and broad torrents of South Carolina". Now the danger past, the victory won, many of you turn homeward. Let your future action be governed by the same generous spirit, the same pure patriotism that prompted your entry into the country's service; remembering that the true soldier is always a good citizen and a good Christian. Some remain yet for a time as soldiers. The same country that first called you still retains you and needs your services. Let your record be the same in the future as in the past. So act, that when at last no soldier shall remain of the Fourteenth Corps, the record of all shall be alike, untarnished and glorious. Many of the noblest and bravest and the best who came out with us will not return. They are sleeping on the hills and by the streams of the South, where no voice of mother, sister, or wife will wake them, where no kind hand will strew flowers upon their graves. For their sakes, as well as in recollection of your own toils, dangers, and triumphs, keep ever fresh the good name and memory of the old Fourteenth Corps; and in the future associations and meetings of life, let us always keep the warmest greetings for those who say, "I fought and marched with Sherman and Thomas; I belong to the Acorn Corps."

By order of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis.

A. C. McClurg,

Brevet Colonel and Chief of Staff.

The report of the Adjutant General of Indiana for the year 1865, gives the total enrollment of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, including commissioned and non-commissioned officers, band, drafted men, and substitutes at 1715. But according to Col. Wm. Fox, whose published statistics are taken from the files of the War De-

partment, the number duly mustered into the regiment was 1597.

Of this number at least 400 were drafted men and substitutes, many of whom did not join the regiment until the war was practically over.

The total of killed and wounded as given by the same authority was 579. Of this number 156 were killed or died of wounds received in battle. The number who died of disease, accidents, and in prison was 255, making the total loss of the regiment 411, the heaviest loss of any regiment that entered the service from the State of Indiana, except the 30.h, which shows a loss of 412.

As stated before, the number who re-enlisted as veterans was 247. A large number of these veterans were afterward killed in battle, and the number mustered out with the regiment at the close of the war did not probably exceed an average of 16 to the company.

The survivors of the regiment are justly proud of the fact that the Thirty-eighth Indiana is ranked with the "300 Fighting Regiments of the Union Army." For staunchness, for loyalty, for discipline, for endurance on the march and in battle, and for the unflinching bravery displayed in every conflict with the enemy, the Thirty-eighth Indiana has a record second to no regiment that followed the flag of our Union during the dark days of 1861 to 1865.

Besides innumerable skirmishes, the Thirty-eighth took a prominent part in the following battles and sieges:

Perryville, Ky.....	Oct. 8th, 1862
Stone's River, Tenn.....	Dec. 31, 1862 to Jan. 2, 1863
Hoover's Gap, Tenn.....	June 24 and 25, 1863
Dug Gap, Ga.....	Sept. 11, 1863
Chickamauga, Ga.....	Sept. 19 and 20, 1863
Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.....	Nov. 24 and 25, 1863
Buzzard's Roost, Ga.....	May 10 and 11, 1864
Resacca, Ga.....	May 14 and 15, 1864
Pumpkin Vine Creek, Ga.....	May 27 to June 4, 1864

Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.	June 20 to July 2, 1864
Chattahoochee River, Ga.	July 9, 1865
Peach Tree Creek, Ga.	July 20, 1865
Siege of Atlanta, Ga.	July 22 to Aug. 26, 1865
Jonesborough, Ga.	September 1, 1865
Siege of Savannah, Ga.	Dec. 10 to 21, 1865
Bentonville, N. C.	March 19 and 20, 1865

Hearty was the welcome given to these bronzed veterans returning to their peaceful homes, wearing the laurels of well-earned victory. At many a fireside there was rejoicing and happiness over the return of a husband, a son, or a brother; but in many a home there was mourning because of a loved one missing from the ranks, who had given his life for his country and found a last resting place in a land far distant from his boyhood home, in a grave unmarked and unknown to kindred or friends.

“On Fame’s eternal Camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
While glory guards with funeral march
The bivouac of the dead.”

CHAPTER XV

PERSONAL SKETCHES, LETTERS AND INCIDENTS

Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice.

—*Shaks Othello*

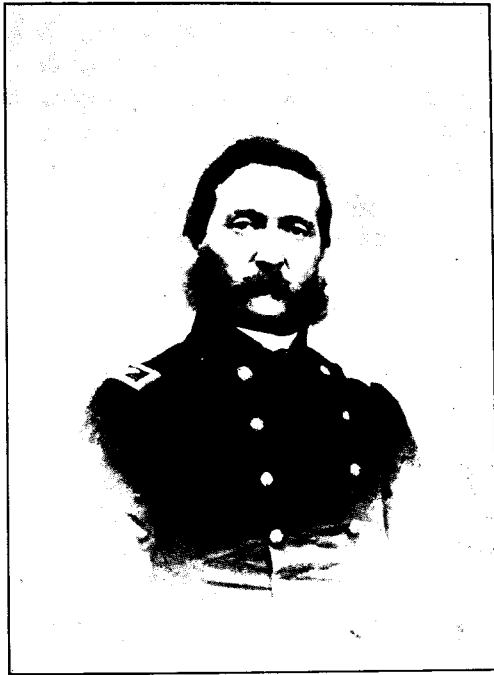
IT IS to be regretted that more historical data could not be secured from comrades living. The history of many of the dead is in most cases unobtainable; but an outline of the military history of both living and dead will be found in the tabulated regimental rosters.

In giving these personal sketches, as much regularity as possible will be observed. Beginning with the Field and Staff, the first and most prominent will be,

Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Benj. F. Scribner.

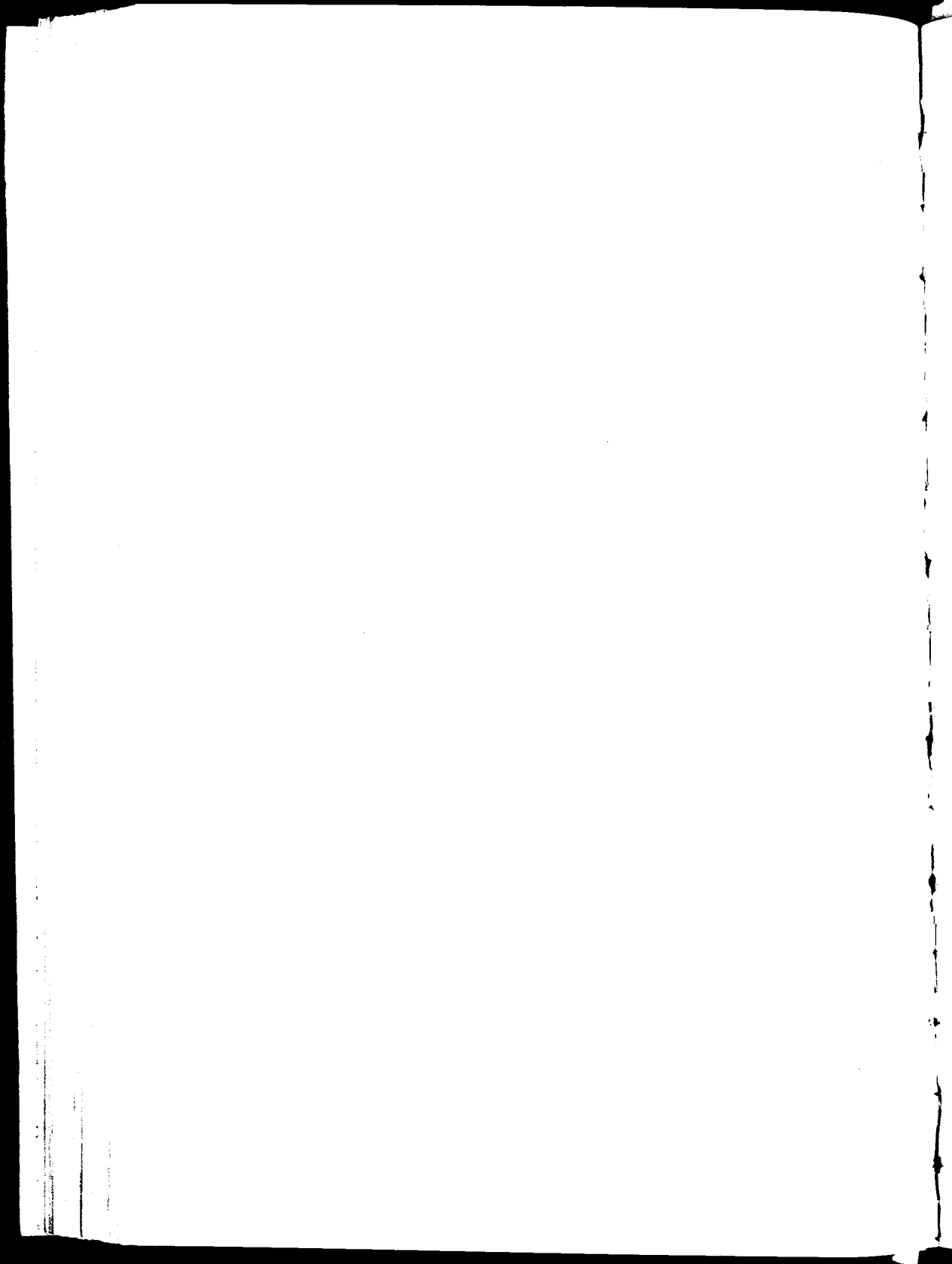
General Scribner was born in New Albany, Indiana, September 20, 1825. His first military service was in the Mexican War. As a member of the Spencer Grays of the Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers he took part in the bloody battle of Buena Vista. After the war was over, he published a book entitled, "Camp Life of a Volunteer, by One Who Saw the Elephant." Much of his history as Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and also as a brigade commander in the First Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps, has already been given. After three years' faithful service he resigned on account of his health.

At the time of entering the service he was engaged in the drug business in New Albany, Indiana. Shortly after his return to civil life he was appointed to the position of Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Indiana, which position he held for a number of years of faithful



COLONEL, AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL, BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER

From a war-time photograph.



service. After retiring from this office, he spent a year or two in Sitka, Alaska, at which place he had charge of the affairs of the United States Government. This position not being to his liking, on account of the severity of the climate, and isolation from civilized society, he returned to New Albany and engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In 1887 he wrote and published a book entitled "How Soldiers Were Made." This book was dedicated to his comrades in the war for the Union, "with Reverence for the Dead and Greetings for the Living." Probably this book did not have a wide circulation, but it was largely subscribed for by the men of his command. The following quotation shows how Col. Scribner felt about his last promotion:

"I had been brevetted a brigadier general on the 28th of March, 1864, and although a brevet at that time was a rare distinction among volunteer officers, it came too late for me. So many promotions had been made of my juniors both in rank and service, that the compliment neither pleased nor encouraged me. I was, however, grateful to Gen. Thomas for his kind and considerate interest in my behalf. It is not a slight honor to be approved by so sublime a soldier, whose figure stands out as one of the grandest the war developed; who is conspicuous as having routed and destroyed as an organization Hood's Army at Franklin and Nashville."

General Scribner died in Louisville, Ky., November 30th, 1900.

Daniel F. Griffin.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General Daniel F. Griffin was born in New Brunswick, N. S., on Sept. 20, 1833. Colonel Griffin entered the service of the United States as Adjutant of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and was mustered in with the rank of First Lieutenant, Sept. 18, 1861; promoted to Major, Oct. 28, 1862; promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 26, 1862. Upon the resignation of Col. Scribner, August 22, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Griffin was commissioned Colonel, but could not at the

time be mustered to that rank on account of the small size of the regiment. He resigned and left the service, Nov. 18, 1864.

After the battle of Perryville, Ky., Col. Griffin was in command of the Thirty-eighth Indiana, in every battle and skirmish in which it was engaged up to the date of his resignation. He was a brave and competent officer and was held in the highest esteem by the men of his command. He was refined and gentlemanly in deportment and was never known to indulge in abusive epithets or harsh language. He was careful of the lives of his men, sharing all their hardships and privations, but at the same time maintaining a strict discipline. Always obedient to the commands of his superior officers, there was probably no officer in the service who succeeded better in carrying out the rules laid down in Army Regulations than Col. Griffin.

At Stone's River his horse was shot under him, and there, as in many other battles, his clothing was pierced by bullets, but during all his campaigns he was never seriously injured. After resigning from the service he never ceased to take an active interest in the movements of the regiment, and was particularly anxious that it should continue to maintain the good reputation which it had achieved during its three years of service under his command.

Col. Scribner, in "How Soldiers Were Made," pays Col. Griffin the following well-deserved tribute:

"In private life he (Col. Griffin) was a civil engineer; his form was slight and his manner quiet and unobtrusive; he seldom talked, but was a good listener; his intelligent countenance showing that he always fully comprehended what others were saying. I never heard him laugh, but his expressive eyes could laugh and dance too, in the merriment that others were boisterously enjoying.

"His character was pure; he was gentle and refined.

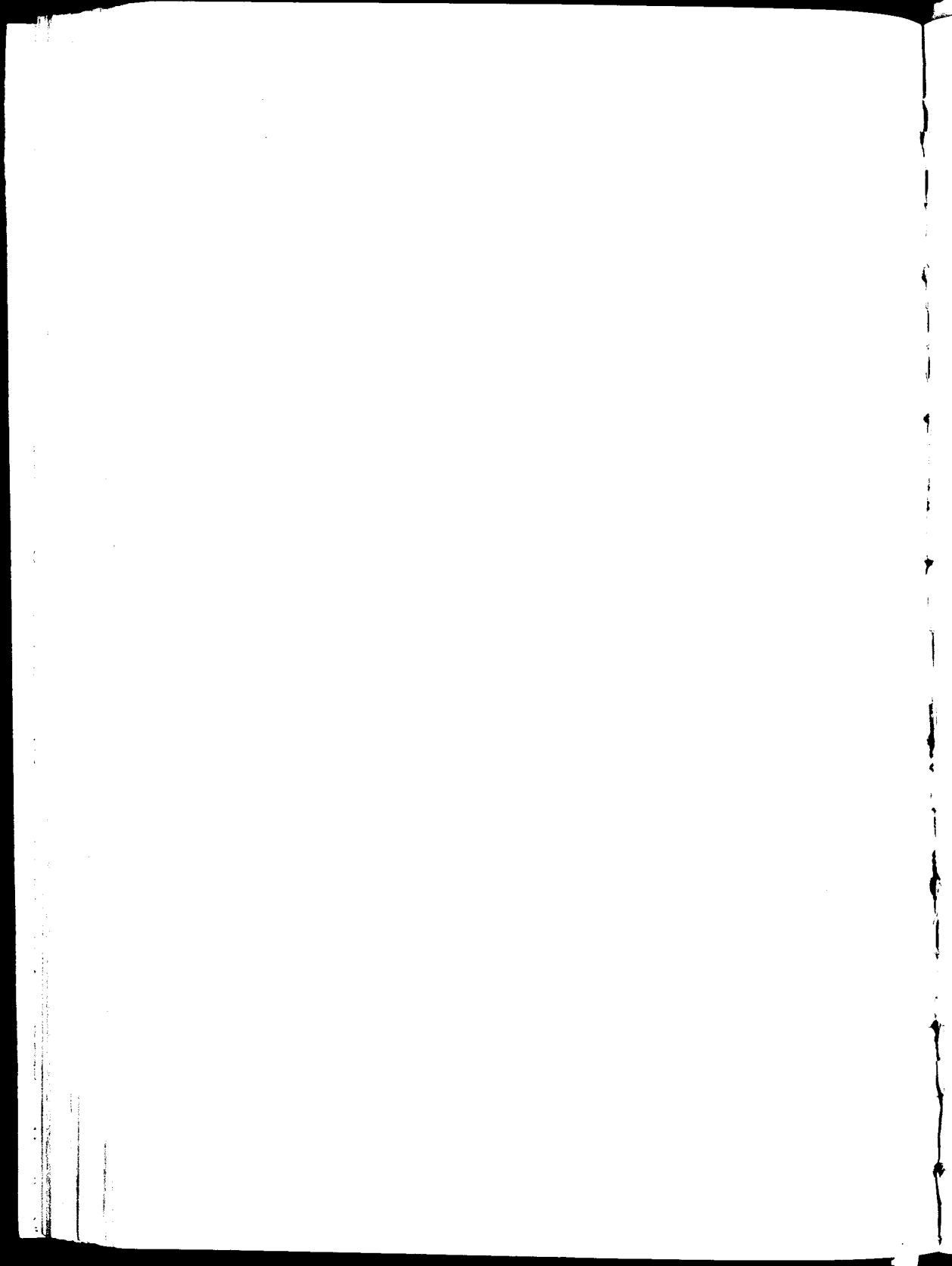
"I never heard him use a profane or indelicate word, yet he was not prudish or censorious of others. * * *

"In battle he was calm and undemonstrative; did not shout himself hoarse to enthuse the men, but with serenity and repose was wherever it was his duty to be, even



LIEUT-COLONEL and BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL DANIEL F. GRIFFIN

From a photograph taken in Nashville, Tennessee, 1863.



though it was in the thickest of the fight. He seemed to bear a charmed life and it was a cause of wonder how he even got out alive from some of his perilous situations."

In the month of April, 1863, while the regiment was in camp at Murfreesborough, Tenn., Col. Griffin obtained leave of absence, and going to New Albany was there united in marriage to Miss Mary C. Compton, the accomplished daughter of Major Compton of that city. To this union was born one son, Frank Scribner Griffin, who is now engaged in business in Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Griffin resides with her son and still takes a warm interest in everything pertaining to the Thirty-eighth Indiana.

As soon as the Regimental Association was organized Mrs. Griffin was elected an honorary member, and has served a number of years as one of the Historical Committee, appointed by Captain Gilbert K. Perry, President of the Association.

Mrs. Griffin was in almost daily correspondence with her husband during the entire three years of his service in the army, and the letters written to her from the field by Col. Griffin, and preserved in type-written form, constitute a valuable and reliable history of the marches and battles of the Thirty-eighth Indiana during the first three years of its service.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Griffin and her son I am enabled to publish extracts from some of these letters. This I know will lend interest to the work and gratify his old friends and comrades.

The first is from a friendly letter to Col. Edward Maginniss, written a few days after the battle of Perryville:

In Bivouac 2 miles South of Crab Orchard, Ky., on
London Road, October 18th, 1862.

My dear Ned: The second day of inactivity, lying here by the roadside waiting for something to turn up, or for Bragg to get out of the State, I cannot tell which. At any rate we are doing nothing, and the murmurs of dis-

approbation are becoming plainly audible. Why it is that the enemy were not pressed hotly the day after the battle, and why it was that reinforcements were not sent us on that memorable afternoon, are questions for future investigation that I hope will soon be made. Still I cannot say that my faith in Buell has all gone, and even now I surmise that the rebels may be attempting some dodge that possibly is known to him and not to us; but this I do say,—unless he makes good his word of “not allowing Bragg to escape from Kentucky with a gun”, and that he executes this quickly, I shall swear by him no more. I now think that Bragg with his provision train at least, say from 400 to 800 wagons, is far beyond our reach, * * *

Ned, what has since developed shows that had we pressed them the night of the 8th, or had they given us the desired help before dark we could certainly have whipped their main army, and after that the work of capture would be light. But they have outstripped us, leaving their dead and wounded on the field, and while we were getting into position for a daylight attack, they suddenly decamped, feeling no doubt their inability to cope with us with the assistance we would have, when they could make such little headway against one division. I say one division because Rousseau's had the brunt of the fighting to do, Jackson's being of little avail. But, Ned, I look upon them not as cowards, for many of them stood up manfully; but consider them of all troops the most unfortunate, losing early in the day (just as we were going on the field), their division commander, and during the engagement both of their brigade commanders, they were left without heads.

Of our boys, Ned, everything can be said in their praise; not a man from the line flickered, and they awaited orders as coolly as on parade. Frank is proud of them; we are all proud of them. The men are equally proud of their colonel, and at the close of the engagement gave him three rousing cheers. One circumstance that has happened since. I want to tell you of as a high and just tribute to the regiment.

A few days after the fight, as we entered Danville at

the head of our brigade, our torn and shattered flag tied up with strings floating in the air, we were met first by Captain Loomis, who, as the colors passed, said,—

"Boys, I rejoice to see that old flag again. I saw it but once before that, on the 8th, but it is now endeared to me." (We occupied the ground in front of his position.)

But further on as we passed the principal hotel, Gen. A. McD. McCook, the fighting Alex, came to the door, took off his hat, and saluted the regiment in his genial whole-souled manner. To his friend he said, "See, there are boys who stood twenty-five minutes without a cartridge!" He called our Colonel, came into the street and congratulated him on the spirit and bravery of his men, as well as his own conduct on the field. He stayed with us until the regiment passed, having a cheering word for us all. * * *

Your friend,

Lt. Col. Dan.

The next is from a letter written to Mrs. Griffin from Jonesborough, Ga., dated September 3d, 1864.

———— The fight of the 1st was principally by the 14th Corps; and its old reputation was fully sustained; the same may be said of our Brig. and Div. As to the Regiment, the boys did handsomely; were in reserve for two hours after the engagement began, before being ordered forward and then it was to charge the enemy's works. Our Brigade lines up to that time having failed to carry them in the woods, the boys went over their abatis, carried the line, then swung across it and cleared it for the whole Brigade front, capturing about a hundred prisoners. The work was complete and well done, but the 4th Corps failed to advance on our left, leaving our flank fully open to the enemy, and here we suffered considerably. Still, held the lines until I found the left was not advancing when I withdrew; but the work was accomplished and all that was wanting was for the 4th Corps to have advanced and we would have made the brightest thing of the War, as it would have thrown both our Corps directly onto the rear

of the Rebel Army, while the Army of the Tennessee engaged them in front.

Our losses were 37 killed, wounded, and missing: (8 killed, 28 wounded and one missing). Maj. Carter received a slight flesh wound in the thigh and is doing well. Capt. Jenkins was, I fear, mortally wounded; and Capt. Perry very dangerously. Lieut. Osborne was killed; a heavy loss of officers, indeed, for us, but unavoidable.—

Ever your devoted husband,

Dan. F. Griffin,

Lt. Col. 38th Ind. Vet. Vols."

Although the following letters are strictly of a personal nature, no apology is needed for publishing them here, because they show not only the kind, sympathetic nature of Col. Griffin, but also the warm interest he took in everything pertaining to his old command, the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers.

"Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 28th, 1864.

My Dear Wife: ———. But few changes here to report since I wrote you last, which was by Capt. Leonard who had just resigned; since then Capt. Davis' papers have been accepted (Co. C). Also Lt. Proctor's, Co. I. Curry's, Mitchell's, and Lt. Newman's yet to hear from. As to my own, dear, I have not decided on the time to forward; I am very anxious to get the new Officers commissioned and the Command in good shape as possible ere I do anything; and the wounding of Major Carter and both senior Captains leaves me in rather a bad predicament, for should the Major resign, (as he will doubtless) it would be hard and unfair to appoint any one over these two good brave fellows who are entitled to it, without they should voluntarily withdraw. Have not had the subject under consideration yet, both cases heretofore seeming to hang as it were, between life and death; but now both are improving and of Perry there are strong hopes, and of Jenkins, some hopes are now entertained. My own opinion is that both are

improving, but I think neither will be fit for field service again. ———.

Dan F. Griffin, Lt. Col.

The following was mailed to me just after I had been sent north in charge of a physician:

“New Albany, Ind., Dec. 28th, 1864.

Maj. H. F. Perry, Ellettsville, Ind.

Dear Friend: I was very much disappointed in allowing you to pass by me without seeing you. I trust you had a comfortable ride, but had I known you were going, might perhaps have added to your comfort. Everything seemed to work wrongly that morning from sitting up the previous night with Maj. Compton's little boy. I went to the depot late, and instead of going to my office as usual (where Mr. Phelps had left a note telling me of your going out) I went down to the train, and in fact stood beside the baggage car as you pulled out, in utter ignorance of your presence. It cannot now be helped, but I will hope for better luck next time. Shall be glad to hear from you at any and all times, and of your fast and permanent recovery. By the way, the ‘Ledger’ last week announced your appointment by the Governor to the majority of the Thirty-eighth, have you heard of it? Accept the congratulations of your friends here for so just a recognition of your services, and confidence in your ability to command. I only wish you could go to the boys at an early date to help along our “crazy” friend Sherman, the great raider and yet greater commander. * * *

It is now three a. m. as I write, a watcher with the sick. Even at home the death shafts strike with as much certainty and more terror than on the field. I trust the worst has already passed here. Your friend,

Dan. F. Griffin.”

Colonel Griffin died in New Albany, Ind., February 14th, 1865.

Colonel David H. Patton.

Colonel David H. Patton was born in Flemingsburg, Ky., Nov. 26, 1837, and was mustered into the service of the United States as a Corporal of Company H, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, September 18th, 1861.

At the battle of Perryville, Ky., he was one of the famous color guard that lost nearly all its numbers, and was himself slightly wounded. He was promoted and mustered as First Lieutenant, same company, June 5th, 1864; Captain, Sept. 6th, 1864; Lieutenant-Colonel, May 5th, 1865, and Colonel, May 26th, 1865.

Colonel Patton, at the time of his enlistment, was a student of medicine. He was of a robust constitution, and was one of the few who took part in every battle and skirmish in which the regiment was engaged. He was modest and unassuming, devoted to duty, and acted well his part in every position which he was called upon to fill, from Corporal to Colonel.

He was mustered out with the regiment at Indianapolis, July 15, 1865. On the 25th of September, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara Bennett. They have three children: Mrs. Fannie Ramsay, Miss Alice Patton and Luther Patton.

Colonel Patton served one term as Congressman from a district in northern Indiana, and served as Receiver of United States Land Office from September, 1893, to September, 1897.

He now resides in Woodland, O. T., and is engaged in the cattle business.

Lieut. Col. William L. Carter.

Of the Lieutenant Colonels of the regiment mention has been made in a former chapter of Walter Q. Gresham and James B. Merriwether. The next in order (after Lieut. Col. Griffin) is William L. Carter, who was mustered into the service as Captain of Company E, September 18th, 1861; promoted to Major, September 10th, 1863, and commis-

sioned Lieut. Col., August 22d, 1864; but owing to the small size of the regiment, he was not mustered to that grade. The date of his resignation as Major is March 29th, 1865. He had seen service in the war with Mexico and was probably forty years of age when he joined his fortunes to the Thirty-eighth Indiana.

Among his other accomplishments he was a fine singer, and when in camp was always ready to entertain his friends with a song. No man in the regiment did more to promote social intercourse among the officers than Major Carter. While in command of Company E, his tent was a kind of rallying point for all the line officers; and those now living will remember many an enjoyable evening spent in his hospitable quarters. He was a good story-teller and an appreciative listener to the stories of others.

He was wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge and also at the battle of Jonesborough.

Upon leaving the service he returned to Corydon, where he continued to reside until his death in 1898.

Lieut. Col. Isaac Brinkworth.

The last on the list of Lieutenant Colonels was Isaac Brinkworth, who was mustered into the service as First Sergeant of Company C at New Albany, September 18, 1861, and credited to Scott County.

He was promoted to Second Lieutenant January 1st, 1863; First Lieutenant, March 24th, 1863; Captain, September 21st, 1864; and Lieutenant Colonel, May 7th, 1865.

Previous to his enlistment in the Thirty-eighth Indiana, he had served in the Sixth Indiana (three months' regiment) in West Virginia, and had participated in the battle of Philippi and Carrick's Ford. Meeting Captain Fouts in Indianapolis he immediately enlisted in Company C. With the Captain he went at once to Lexington, Indiana, where the company was in temporary quarters, and entered with zeal upon the task of drilling the new recruits. He has kindly contributed an outline history of Company C, which will be found in another chapter.

Since his retirement from military service Lieutenant-Colonel Brinkworth has held several public positions, the duties of which were always faithfully performed. He now resides in Jeffersonville, Indiana. He is a member of the original Historical Committee of the Regimental Association, and takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of his old comrades.

Major John B. Glover.

Of the Majors of the regiment the immediate successor of Col. Griffin was John B. Glover, who entered the service as Captain of Company D and was promoted to Major, September 30th, 1862.

He resigned September 9th, 1863. Notice of the acceptance of his resignation came to him just after the regiment had fallen back to the foot of the mountain at the close of the engagement at Dug Gap, Ga., and bidding good-bye to his comrades he started at once for his home in Salem, Indiana. His kind and genial manner had won him a host of friends in the army, and his resignation from the service was universally regretted.

After his return to civil life Major Glover filled many offices of trust and responsibility, in all of which he performed his duty faithfully and well.

He was a Republican in politics, and, after serving as County Treasurer of Lawrence County, was elected Treasurer of State. After his term of office expired he was appointed United States Consul to Havre, France.

In 1898 he was holding the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Indiana, and in response to a letter from Major J. V. Kelso inviting him to meet the Historical Committee during the State Encampment at Columbus, wrote as follows:

“Indianapolis, Indiana, May 16, 1898.

J. V. Kelso, Chairman, etc., Columbus, Indiana.

My dear Major: Your kind invitation has been received.

I regret very much that I will be unable to meet you and the other dear old comrades, at the Reunion.

The tie of comradeship is very strong and I long to be with you; but "Uncle Sam's" commands are just as imperious as they were in 1861. The "sinews of war" are very important, and I am looking after them every hour of the day almost.

Remember me lovingly to the good boys who will be with you. I salute them every one.

Your Comrade and Friend,

John B. Glover."

Major Glover still resides in Indianapolis.

Major Joshua B. Jenkins.

The successor of Major Glover was Captain William L. Carter, of Company E, who was mustered as Major, Nov. 1st, 1863, and held the position until promoted to Lieut. Colonel, Aug. 22, 1864. He was succeeded by Captain Joshua B. Jenkins, of Company F, whose commission as Major was dated Sept. 1st, 1864, the very day upon which he received his death wound at Jonesborough, Ga.

Major Jenkins was mustered into the service as Second Lieutenant of Company F at New Albany, Indiana, September 18th, 1861; promoted to First Lieutenant, August 29, 1862; Captain, March 17, 1863, and Major, September 1st, 1864.

Major Jenkins was a born soldier. Although but a youth when he entered the service, he soon evinced a wonderful power to command men and secure their respect and affectionate regard. He was brave almost to rashness and never asked his men to venture where he would not willingly go himself. He was of a serious turn of mind and was seldom known to laugh. Up to the time of his mortal wound at Jonesborough, Ga., it is doubtful if he ever missed a skirmish or a battle in which the regiment was engaged.

At Jonesborough a bullet passed through his thigh, shattering the bone so near the hip-joint that amputation was

not practicable. After more than two months of intense suffering he died in the officers' hospital on Cameron Hill, Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1864. His untimely death was a great loss to the regiment and to the country which he had faithfully served.

Major Henry F. Perry.

The successor of Major Jenkins was Henry F. Perry, of Company G, a part of whose military record is given in the following extract from Special Orders 66, from Headquarters of the Army, dated March 21, 1889:

"10. By direction of the Secretary of War, under the act approved June 3, 1884, and the act amendatory thereof, approved February 3, 1887, and to complete the record, the discharge of Henry F. Perry as private, Company G, 38th Indiana Infantry Volunteers, Dec. 4th, 1862, is amended to take effect September 27th, 1862; his musters into service as 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant and as Captain, same Company and regiment, Dec. 5th, 1862, April 26th, 1863, and June 28th, 1863, are amended to date Sept. 28th, 1862, April 7th, 1863, and May 4th, 1863, respectively; he is mustered into service as Major, same regiment, to date November 14th, 1864; his discharge as Captain same regiment, by paragraph 19, Special Orders, No. 75, February 15, 1865, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, is amended to read Major. * * *

By command of Major-General Schofield:

R. C. Drum, Adjutant General.

The author of this work, and subject of this sketch, was born in South Thomaston, Maine, January 10th, 1834. His ancestors on both sides served in the Continental Army during the War of the American Revolution.

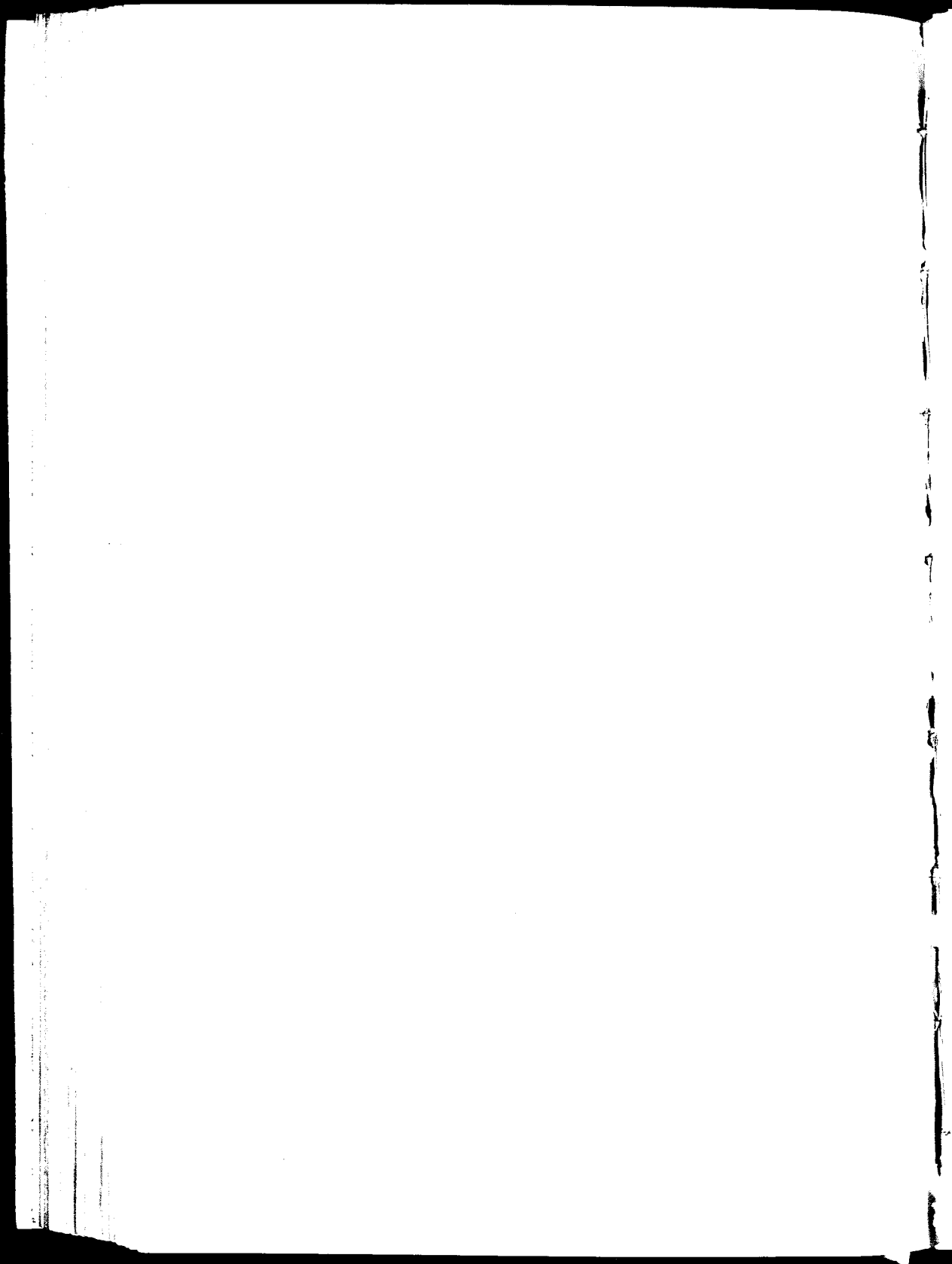
At the age of 23 he was a citizen of Ellettsville, Monroe County, Indiana. As before stated, he enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry at Louisville, Ky., September 27th, 1862.

The first battle in which he took part, which, by the way,



HENRY FALES PERRY

At the age of sixty-five



was the first battle of the regiment, was at Perryville, Ky., on the 8th day of October, 1862. In this battle he was wounded in the right shoulder, but not seriously, and was able to march with the regiment in its next forward movement.

At the time of the battle of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge he was on recruiting service at Ellettsville, Indiana. This battle and the battle of Bentonville, N. C., were the only engagements of the regiment which he missed.

As much of his military history has been given elsewhere in these pages, he will dwell no longer upon that subject except to say that he always reverts to his association with the men of Company G, and in fact all the men of the regiment, with great pleasure. The great majority were "somebody's sons," and as such, hardy, honest, temperate, prompt in the discharge of duty, patriotic and brave. One could not ask for better associates.

Returning to civil life he was in November, 1867, elected Auditor of Monroe County, and served in that capacity four years.

In June, 1871, he was married to Miss Maria Louise Perring. To them were born four children: Mrs. Adelaide Newsom, Mrs. Alberta Kelly, Oscar B. and Orville C. Perry, all of whom now reside in California.

He was a charter member of Paul E. Slocum Post No. 85, Dept. of Indiana, G. A. R., and served one term as Post Commander. In 1890 he was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Commander-in-Chief W. G. Veazie, and in 1900 served in the same capacity on the staff of the Department Commander of Indiana, David E. Beem.

At this date (1906) he is a member of McKinley Post, No. 87, G. A. R., Department of California and Nevada, and also a member of the California Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

As early as 1864 he became a member of Ellettsville Lodge, No. 245, F. & A. M. Later he was transferred to Monroe Lodge, No. 22, Blomington, Ind., and in 1904 to Palo Alto Lodge, No. 346, Palo Alto, California.

Major William C. Shaw.

The last on the list of Majors is William C. Shaw, who was born in Washington, Indiana, April 21, 1844.

At the beginning of the Civil War he was a telegraph operator at Russeville, Ky.

Finding the climate of Kentucky unhealthy for people entertaining Union sentiments at that time, he at once resigned his position and returned to his home in New Albany, where he joined an independent company, the "Davis Zouaves," and was made a Corporal. The experience gained while a member of the Zouaves proved to be of great value to him after he enlisted in Company B of the Thirty-eighth Indiana. He was mustered into the service as Sergeant, September 18, 1861. For a month previous to this date he was engaged in drilling the men of Company B, at Camp Noble, and also gave his services to members of other companies, who were desirous of becoming proficient in the school of the soldier.

He was promoted Second Lieutenant, September 1, 1864; First Lieutenant, September 4, 1864; Captain, November 6, 1864; and Major, June 8, 1865.

He was mustered out with the regiment July 15, 1865.

Major Shaw entered the service as a beardless boy, but he had the true martial spirit, and made a fine record as a soldier.

In November, 1863, he was sent to Indiana on recruiting service, and thus missed the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, the only actions of the regiment in which he did not participate.

At the close of the war he was detailed by Colonel D. H. Patton to write a history of the Thirty-eighth Indiana, and was furnished the necessary official orders and reports for that purpose. The history compiled by him was published by General A. D. Streight in 1866, and can be found in Vol. 11 of the "Indiana Roll of Honor," pages 311 to 345 inclusive. In June, 1866, he was elected Post Commander of Post No. 1, Department of Indiana, G. A. R., at New Albany, the first post organized in the state, receiving the ritual by word of mouth

from General Stephenson, the originator, there being at that time no "printed one."

Comrade Shaw was married to Miss Emma Clemons, January 1, 1868. They have one daughter, Alta G. The family have resided in Chicago since 1877.

The following incident of his military career was kindly contributed by Major Shaw:

My First Interview With General Sherman.

While the regiment was stationed at Muldraugh's Hill in the fall of 1862, strict orders were issued by General Sherman against promiscuous shooting in the camp, when one day Sim Kingsley shot a beef, and immediately there came guards from General Sherman's headquarters, who arrested Kingsley, halting him before General Sherman, who rated him roundly and ordered him placed under guard to be "shot at sunrise," for gross violation of general orders; he, however, was released that night with a severe reprimand. A few days thereafter "Sergeant Shaw" was ordered to report to General Sherman. With my heart in my mouth, fearing I knew not what, I reported. General Sherman, advancing, shook hands with me, and pointing to the telegraph instrument in the corner of the room, asked me what it was saying, coupling with this question the information that his operator, Mr. Barth, had gone over on Muldraugh's Hill, above the tunnel, to repair the lines broken by bushwhackers during the night. I soon learned that the wires were being mended and that Mr. Barth would return soon. This pleased the General very much, as he was anxious to get some dispatches to General Buell at Louisville. He then said, "Sergeant, I hear you are short of rations over in your camp," which I conceded; asking me to wait a moment, he went into the kitchen and very soon returned with two great slabs of buttered home-made bread, having thick cuts of ham inside, and two big red apples. Handing them to me he said, "There, Sergeant, that will put some fat on your ribs." He then thanked me for the information given him, saying, in parting, "If you should at any time want a favor call on me."

Adjutants.

The successor of Colonel Griffin to the position of Adjutant was Lieutenant George H. Devol, who was promoted from Sergeant-Major March 28, 1862. After three years of service he resigned and was mustered out August 26, 1864. During the greater part of his service he was on the brigade staff, and often received honorable mention for gallantry in battle.

Shortly after his return to civil life he engaged in mercantile business at his home, New Albany, Indiana, where he still resides. He is justly proud of the glorious record of the Thirty-eighth Indiana, and is always ready with a cordial greeting for the old comrades of the regiment.

During the time Lieutenant Devol was on detached service his place as Adjutant was filled by other officers, detailed for that purpose by the Colonel. Among them were Second Lieutenant M. T. Griffin, of Company F., and First Lieutenant Charles Van Dusen, of Company B.

Miley Hazzard, of Company C, was promoted to First Lieutenant and appointed Adjutant October 1, 1864. Adjutant Hazzard entered the service as a private of Company C, and was mustered in at New Albany, Indiana, September 18, 1861. He re-enlisted with other veterans December 28, 1863. After nearly four years of faithful service he resigned June 24, 1865. He now resides in West Port, Mo.

Pennell M. Keepers, a veteran of Company C, was appointed Adjutant July 1, 1865, but was mustered out as Sergeant-Major July 15, 1865.

Quartermasters.

The first Quartermaster of the regiment was John R. Cannon, who served until June 9, 1862.

He was succeeded by Lieutenant James V. Kelso, who was appointed A. Q. M., with the rank of Captain, and served until October, 1863.

Captain Kelso was born in Madison, Indiana. He married Miss Ellen Sherrer June 8, 1856. Their children were Mary, Martha, Charles D., Nettie, Esther, Elizabeth, James V., Joseph

B., Edgar, and Harry H. After taking an honorable part in the battles of Stone's River, Hoover's Gap, and Chickamauga, Captain Kelso resigned on account of sickness in his family.

Returning to civil life, Captain Kelso entered upon the practice of law in New Albany, Indiana, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred a few years ago. He was a member of the Regimental Association, and was chairman of the Historical Committee. The civil offices held by him were those of City and County Attorney.

The successor of Captain Kelso was Robert F. Cheeseborough, who was mustered as First Lieutenant November 13, 1863, and dismissed from the service August 21, 1864, for absence without leave.

His successor was Simpson C. Graham, a veteran of Company H, who was mustered as First Lieutenant June 1, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

Chaplains.

The first Chaplain was Lewis E. Carson, of Hardinsburg, Ind., who was mustered with the regiment September 18, 1861, and served until November, 1864. On account of his faithfulness and zeal in the discharge of his duties, Chaplain Carson was held in high esteem by all the officers and men of the regiment. After leaving the service he retired from the ministry and entered the medical profession. He died in Prairietown, Ind., in 1904.

The last Chaplain was Silas Rawson, who was mustered January 12, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

Surgeons.

William A. Clapp was born in New Albany, Ind., October 29, 1822. He was mustered into the service as Surgeon of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers September 18, 1861, and resigned June 23, 1862.

Lod W. Beckwith, of Laneville, Ind., was promoted from Assistant Surgeon June 24, 1862, and resigned June 6, 1863.

John Curry, of Mauckport, Ind., was promoted from As-

sistant Surgeon June 7, 1863, and mustered out October 21, 1864.

Eli Whitacker was mustered as Surgeon April 13, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

Assistant Surgeons.

Three of the appointees to this position were not mustered, to-wit: A. A. Morrison, Thomas C. Mercer, and John O'Reilly.

Robert Mitchell was commissioned July 2, 1863, and resigned October 3, 1864.

John D. Nichols, of Company C, was mustered as Assistant Surgeon January 4, 1865, and mustered out with the regiment.

CHAPTER XVI.

PERSONAL SKETCHES, LETTERS AND INCIDENTS—CONTINUED

THE majority of these personal sketches were contributed by the comrades in compliance with the request of the historical committee of the Thirty-eighth Indiana, issued in a circular letter during Oct., 1894. All of the sketches are brief, and many of them imperfect in detail. The memories of many comrades have been warped by time, and some of their statements do not conform to the official records. Statements of this kind have been omitted. During the ten years that have passed since these communications were sent in, many of the comrades who wrote them have died.

Company A.—Captain George W. Webb.

George W. Webb was mustered as First Lieutenant September 18, 1861, and promoted Captain July 22, 1862. He took part in the battle of Perryville and Stone's River and was mustered out in March, 1863.

He was married to Miss Supronia E. Helton July 4, 1857. Their children were Harry H., Milton H., Frank H., and Pauline H. Webb.

Captain Webb is now a resident of Galena, Kansas, has been twice Mayor of the city, and is by profession an attorney. He writes: "I consider it a duty I owe my country and my God to trust every man connected with the Thirty-eighth Regiment as I would a brother, and if in the course of human events any of the old boys should pass this way they will find my latch string on the outside."

The following sketch is from the pen of Captain Webb:
A Game of Cards For a Wooden Leg, the Winner of the Wager Little Thinking He Would Be the First to Need It, and the Death of Orderly Sergeant E. J. Smith, Company A, Thirty-eighth Indiana, at the Battle of Chaplin Hills, Ky.

We were in line resting on our arms; the Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry was in our immediate front, skirmishing with General Bragg's men. Four of Company A's boys were playing cards for a wooden leg. Among the number was Levi H. Johnson, who won the wager, little realizing that he would be the first man to have use for the leg. When the wager was won the boys were having a hearty laugh, that, for the moment, attracted my attention from the front. I was standing about fifteen paces in front of our line, as were many of the regiment's company officers, intently watching the skirmish line, whose firing was growing more fierce every minute, and we were looking to be ordered into the fight every minute.

Orderly Smith was standing to my right, at parade rest, when Johnson and his friends began laughing. At this time my orderly attracted my attention by saying in a melancholy tone of voice, "I wish I felt like those boys." Smith was a fine looking soldier, full six feet, and at first I did not know what to think. He had never been under fire, and I suspected that he was scared. I asked him what was the matter, and whether or not he was sick. He answered that he was not, but I insisted upon knowing and told him if there was anything wrong he should tell me and that it was his duty to do so. His reply was, "You would only laugh at me if I were to tell you." "No, Orderly," I replied, "You know I am your friend, and if you cannot trust me, who can you trust?" "Well," he said, "I will tell you at the risk of being laughed at." He at once straightened up and approached me, and said, "We are going into this fight and I am going to be killed." I then told him if he felt that he would be killed, and he desired it, I would excuse him from participating in the fight. "No, no," he replied, "I would have you write to my mother and tell her that I died with my face to the enemy." I gave him a drink of Kentucky from my canteen, then he said, "You will find in my pocketbook a ring and a lock of hair and her address; she is my sweetheart; send them to her and tell her I was thinking of her when last on earth."

A few minutes afterward we were ordered into the fight, and as we crossed the hill a shell struck Johnson, the winner of the wooden leg, on the right ankle, and his foot was left in

his shoe on the field. At the fifth round we fired on the enemy, the orderly was shot through the heart and killed instantly. After burying the dead, my company losing sixteen men, killed and wounded, I looked up the wounded, and as I stepped into a temporary hospital, Johnson's voice greeted me. "Hey, hey, Captain, don't you think Stumpy will get me a furlough?" I replied, "Yes, I think so."

The Surgeon in charge inquired if that was one of my men. I told him it was, and I regretted his loss, and he said, "Yes, he is a gritty fellow; I operated on him, and wanted him to take chloroform, but he refused; I cut the necessary flap, cut the flesh to the bone, and then sawed the bone off; he groaned a little when the saw penetrated the marrow; after this I gave him some frumenti; he then said to me that *I had better sharpen the saw before cutting off another leg!*" I asked the Surgeon if he thought Johnson would recover. "O, yes, I don't think it would kill him to take both legs off close to his body."

Lafayette McKown.

Corporal Lafayette McKown was born in Floyd county. May 15, 1840. He was married to Miss M. J. Floyd October 20, 1867. Their children were Aaron, Marion, Robert, Sylvester, John, Naomi, Carrie, Pearl, Nellie, and Anna.

Ht took part in all the battles and skirmishes of the regiment, except Bentonville. N. C., and was mustered out on account of expiration of term of service September 17, 1864. He was twice wounded.

James H. Henderson.

Sergeant James H. Henderson was born in Illinois March 20, 1842. He married Miss Ellen I. Clayton in March, 1867. Their children were Ollie, Lawrence, Edmond, Emmett, and Flossie.

Sergeant Henderson was a veteran and was with the regiment in nearly all its battles. He was wounded at Bentonville. N. C. The date of his muster out is August 8, 1865.

Leander Free.

Private Leander Free was born in Orange county, Indiana, June 25, 1842. He married Miss Sarah S. Dillard November 12, 1874. His children were George O., John F., Samuel H., Elizabeth A., Joel E., and Mary F.

Comrade Free was mustered in with the regiment at Camp Noble and took part in every engagement up to the time of the expiration of his term of service, September 17, 1864.

In civil life he served six years as County Commissioner of Orange county.

In a letter to the committee he says: "Tell Comrade George Devol to *close up*; it's only a mile to camp, and a short one to most of us."

COMPANY B.

Captain Chas. B. Nunemacher.

Charles B. Nunemacher, the first Captain of Company B, was born in Pottsville, Pa., August 29, 1830. He married Arietta Smith July 17, 1858.

Perryville was the only engagement of the regiment in which Captain Nunemacher participated. He resigned on account of poor health January 14, 1863, and is now a resident of Ashland, Kansas.

The second Captain of Company B was William Leneau, mustered January 15, 1863, dismissed November 7, 1863.

The third Captain was Charles W. Lopp of the same town, Laconia; he was mustered December 19, 1863, and resigned September 3, 1864.

The fourth Captain of Company B was Charles Van Dusen, who was born in Memphis, Tenn., December 18, 1840. Captain Van Dusen was mustered into the service as First Sergeant of Company B at New Albany, Ind., September 18, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant January 15, 1863; First Lieutenant, November 8, 1863; Captain, September 4, 1864.

At the time of the battle of Perryville, Ky., he was on recruiting service in Indiana. That battle was the only one he

missed during his term of service, extending from September 18, 1861, to October 22, 1864, the date of his resignation.

Previous to his promotion to the Captaincy of his company he acted for several months as Adjutant of the regiment. In every position which he occupied he was prompt and efficient in the discharge of his duties.

Returning to civil life Captain Van Dusen was married to Miss Kate Devol, of New Albany, Ind., September 14, 1865. To them were born six children, two of whom survive, Mrs. Margaret D. Clokey, and Miss Katherine D. Van Dusen.

Soon after leaving the army he was appointed chief deputy in the U. S. Internal Revenue Service under General Scribner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Indiana. This position he held for seven years. In February, 1876, he was appointed Deputy Surveyor of Customs at the Port of Louisville, Ky., which office he held for ten years, and then resigned to enter business on his own account.

Captain Van Dusen has kindly contributed the following incidents:

An Infraction of Military Rules.

It is not often that a First Lieutenant dares to countermand the orders of a Colonel, but I did so at the battle of Missionary Ridge and was not called to account.

As you will recollect, our participation in the battle of Lookout Mountain the night before made us late in getting into position for Missionary Ridge, and we were placed on the extreme right of the line. The rebel line outreached us at least 400 or 500 yards, which was a perilous position for us, as an outflanking movement would have doubled us up and thrown us into confusion.

In our first advance we swept over their rifle pits, across their abandoned camp, and stopped at the foot of the hill. The Second Ohio was the only regiment to our right and adjoined Company B. Colonel Anson McCook, seeing the threatening position of the enemy, sent one of his officers to General Scribner asking for orders. Scribner ordered the right wing of the brigade to retire their right to meet any flanking movement.

This threw to the rear, as far as the rifle pits, the Second Ohio and Thirty-eighth Indiana. I, of course, knew nothing of this movement, but Colonel McCook did, as did our Colonel, Dan Griffin. I was too far to hear anything from Colonel Griffin, but Colonel McCook came down his line, giving his orders to his men. When he got to us he ordered the men to get up and fall back to the rifle pits.

But I was headed the other way, and did not propose to go back until we got whipped a little. So I ordered my men to stay where they were. Colonel McCook repeated his order and I promptly countermanded it again. All this might have been funny had it not been serious. He addressed his orders to the men and not to me. I directed my orders to the men and did not even look toward him. I could see no reason for going back and I knew we had to go up that hill. He was a Colonel all right, but he had no command over my men, and I stood on my rights. The next day I happened in Colonel Griffin's headquarters and Colonel McCook was there, but I said nothing to him. Later in the day I was talking to Colonel Dan and he said Colonel McCook had told him the circumstance of one of the Thirty-eighth's officers countermanding his orders, etc. The Colonel seemed surprised when I told him I was the man. I had a sneaking idea that Colonel Dan knew it could be no one else, for Company B joined the Second Ohio. I have often wondered what Colonel McCook thought about the transaction, and would give considerable to know.

A Close Call.

Another incident, more tragic in its results, happened at Buzzard Roost at the beginning of the Atlanta campaign. I refer to Bishop Harbaugh, of Company A, being killed by a bullet fired at me by a sharpshooter.

This fellow had been making himself busy after we had taken our position. Company A had been on the skirmish line and when they came in had no protection, and looked out for themselves the best they could. After awhile the sharpshooter let up, and Company A's men got to moving around as if no enemy was in sight. I was Acting Adjutant at the time, and the Colonel told me to see that Company A fixed some cover

for themselves before that fellow commenced firing again. The result showed that he had not quit, but was only "lying low" for an officer. I stepped over to the company and told them what I wanted and said, "Company A, move that—," but never completed the sentence. The sharpshooter let drive and the bullet passed so close to my abdomen that it felt like a streak of cold water across my body. It struck Harbaugh in the bowels, and by the time I could look around he was on the ground writhing in agony. I was standing with my left side toward the sharpshooter. As Acting Adjutant I had to wear my dress coat; and my sword, shoulder straps and buttons were in plain view to him. Harbaugh was on my right, not two feet from me, removing his cartridge box, and I was in a direct line between him and the sharpshooter. As he had plenty of chances at the men before, it was plain he was after an officer. Harbaugh evidently got what was meant for me and died within two hours after being shot.

Captain Van Dusen has long been identified with the G. A. R. and has been a prominent worker in that order.

Harrison Roby.

Sergeant Harrison Roby was born in Laconia, Ind., April 19, 1840. He married Miss Mary C. Hedges in March, 1867. After the death of his first wife he married Miss Kate E. Engleman, February 6, 1881. His children are William O., Robert T., Laura A., Sarah E., Charles C., Emma F., Iler L., and Bessie.

Comrade Roby enlisted as a private in Company B, September 18, 1861. He was wounded at Stone's River and also at Chickamauga. He re-enlisted in December, 1863, and took part in all the engagements of the regiment except Missionary Ridge. He was mustered out with the regiment July 15, 1865.

John I. Lenau.

Sergeant John I. Lenau was born in Harrison county, Indiana, January 28, 1842. He enlisted in Company B and was mustered in as Corporal, September 18, 1861; promoted to

Sergeant March 4, 1863, and mustered out by reason of expiration of term of service September 17, 1864. He was one of the famous color guard at Perryville, and never missed a march or engagement of the regiment during his term of service.

He writes that at Perryville, where he succeeded Corporal Hazzard as color-bearer, more than a hundred bullets went through the flag, and the flag staff was shot off just above his hand. A new flag was provided, and at Stone's River the new flag was perforated by fifty bullets, while the flag staff was cut half in two. At Chickamauga, where the regiment was almost surrounded, Sergeant Lenau says he did some tall running to save the flag from capture.

Comrade Lenau married Miss Eleanor Crosier January 7 1866. Their children are Laura, Charles, Sadie, Bertha, Nellie, and George Lenau. He is now a resident of Gaylord, Kan

William Friend.

Sergeant William Friend was mustered in as Corporal Company B, September 18, 1861; was promoted to Sergeant and transferred to Company E, First U. S. Veteran Volunteers. He was mustered out September 26, 1865.

He was the first Secretary of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regimental Association and held the position several years.

COMPANY C.

The following brief history of Company C was contributed by Lieutenant Colonel Isaac Brinkworth, who, it will be remembered, entered the service as First Sergeant of that company and gave it its first lessons in the school of the soldier.

"The latter part of August we received orders to report to Camp Noble, New Albany, and as we marched into camp with the step of old soldiers, quite a sensation was created and we were easily declared the best-drilled company on the ground. Company drill was continued, but still without muskets, which we were anxious to have in our hands, so we could be drilled in the Manual of Arms.

After much delay the mustering officer arrived and the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, was mustered into the United States service on the 18th day of September, by Captain J. H. Gilman, of the Nineteenth United States Infantry. Our company was designated as the Color Company C, and William Hazzard, aged 29 years, 6 feet, 4 in. high, and as well formed as any man in the regiment, a man of perfect habits and perfect health, was made color bearer.

September passed and we were getting tired of the monotony of camp life, when at last the welcome order came to prepare to march into Kentucky.

Although the total enrollment of Company C was 187, I shall only write of one hundred and sixteen, as seventy-one were drafted or substitutes enrolled during the year 1864, not one of whom I have any recollection of ever seeing with the regiment; so what I may write concerns only the 116—22 of these joined during 1861 and 1862.

When mustered into service the average height of the men was five feet seven inches. Of the one hundred and sixteen of this company only seven were foreign born, one in England, one in Spain and five in Ireland.

Only sixteen of the original company were mustered out with the regiment at the close of the war. The company furnished one field officer and three field staff officers; this field officer was the only officer in the regiment at the close of the war that was an officer when the regiment re-enlisted.

Of the one hundred and sixteen that I call the original company eight were killed in battle; twenty-two died of disease while in the service; forty-seven were discharged on account of wounds or other disability before the expiration of their enlistment; five were discharged in September, 1864, on account of the expiration of their enlistment; three resigned; seven were transferred to other commands; one died in prison; two deserted; three unaccounted for; one was promoted to Surgeon, Dr. Nichols (and I do not remember when he left the service); and seventeen were mustered out with the regiment at the close of the war; this makes a total of 116.

One of the strangest incidents in the history of this company I will relate. As we were approaching Buzzard Roost

and expecting to go into action we were halted in an open field and immediately two of the company, Joseph Baker and William Jones, two of the best soldiers in the regiment, sat down on the ground and began playing a game of cards. Jones said "What shall we play for?" Baker answered, "Let's play for a wooden leg." I heard their remark and asked them not to do so, reminding them that the game was played at the battle of Chaplin Hills by two comrades belonging to Company A, and the one winning the game lost a leg on that occasion. Baker said, "I don't give a d—; go ahead, Jones." Well, they played the game, Baker winning, and in less than one hour after, we having advanced to the front, a rebel shell exploded just over our company, killing Jessie B. Willson, wounding Captain Davis, Lieutenant Meranda, and five privates. One of these privates was Joseph Baker, wounded badly through both legs but he recovered sufficiently to rejoin the regiment just before the close of the war, and was mustered out with the rest of us at Louisville, Ky. He only lived about three years after coming home.

The following are the names of the veterans mustered out with the regiment at the close of the war:

Lieut. Col. Isaac Brinkworth, Captain Robert Middleton, First Lieut. Amos Craig, Second Lieut. William Hardy, Adjutant Miley Hazzard, Sergeant-Major Penuel M. Keepers, First Sergeant John Hubbard, Corporal Joseph Baker, Corporal John Brinton, and Privates Patrick Cunningham, Robert Campbell, Joseph Gorrell, William Jones, Warren Meranda, James Maston, James Saldkill, David B. Wilson."

David D. Wilson.

Comrade Wilson enlisted as a private in Company C, and was mustered with the regiment, September 18, 1861. After the battle of Perryville he was detailed to serve in Morton's Pioneer Brigade, and did not return to his company until December, 1863.

He was in all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign except that of Jonesboro, Ga. He re-enlisted in December,

1863, was transferred to the First U. S. Engineers in August, 1864, and mustered out September 26, 1865.

He married Miss Jane Middleton, January 14, 1867. Their children are Agnes E., Margaret D., and Emma A. Wilson. He now resides in Hanover, Indiana.

Robert L. Campbell.

Private Robert L. Campbell was born in Lexington, Indiana, April 16, 1832. He was mustered in with the regiment, September 18, 1861. He re-enlisted in December, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment July 15, 1865. His first battle was Stone's River. He was also in the battle of Missionary Ridge and all the battles of the Atlanta campaign. He was once wounded.

Comrade Campbell was married to Miss Sarah M. Wheat April 16, 1856. Their children were Emma, Lulu B., Ida, Mary and Walter Q. His residence is Bronson, Kansas.

Michael Hazzard.

Comrade Hazzard was born in Scottsburg, Indiana, December 7, 1841, and entered the service as a private of Company C, September 18, 1861. At the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, he was shot through the right shoulder, the ball passing through the lower edge of the shoulder blade. It was seven days before his bloody clothes were removed and proper surgical attention given him. He was honorably discharged for disability December 31, 1862.

He married Miss Asenath S. Smith, October 1, 1863. Their children are William Albert, Edgar N., Charles, and Nellie. A most remarkable incident happened in Comrade Hazzard's family on the 18th of September, 1880, when his wife gave birth to five (5) children, four boys and one girl. Two of them lived twenty-two days. Comrade Hazzard is now proprietor of a general store in Monticello, Illinois.

COMPANY D.

When Captain John B. Glover was promoted Major he was succeeded by Stephen C. Atkinson, who resigned June 14, 1863.

His successor was Captain James H. Low, who, after commanding the Regiment through two arduous campaigns, was killed at the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina.

The last Captain of Company D was James A. Donalson, who entered the service as a Sergeant, September 18, 1861. He was mustered out with the Regiment July 15, 1865.

James F. Forder.

Comrade Forder was mustered into the service as a private of Company D, September 18, 1861; re-enlisted in December, 1863, and was mustered out with the Regiment July 15, 1865. He took part in all the engagements of the Regiment except those of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, and Bentonville.

Comrade Forder married Miss Sarah E. Marshall April 21, 1859. They had only one child, Clara A. His postoffice address is Normal, Illinois.

Henry W. Roberts.

Comrade Roberts was born in Washington County, Indiana, June 10, 1842. He was mustered in as a private of Company D, September 18, 1861; re-enlisted in December, 1863. Up to the time of his capture by the enemy near Atlanta, Georgia, in August, 1864, he took part in all the engagements of the Regiment, except that of Stone's River.

He was mustered out May 19, 1865, shortly after his release from a rebel prison. Comrade Roberts married Miss Lydia A. Arnold, January 1, 1869. He now conducts a store at Organ Springs, Indiana.

Matthew H. Thompson.

Comrade Thompson was born in Washington County, In-

giana, August 25, 1842. He was mustered into the service as a Corporal of Company D September 18, 1861. Comrade Thompson was present at the battles of Perryville and Stone's River and at all the battles of the Atlanta Campaign, except Jonesboro, Georgia.

He was mustered out September 17, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. He married Miss Phoebe Shields, August 3, 1865. Their children are Winifred S., Edward O., Charles E., Dora B., and William L. Thompson. His postoffice address is Lebanon, Kansas.

James F. Manley.

Mustered into service as a Corporal of Company D, September 18, 1861.

Comrade Manley was so badly wounded in the left arm at the battle of Stone's River that amputation at the shoulder joint was made necessary. He was mustered out for disability.

Shortly after returning to his home in Salem, Indiana, he married Miss Amelia Stewart. Their children are Ida and John Manley. For more than thirty years Comrade Manley has lived in Bloomington, Indiana. He served two terms as County Auditor.

COMPANY E.

Daniel A. Pfrimmer.

Daniel A. Pfrimmer, of Corydon, Indiana, who entered the service as First Lieutenant, succeeded Captain William L. Carter as Captain of Company E. He took part in most of the engagements of the Regiment, resigning January 20, 1865.

After returning to civil life he served a term as Treasurer of the county in which he lived.

Edmund Hostetter.

Comrade Hostetter was born in Stark county, Ohio, No-

vember 23, 1823. He enlisted as a Sergeant of Company E, August 20, 1861, and was mustered into service at Muldraugh's Hill, Ky., October 4, of the same year. He was promoted Captain, April 5, 1865, and resigned on account of physical disability, May 28, 1865. He re-enlisted in December, 1863, and took part in nearly all the engagements of the Regiment after Perryville. He was wounded at Stone's River, but remained with the Regiment.

In September, 1868, he married Miss Clementina Powers. Their children are Charles A., Mary F., Harriet H., Ella M. and William E. Hostetter.

In civil life Captain Hostetter has been honored by a seat in the Legislature of Indiana. He is a member of the G. A. R., and has resided nearly all his life in Milltown, Indiana. In 1901 Captain Hostetter was elected President of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Veteran Association.

Benjamin S. Bull.

Benjamin S. Bull was born in Washington County, Indiana, June 26, 1839. He was mustered into service as First Sergeant, Company E, October 4, 1861. Sergeant Bull was wounded at the battle of Perryville, and barely escaped being killed. A bullet flattened itself against his beltplate.

After the battle of Stone's River, in which he participated, he was transferred to the Navy, where he remained until the close of the war, taking a part in several engagements on the Mississippi River.

Comrade Bull married Miss Alice E. Alexander May 19, 1868. They have one child, Robert A. Bull, and reside in New Albany, Indiana.

Charles Hooten.

Charles Hooten was born in Orange County, Indiana. He was mustered into service as a private of Company E, October 11, 1861, re-enlisted in December, 1863, and was promoted Corporal. Corporal Hooten took part in all the engagements of the Regiment, except that of Bentonville, N. C., and was mustered out July 15, 1863.

He married Miss Mary E. Toney, October 21, 1866. Their children are Emery E., Dora B., George W., Jacob L., James W., Nancy C., and Florence A. Hooten.

COMPANY F.

The first Captain of this Company, Wesley Conner, did not remain long in the service, the record showing that he resigned for "good of service," January 15, 1863.

He was succeeded by First Lieutenant Joshua B. Jenkins, afterward promoted Major.

Major Jenkins was succeeded by Lieut. Benjamin Park Dewey, who was mustered as Captain, April 1, 1865, and resigned May 28, 1865.

During part of his service Captain Dewey acted as aide-de-camp on the brigade staff.

William M. Pangburn was the last Captain of Company F, having been mustered to that rank May 30, 1865. He was mustered out with the Regiment, July 15, 1865.

Christian Russ.

Christian Russ was born in Jeffersonville, Indiana, October 26, 1843. Having a stepfather named Williams, Comrade Russ enlisted as Christian Williams in Company F, September 18, 1861. He re-enlisted in December, 1863, and took part in nearly all the engagements of the Regiment. He was mustered out as First Sergeant, July 15, 1865.

He was married March 13, 1870. His children are Amelia, Clara, Cora, Mary, John A., Christian, Anna, Emma, and Sherman.

George W. Worman.

Born in Scott County, Indiana, April 10, 1842, George W. Worman was mustered into service as a private of Company F, September 18, 1861; re-enlisted in December, 1863. Comrade Worman was promoted to Corporal in 1863 and Sergeant, 1864. He was in nearly all the en-

gagements of the regiment and was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. He was mustered out July 15, 1865.

On the 16th of August, 1865, he married Miss Mary C. Collins. Their children are Laura S., Charles E., Lenora F., Flora R., Clara E., Henry F., George W., Thomas L., and Clara J. Worman. He now resides in Kyana, Indiana.

Thomas J. Schooler.

Thomas J. Schooler was born in Clark County, Kentucky, March 4, 1831. He was mustered into the service as a private of Company F, September 18, 1861; re-enlisted in December, 1863. Comrade Schooler was in all the engagements of the Regiment with the exception of Bentonville, N. C. He was promoted to Corporal.

When Captain Jenkins was wounded at Jonesborough, Georgia, Corporal Schooler was detailed to nurse him, and remained with him, giving him the most devoted attention until his death, November 13, 1864. He was then granted permission to take the remains of his Captain to his home in Jeffersonville, Indiana, for burial. He returned to Nashville in time to take part in the battle December 15 and 16, 1864. He again joined his regiment at Raleigh, N. C., and was mustered out with it July 15, 1865.

Comrade Schooler married Miss Rebecca J. Nelson, October 21, 1852. Their children are Sarah A. and Mary J. Schooler.

COMPANY G.

The first Captain of Company G was James Secrest, who served one year and resigned September 14, 1862. He was succeeded by Gilbert K. Perry.

Gilbert K. Perry.

Captain Perry was born in South Thomaston, Maine, December 26, 1831. He removed to Indiana in 1858. Pre-

vious to this, however, he had served as a lieutenant in an independent company, and was thus well qualified to assume his new duties as an officer in the Thirty-eighth Indiana. He assisted in recruiting the men of Company G, and was mustered into service as First Lieutenant of that Company September 18, 1861.

While in camp near Dechard, Tennessee, in August, 1862, he was stricken down with typhoid fever, and at one time was so low that his life was despaired of by the surgeon in charge. He was not able for duty again until October 12th of the same year, when he joined the regiment at Crab Orchard, Kentucky. He was mustered in as Captain at Nashville, Tennessee, December 5, 1863, and took an honorable part in the battle of Stone's River, Tennessee, which lasted from December 31, 1862, to January 3, 1863, inclusive.

Finding that the state of his health did not justify his remaining longer in the service, Captain Perry resigned, May 3, 1863.

In June, 1865, he married Miss Julia Healy, who died in October, 1874, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Mable G. Inman, and Mrs. Grace J. Bair. His next wife was Miss Henrietta C. Hasslock, by whom he had five sons, Gilbert K., Herman H., Eugene H., Frederick E., and Job Perry.

When the Thirty-eighth Indiana Veteran Association was formed, Captain Perry was elected president; he continued to hold that position until the date of his death, December 23, 1898. Captain Perry served as trustee of his township for several years. He was a member of Francis D. Matthews Post, G. A. R., from the date of its organization, and was also a member of Ellettsville Lodge No. 245, F. & A. M.

George W. Faulkner.

The next commander of Company G was Henry F. Perry, who was succeeded by George W. Faulkner.

Captain Faulkner was born in Owen County, Indiana, and entered the service as a Sergeant of Company G.

September 18, 1861; re-enlisted in December, 1863, and was promoted to Captain, January, 1865. His record as a soldier is remarkable from the fact that he was present in every battle and skirmish of the regiment, fought in the battle of Shiloh with the Thirty-sixth Indiana, and was mustered out with the regiment July 15, 1865, without ever receiving so much as a scratch from the missiles of the enemy.

Captain Faulkner married Miss Ann Cornman before the Civil War. They have one son, Edward E. Faulkner. The family resides in Ellettsville, Indiana. Captain Faulkner is a member of Ellettsville Lodge No. 245, F. & A. M.

John A. Reeves.

Born in Monroe County, Indiana, John A. Reeves was mustered into the service as a Sergeant of Company G, September 18, 1861; promoted to Second Lieutenant, April 14, 1862, and First Lieutenant, December 6, 1863. Lieutenant Reeves commanded the company at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky. He was taken sick at Murfreesborough, Tennessee, and resigned April 6, 1863.

Shortly after the close of the war he married Miss Catherine Allen and now resides near Ellettsville, Indiana. He served two terms as Treasurer of Monroe County.

William F. F. Evans.

Mustered into the service as a Sergeant of Company G, September 18, 1861, William F. F. Evans was promoted Second Lieutenant, June 28, 1863; and First Lieutenant, March 16, 1864. Lieutenant Evans took part in all the engagements of the Regiment up to the date of his resignation, November 10, 1864.

In a late letter to the author he says: "I am fat and 'sassy,' and it did me a great deal of good to hear from you. I still enjoy life and vote the Republican ticket. My wife is well. I have two of the sweetest children—girls—one four, the other two years old." Comrade Evans re-

sides in Newton, Illinois.

Lieutenants Emmersley H. Wood and Nathan R. Matson were both veterans, entered the service September 18, 1861, and were mustered out with the Regiment July 18, 1865. Lieutenant Wood resides in Indianapolis and Lieutenant Matson in Ellettsville, Indiana.

Darwin M. Woodall.

Darwin M. Woodall was born in Monroe County, Indiana. He was mustered into the service as a private, September 18, 1861; re-enlisted in December, 1863; promoted to Corporal, April, 1863, and to Sergeant, August, 1863. He did not miss a battle or skirmish from start to finish. In a letter to the Historical Committee he wrote: "I could beat a whole Wisconsin regiment getting chickens, bacon, cornmeal, etc."

Comrade Woodall married Miss Dorothy Stanger December 19, 1879. Their children are Osiris R. and Alta May Woodall. He died at his home near Ellettsville in 19—.

Corporals Martin C. Wilson and Henry Keene were both veterans and both took part in all the engagements of the Regiment. Corporal Wilson was twice married and was the father of fourteen children. He has been dead several years.

Comrade Keene married Miss Hannah Carter, October 26, 1865, and now resides in Spencer, Indiana.

Samuel S. Sharp.

Private Sharp was also a veteran, but was so badly wounded at the battle of Jonesborough, Georgia, that he was never again able for active service, and was honorably discharged, May 27, 1865. A rebel bullet, fired at close range, passed through his right forearm and through his right jaw, lodging in the back of his neck. It was extracted by a rebel surgeon, and Comrade Sharp was left upon the field with the comforting assurance that he would

not live until morning. He is a member of the G. A. R., and now resides in Spencer, Indiana.

COMPANY H.

Company H had the distinction of furnishing the service with more commissioned officers than any other company in the regiment.

The first Captain of the company was Gabriel Poindexter, who was mustered in with the regiment and resigned March 25, 1863. He was succeeded by Alexander Martin, promoted from First Lieutenant to Captain, April 23, 1863. He resigned June 3, 1863, and was succeeded by Leander C. McCormick, who resigned two weeks later.

Victor M. Carr.

The fourth Captain was Victor M. Carr. He was born January 8, 1836, and was mustered into the service as a Sergeant of Company H, September 18, 1861; was promoted to Second Lieutenant, April 26, 1863; First Lieutenant August 4, 1863; and Captain, August 14, 1863. Captain Carr was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and on that account resigned May 23, 1864.

He was twice married. His children are Millard F. William V., Victor M., Pink P., Hannah C., Mary and Lulu Carr.

Since returning to civil life he has held the position of Justice of the Peace and also that of Postmaster. He was elected President of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Veteran Association, and served until September, 1905. He now resides in Hartsville, Indiana.

The successor of Captain Carr was David Patton, who was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, May 5, 1865.

Andrew J. Crandell.

The last Captain of Company H was Andrew J. Crandell, a veteran Sergeant, who went through the different

grades of promotion and was mustered in as Captain, May 28, 1865. He was mustered out with the Regiment.

William J. Richards.

Born in Owen County, Indiana, May 15, 1840, William J. Richards was mustered into the service as a private of Company H, September 18, 1861. He was transferred to Eighty-first Indiana, and promoted to Second Lieutenant, December 19, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant, January 18, 1863; Captain, July 1, 1863, and Major, October 12, 1863. He resigned on account of ill health in July, 1864.

Major Richards took part in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland up to date of his resignation, except the battle of Perryville. He was slightly wounded at Stone's River and also at Resaca.

He was married October 28, 1869, and has one son, Hugh R. Richards. When he reported to the committee in 1898 he was business manager of the Indianapolis News.

Joseph E. Sterrett.

Joseph E. Sterrett was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1842, and mustered into service as a private in Company H, December 5, 1861; promoted to Third Sergeant, April 1, 1865; regimental Commissary Sergeant, June 1, 1865; and commissioned Second Lieutenant same date. Comrade Sterrett was a veteran and took part in every engagement of the Regiment. He was wounded at the battle of Jonesborough, Georgia.

He married Miss Amanda J. Little, May 6, 1869. Their children are Anna V., and Elsie I. Sterrett. Comrade Sterrett is a physician and resides in Logansport, Indiana.

Wyatt E. Willey.

Born in Clark County, Indiana, March 2, 1845, Wyatt E. Willey was mustered into service as a private of Company H, December 5, 1861; detailed as bugler in April, 1862, and

served in that capacity during the war. Comrade Willey was a veteran and took part in nearly every engagement of the Regiment.

He married Miss Elenora Steelman, January 24, 1866. Their children are Charles E., Paulina and James F. Willey. He has served several years as Secretary of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Veteran Association, and resides at Prather, Indiana.

James E. Ryan.

James E. Ryan was born in Newburgh, New York, November 1, 1845, was mustered into the service as a musician of Company H, September 18, 1861, and was mustered out with the Regiment. He took part in all the engagements of the Regiment, except Perryville and Stone's River.

Comrade Ryan married Miss Mary Coakley, May 11, 1866. Their children are John A., Kate, Thomas F., Wm. D., Elizabeth S., Edward, Norah, and Ernest A. In 1898 Comrade Ryan was a storekeeper in the U. S. Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Other Veterans.

The following named veterans of Company H were wounded in battle, but all continued in service with the Regiment until the close of the war: Samuel Smith, Shoals, Indiana; John Tandy, Lebanon, Indiana; Henry E. Wyminger, St. Joseph, Illinois.

Among the veterans who took part in all or nearly all the engagements of the Regiment and came out without a scratch was Sergeant John Briscoe, who now resides in Neodesha, Kansas.

COMPANY I.

Henry L. Williams.

Henry L. Williams was mustered in as Captain of Com-

pany I, September 18, 1861, and resigned March 6, 1862, to accept the position of Lieutenant Colonel in the Eighty-first Indiana.

William Leonard.

Born in Orange County, Indiana, May 18, 1836, William Leonard was mustered into the service as Second Lieutenant of Company I, September 18, 1861; promoted First Lieutenant, July 13, 1862, and Captain, March 23, 1863. In June, 1862, he was detailed for signal service, and during the Atlanta campaign was Chief Signal Officer of the Fourth Army Corps.

In front of Kenesaw Mountain, Captain Leonard was shot through the right hip while transmitting a message from General Howard to General Sherman. He resigned September 22, 1864.

He married Miss Martha Boyd October 25, 1865. Their children are Clarence C., Maude E., Marquis B., and Lula B. Leonard. Captain Leonard has filled several responsible positions in civil life, and now resides in Wichita, Kansas.

James P. Rognon.

This veteran of Company I was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi, Sept. 19, 1841. He was mustered into the service as a private, October 4, 1861. After the battle of Chickamauga he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. He was mustered out July 18, 1865.

Comrade Rognon married Miss Rhoda Jackson, September 14, 1865. They have eight children and reside in New Decatur, Alabama.

William A. Merritt.

Born in North Carolina, August 4, 1842, William A. Merritt was mustered into the service as a private of Company I, September 18, 1861; re-enlisted in December, 1863; was in every engagement of the Regiment, and was mustered out

July 15, 1865. Comrade Merritt was badly wounded at Perryville, Kentucky.

He married Miss Fanny C. Morgan while on veteran furlough, February 4, 1864, and now resides in Springfield, Illinois.

Ernest Schleicher.

Ernest Schleicher was born in Louisiana, 1840. He was mustered into the service as a private of Company I, September 18, 1861; re-enlisted in December, 1863, and was mustered out with the Regiment. Comrade Schleicher was promoted to Sergeant in 1864. He took part in all the engagements of the Regiment, except the battle of Bentonville. On that day he was out with a party detailed as foragers.

Returning to civil life, he married Miss Harriet Jackson. They have eight children and reside in Borden, Indiana.

COMPANY K.

The first Captain of Company K was John Sexton, of Alton, Indiana. Captain Sexton was mortally wounded at the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, and died in hospital November, 10, 1862.

He was succeeded by George W. Windell, who served as Captain of the Company until the date of his resignation, October 29, 1863.

Captain Windell's successor was James G. Land, who entered the service as a Corporal, was promoted to Second Lieutenant, October 27, 1862, First Lieutenant, December 4, 1862, and Captain, December 4, 1863. He was honorably mustered out October 21, 1864.

The last Captain of the Company was John A. Sheckless, who was promoted from First Lieutenant, December 18, 1864, and served until the Regiment was mustered out.

George S. Newman.

George S. Newman was born in Laconia, Indiana, August 16, 1839. He was mustered into service as a Sergeant of

Company K, September 18, 1861; promoted Second Lieutenant, December 5, 1862; First Lieutenant, December 4, 1863.

In March, 1864, Comrade Newman was assigned to the command of Company H, with the rank of Brevet Captain. He took part in all the engagements of the Regiment, except that of Bentonville, N. C. He resigned September 28, 1864, and was mustered out November 28, 1864.

He married Miss Malissa A. Roberts, November 28, 1867. Their children are Lois M., Wm. J., and George A. C. Newman. Comrade Newman now resides in York, Nebraska. In 1898 he was Deputy Clerk of the District Court. He is a member of Robert Anderson Post 32, Department of Nebraska, G. A. R.

Martin B. Eckert.

Born in Germany, Martin B. Eckert entered the service as a private of Company K, September 18, 1861; was first promoted to Corporal, then to Sergeant, and on May 1, 1865, to Second Lieutenant. Comrade Eckert participated in every engagement of the Regiment and was with it at the muster out, July 15, 1865.

He married Miss Alice Howard, October 11, 1866. They had fourteen children, twelve of whom were living in 1898. He now resides in Siberia, Indiana, where he has held the position of township assessor and also that of township trustee.

James H. Seaton.

James H. Seaton was born in Crawford County, Indiana, November 29, 1836. Mustered in the service as a private of Company K, September 18, 1861; re-enlisted in December, 1863, and was promoted First Lieutenant, December 16, 1864. Comrade Seaton was in all the engagements of the Regiment, and was honorably mustered out July 15, 1865.

He married Miss Mary A. Jones, January 9, 1870. Their children are Sherman, Lulu, and Albert Seaton. His postoffice address in 1898 was St. David, Illinois.

Griffin D. Froman.

This veteran of Company K was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, June 15, 1833. He was mustered into the service September 18, 1861, took part in nearly every engagement of the Regiment, was wounded in action, and was mustered out July 15, 1865.

In 1855 he had married Miss Malinda Breeden. They have seven children and now reside at Gardspoint, Illinois.

William Seaton.

William Seaton was born in Crawford County, Indiana, December 27, 1837. Mustered into the service as a private of Company K, September 18, 1861; re-enlisted in December, 1863, and transferred to Company E, First U. S. Engineers, August 24, 1864. Comrade Seaton was in all the engagements of the Regiment up to the time of his transfer. He was mustered out October 5, 1865.

In December, 1865, he married Miss Emily A. Denbo. Their children are Estella E., Ella E., and Laura Seaton.

CHAPTER XVII

REGIMENTAL ORGANIZATION.—ROSTER OF LINE OFFICERS.

From Report of the Adjutant-General of Indiana for the year 1866.

INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

OFFICERS					
Co.	NAMES AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF COMMISSION	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
A	<i>Captain</i>				
	Wm. C. Wheeler	Orleans	Sept. 18, 1862	Sept. 18, 1861	Resigned June 19, 1862.
	Geo. W. Webb	Orleans	June 20, 1862	July 22, 1862	Mustered out, no date.
	Adam Osborne	Orleans	July 31, 1864		Killed at Jonesborough, Ga., Sept. 1, '64
	Joseph W. Redding	Salem	Sept. 2, 1864		Must'r'd out as 1st Lt. Co. D, Nov. 10, '64
	John L. Martin	Orleans	Feb. 11, 1865	Mar. 26, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
	<i>First Lieutenant</i>				
	George W. Webb	Orleans	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted Captain.
	John P. Southern	Campbell	June 20, 1862	July 23, 1862	Died Oct. 14, 1863 of wounds rec'd at Chickamaga.
	Levi H. Faucett	Orleans	Oct. 15, 1862	Oct. 15, 1862	Resigned as 2nd Lieutenant.

OFFICERS—*Continued*

Co.	NAMES AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF COMMISSION	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
	Adam Osborne	Orleans	Feb. 15, 1863	Mar. 1, 1864	Promoted Captain.
	John Williams	Orleans	July 31, 1864	Sept. 9, 1864	Resigned March 28, 1865.
	Lewis H. Webb	Orleans	Apr. 1, 1865	May 30, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
	<i>Second Lieutenant</i>				
	John P. Southern	Campbell	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted First Lieutenant.
	Levi H. Faucett	Orleans	June 20, 1862	July 25, 1862	Resigned Dec. 17, 1863.
	Leander Clow	Orleans	May 1, 1865	June 16, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
B	<i>Captain</i>				
	Chas. B. Numemacher	New Albany	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Resigned Jan. 14, 1863.
	William L. Leneau	Laconia	Jan. 15, 1863	Jan. 15, 1863	Dismissed Nov. 7, 1863.
	Charles W. Lopp	Laconia	Nov. 8, 1863	Dec. 19, 1863	Resigned Sept. 3, 1864.
	Charles Vandusen	Laconia	Sept. 4, 1864	Sept. 4, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 22, 1864.
	William C. Shaw	New Albany	Oct. 1, 1864	Nov. 6, 1864	Promoted Major.
	Joseph A. Patton	Waveland	May 7, 1865	June 15, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
	<i>First Lieutenant</i>				
	William L. Leneau	Laconia	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted Captain.

Charles W. Lopp	Laconia	Jan. 15, 1863	Feb. 20, 1863	Promoted Captain.
Charles Vandusen	Laconia	Nov. 8, 1863	Dec. 19, 1863	Promoted Captain.
William C. Shaw	New Albany	Sept. 4, 1864	Sept. 4, 1864	Promoted Captain.
Chas. S. Deweese	Laconia	Oct. 1, 1864	Dec. 17, 1864	Killed at Bentonville, N. C., Mar. 19, '65.
Henry Musgrove	Laconia	Mar. 21, 1865	June 15, 1865	
<i>Second Lieutenant</i>				
Charles W. Lopp	Laconia	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Chas. Vandusen	Laconia	Jan. 15, 1863	Feb. 20, 1863	Promoted First Lieutenant.
William C. Shaw	New Albany	Sept. 1, 1864	Sept. 1, 1864	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Andrew McMonigal	New Albany	May 1, 1865	June 19, 1865	
<i>Captain</i>				
James C. Fouts	Lexington	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Milton T. Davis	Lexington	Jan. 1, 1863	Mar. 17, 1863	Resigned Sept. 20, 1864.
Isaac Brinkworth	Lexington	Sept. 21, 1864	Nov. 1, 1864	Promoted Lieutenant Colonel.
Robert Middleton	Lexington	May 7, 1865	May 30, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
<i>First Lieutenant</i>				
James Colvin	New Frankfort	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Resigned Mr. 23, '63, for good of service
Isaac Brinkworth	Lexington	Mar. 24, 1863	Apr. 23, 1863	Promoted Captain.
John Meranda	Lexington	Sept. 21, 1864		Mustered out as Second Lieutenant
Robert Middleton	Lexington	Nov. 1, 1864	Dec. 17, 1864	Promoted Captain.

OFFICERS—*Continued*

C	NAMES AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF COMMISSION	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
C	Wm. J. Hardy	Lexington	May 7, 1865	May 30, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
	<i>Second Lieutenant</i>				
	Milton T. Davis	Lexington	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted Captain.
	Isaac Brinkworth	Lexington	Jan. 1, 1863	Mar. 16, 1863	Promoted First Lieutenant.
	John Meranda	Lexington	Mar. 24, 1863	Apr. 23, 1863	Promoted First Lieutenant.
	Amos Craig	Lexington	May 7, 1865	June 16, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
D	<i>Captain</i>				
	John B. Glover	Salem	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted Major.
	Stephen C. Atkinson	Salem	Sept. 30, 1862	Dec. 6, 1862	Resigned June 14, 1863.
	James H. Low	New Philadelphia	June 15, 1863	Aug. 14, 1863	Killed Mar. 20, '65, at Bentonville, N. C.
	Jas. A. Donaldson	Salem	Mar. 21, 1865	May 30, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
	<i>First Lieutenant</i>				
	Stephen Atkinson	Salem	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted Captain.
	James H. Low	New Philadelphia	Sept. 30, 1862	Jan. 1, 1863	Promoted Captain.
	Rufus H. Peck	Salem	June 15, 1863	Aug. 14, 1863	Killed in action, Sept. 20, 1863.

Joseph W. Redding	Salem	Sept. 21, 1863	May 1, 1864	Mustered out Nov. 10, '64; term expired
Jas. A. Donaldson	Salem	Sept. 2, 1864	Nov. 10, 1864	Promoted Captain.
Harvey Martin	Salem	Mar. 21, 1865	May 30, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
<i>Second Lieutenant</i>				
James H. Low	New Philadelphia	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Rufus H. Peck	Salem	Sept. 30, 1862	Jan. 2, 1863	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Joseph W. Redding	Salem	June 15, 1863	Aug. 14, 1863	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Armstrong Huston	Salem	May 1, 1865	June 16, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
E <i>Captain</i>				
Wm. L. Carter	Corydon	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted Major.
Daniel A. Pfrimmer	Corydon	Sept. 10, 1863	Nov. 1, 1863	Resigned Jan. 20, 1865.
Edmund Hostetter	Corydon	Nov. 1, 1864	Apr. 5, 1865	Resigned May 28, 1865.
Milton H. Jordan	Corydon	May 20, 1865	June 1, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
<i>First Lieutenant</i>				
Daniel A. Pfrimmer	Corydon	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted Captain.
Wm. H. Springer	Leavenworth	Sept. 10, 1863	Nov. 1, 1863	Mustered out Oct. 21, '64; term expired
Milton H. Jordan	Corydon	Nov. 1, 1864	Dec. 17, 1864	Promoted Captain.
James E. Gresham	Corydon	May 20, 1865	June 1, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.

OFFICERS—Continued

CO.	NAMES AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF COMMISSION	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
	<i>Second Lieutenant</i>				
	William H. Springer	Leavenworth	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted First Lieutenant. Mustered out with Regiment.
	William B. Sisson	Leavenworth	May 20, 1865	June 16, 1865	
F	<i>Captain</i>				
	Wesley Conner	Charleston	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Disch'ged Feb. 15, '62; re-commissioned Resgnd Jan. 15, '63, for good or service Promoted Major. Resigned May 28, 1865. Mustered out with Regiment.
	Wesley Conner	Charleston	Feb. 17, 1862	Feb. 17, 1862	
	Joshua B. Jenkins	Jeffersonville	Jan. 16, 1863	Mar. 17, 1863	
	Benj. Parke Dewey	New Albany	Nov. 14, 1864	April 1, 1865	
	W. M. Pangburn	Charleston	May 29, 1865	May 30, 1865	
	<i>First Lieutenant</i>				
	Stephen S. Cole	Charleston	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Resigned July 22, 1862. Promoted Captain; died of wounds Jonesborough Promoted Captain. Promoted Captain. Mustered out with Regiment.
	Joshua B. Jenkins	Jeffersonville	July 23, 1862	Aug. 29, 1862	
	Benj. Parke Dewey	New Albany	Jan. 16, 1863	May 13, 1863	
	Wm. M. Pangburn	Charleston	Feb. 11, 1864	April 1, 1865	
	Thomas R. Mitchell	Charleston	May 29, 1865	May 30, 1865	

Second Lieutenant

Joshua B. Jenkins
Thomas H. Adams
Michael T. Griffin
Elias Daily

Jeffersonville
Charleston
New Albany
Charleston

Sept. 18, 1861
July 23, 1861
Jan. 16, 1863
May 29, 1865

Sept. 18, 1861
Aug. 29, 1862
Mar. 17, 1863
June 17, 1865

Promoted First Lieutenant.
Resigned Feb. 7, '63 for incompetency.
Resigned Dec. 29, 1863.
Mustered out with Regiment.

G *Captain*

James Secrest
Gilbert K. Perry
Henry F. Perry
Geo. W. Faulkner

Stinesville
Ellettsville
Ellettsville
Ellettsville

Sept. 18, 1861
Sept. 15, 1862
May 4, 1863
Feb. 11, 1865

Sept. 18, 1861
Dec. 5, 1862
June 28, 1863
Mar. 26, 1865

Resigned Sept. 14, 1862.
Resigned May 3, 1863.
Promoted Major.
Mustered out with Regiment.

First Lieutenant

Gilbert K. Perry
John A. Reeves
Henry F. Perry
Joseph H. Reeves
William F. Evans
Geo. W. Faulkner
Emmersley H. Wood

Ellettsville
Ellettsville
Ellettsville
Ellettsville
Stinesville
Ellettsville
Ellettsville

Sept. 18, 1861
Sept. 15, 1862
Apr. 7, 1863
May 4, 1863
Mar. 16, 1864
Dec. 18, 1864
Feb. 11, 1865

Sept. 18, 1861
Dec. 5, 1862
April 26, 1863
June 28, 1863
Mar. 16, 1864
Jan. 20, 1865
Mar. 26, 1865

Promoted Captain.
Resigned Apr. 16, 1863.
Promoted Captain.
Died March 15, 1864.
Mustered out Nov. 10, 1864.
Promoted Captain.
Mustered out with Regiment.

OFFICERS—*Continued*

Co.	NAMES AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF COMMISSION	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
	<i>Second Lieutenant</i>				
	James McCormick	Stinesville	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Resigned April 9, 1862.
	John A. Reeves	Ellettsville	Apr. 14, 1862	April 14, 1862	Promoted First Lieutenant.
	Henry F. Perry	Ellettsville	Sept. 15, 1862	Dec. 5, 1862	Promoted First Lieutenant.
	Joseph H. Reeves	Ellettsville	Apr. 7, 1863	April 26, 1863	Promoted First Lieutenant.
	William F. Evans	Stinesville	May 4, 1863	June 28, 1863	Promoted First Lieutenant.
	Nathan R. Matson	Stinesville	May 1, 1865	June 17, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
II	<i>Captain</i>				
	Gabriel Poindexter	Jeffersonville	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Resigned March 25, 1863.
	Alexander Martin	New Albany	March 26, 1863	April 23, 1863	Resigned June 3, 1863.
	L. C. McCormick	New Albany	June 4, 1863	June 28, 1863	Resigned June 22, 1863.
	Victor M. Carr	Jeffersonville	June 23, 1863	Aug. 14, 1863	Honorably discharged; wounds.
	David H. Patton	Waveland	July 31, 1864	Sept. 6, 1864	Promoted Lieutenant-Colonel.
	Andrew J. Crandell	Jeffersonville	May 10, 1865	May 28, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
	<i>First Lieutenant</i>				
	Alexander Martin	New Albany	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted Captain.

L. C. McCormick	New Albany	Mar. 26, 1863	Apr. 25, 1863	Promoted Captain.
Victor M. Carr	Jeffersonville	June 4, 1863	June 28, 1863	Promoted Captain.
Samuel W. Vance	New Albany	June 23, 1863	Aug. 4, 1863	Resigned March 11, 1864.
David H. Patton	Waveland	May 1, 1864	June 5, 1864	Promoted Captain.
Andrew J. Crandell	Jeffersonville	July 31, 1864	Sept. 6, 1864	Promoted Captain.
Joseph L. Leach	Jeffersonville	May 10, 1865	May 28, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
<i>Second Lieutenant</i>				
Andrew J. Howard	Jeffersonville	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Resigned July 16, 1862.
L. C. McCormick	New Albany	July 17, 1862	Sept. 2, 1862	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Victor M. Carr	Jeffersonville	Mar. 26, 1863	Apr. 26, 1863	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Thomas Cain	New Albany	June 23, 1863		Mustered out as Sergeant, April 10, '65.
Samuel E. Smith	New Albany	May 1, 1865		Mustered out as Sergeant.
Joseph E. Sterrett	Montgomery Co.	June 1, 1865		Mustered out July 15, 1865.
<i>I Captain</i>				
Wm. L. Williams	Paoli	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Resigned March 6, 1863.
William Leonard	Paoli	Mar. 7, 1863	Mar. 22, 1863	Resigned Sept. 22, 1864.
William D. Moore	Paoli	Sept. 29, 1864	Nov. 5, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.
<i>First Lieutenant</i>				
Tolbert D. Potter	Hardinsburg	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Resigned April 1, 1862.
William Leonard	Paoli	April 2, 1862	July 13, 1862	Promoted Captain.

OFFICERS—*Continued*

CO.	NAMES AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF COMMISSION	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
	William H. Proctor	Medora	Mar. 7, 1863	Mar. 22, 1863	Resigned Sept. 24, 1864.
	William D. Moore	Paoli	Sept. 25, 1864	Sept. 25, 1864	Promoted Captain.
	Benjamin Owen	Paoli	Sept. 30, 1864	Nov. 5, 1864	Honorably discharged May 15, 1865.
	<i>Second Lieutenant</i>				
	William Leonard	Paoli	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted First Lieutenant.
	T. S. W. Hawkins	Paoli	Apr. 2, 1862	July 13, 1862	Died Jan. 23, 1863, of wounds.
	William H. Proctor	Medora	Jan. 24, 1863	Jan. 24, 1863	Promoted First Lieutenant.
	Robert F. Cheesbro	Paoli	Mar. 7, 1863	Mar. 22, 1863	Promoted Quartermaster.
	John B. Proctor	Medora	May 1, 1865	June 16, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.
K	<i>Captain</i>				
	John Sexton	Alton	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Died Nov. 10, '62, wounds at Perryville.
	George W. Windell	New Amsterdam	Nov. 11, 1862	Dec. 4, 1862	Resigned Oct. 29, 1863.
	James G. Land	Alton	Oct. 30, 1863	Dec. 4, 1863	Mustered out Oct. 21, 1864.
	John A. Sheckles	Alton	Nov. 1, 1864	Dec. 18, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.

First Lieutenant

John Curry	Mauckport	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept 18, 1861	Promoted Assistant Surgeon.
George W. Windell	New Amsterdam	Oct. 10, 1862	Oct. 25, 1862	Promoted Captain.
James G. Land	Alton	Nov. 11, 1862	Dec. 4, 1862	Promoted Captain.
George S. Newman	New Albany	Oct. 30, 1863.	Dec. 4, 1863	Resigned Sept. 28, 1864.
John A. Sheckles	Alton	Sept. 29, 1864	Nov. 5, 1864	Promoted Captain.
James H. Seaton	Grantsburg	Nov. 1, 1864	Dec. 18, 1864	Mustered out with Regiment.

Second Lieutenant

George W. Windell	New Amsterdam	Sept. 18, 1861	Sept. 18, 1861	Promoted First Lieutenant.
James G. Land	Alton	Oct. 10, 1862	Oct. 27, 1862	Promoted First Lieutenant.
George S. Newman	New Albany	Nov. 11, 1862	Dec. 5, 1862	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Martin B. Eckert	Bird's Eye	May 1, 1865	June 16, 1865	Mustered out with Regiment.

ROSTER OF ENLISTED MEN—REGIMENTAL, NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF AND BAND

302

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER 1861	REMARKS
Sergeant Major			
Devol, George H.	New Albany	Sept. 18	Promoted Adjutant.
Quartermaster Sergeant			
Lee, Hamlet		Sept. 18	
Commissary Sergeant			
Griffin, Michael T.	New Albany	Sept. 18	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant Co. "F"
Hospital Steward			
Lingle, Richard W.		Sept. 18	
Principal Musician			
Reisinger, William		Sept. 18	
Band			
Axeline, David C.		Oct. 21	Mustered out August '62.
Dolfinger, Franel		Sept. 18	Mustered out August '62.
Hawley, Charles		Oct. 21	Mustered out August '62.
McQuiddy, John W.		Sept. 18	Mustered out August '62.

Ellis, William H.	Sept. 18	Mustered out August '62.
Kaw, Louis	Oct. 25	Mustered out August '62.
Marshall, Elija H.	Sept. 18	Mustered out August '62.
May, Charles G.	Sept. 18	Mustered out August '62.
Morran, John	Oct. 21	Mustered out August '62.
Ashbaugh, Joseph	Sept. 18	Mustered out August '62.
Ashbaugh, James M.	Sept. 18	Mustered out August '62.
Barker, Charles A.	Oct. 21	Mustered out August '62.
Boyer, James H.	Oct. 21	Mustered out August '62.
Lundy, Ira G.	Sept. 18	Mustered out August '62.
Milligan, Charles M.	Sept. 18	Mustered out August '62.
Vance, Thomas A.	Oct. 21	Mustered out August '62.
Wright, Charles W.	Sept. 18	Mustered out August '62.
Warner, William H.	Oct. 21	Mustered out August '62.
Wilson, Ephriam C.	Oct. 21	Mustered out August '62.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "A"

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER 1861	REMARKS
First Sergeant			
Fawcett, Levi H.	Campbell	Sept. 17	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Sergeants			
Hobson, Samuel M.	Chambersburg	Sept. 17	Mustered out September 17, '64.
Andrews, William	Paoli	Sept. 17	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Williams, John	Valeene	Sept. 17	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Holiday, Peter R.	Valeene	Sept. 17	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 14, 1861.
Corporals			
Dillinger, Rodolphus	Chambersburg	Sept. 17	Mustered out September 17, 1864.
McKowen, Lafayette	Greenville	Sept. 17	Mustered out September 17, 1864.
McKnight, Henry L.	Orleans	Sept. 17	Died at Nashville, Tenn., October 18, 1862.
Osborn, Adam	Orangeville	Sept. 17	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Gillum, William A.	Claysville	Sept. 17	Discharged Sep. 2, '62; disability.
Webb, Lewis H.	Campbell	Sept. 17	Promoted First Lieutenant.
Lee, Cam	Bono	Sept. 17	Discharged June 15, '63, disability.
Smith, Elias J.	Leipsic	Sept. 17	Died April 14, '63, wounds received at Perryville
Musicians			
Waldriss, Andrew	Orangeville	Sept. 17	Transferred V. R. C.
McPheerson, Joseph	Chambersburg	Sept. 17	Discharged June 24, '63, disability.

MISSING PAGE(S)

NOT AVAILABLE

MISSING PAGE(S)

NOT AVAILABLE

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "A"—Continued

308

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Apple, Henry S.	Faoli	Sept. 2, '62	Killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Apple, John W.	Faoli	Sept. 2, '62	Mustered out June, '65.
Buchanan, Alexander	Faoli	Sept. 2, '62	Mustered out June, '65.
Carl, Samuel	Huron	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Daugherty, George	Leipsic	March 22, '64	Died Sept. 4, '64.
Dickey, Henry	Chambersburg	Feb. 27, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Free, William	Valeene	Feb. 27, '64	Died April 1, '65; wounds rec'd Bentonville.
Garmer, Andrew	Faoli	Sept. 2, '62	Discharged, disability.
Griggs, James S.	Orangeville	Feb. 17, '64	Killed at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, 1864.
Gobble, Alfred	Faoli	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Gobble, Henry	Faoli	Feb. 27, '64	Drowned, Stone River, Tenn., June 11, '64.
Hawhee, William S.	Faoli	Sept. 2, '62	Died, Feb. 4, '63; wounds rec'd Stone River.
Hickman, John W.	Faoli	Dec. 24, '64	Transferred to V. R. C.
Lashbrook, Jeremiah	Faoli	Sept. 2, '62	Died, Nov. 8, '62.
Leatherman, John	Leipsic	Sept. 2, '62	Died, date not reported.
McCabe, Jefferson	Faoli	Sept. 2, '62	Died, wounds received at Stone River.
Mullis, Charles D.	Faoli	April 16, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Overman, John W.	Leipsic	March 22, '64	Died, Sept. 4, '64.
Pierce, Abram	Leipsic	Sept. 2, '63	Died.
Padgett, John W.		Feb. 12, '62	Died, Oct. 10, '62.
Ponge, John		Oct. 31, '64	Died at Chattanooga, Jan. 12, 1865.
Smith, Elias	Faoli	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July, 15, '65.
Taylor, Charles	Faoli	Dec. 24, '62	Deserted, Jan. —, 64.
Taylor, William	Faoli	Sept. 2, '62	Mustered out June —, '65.
Vanzante, William	Faoli	Sept. 26, '62	Mustered out June —, '65.

Drafted Men and Substitutes

Buchanan, William J.	Greensburg	Oct. 17, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Brooks, Thomas L.	Cleveland	Nov. 5, '64	Sub. Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Burris, Elwood	Knightstown	Sept. 26, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, 1865.
Bartlow, Oliver	Cleveland	Nov. 11, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, 1865.
Boyles, George	Birds Eye	Oct. 14, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, 1865.
Carroll, Henry	Cleveland	Nov. 4, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, '65.
Cameron, John D.	Knightstown	Sept. 26, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, '65.
Dillee, Squire	Knightstown	Sept. 26, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, '65.
Foley, Alexander	Charlottesville	Nov. 4, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, '65.
Fisk, James W.	Terre Haute	Nov. 4, '64	Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Galloway, Jackson	Cleveland	Nov. 4, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, '65.
Holland, Thomas	Harmony	Nov. 12, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, '65.
Holland, Antony	Harmony	Nov. 12, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, '65.
Hands, James	N. Middleton, Ill.	Nov. 11, '64	Substitute. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Johnson, Elias	Harmony	Nov. 12, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, 1865.
Kenyon, William	Knightstown	Oct. 10, '64	Substitute. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Miller, Abraham	Cleveland	Nov. 4, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, '65.
Murphy, Charles T.	Stewardsville	Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Moore, John	Cleveland	Nov. 4, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Myers, Peter		Oct. 5, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Myers, Nicholas		Nov. 10, '64	Substitute. Mustered out July 15, '65.
McClellan, James H.		Oct. 27, '64	Sub. Died at Chattanooga, Jan. 17, '65.
McLaughlin, Michael		Oct. 1, '64	Sub. Died at Chattanooga, Jan. 4, '65.
Nichols, George		Nov. 4, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, 1865.
Odle, Silas	Harmony	Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, '65.
Parkhurst, Adam	Cleveland	Nov. 4, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, '65.
Panley, Robert	Cleveland	Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June —, '65.
Randolf, John W.		Nov. 10, '64	Sub. Mustered out July —, '65.
Ray, George W.		Nov. 2, '64	Drft'd. Died at Washington, D. C., June 16, '65.
Rheme, William F.		Oct. 16, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Sleeth, Charles M.	Shelbyville		Drft'd. Mustered out June —, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "B"

310

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER 1861	REMARKS	
First Sergeant				
Van Dusen, Charles	Laconia	Sept. 18	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.	
Sergeants				
Shaw, William C.	New Albany	Sept. 18	Promoted 2nd. Lieutenant.	
Mauck, Farleigh		Sept. 18	Discharged on account of wounds.	
Farrell, William		Sept. 18	Discharged Jan. —, '62; disability.	
Ellis, Isaac		Sept. 18	Died, wounds received Perryville, Ky.	
Corporals				
Friend, William	Laconia	Sept. 18	Vet. Transferred to Engineers, Aug. 24, '64.	
Barley, Marion		Sept. 18	Discharged July 8, '62; disability.	
Vernon, James L.		Sept. 18	Died, wounds received at Perryville, Ky.	
Leman, John I.		Sept. 18	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64, as Sergeant.	
Norton, Nathan A.		Sept. 18	Died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 23, '64.	
Pope, Daniel M.		Sept. 18	Died at Ringgold, Ga.	
Deweese, Charles S.		Sept. 18	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.	
Louch, Charles		Sept. 18	Died in Tenn., Nov. 17, '62.	
Musicians				
Chamberlain, Alvia		New Albany	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Chamberlain, Craven	New Albany	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, 1865.	

Wagoner

Mann, Jonathan S.

Sept. 18

Mustered out Sept. 20, '64.

Privates

Beek, Galvin

Sept. 18

Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.

Bevin, Edward

Sept. 18

Died at Nashville, Tenn., April 6, '62.

Bigot, John

Sept. 18

Vet. Died at Chattanooga, April 10, '64.

Bigot, Eugene

Sept. 18

Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.

Binkley, John

Sept. 18

Discharged as Corporal; disability.

Bonames, C. W.

Sept. 18

Discharged, wounds Stone River.

Burgess, John

Sept. 18

Died, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 15, 1862.

Burgess, Samuel

Sept. 18

Discharged, wounds at Perryville, Ky.

Bruce, William

Sept. 18

Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.

Bruner, Joseph

Sept. 18

Vet. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

Casper, Peter

Sept. 18

Transferred to V. R. C.

Campbell, Andrew S.

Sept. 18

Killed at Perryville.

Chix, Thomas

Palmyra

Mauckport

Sept. 18

Vet. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

Claspill, Aaron C.

Sept. 18

Died, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1862.

Collins, Richard

Sept. 18

Died, Louisville, Ky., Feb. 6, 1862.

Coney, Richard

Sept. 18

Died, Louisville, Ky., Jan. 29, 1862.

Coney, Samuel

Sept. 18

Discharged, Feb. 3, '63.

Conrad, William

Sept. 18

Vet. Mustered out July 15, 1865.

Cotner, Jacob

Sept. 18

Discharged; disability.

Cotner, John

Sept. 18

Died, April 27, '63.

Craig, John

Sept. 18

Transferred to V. R. C.

Cook, I. N.

Sept. 18

Mustered out June 8, '65.

Condier, Frank

Sept. 18

Mustered out Sept. 20, '64.

Cooper, Lawson

Sept. 18

Transferred to V. R. C.

Devol, Frank S.

Sept. 18

Discharged Feb. 3, '63 as Corporal.

Davis, Joshua

Sept. 18

Vet. Died at Kingston, Ga. Aug. 18, '64; wounds

Dawson, Manassah

Sept. 18

Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.

Deweese, John

Mauckport

Oct. 4

Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "B"—Continued

312

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER 1861	REMARKS
Edward, Elijah		Sept. 18	Transferred to V. R. C.
Edward, Harvey		Sept. 18	Transferred to Miss. Marine Brigade.
Evans, John		Sept. 18	Mustered out Oct. 7, '64.
Flanagan, Joseph		Sept. 18	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Foote, John H.		Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Frakes, George	Mauckport	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Goldsmith, Marion		Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out June 18, 1865.
Gwartney, A. C.		Sept. 18	Discharged; disability.
Gwartney, M. C.		Sept. 18	Discharged Sept. 13, '62; disability.
Hessig, George		Sept. 18	Discharged; wounds, Stone River.
Hunter, Henry	New Albany	Sept. 18	Discharged July 2, '62; disability.
Jacobs, C. G.		Sept. 18	Discharged April —, '62.
Jacobs, Daniel		Sept. 18	Died Oct. 16, '62.
Judkins, Orson		Sept. 18	Discharged; wounds at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Kelly, F. M.		Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Kingsley, Shmeon		Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out June 8, 1865.
Knight, George	New Albany	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Knight, James		Sept. 18	Died at Danville, Va., July 8, '64.
Kron, Charles		Sept. 18	Died May 3, '63.
Kron, Samuel		Sept. 18	Vet. Killed in action Aug. 10, '64.
Labry, William	Floyd Knob	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Lance, Henry		Sept. 18	Vet. Discharged, wounds at Perryville.
Lenan, Phillip H.		Sept. 18	Vet. Died March 29, '65; wounds.
Long, William D.		Sept. 18	Transferred to Miss. Marine Brigade.
Ludlow, Charles	Mauckport	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, 1865.
Martin, John		Sept. 18	Mustered out Oct. 7, '64.
McCown, Eli		Sept. 18	Discharged Oct. 28, '62.
McMakin, Michael		Sept. 18	Killed, Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

McMonigle, Andrew	New Albany	Sept. 18	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
McMonigle, Neal		Sept. 18	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Miller, Henry		Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out June 18, 1865.
Musty, Alexander		Sept. 18	Discharged Feb. 3, '63; disability.
Musgrove, Henry	Laconia	Sept. 18	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Neafus, John Jr.	Laconia	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Frenat, Alex.		Sept. 18	Died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 19, '65.
Rector, John		Sept. 18	Discharged Oct. 16, '61; disability.
Robey, Harrison	Laconia	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; Sergeant.
Robey, Samuel	Laconia	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Sands, William		Sept. 18	Vet. Transferred to Co. E.
Shaney, William J.		Sept. 18	Died, wounds, Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Shockley, Willis	Salttilloville	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Smith, Samuel D.		Sept. 18	Discharged June 17, '62; disability.
Steele, Thomas		Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, absent, sick.
Turner, Addison G.		Sept. 18	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Thorpe, Joseph		Sept. 18	Died at New Albany, Ind., May 2, '62.
Vesterman, Lebrat		Sept. 18	Vet. Drowned March 22, '65, in Ohio River.
Villier, Eugene		Sept. 18	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Wartz, Chris		Sept. 18	Died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 18, '62.
Watson, A. J.		Sept. 18	Died; wounds, Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Watson, Richard		Sept. 18	Died at Cowan, Tenn.
Wardrip, Boaz		Sept. 18	Discharged June 4, '64.
Willett, R. G.		Sept. 18	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, '63; Corpl.
Wiseman, Jacob		Sept. 18	Transferred to V. R. C.
Young, Thomas		Oct. 4	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Zahns, Charles W.	Edwardsville	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; Sergeant.
Recruits			
Arny, Scott	New Haven	Aug. 29, '62	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Alderman, William T.	Moreland	April 17, '62	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Barker, Henry	New Albany	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Bruce, Robert	Mantekport	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Bartley, James		Feb. 15, '64	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "B"—*Continued*

314

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Cook, Abram B.	Adams	Feb. 8, '62	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Cutler, William N.	New Haven	Feb. 11, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Clemens, William C.		March 22, '64	Deserted, May 24, '64.
Davis, Cyrus	New Haven	Jan. 22, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Edwards, Ruben	Edwardsville	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Faith, William		Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Fahn, George		Nov. 12, '64	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Hunter, Henry	New Albany	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65; Corporal.
Horn, Edwin	Spencerville	May 9, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Hunn, Andrew	New Albany	March 22, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Irwin, Andrew T.	Edinburg	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65; Corporal.
Kingsley, John G.	Laconia	March 3, '63	Mustered out, July 15, '65.
Lynn, William T.	Laconia	Feb. 22, '64	Mustered out, July 15, '65.
Miller, Sylvanus	Mauckport	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out, July 15, '65.
Matwyler, Jacob		Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out, July 15, '65.
Nesbett, Joseph H.	Monroeville	Feb. 11, '64	Mustered out, July 15, '65.
Purdell, Benjamin W.	Laconia	Feb. 22, '64	Mustered out, July 15, '65.
Ripperdon, John H.	Valley City	Feb. 22, '64	Mustered out, July 15, '65.
Roleson, John	Laconia	Mar. 30, '64	Mustered out, July 15, '65.
Sneider, John R.	New Haven	Jan. 27, '64	Mustered out, July 15, '65.
Shores, George W.	New Haven	Jan. 26, '64	Mustered out, July 15, '65.
Stafford, Thomas	Newville	April 27, '64	Mustered out, July 15, '65.
Treece, John P.		Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out, July 15, '65.
Talburtt, Jonathan		Nov. 4, '64	Died at Chattanooga, Jan. 15, '65.
Wolverton, John H.	Greensburg	Jan. 10, '64	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; Sergeant.
Whiteman, Stephen	New Albany	Mar. 22, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wright, Horace	Fort Wayne	Jan. 26, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wyatt, William	Spencer	Nov. 15, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "C"

316

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER 1861	REMARKS
First Sergeant			
Brinkworth, Isaac	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Sergeants			
Colvin, Hugh	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 21, '62.
Middleton, Robert	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Meranda, John	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Watson, Robert F.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Mustered out Sept. 26, '64.
Corporals			
Hazzard, William	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged, Dec. 30, '62; wounds.
Williams, John A.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died at Andersonville prison, Sept. 29, '64.
Hall, William	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged, Dec. 31, '62.
Light, Isaac	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64, as Sergeant.
Slpe, John A.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died, wounds received Stone River.
Montgomery, William	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Mustered out Sept. 10, '64.
Newbold, Albert A.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, '63.
Burnett, Samuel	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged; disability.
Musicians			
Daily, John	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged April '62; disability.
Stuart, Josiah T.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died in Kentucky, Nov. 13, '61.

Wagoner

Jennings, George W.

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Discharged May 3, '63.

Privates

Alcorn, Joseph W.

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Discharged May 3, '63.

Baker, Joseph

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.

Beleh, John

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Transferred to V. R. C.

Bishop, Charles T.

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Transferred to V. R. C.

Bliss, William G.

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Discharged Jan. 24, '63.

Bliss, Charles W.

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Died Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 9, '62.

Brady, John

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Discharged Dec. 19, '62.

Breedon, Joseph W. L.

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Discharged Nov. 15, '63.

Brinton, John T.

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.

Brown, Adolphus A.

Scott Co.

Oct. 4

Discharged, Sept. 19, '62.

Burnside, John

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Discharged, June 20, '62.

Campbell, Robert L.

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.

Campbell, Andrew S.

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.

Christie, John M.

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Mustered out Sept. 17, '64, as Corporal.

Carter, Alexander

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Vet. Mustered out May 30, '65, as Corporal.

Clarkson, James G.

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Discharged July 5, '62.

Coons, George W.

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Died Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 8, '62.

Coons, James

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Killed, Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.

Cooley, Amos

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Died at Andersonville prison, July 2, '64.

Craig, Thomas J.

Vincennes

Sept. 18

Vet. killed at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, '64.

Craig, Amos

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Promoted 2nd. Lieutenant.

Crum, John H.

Scott Co.

Oct. 4

Died Camp Negley, Ky., Dec. 19, 1861.

Cunningham, Patrick

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.

Davis, Noah

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Discharged April —, '62; wounds.

Davis, Solomon

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Dropped as deserter.

Doyle, Barnard

Madison

Sept. 18

Vet. Mustered out March 3, '65.

Dryden, Charles W.

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Mustered out.

Field, George W.

Scott Co.

Sept. 18

Vet. Killed at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, '64.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "C"—*Continued*

318

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER 1861	REMARKS
Gorrell, Joseph W.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant.
Gorrell, Thomas J.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died Jan. 11, '62.
Hall, Robert	Scott Co.	Sept. 10	Mustered out Sept. 26, '64.
Harris, Jesse	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Mustered out.
Hardy, William T.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Hamacher, William R.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died at Manfordsville, Ky., Jan. 10, '62.
Hazzard, Michael	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged, Dec. 31, '62.
Hazzard, Miley	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Promoted Adjutant.
Henthorn, Enoch	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged Aug. 8, '62.
Henry, John H.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged June 28, '62.
Henry, Samuel L.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died at home June 22, '62.
Hoard, Francis M.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	
Howard, Austin C.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died of wound, Jan. 2, '64.
Hubbard, John C.	Little York	Sept. 18	Vet. mustered out July 15, '65, as 1st Sergeant.
Jackson, Leander	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged May 7, '63.
Jones, William	New Market	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant.
Johnson, William	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Mustered out Sept. 21, '64.
Jones, William	New Market	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant.
Keeper, Pennuel M.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant Major.
Lewis, Francis M.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died Louisville, Ky., Oct. 29, '62.
Mann, John R.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged Dec. 19, '62.
Meranda, Thomas J.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Discharged March 14, '65, wounds.
Meranda, Warren	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Morton, Wallace	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Monroe, George W.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged April —, '62.
Montgomery, John A.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. killed at Jonesboro, Sept. 1, '64.
Mount, William O.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged, June 1, '63.
McClanahan, William	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged, Sept. 30, '62.

McCleary, William	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died Nov. 23, '61.
McCutcheon, John H.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 18, '62.
Norfrey, John	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out May 25, '65.
Parks, Samuel	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Transferred to V. R. C.
Price, Thomas H.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Transferred to V. R. C.
Reed, Thomas J.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Reynolds, John B.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged Sept. 19, '62.
Robertson, James	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died of wounds.
Robison, John	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died July 18, '63.
Saldkill, James	Charleston	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Simmons, Alfred	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged April 26, '62; disability.
Smith, James J.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Unaccounted for.
Smith, John R.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 6, '62.
Sommerville, Jacob	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Transferred to V. R. C.
Stonehouse, Henry	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged April 16, '63.
Stucker, Martin A.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Stucker, John F.	Scott Co.	Oct. 4	Discharged, date not stated.
Talbert, Mathew	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Mustered out.
Traylor, Thomas D.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died Camp Nevin, Ky., Nov. 20, '61.
Traylor, Isaac N.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged July 19, '62.
Waterson, William S.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 13, '63; wounds.
Watson, Andrew J.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Died at Camp Wood, Ky., Feb. 6, '62.
Wilson, David D.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Transferred to First U. S. V. Engineers.
Wilson, Jesse B.	Scott Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Killed at Buzzard's Roost, May 9, '64.
Williams, John	Scott Co.	Sept.	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Recruits			
Brant, William	Little York	Feb. 5, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Bromer, George W.	Fort Wayne	Feb. 20, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Bushman, Charles	Dayton, Ohio	March 9, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Beckman Frederick			Mustered out July 15, '65.
Carver, Oscar P.	Angola	Jan. 8, '64	Mustered out July 16, '65, as Sergeant.
Coolman, Adam	Fort Wayne	Feb. 11, '64	Mustered out July 16, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "C"—*Continued*

320

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Carter, Frederick			Mustered out July 15, '65.
Cutshall, Henry T.	Watertown	Feb. 18, '64	Died at Louisville, Ky., March 17, '65.
Dishong, John R.	Fort Wayne	Jan. 29, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Franklin, William	Little York	Feb. 18, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Gill, George W.	Fort Wayne	Feb. 4, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Guant, Alonzo	Collinsville	Feb. 4, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Hubbard, David	Little York	Feb. 18, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Harlow, William	Lexington	April 30, '62	Mustered out June 21, '65.
Hooker, Linzey	N. Washington	April 30, '62	Mustered out June 23, '65.
Humerick, William	Freelandville	Oct. 28, '64	Mustered out June 26, '65.
Keever, Samuel	Fort Wayne	Feb. 20, '64	Mustered out July 16, '65.
Kramer, William	Fort Wayne	April 15, '64	Mustered out July 16, '65.
Langley, Isaac		Feb. 18, '64	Mustered out July 16, '65.
Lester, James	Little York	March 11, '64	Mustered out July 16, '65.
Maxfield, Charles	Fort Wayne	Feb. 20, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Meranda, George	Vienna	Jan. 6, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Maston, James	Lexington	Dec. 4, '62	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Mank, Austin	Evansville	Oct. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Owens, David	Little York	March 11, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Porter, Allen	Fort Wayne	Feb. 29, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Shoultz, Emile	Angola	Jan. 8, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Sweet, Charles	Fort Wayne	Sept. 13, '62	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Smith, William		Oct. 26, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wait, George W.	Fort Wayne	Jan. 29, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wait, Warren W.	Fort Wayne	Jan. 29, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Walker, George W.		April 6, '64	Died at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 16, '64.

Drafted Men and Substitutes

Allen, Samuel F.	Richmond	Oct. 17, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Baty, James K. P.	Eldorado, Ill.	Oct. 28, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Barnes, John	Knoxville	Nov. 10, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Barrett, William	Richmond	Oct. 25, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Bower, Frederick	Evansville	Nov. 10, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Becket, Andrew J.		Nov. 4, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Bricker, Richmond		Nov. 1, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Brooks, William		Oct. 18, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Burdick, Le Roy M.		Oct. 29, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Bogart, John S.		Oct. 27, '64	Drft'd. Died Fort Wood, N. Y., March 11, '65.
Burges, John F.		Oct. 25, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 17, '65.
Campbell, William F.		Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Chfford, John		Nov. 10, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Cook, Alpheus		Nov. 5, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Cox, Thomas P.		Oct. 28, '64	Drft'd. Died at Chattanooga, March 8, '65.
Dillabaugh, Adam		Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Doctor, Jacob		Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Dye, Xavier	Valparaiso	Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Dodd, Lewis		Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Died at Nashville.
Davis, George	Cleveland	Nov. 4, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Dawson, Philip	Bk Hawk Mills	Nov. 2, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Hill, James N	Evansville	Oct. 28, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Hook, John	Evansville	Nov. 10, '64	Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Humbaugh, Henry	Vincennes	Nov. 10, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Kramer, August	Evansville	Nov. 21, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Kehn, Leo	Evansville	Oct. 10, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Lee, John W.		Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Milliar, Henry	Evansville	Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
McFarlen, Doctor	Clarks Prairie	Oct. 4, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Sartore, Andrew	Evansville	Oct. 28, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Shaultz, Charles	Vincennes	Oct. 26, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "C"—*Continued*

322

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Saunders, Humphrey		Oct. 14, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Selvage, William H.	Michigan City	Oct. 17, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Shaffer, Joseph		Sept. 28, '64	Subs. Mustered out June 23, '65.
Tillman, Henry	Evansville	Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Thompson, Calvin	Washington	Nov. 10, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Vouble, Henry	Evansville	Oct. 17, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wilkes, Pettus G.	Edwardsport	Nov. 10, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Winternheimer, Jacob	Evansville	Nov. 11, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Watton, Richard		Oct. 1, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wagnou, James C.	Elk Hawk Mills	Nov. 3, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Weishirt, Henry		Sept. 26, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Zimmer, John	Blooming Grove	Oct. 28, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "D"

INDIANA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY

323

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER 1861	REMARKS
First Sergeant			
Peck, Rufus H.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Sergeants			
Redding, Joseph W.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Martin, Alexander C.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged Dec —, '62.
Donaldson, James A.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Hitchcock, Elijah V.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged Jan. —, '64.
Corporals			
Dobbins, Peter	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Transferred to V. R. C.
Duncan, George W.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Mustered out June 10, '65.
Thompson, Matthew H.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Sullivan, Himelius H.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Manley, James F.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged, wounds; Stone River.
Bell, Robert F.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Killed, Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Dobbins, John T.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 16, '65, as 1st Sergeant.
Lomoth, Milton W.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged —, '64.
Musicians			
Wible, Joseph C.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged June 26, '62.
Wible, Augustus P.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Died at Louisville, Ky., Dec. —, '61.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "D"—*Continued*

324

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER 1861	REMARKS
Wagoner			
Martin, John S.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Deserted Jan. —, '64.
Privates			
Alexander, James	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Died Oct. 10, '62; wounds.
Alexander, William	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Bilyin, John E.	Washington Co.	Oct. 3	Mustered out Oct. 4, '64.
Batt, George	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Transferred to V. R. C.
Bressie, Henry	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Killed, Stone River, Dec. 1, '62.
Bressie, John A.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Died, Louisville, Ky., —, '62
Bell, James	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Bell, John J.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Deserted, Sept. 27, '62.
Beal, William	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged Dec. —, '62.
Brough, John	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged —, '63.
Bilyin, Wesley	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged —, '62.
Brown, Robert L.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged —, '62.
Ranks, Edward B.	Washington Co.	Oct. 3	Discharged —, '62.
Bilyin, Ezekiel R.	Washington Co.	Oct. 3	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Curmach, William	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Candy, Adolph R.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out, Jan —, '62.
Cartright, James M.	Washington Co.	Oct. 3	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Chaney, Joshua Y.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. died Aug. 11, '64; wounds.
Chaney, Jacob K.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out June 18, '65.
Dannecker, William C.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Evans, William K.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged —, '62.

Elliot, John
 Forder, James F.
 Fitzgerald, John
 Forder, Albert
 Porfae, Thomas
 Forsythe, John A.
 Gould, Lyman B.
 Gobbart, John M.
 Huston, Armstrong
 Hitchcock, Miles J.
 Jackson, Johnson
 Kimberlin, Anram
 Keys, William W.
 Kelly, Richard
 Leggett, John
 Lang, Francis O.
 Lush, Isaiah R.
 Leach, Alfred
 Martin, Harvey
 McIntire, James G.
 Mathew, Willis F.
 Moneyhon, Turns
 Moneyhon, Johnson
 McLean, James B.
 McClelland, Amos A.
 Marshall, Peter S.
 Marshall, Eli
 Nail, John L.
 Newby, Nathan
 Owens, Alexander
 Pruett, Levi
 Pollard, Elisha
 Pitts, Andrew
 Pounds, Robert W.

Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Oct. 3
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Oct. 3
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Oct. 3
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Oct. 3
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Oct. 3
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Oct. 3
 Washington Co. Sept. 18
 Washington Co. Sept. 18

Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Died in Andersonville, Ga., July 7, '64.
 Died at Nashville, Tenn., —, '62.
 Discharged, —, '62.
 Mustered out Dec. 3, '64.
 Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, '62.
 Transferred to V. R. C.
 Promoted 2nd Lieut.
 Died, Sept. '63; wounds at Chickamauga.
 Discharged —, '62.
 Discharged June 20, '63.
 Transferred to V. R. C.
 Died in rebel prison, Richmond, Va.
 Discharged —, '63.
 Transferred to V. R. C.
 Killed, Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
 Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant.
 Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
 Died, Nashville, Tenn., Oct 22, '62.
 Transferred to V. R. C.
 Died in rebel prison, Richmond, Va.
 Died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 13, '64.
 Vet. Mustered out June —, '65, as Corporal.
 Vet. Mustered out June 18, '65, as Corporal.
 Discharged —, '63.
 Mustered out Oct. 4, '64.
 Vet. died Sept. 7, '64; wounds rec'd at Jonesboro
 Sent home on discharged furlough.
 Died, —, '62.
 Died March 21, '63.
 Died at Nashville, Tenn, Oct. —, '62.
 Vet. Died April 3, '65.
 Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "D"—*Continued*

326

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER 1861	REMARKS
Robert, Henry W.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. mustered out June 16, '65, as musician.
Rich, Noah W.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged, —, '62.
Ryan, James	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Ransom, James	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged, —, '61.
Richards, Thomas	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged, —, '61.
Rayhill, Samuel	Madison	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out June 20, '65.
Richards, John G.	Washington Co.	Oct. 3	Died at Nolan, Ky., Nov. —, '61.
Richardson, Harvey	Washington Co.	Oct. 3	Vet. Died Sept. 2, '64; wounds rec'd Jonesboro.
Snellgrove, Malachi	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Mustered out Sept. —, '64.
Starbuck, Seth	Washington Co.	Oct. 3	Discharged —, '62.
Sullivan, William W.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
Supple, John J.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
Starr, William	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Died at Mumfordsville, Dec. —, '61.
Sigler, John	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged June —, '62; disability.
Sumner, James	Washington Co.	Oct. 3	Deserted Nov. 9, '61.
Stanley, Jessie H.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Killed at Perryville, Ky.
Thompson, William	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Died in Nashville, Tenn., July 13, '63.
Talbot, George B.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out Oct. —, '65.
Tharp, James A.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Q. M. Sergeant.
Tucker, Henry H.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
Wright, Harvey	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant.
White, Thomas	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Discharged, date not stated.
Weston, Joseph M.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Died in Libby prison, Richmond, Va., —, '64.
Wible, Walter A.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant.
Wible, Francis M.	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Transferred to V. R. C.
Williams, Absalom	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Transferred to V. R. C.
Wolf, Peter	Washington Co.	Sept. 18	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.

Recruits

Barrett, James H.	Salem	Jan. 29, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Burns, George H.	Jarvis	March 9, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Brown, Jacob	Waterloo City	Jan. 8, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Brunner, John	Waterloo City	Jan. 8, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Bryan, William	Waterloo City	April 6, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Caroll, Charles C.	Waterloo City	March 9, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Coffin, Joseph R.	Salem	March 10, '64	Transferred to V. R. C.
Delong, James C.	Waterloo City	Jan. 8, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Ellis, James K.	Bradford	Feb. 27, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
England, Henry A.		Oct. 31, '64	Died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 22, '65.
Fountain, Alexander	Waterloo City	Jan. 8, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Gailer, Robert P.	Knightstown	Oct. 15, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Goble, William		Sept. 26, '64	Died at Louisville, Ky., June 25, '65.
Gore, John M.	Shelbyville	Sept. 26, '64	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Heacock, Jesse D.	Salem	Jan. 29, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Heacock, Joseph D.	Salem	Jan. 29, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Huron, James F.		Sept. 21, '64	Died at Alexandria, Va., May 23, '65.
King, William	Freelandsville	Oct. 28, '64	Mustered out May 22, '65.
Lewis, Benton O.	Salem	Feb. 21, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Morris, Thomas A.	Salem	Jan. 29, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Miller, Noah	Jarvis	Jan. 8, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Monnin, Peter J.	New Albany	March 13, '65.	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Mounin, John P. P. C.	New Albany	March 13, '65.	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Owens, George	Philadelphia	Jan. 26, '65	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Reese, John H.	Albion	March 11, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Rover, Phillip A.	Hayworth, Ill.	Oct. 31, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Shanks, Alexander	Waterloo City	Feb. 11, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Stutsman, Andrew	Philadelphia	Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out June 24, '65.
Trueblood, Joseph H.	Salem	Jan. 24, '64	Mustered out June 28, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "D"—*Continued*

328

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Drafted Men and Substitutes			
Bradley, Henry	Ditney Hill	Sept. 20, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Blane, Simon	Mattoon, Ill.	Nov. 10, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Burress, Thomas	Buck Creek	Sept. 24, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Coldban, Manley	Philadelphia	Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Cunningham, James	Sugar Creek	Sept. 24, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 24, '65.
Conner, Moses	Philadelphia	Sept. 24, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 24, '65.
Downing, James	Falton	Oct. 3, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 24, '65.
Ditsee, John	Winfield	Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 24, '65.
Derring, John	Dalton	Oct. 25, '64	Subs. Mustered out June 24, '65.
Dennis, Alson	Richmond	Oct. 24, '64	Subs. Mustered out June 24, '65.
Dove, Davis M.	Indianapolis	Sept. 24, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 24, '65.
Elliott, Benjamin	Philadelphia	Sept. 24, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 24, '65.
Ellis, Lewis	Shelbyville	Sept. 26, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 24, '65.
Ellis, Hiram		Oct. 15, '64	Drft'd. Died at New Albany, May 9, '65.
Fitz, William H.	Milton	Oct. 17, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Farr, Jacob C.	Indianapolis	Sept. 20, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Fletcher, James	Richmond	Oct. 17, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Fields, George W.	Indianapolis	Sept. 20, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Fouble, Henry	Richmond	Sept. 26, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Fish, Lorenzo D.		Oct. 14, '64	Drft'd. Died at Jeffersonville, Jan. 10, '65.
Garritson, Reid	Deep River	Oct. 17, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 19, '65.
Harvey, Lewis	Indianapolis	Sept. 26, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Harvey, Noel	Cumberland	Sept. 26, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Hinds, James A.	Shelbyville	Sept. 26, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Hinds, George W.	Shelbyville	Sept. 26, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 16, '65.

Hutley, Nehemiah	Michigan City	Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Discharged June 9, '65.
Merreness, Abraham	Deep River	Nov. 10, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Morrow, John	Indianapolis	Sept. 20, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Miller, Charles H.	Milan	Sept. 21, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 24, '65.
Owens, Marlon	Philadelphia	Oct. 31, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Pool, Jeremiah	Butlerville	Oct. 7, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Rhodes, Augustus	Shelbyville	Sept. 22, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 24, '65.
Ramey, Frederick W.	Phillis	Sept. 27, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 24, '65.
Rynerson, William	Philadelphia	Oct. 3, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 24, '65.
True, David N.	Philadelphia	Sept. 24, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 24, '65.
West, John	Cumberland	Oct. 8, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Whitesides, Obediah	Cumberland	Oct. 7, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Whitesides, Oliver	Cumberland	Oct. 10, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wilkey, John	Indianapolis	Nov. 11, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Walker, William H.	Scotland	Nov. 11, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "E"

330

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
First Sergeant			
Bull, Benjamin S.		Oct. 4, '61	Transferred to the Navy.
Sergeants			
Hostetter, Edmond	Corydon	Oct. 4, '61	Promoted to Captain.
McClure, Sydney		Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Jordan, Milton H.		Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Hustler, William H.		Sept. 18, '61	Died at Andersonville prison, Oct. 4, '64.
Corporals			
Fellmy, John W.	Lanesville	Sept. 18, '61	Died at Mumfordsville, Ky., '61.
Evans, Enoch W.		Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as 1st Sergeant.
Carpenter, William T.	Leavenworth	Sept. 13, '61	Died, date not stated.
Sisson, William B.		Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Byrum, James		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged Nov. 11, '63.
Sanerheber, James		Sept. 18, '61	Died Dec. 13, '61.
Miller, Wilford		Sept. 18, '61	Died, April 2, '63.
Miller, Alonzo		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '62.
Musicians			
Clyne, John	New Albany	Oct. 4, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, musician.
Clyne, Jonathan H.	Elizabeth	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out July 15, '65.

Wagoner

Cronsgrill, Conrad

New Salisbury

Sept. 18, '61

Vet. mustered out July 15, '65.

Privates

Bolt, William F.

Bringle, Francis M.

Braden, James

Brown, Jasper N.

Brown, Jonathan R.

Brown, Henry H.

Buckles, William F.

Beasley, Henry

Carl, Frederick

Christhy, Alva

Clyne, David

Cook, Frederick

Cook, George W.

Crandal, Sylvester

Cronsgrill, George

Dillinger, William H. H.

Dooly, William

Flanegan, Welford

Flanegan, Samuel

Ferguson, John

Goodman, Jackson

Gregory, Jacob R.

Green, William H.

Gresham, James E Sr.

Gresham, James E Jr.

Harvey, William

Henry, Robert

Hooten, Jackson A.

Springdale.

New Salisbury

Milton

Lanesville

Oct. 4, '61

Sept. 18, '61

Sept. 18, '61

Oct. 11, '61

Oct. 11, '61

Oct. 11, '61

Sept. 18, '61

Oct. 4, '61

Sept. 18, '61

Sept. 18, '61

Oct. 11, '61

Oct. 11, '61

Sept. 18, '61

Sept. 18, '61

Sept. 18, '61

Oct. 11, '61

Sept. 18, '61

Sept. 18, '61

Sept. 18, '61

Oct. 11, '61

Oct. 11, '61

Oct. 11, '61

Oct. 11, '61

Sept. 18, '61

Oct. 24, '61

Sept. 18, '61

Oct. 11, '61

Mustered out Sept. 18, '64.

Died, Nashville, Tenn., —, '62.

Died, Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 21, '64.

Vet. Mustered out June 8, '65.

Discharged —, '62.

Transferred to V. R. C.

Discharged —, '62.

Killed at Perryville, Oct. 8, '62.

Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as musician.

Died, Cave City, Ky., '62.

Vet. Mustered out Jan. 10, '65.

Discharged June 20, '62.

Died, Mumfordsville, Ky., —, '61.

Discharged —, '62.

Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant.

Died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 14, '64.

Discharged June 3, '64.

Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.

Discharged, —, '63.

Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.

Mustered out Oct. 4, '64.

Discharged —, '62.

Transferred to V. R. C.

Vet. Promoted 1st Lieutenant.

Died at Marietta, Ga., June 4.

Mustered out Oct. 23, '64.

Discharged —, '63.

Discharged May 26, '62.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "E"—*Continued*

332

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Hooten, Charles	Valeene	Oct. 11, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Hughes, Tapley	English	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Igert, Anthony		Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out Jan. 5, '65.
Kiger, Luke	Corydon	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Lamb, Daniel H.		Oct. 11, '61	Died —, '63.
McCallister, Charles P.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, —, '62.
McKim, George		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Bowling Green, Ky. —, '63.
Manion, Samuel M.		Oct. 24, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Mills, James C.	Pilot Knob	Oct. 11, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65 as Sergt.
Monk, Robert S.		Oct. 11, '61	Died, Nashville, Tenn. —, '62.
Mulvany, James		Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Pankey, James W.	Marengo	Oct. 11, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Pennington, Franklin H.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '62.
Pfrimmer, Andrew J.		Oct. 11, '61	Mustered out Oct. 4, '64.
Rawlings, John		Oct. 11, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Roberson, George W.	Grantsburg	Oct. 11, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, Corporal.
Robins, Jefferson		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Camp Nevin, Ky. —, '61.
Runnion, Freeman		Oct. 11, '61	Died, Dec. 17, '61.
Russell, Philip A.	Milton	Oct. 11, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Shewmaker, Joshua		Oct. 4, '61	Mustered out Oct. 4, '64.
Shewmaker, Francis M.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, —, '62.
Shewman, Lawrence		Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Standiford, James D.		Oct. 11, '61	Mustered out Sept. 11, '64.
Stratten, Thomas J.	English	Oct. 11, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Stuart, George W.		Oct. 11, '61	Discharged, —, '62.
Taylor, James		Oct. 11, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 19 '63.
Taylor, David F.		Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Oct. 4, '64.

Taylor, Riley
 Taylor, Isaac N.
 Taylor, William C.
 Teawalt, William H.
 Toney, Edmond
 Vanmetre, Nathan
 Wethers, Elijah
 Wood, Hardin P.

Recruits

Bowman, Aaron
 Bruce, James M.
 Bochstaller, John
 Bowman, Samuel
 Cochran, Robert
 Cook, Frederick
 Collins, Alpheus T.
 Delano, George
 Ealer, John I.
 Fauntleroy, William
 Goodman, Mayes O.
 Hammond, Daniel F.
 Hose, Joseph
 Hose, Solomon
 Head, William
 Inteters, Phillip
 Inhoff, Elijah
 Jenkins, James K.
 Jones, Thomas J.
 Jones, Adolphus G.
 James, Jesse
 Keeler, Ira M.
 Kensley, Ellison

Pilot Knob
 Pilot Knob
 Dale
 Pilot Knob
 Jarvis
 Valeene
 Walpole,
 Jarvis,
 Lanesville
 New Harmony
 Marengo
 Waterloo City
 Jarvis
 Jarvis
 Dover Hill

 Jarvis
 Pilot Knob
 Jarvis
 Jarvis
 Richmond

 Shelbyville

Oct. 4, '61
 Oct. 11, '61
 Oct. 11, '61
 Oct. 17, '61
 Oct. 11, '61
 Oct. 11, '61
 Oct. 11, '61
 Oct. 11, '61

Dec. 28, '63
 Feb. 27, '64

 Feb. 17, '64,
 April 8, '64
 Feb. 17, '64

 March 27, '64
 March 11, '64
 Nov. 12, '64
 Oct. 2, '64
 Jan. 8, '64.
 April 8, '64
 April 8, '64
 Oct. 6, '64.

April 28, '64
 Feb. 27, '64
 March 26, '64
 April 7, '64
 Oct. 16, '64
 Jan. 10, '64
 Nov. 5, '64

Discharged, —, '63.
 Died at Camp Nevin, Ky., —, '61.
 Discharged —, '63.
 Transferred to V. R. C.
 Discharged, —, '62.
 Transferred to V. R. C.
 Discharged May 5, '62.
 Discharged April 18, '62; disability.

Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Died at Chattanooga, March 27, '64.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10, '64.
 Died at Newbern, N. C., May 4, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out June 26, '65.
 Died at Madison, Ind., April 30, '64.
 Mustered out July 15, '64, as Corporal.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Never joined Company.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Died at Cleveland, Tenn., Feb. 10, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out June 26, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "E"—Continued

334

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Larkens, Stephen	Jarvis,	Dec. 31, '63	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Lone, James M.	English	Feb. 27, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Payton, Harvey	Pilot Knob,	Feb. 27, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Pennick, Joseph	Jarvis	April 8, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Filey, James W.	Marengo	Oct. 21, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Ruchti, Jacob	New Harmony	Nov. 12, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Ryan, Robert E.	Milton,	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out June 23, '65.
Sands, William	Laconia,	Dec. 28, '63	Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Sandy, Frank B.	Jarvis,	March 1, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Sandy, Henry J.	Jarvis,	March 26, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Sinclair, Silas W.	Waterloo City	March 9, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Sisson, Zachary D.	Leavenworth	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Storn, William H.	Marengo	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Smith, Charles	Princeton	Nov. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Shaffer, William	New Harmony	Nov. 12, '64	Mustered out June 26, '65.
Weathers, Solomon	Marengo	Oct. 2, '62	Killed at Atlanta, Ga., July 21, '64.
White, G. W.	Marengo	Sept. 15, '62	Discharged June 12, '63.
Drafted Men and Substitutes			
Allinger, Henry	Dale	Nov. 12, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Alley, Francis M.	Dale	Nov. 28, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Brooken, Elbridge	Nashville	Oct. 14, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Brooks, Richard	New Harmony	Nov. 12, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Brown, Andrew	Dale	Nov. 11, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Christopher, Henry	Polk Patch	Sept. 20, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Dunn, Robert	Wheatland	Oct. 2, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.

Eaton, James	New Haven	Nov. 10, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Hermann, Christian	Evansville	Oct. 19, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Hendricks, George W.	Shelbyville	Oct. 21, '64	Drftd. Never joined Company.
Hendrickson, Thomas	Shelbyville	Nov. 16, '64	Drftd. Never joined Company.
Hollingsworth, Arch.	Bruceville	Oct. 18, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Hoke, Seth	Richmond	Oct. 18, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Herburt, Thomas	Versailles	Oct. 20, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Huses, John W.	Shawneetown	Nov. 11, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Jackson, James F.	Shelbyville	Nov. 10, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Johnson, George W.	Shelbyville	Nov. 21, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Johnson, Henry	New Corner	Oct. 25, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Kenzie, Isaac	Michigan City	Nov. 10, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Kattenbocher, John	Evansville	Oct. 8, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Kepley, Andrew	Indianapolis	Nov. 15, '64	Drftd. Died in Tenn., March 6, '65.
Landers, Jacob	Richmond	Oct. 20, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Linnburg, Christian	B'rk H'w'k Mills	Oct. 10, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Lynch, Harry	Indianapolis	Oct. 10, '64	Drftd. Never joined Company.
Lacy, James A.	Walpole	Nov. 4, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Lacy, Nimrod	Walpole	Nov. 4, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Miles, John	Michigan City	Oct. 27, '64	Never reported to Company.
Michael, Abraham	Michigan City	Nov. 10, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Morris, Sanford H.	New Harmony	Nov. 12, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Matthews, John	Michigan City	Oct. 27, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Perkins, James	New Harmony	Nov. 10, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Price, Franklin	New Harmony	Nov. 10, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Parker, William	Vincennes	Oct. 26, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 26, '65.
Ringer, Andrew J.	Black Hawk Mills	Nov. 3, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Thomas, James	Black Hawk Mills	Nov. 4, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Wallace, Robert	Mt Vernon	Oct. 28, '64	Subs. Never joined Company.
Wheineer, Henry	Haubstadt	Sept. 28, '64	Subs. Mustered out June 26, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "F"

336

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
First Sergeant			
Adams, Thomas H.	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Sergeants			
Pangburn, William M.	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Watson, Robert	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Unaccounted for.
Plaskate, John M.	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Unaccounted for.
McConnell Uriah	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Discharged, April 25, '62, Disability.
Corporals			
Tucker, William	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Killed Jonesboro, Sept. 1, '64; 1st Sergeant.
Goss Frederick M.	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Daily, Elias	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Buttorf, Milton	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64, as Sergt.
Latta, Robert	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
James, William P.	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Veteran. Mustered out July 15, '65; private.
Huckleberry, Alban V.	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged April '62, disability.
Allen, Chester	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died at Woodsonville, Ky., Jan. 8, '62.

Musicians

Trucker, Perry
 Charles Co.
 Sept. 18, '61

Veteran. Discharged, July 6, '65; disability.
 Veteran. Mustered out July 15, '65.

Wagoner

Riversole, William
 Charles Co.
 Sept. 18, '61

Unaccounted for.

Privates

Abbott, John
 Charles Co.
 Sept. 18, '61

Amick, Samuel
 Charles Co.
 Sept. 18, '61

Apperson, George
 Charles Co.
 Oct. 3, '61

Alford, A. P.
 Charles Co.
 Oct. 3, '61

Bayer, John A.
 Charles Co.
 Sept. 18, '61

Bernard, Lewis
 Charles Co.
 Sept. 18, '61

Baker, Benjamin
 Charles Co.
 Sept. 18, '61

Baker, Daniel
 Charles Co.
 Sept. 18, '61

Baugh, I. T.
 Charles Co.
 Oct. 3, '61

Briggs, Henry
 Charles Co.
 Oct. 3, '61

Bullfort, James
 Charles Co.
 Sept. 18, '61

Cleveland, Daniel
 Charles Co.
 Sept. 18, '61

Cantsey, John
 Charles Co.
 Sept. 18, '61

Cole, David
 Charles Co.
 Sept. 18, '61

Clapp, T. T.
 Charles Co.
 Oct. 3, '61

Chappel, James
 Charles Co.
 Oct. 3, '61

Carlin, Isaac N.
 Charles Co.
 Oct. 3, '61

Carney, Edward
 Charles Co.
 Oct. 3, '61

Cartter, H. S.
 Charles Co.
 Oct. 3, '61

Discharged Aug. 12, '62.
 Unaccounted for.

Discharged; wounds; date not stated.
 Died; date not stated.

Veteran; killed at Kennesaw, June 18, '64.
 Deserter; —, '62.

Died; wounds; Chickamauga.
 Deserted Nov. 24, '63.

Vel. Mustered out June 9, '65.
 Vel. Mustered out July 15, '65.

Unaccounted for.

Unaccounted for.

Transferred to V. R. C.
 Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.

Transferred to V. R. C.
 Unaccounted for.

Veteran. Killed at Tithon, Ind., Jan. 5, '65.
 Veteran. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
 Veteran. Mustered out June 9, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "F"—*Continued*

338

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Cole, Charles	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Mustered out Nov. 14, '66; to date Sept. 17, '64.
Dailey, Isaac	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Perryville, Oct. 8, '62.
Dailey, Robert	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged July 21, '62.
Dailey, James	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Unaccounted for.
Davis, Augustus	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Unaccounted for.
Elzey, Eleven C.	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Frank, Henry	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Veteran. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Flint, Isaac H.	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Ford, James	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Unaccounted for.
Ferguson, Benjamin	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Transferred to 1st U. S. Vol. Engineers.
Gusquid, Bruner	Clarke Co.	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged Jan. 7, '62.
Hartman, Jacob	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Helton, Samuel	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Hamlin, Alfred	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Unaccounted for.
Hammelman, Herman	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Veteran. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Justice, Alexander	Clarke Co.	Oct. 12, '61	Veteran. Died at Atlanta, Oct. 26, '64.
James, John	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Veteran. Mustered out July 15, '65.
James, Francis S.	Clarke Co.	Oct. 23, '61	Died, Nashville, Tenn, July 12, '64.
Jarvis, James F.	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Veteran. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Jenkins, M. B.	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Unaccounted for.
Kemple, John	Clarke Co.	Oct. 12, '61	Died in South Carolina.
Kemple, Jacob	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Died at Davids I., N. Y. Harbor, Apl 9, '65.
Kemple, Elijah	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died. Date not stated, Stone River, Tenn.
Kelly, Thomas	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged July 6, '65; disability.
Kelly, James	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Lewelyn, Mortimer	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died Jan. 22, '62.
Lewelyn, Samuel A.	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Unaccounted for.

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

Lewis, B. F.	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged May 31, '62.
Lomnesberry, A.	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Unaccounted for.
Marberry, William H.	Clarke Co.	Oct. 23, '61	Unaccounted for.
Mitchell, Thomas B.	Clarke Co.	Oct. 23, '61	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
McMahon, Luke	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged April 25, '62; disability.
Morris, William	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Unaccounted for.
Morris, Robert G.	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged July 9, '62.
Matthews, James H.	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, Hosp. Steward.
Overman, John W.	Clarke Co.	Oct. 12, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant.
Petit, Levi R.	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. discharged June 15, '65; wounds.
Pitman, William	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Unaccounted for.
Perry, Elva	New Albany	Oct. 3, '61	Unaccounted for.
Rouff, John	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Roberts, W. R.	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Unaccounted for.
Steinman, Valentine	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Perryville, Ky.
Stontzman, Jesse	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Staffinger, Christian	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Unaccounted for.
Stansberry, William	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Perryville, Ky.
Sanders, John	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to 1st U. S. V. Engineers.
Schouler, Thomas J.	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Smith, Thomas J.	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Killed in battle.
Tirrell, George	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Killed at Perryville, Ky.
Vest, John	Clarke Co.	Oct. 12, '61	Unaccounted for.
Velter, Ferdinand	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Unaccounted for.
Williams, Christian	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as 1st Sergeant.
Williams, Frank	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died at Andersonville prison, June 17, '64.
Williams, Joseph A.	New Albany	Oct. 3, '61	Vet. Discharged March 26, '65; disability.
Worman, George	Clarke Co.	Oct. 3, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; as Sergeant.
Young, A. H.	Clarke Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Recruits			
Allan, John A.	Otto	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "F"—*Continued*

340

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Briggs, Henry	Utica	Jan. 14, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Bills, John	Jarvis	April 3, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Brower, Philip	Oak Station	Oct. 27, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Boyer, James P.		Feb. 17, '64	Died at Louisville, Ky., July 10, '64.
Boyer, Samuel C.		Feb. 22, '64	Died at Indianapolis, April 14, '64.
Crooks, Henry	Jarvis	April 28, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Concklin, Alonzo	Jarvis	April 8, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Earhart, John	New Hope	Jan. 5, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Finney, Erastus	Jarvis	April 8, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Forward, Chauncey	New Washington	March 30, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Ferguson, John F.	Otto	March 30, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Gittner, Levi A.	New Washington	March 30, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65; as Corporal.
Headly, Dewit C.	Newville	April 8, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Kelch, George	Napoleon		Mustered out July 15, '65.
King, Alvin			Died at Bridgeport, Ala., June 15, '65.
Lewellyn, Horace	Clarks Prairie		Mustered out July 15, '65.
Matthews, William K.	Otto	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Milleman, Henry	Jarvis	March 1, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Moore, Willis			Mustered out July 15, '65.
Miller, Henry P.	Stewartsville		Mustered out July 15, '65.
Mier, John F.			Never reported to Company.
Nicholson, Andrew		Sept. 16, '64	Never reported to Company.
Norman, Andrew J.		Oct. 27, '64	Mustered out May —, '65.
Nash, Thomas J.		Nov. 10, '64	Lost on Steamer Sultana.
Orndorff, Isaac H.		Sept. 24, '64	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Phillips, John	Oak Station	Oct. 28, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Perdue, Pleasant		Sept. 24, '64	Never reported to Company.

Phipps, Benjamin
 Perry, William H.
 Rushon, Samuel
 Smith, Hiram W.
 Stout, Francis M.
 Stone, Franklin
 Semner, John
 Tucker, George
 Treeman, John
 Tucker, Henry
 Wood, John W.
 Whitson, Thomas

Madison

Sent, 28, '64
 March 24, '64

N. Washington
 Jarvis
 Elkhart

Feb. 17, '64
 April 8, '64

N. Washington
 Jarvis
 N. Washington
 Jarvis
 Vienna

Feb. 17, '64
 April 8, '64
 Feb. 17, '64
 April 8, '64
 Feb. 16, '64

Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Died at Rasacca, Ga. Oct. 26, '64.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Never reported to Company.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out June 10, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Discharged April 16, '65; disability.

Drafted Men and Substitutes

Boyles, Albert
 Beard, George W.
 Bartley, Henry
 Curry, Harrison
 Caswell, Henry C.
 Endries, Phillip
 Eckhart, Sextus
 Eckstine, Barnhart
 Grenade, James
 Hall, William
 Hall, Andrew J.
 Hagen, Thomas L.
 Hearald, Albert
 Heubner, George
 Harper, Thomas D.
 Mayer, George H.
 Manning, David H.
 Martin, Charles R.
 Montgomery, Samuel L.

Grand View
 Cannelton
 Evansville
 Yankee Town
 Summan's Station
 Franklin
 Franklin
 Rockport
 Pine Bluff, Ark.
 Oak Station
 Grand View
 Poston
 Stewartsville

Nov. 4, '64
 Oct. 28, '64
 Sept. 21, '64
 Nov. 12, '64
 Oct. 28, '64
 Sept. 24, '64
 Sept. 24, '64
 Nov. 10, '64
 Nov. 10, '64
 Oct. 27, '64
 Oct. 4, '64
 Sept. 28, '64
 Sept. 24, '64
 Oct. 26, '64
 Nov. 17, '64
 Sent, 29, '64
 Sept. 21, '64

Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65
 Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Subs. Never joined Company.
 Subs. Never joined Company.
 Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "F"—*Continued*

342

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Miller, Aaron		Sept. 26, '64	Drftd. Died at Chattanooga, Jan. 19, '65.
Miller, Powell		Sept. 26, '64	Drft'd. Died at Chattanooga, Jan. 29, '65.
Nicholson, George		Sept. 21, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Ricketts, James	Enfield	Nov. 12, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Smith, Henry S.	Grand View	Nov. 4, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Schable, John	Herbert	Nov. 10, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Townson, David H.		Oct. 8, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Vanriper, Garrett		Sept. 30, '64	Drftd. Mustered out April 6, '65.
Williams, George W.	Warrington	Sept. 24, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Williams, Burton	Stewartsville	Sept. 24, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Woknet, John	Pulaski	Sept. 24, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Younger, Frederick	Stewartsville	Nov. 10, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "G"

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
First Sergeant			
Corder, Clabourne G.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged April —, '62; disability.
Sergeants			
Evans, William F. F.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Reeves, John A.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Montgomery, David	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died Nov. 21, '61.
Faulkner, George W.	Monroe Co.	Oct. 4, '61	Promoted Captain.
Corporals			
Reeves, Joseph H.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Coffey, Oliver N.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64, as Sergeant
Wood, Emersly H.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Mallicoate, Joel H.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged April —, '62; disability.
Carlton, John M.	Monroe Co.	Oct. 4, '61	Discharged May —, '63 disability.
Teague, James E.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Cain, Stephen C.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Edwards, John W.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died in Andersonville, Ga., June 15, '64.
Musicians			
Matthews, Francis D.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Killed near Atlanta, Aug. 11, '64.
Markesbury, James W.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "G"—Continued

344

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Wagoner			
Maupin, Thomas	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Privates			
Ailen, Thomas L.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died of disease.
Anderson, Charles M.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.
Arnett, James	Gosport	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Ashbaugh, Joseph A.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.
Ashbrook, Thomas J.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, wounds; Perryville, Ky.
Ashbrook, John	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died at Danville, Va., Jan. 17, '64.
Brinson, Jonathan	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, wounds; Stone River.
Brown, Andrew J.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, —, '64; disability.
Brown, James C.	Monroe Co.	Oct. 24, '61	Discharged, disability.
Bowman, George W.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Carlton, Hosea A.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; as 1st Sergeant.
Clark, James	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died April 5, '63.
Constable, James W.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Louisville, Ky., Feb —, '62.
Constable, L. H.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Cromwell, Edward W.	Gosport	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Cromwell, John M.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.
Easton, Robert	Gosport	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Edwards, Andrew J.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.
Ellett, Bartley	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Ellett, James	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability, —, '64.
Everman, Michael F.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.

Everman, William P.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Everman, Joseph H.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Everman, Barton S.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Fowler, William	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died in hospital.
Foos, Benjamin F.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.
Gentry, John W.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died of wounds; Chickamauga.
Hamersley, Jacob L.	Monroe Co.	Oct. 4, '61	Deserted Aug. —, '62.
Hughes, William	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to Miss. Marine Brigade.
Jackson, William J.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, wound; Stone River.
Keene, John W.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Keene, Henry	Gosport	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; as Corporal.
Keene, Samuel H.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Lukenbill, Thomas B.	Gosport	Oct. 12, '61	Discharged, disability.
Lukenbill, Tilman H.	Gosport	Oct. 12, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; Corporal.
Matson, Nathan R.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted to, 2nd Lieutenant.
Maupin, Daniel	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
McCormick, William C.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.
Montgomery, Andrew J.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.
Moore, Tilman H.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Moore, William C.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged May 31, '62.
Mosier, Joseph	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Mosier, Jacob	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Miller, John R.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged Nov —, '62
Moreland, William	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Jan. 8, '62.
Measel, John	Monroe Co.	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, '62.
Nichols, James W.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died at Andersonville prison, Dec. 5, '64.
Nesbitt, William B.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Rumble, James T.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
Sharp, George W.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., '62.
Sharp, James S.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63
Sharp, Samuel S.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out May 27, '65; wounds.
Shirley, John	Monroe Co.	Oct. 12, '61	Deserted, '62.
Secrest, John	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.
Smith, Anderson	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "G"—*Continued*

346

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Smith, Henry M.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged June 5, '62.
Smith, Robert	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died. Rebel prison, wounds, Chickamauga, Ga.
Smith, James A.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.
Smith, John W.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died at Andersonville prison, July 27, '64.
Simpson, Preston	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.
Spear, Robert F.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.
Stimpson, James L.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Stimpson, William M.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 19, '65.
Struit, William M.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Summet, Jeremiah C.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Tolliver, John H.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.
Truax, Benjamin	Monroe Co.	Oct. 12, '61	Killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Wampler, Thomas B.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.
Wilson, Martin G.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Williams, William G.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Woodall, Darwin M.	Monroe Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant
Recruits			
Beck, Frederick	Greensburg	Jan. 4, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65; as Corporal.
Brough, John H.	Ellettsville	March 11, '64	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Cain, Joseph W.	Sheburn	Nov. 22, '64	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Dunning, Willis G.	Ellettsville	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Dunning, Risdon C.	Ellettsville	Feb. 22, '64	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Ellet, John	Ellettsville	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Farker, Samuel	Kendalville	March 9, '64	Mustered out July 15, 65.
Grose, George	Elizabeth	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, 65.

Graham, Jacob	Richmond	Oct. 24, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Green, William H.	Kendalville	April 20, '64	Died at Louisville, Ky., June 23, '65.
Kriner, John C.	Ellettsville	Dec. 10, '63.	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Lyons, John A.	Ellettsville	Feb. 1, '64	Mustered out June 4, '65.
Mounce, George W.	Ellettsville	Dec. 10, '63	Mustered out July 15, '65.
McCormick, Samuel H.		March 28, '62	Discharged; wounds Stone's River, Ten.
Nichodemus, Jerry E.	Kendalvine	Jan. 4, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Pfaff, George	Kendalville	Dec. 26, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Perry, Henry F.	Ellettsville	Sept. 28, '62	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Raper, Jesse	Ellettsville	Feb. 1, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Risdon, James	Ellettsville	Feb. 22, '64	Mustered out May 27, '65.
Sharp, James C.	Ellettsville	Dec. 29, '63	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Sheffield, Alonzo H.	Ellettsville	Dec. 26, '63	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Stoner, Christian	Ellettsville	Dec. 26, '63	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Shapp, John M.	Ellettsville	Feb. 22, '64	Died at Vining's Station, Ga., July 24, '64.
Teal, Joseph	Ligonier		Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wilson, Milton M.	Greensburg	Nov. 19, '63	Mustered out July 15, '65; as Sergeant.
Willis, William		Nov. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wampler, Peter W.	Ellettsville	Feb. 22, '64	Mustered out May 27, '65.
Drafted Men and Substitutes			
Ax, William A. H.	Evansville	Oct. 20, '64	Drftd. Never joined Company.
Ax, Joseph	Evansville	Oct. 20, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Althouse, John A.	Evansville	Nov. 12, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 7, '65.
Adams, William	Washington	Oct. 9, '64	Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Bennet, David J.	Evansville	Oct. 27, '64	Drftd. Died at Jeffersonville, Jan. 18, '65.
Chenoweth, Joshua B.	Richmond	Oct. 17, '64	Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Freeman, Louis A.	Kendalville	Oct. 25, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Fabr, Robert C.	Shelbyville	Nov. 5, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Fisher, Martin	Shelbyville	Nov. 5, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Faucett, John	Shelbyville	Nov. 5, '64	Drft'd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Hight, Andrew J.	Kendalville	Nov. 3, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Ingle, Warren	Terra Haute	Nov. 21, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "G"—*Continued*

348

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Jerrett, James C.	Kendalville	Nov. 3, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Keith, Jerrod M.	Indianapolis	Nov. 5, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Mills, Nathan J.	Richmond	Oct. 19, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Mock, Lewis T.	Kendalville	Nov. 3, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Noble, Jasper N.	Kendalville	Oct. 26, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Pharris, Robert	Noah	Sept. 26, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Pendall, Jefferson	Evansville	Nov. 2, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Richardson, Edward	Evansville	Oct. 18, '64	Drftd. Never joined Company.
Stewart, George T.		Nov. 10, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Stewart, Peter	Evansville	Nov. 12, '64	Drftd. Never joined company.
Stallings, Henry C.	Evansville	Nov. 12, '64	Drftd. Never joined company.
Stallings, James W. H.	Evansville	Nov. 12, '64	Drftd. Lost on Steamer Sultana.
Schnarr, Henry	Evansville	Nov. 12, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Smith, Richard	Evansville	Nov. 10, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Smith, Henry G.	Evansville	Nov. 12, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Sutton, John T.	Richmond	Oct. 20, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Strieby, John	Syracuse	Sept. 21, '64	Subs. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Shappanfirst, Wm.	Washington	Oct. 13, '64	Subs. Never joined Company.
Sollaman, John H.	Evansville	Oct. 14, '64	Drftd. Never reported to Company.
Sold, John			Never reported to Company.
Stotts, John L.	Evansville	Oct. 20, '64	Drftd. Died at Ringgold, Ga., Feb. 9, '65.
Underhill, John		Oct. 17, '64	Drftd. Died at Ringgold, Ga., Feb. 26, '65.
Vankirk, Robert	Napolean		Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Williams, Thomas	Shelbyville	Nov. 5, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Young, James C.	Shelbyville		Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "H"

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
First Sergeant			
McCormick, Leander C.	New Albany	Sept 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Sergeants			
Daniel, William H.		Sept. 18, '61	Unaccounted for.
Carr, Victor M.	Jeffersonville	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Downs, Thomas B.		Sept. 18, '61	Unaccounted for.
Crandell, Andrew J.	Jeffersonville	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Corporals.			
Bunce, George P.		Sept. 18, '61	Killed in action.
Shafer, Benjamin		Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Cain, Thomas	New Albany	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieut.
Leach, Joseph L.	Jeffersonville	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieut.
Patton, David H.	Waveland	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 1st Lieut.
Sterrett, Samuel W.		Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Snively, James B.		Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept, 17, '64.
Wheat, John H.		Sept. 18, '61	Promoted in a Kentucky Regiment.
Musicians			
Powers, George		Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Ryan, James E.	Jeffersonville	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "H"—Continued

350

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER 1861	REMARKS
Wagoner			
Marshall, William	Utica	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out June 18, '65.
Privates			
Abbott, Joseph		Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Brady, William	Jeffersonville	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Breedlove, Ira	Lebanon	Oct. 4, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 30, '65.
Briscoe, John	Portland Mills	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant.
Brush, John C.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '63; disability.
Buchanan, Alexander H.		Oct. 4, '61	Died —, '63; wounds.
Cahn, James		Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Calloway, Andrew J.		Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Canine, William G.		Oct. 4, '61	Died —, '63; disease.
Canine, Robert H.		Oct. 4, '61	Discharged —, '63; disability.
Carr, John T.		Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64, as Corporal.
Cassaday, John Mc.	Portland Mills	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Died. Sept. 2, '64; wound received Jonesboro
Cavin, Joseph		Oct. 4, '61	Discharged, disability.
Clare, James F.	Wesport	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered July 15, '65; as Corporal.
Clow, Leander		Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant Company "A".
Coyner, Robert C.		Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Daniel, Jacob G.		Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to U. S. A. as Hospital Steward.
Demaree, William S.		Oct. 4, '61	Discharged —, '63; disability.
Dewling, William J.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged April —, '62; disability.
Dougherty, William		Sept. 18, '61	Died of wounds.
Dougherty, Thomas H.		Sept. 18, '61	Unaccounted for.

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

MISSING PAGE(S)

NOT AVAILABLE

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "H"—Continued

352

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Snider, William M.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged; disability.
Steele, James M.		Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 12, '64.
Steele, James W.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '63; disability.
Stevenson, Samuel		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '63; disability.
Stone, Lorenzo D.		Oct. 4, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Summers, Albert		Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Tandy, John J.	Lebanon	Oct. 4, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant.
Thompson, William A.		Oct. 4, '61	Unaccounted for.
Veatch, Columbus W.		Sept. 18, '61	Lost on Steamer Sultana April 27, '65.
Very, John K.		Oct. 4, '61	Unaccounted for.
Ware, Thomas		Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Wells, James H.		Sept. 18, '61	Killed in action.
Williams, James	Jeffersonville	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Whitsel, John		Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Wood, Albert		Sept. 18, '61	Unaccounted for.
Wood, James M.		Oct. 4, '61	Discharged Jan. 14, '62; disability.
Worrall, James M.		Sept. 18, '61	Unaccounted for.
Wynfinger, Henry E.	Lebanon	Oct. 4, '61	Vet. mustered out July 15,
Young, Christopher		Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out; date not stated.
Recruits			
Butler, George H.	Fort Wayne	Feb. 20, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Bowman, William	Stewartsville	Nov. 10, '64	Died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 12, '65.
Crandell, James F.	Jeffersonville	Feb. 27, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65; as Corporal.
Cain, Phillip	Sallersburg	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Call, Basil P.	Jeffersonville	March 30, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.

Wadkins, Isaac	Private	I			Aug. 7, '62
Washburn, John	Private	K	Wounds	Nashville	Oct. 28, '63
Wiseman, James	Private	K	Disease	Mumfordsville	March 2, '62
Whitacre, Henderson L.	Private	K	Killed	Jonesboro	Sept. 1, '64
Wright, Zachariah	Private	K	Killed	Jonesboro	Sept. 1, '64
Walker, Joseph A.	Private	K	Disease	Chattanooga	June 28, '64
Woolans, Milton N.	Private	K	Disease	Chattanooga	March 20, '64
Yates, John	Private	K	Killed		July 14, '64

NOTE BY THE AUTHOR

The foregoing Roll of Honor was taken from Report of the Adjutant General of Indiana (Vol. VIII) published in 1868.

The records of the U. S. War Department show the loss of the Regiment in killed and died of disease during the war to be 411, while these tables give the names of only 354.

The fate of many who were reported "missing in action" or "unaccounted for" could not at the time be ascertained, and can only be learned through the files of the War Department which are not accessible to me.

To the future historian must be left the task of adding these missing names, and the names of members who have died since the close of the war, to the Roll of Honor of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

ROLL OF HONOR—*Continued*

384

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME	RANK	Co.	CAUSE	PLACE	DATE OF DEATH
Underhill, John	Private	G		Ringgold	Feb. 26, '65
Underwood, Dickson	Private	I		Louisville	Jan. 22, '62
Underwood, Stephen W.	Private	I		Columbia	May 4, '62
Vesterman, Lebrat	Private	B	Drowned	Ohio River	March 22, '65
Veron, James L.	Private	B	Wounds	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Veach, Columbus W.	Private	H	Killed	Str. Sultana	April 27, '65
White, Charles	Private	A	Disease		July 15, '62
White, John	Private	A	Disease	Camp Negley	Dec. 8, '61
Willett, Robert G.	Corpl.	B	Killed	Chickamauga	Sept. 20, '63
Watson, Richard	Private	B		Cowan, Tenn.	
Wartz, Cris.	Private	B	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Wilson, Chauncey	Private	B	Disease	Chattanooga	Feb. 20, '65
Wilson, Samuel	Private	B	Disease	Washington	June 17, '65
Waite, George	Private	B	Disease	Chattanooga	Dec. 28, '64
Williams, George	Private	B	Disease	Nashville	Jan. 12, '65
Watson, A. J.	Private	B	Wounds	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Williams, John	Corpl.	C		Andersonville	Sept. 28, '64
Waterson, Wm. S.	Private	C		Murfreesboro	Feb. 13, '63
Watson, Andrew J.	Private	C		Camp Wood	Feb. 6, '62
Wilson, Jesse B.	Private	C	Killed	Buzzard's Roost	May 9, '64
Walker, George W.	Private	C		Atlanta	Sept. 16, '64
Wibble, Augustus B.	Private	D		Louisville	Dec. —, '61
Weston, Joseph M.	Private	D		Libbey Prison	1864
Weathers, Solomon	Private	E	Killed	Atlanta	July 21, '64
Williams, Frank	Private	F		Andersonville	June 17, '64
Wells, James H.	Private	H	Killed	In Action	
Winegar, Henry W.	Private	I		Louisville	Dec. 25, '61

Stimpson, Wm. N.	Private	G		Nashville	Oct. 19, '63
Stallings, James W. II.	Private	G	Killed	Str. Sultana	April 27, '65
Sharp, John M.	Private	G	Disease	Vining Station	July 24, '64
Sharp, George W.	Private	G	Disease	Nashville	1862
Stotts, John L.	Private	G		Ringgold	Feb. 9, '65
Smith, Robert	Private	G	Wounds	Andersonville	
Summet, Jere. C.	Private	G	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Sterrett, Samuel W.	Private	H	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Sands, William	Private	I		Louisville	Nov. 19, '62
Smith, William	Private	I	Disease	McDougall Hosp'l	March 12, '65
Self, James H.	Wagn'r	I	Disease		1863
Stapleton, Strand	Corp'l	K		Mauckport	Jan. 16, '62
Saterfield, Greenville	Private	K	Disease	Nashville	March 5, '63
Seaton, Enoch G.	Private	K	Disease	Nashville	March 5, '63
Shaffer, John	Private	K	Disease	Nashville	March 14, '63
Shoulder, Samuel S.	Private	K	Killed	Jonesboro	Sept. 1, '64
Strangham, Jacob	Private	K		Camp Nevin	Dec. 29, '61
Shuttler, Mathias			Disease	Chattanooga	Jan. 29, '65
Talbott, William T.	Private	A	Wounds	Perryville	Oct. 26, '62
Talbott, John B.	Private	A			March 31, '62
Talbut, Jonathan	Private	B	Disease	Chattanooga	Jan. 16, '65
Thrope, Joseph	Private	B		New Albany	May 2, '62
Traylor, Thomas B.	Private	C		Camp Nevin	Nov. 20, '61
Taff, John	Private	C		Battle Creek	Aug. 11, '62
Tompson, Wm.	Private	D	Disease	Nashville	July 13, '63
Tucker, Henry H.	Private	D	Killed	Chickamauga	Sept. 19, '63
Taylor, James	Private	E	Disease	Nashville	Jan. 19, '63
Taylor, Isaac N.	Private	E		Camp Nevin	1861
Tucker, Wm.	Sergt.	F	Killed	Jonesboro	Sept. 1, '64
Truax, Benjamin	Private	G	Killed	Stone River	Dec. 31, '62
Throop, Edward L.	Private	I	Killed	Bentonville	March 19, '65
Trager, Charles	Private	I	Disease	Washington	June 8, '65
Taylor, Thomas	Private	I	Disease	Nashville	1862
Tussey, Jonathan	Private	I	Wounds	Perryville	Nov. —, '63

ROLL OF HONOR—*Continued*

382

NAME	RANK	Co.	CAUSE	PLACE	DATE OF DEATH
Padgett, James W.	Private	A	Disease		Oct. 25, '61
Padgett, Robert W.	Private	A	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Pipher, John	Private	A	Disease		Jan. 6, '63
Pierce, Abram	Private	A	Disease		Jan. 6, —
Padgett, John W.	Private	A	Disease		Oct. 10, '62
Pongee, John	Private	A	Disease	Chattanooga	Jan. 12, '65
Pope, Daniel M.	Corpl.	B	Wounds	Ringgold, Ga.	
Prenax, Alex	Private	B		Andersonville	Aug. 19, '64
Roberts, Theodore S.	Private	K	Wounds	Atlanta	Sept. 20, '64
Smith, Elias J.	Corpl.	A	Wounds		April 14, '63
Self, William	Private	A	Killed	Jonesboro	Sept. 1, '64
Self, George W.	Private	A	Disease		Sept. 7, '62
Swim, William L.	Private	A	Disease		Dec. 12, '61
Swim, James W. H.	Private	A		Andersonville	June — '64
Smith, William R.	Private	A	Killed	Stone River	Dec. 31, '62
Stewart, Daniel T.	Private	A	Wounds	Perryville	Oct. 25, '62
Shaney, William J.	Private	B	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Sipe, John A.	Corp'l	C	Wounds	Stone River	Dec. 31, '62
Stuart, Josiah T.	Mus.	C		Camp Nevin	Nov. 13, '61
Smith, John R.	Private	C		Nashville	Sept. 6, '62
Stanley, Jesse H.	Private	D	Wounds	Perryville	Oct. 11, '62
Solovan, Wm. W.	Private	D	Killed	Chickamauga	Sept. 19, '63
Supple, John J.	Private	D	Killed	Chickamauga	Sept. 10, '63
Starr, William	Private	D		Mumfordsville	Dec. —, '61
Sanerheber, James	Corpl.	E		Louisville	Dec. 13, '61
Sharp, James S.	Private	G	Killed	Chickamauga	Sept. 19, '63
Smith, John W.	Private	G		Andersonville	July 27, '64

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

Ray, George W.	Private	A	Disease	Washington	June 16, '65
Robertson, James	Private	G			
Robinson, John	Private	C		Indianapolis	July —, '63
Richardson, Harvey	Private	D	Wounds	Jonesboro	Sept. 2, '64
Ryan, James	Private	D	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Richards, John G.	Private	D		Nolin	1861
Runaion, Freeman	Private	E		Louisville	Dec. 17, '61
Robbins, Jeff.	Private	E		Camp Nevin	1861
Rumple, James T.	Private	G	Killed	Chickamauga	Sept. 19, '63
Riley, William A.	Private	H	Killed	Chickamauga	Sept. 19, '63
Richardson, Chauncey	Private	H	Disease	Beaufort	May 5, '65
Robbins, David B.	Private	J		New Albany	Dec. 13, '61
Rognon, Frederick	Private	I		Andersonville	Dec. —, '63
Rouger, John	Private	K	Disease	Camp Wood	Feb. 20, '62
Rawlings, Garrett	Private	K	Disease	Raleigh	May 20, '65
Moore, Bartlett C.	Private	I	Disease	Chattanooga	March 27, '65
Moore, Joseph	Private	I	Wounds	Stone River	Feb. 26, '63
Moore, John A.	Private	I	Disease		1862
Moore, Thomas C.	Sergt.	I		Columbia	April 13, '62
McGuire, James	Private	K	Killed	Chickamauga	Sept. 20, '63
McLaue, John W.	Private	K	Disease	Louisville	Dec. 24, '61
Mounts, Noble	Private	K	Disease	Tyner's Station	March 20, '64
McPherson, James W.	Private	K	Disease	Nashville	Dec. 16, '64
McIntyre, Asbury	Private	K	Disease	Nashville	Feb. 19, '65
Morton, Nathan A.	Corpl.	B		Andersonville	Aug. 23, '64
Newbold, Albert A.	Corpl.	C	Killed	Chickamauga	Sept. 20, '63
Neil, John L.	Private	D	Wounds	Jonesboro	Sept. 7, '64
Nash, Thomas J.	Private	F	Killed	Ex. Str. Sultana	April 27, '65
Nichols, James W.	Private	G	Disease	Andersonville	Dec. 5, '64
Noon, Thomas	Private	H		Nashville	Sept. 2, '63
Newman, John V.	Private	K	Disease	Manckport	Feb. 11, '62
Nash, John	Private	K	Disease	Nashville	Feb. 23, '63
Overman, John W.	Private	A	Disease	Chattanooga	Sept. 4, '64
Owens, Alexander	Private	D			1862

ROLL OF HONOR--*Continued*

380

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME	RANK	Co.	CAUSE	PLACE	DATE OF DEATH
Monahan, Johnson	Private	D		Andersonville	Aug. 3, '64
McIntyre, James G.	Private	D		Nashville	Oct. 22, '62
Miller, Wilford	Corpl.	E		Murfreesborough	April 2, '63
McKinn, George	Private	E		Bowling Green	1863
Monk, Robert F.	Private	E		Nashville	1862
Miller, Aaron	Private	F	Disease	Chattanooga	Jan. 19, '65
Miller, Powell	Private	F	Disease	Chattanooga	Jan. 29, '65
Montgomery, David	Sergt.	G	Disease	Louisville	Nov. 21, '61
Mathews, Francis B.	Private	C		Atlanta	Aug. 11, '64
Moreland, William D.	Private	G	Disease	Louisville	Jan. 8, '62
McCurdy, Thomas J.	Private	H	Wounds		Sept. 3, '64
McDaniel, John W.	Private	H	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Mattox, McDonald	Private	I	Disease		1861
McMickey, George W.	Private	I	Wounds	Perryville	1862
McBride, George W.	Private	I	Wounds		June 30, '63
Preutt, Levi	Private	D		Murfreesboro	March 21, '62
Pitts, Andrew	Private	B			April 3, '65
Pollard, Elisha	Private	D		Nashville	Oct. —, '62
Perry, William H.	Private	F	Disease	Ressaca	Oct. 26, '64
Patton, Luther H.	Private	H	Disease	Chattanooga	Feb. 20, '65
Plummer, David W.	Private	I			Feb. 26, '62
Pelton, John P.	Private	I	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Persell, William H.	Private	K	Killed	Kene-saw	June 30, '64
Peckenpaugh, Aden H.	Private	K	Disease	Nashville	Sept. 9, '62
Quackenbush, William	Private	A	Disease		Nov. 20, '61
Roberts, James F.	Private	A	Wounds		Aug. 7, '64
Roberts, Robert D.	Private	A	Disease		Dec. 3, '62

Kemple, John	Private	P		Riverside Hosp'l	
Kemple, Jacob	Private	P	Disease	David's Island	April 9, '65
Kemple, Elijah	Private	P			
King, Alvin	Private	P	Disease	Bridgeport	June 15, '65
Kimbrel, William	Private	I	Killed	Chickamauga	Oct. 19, '63
Kesterson, Alfred	Private	I	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Kesterson, Samuel	Private	I	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Kirkland, Taylor	Private	H		Gallatin, Tenn.	
Kemp, Robert	Corp'l	K	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Lenard, Elifa N.	Private	A	Wounds		Jan. 10, '63
Lewis, Thomas S.	Private	A	Disease		Oct. 5, '62
Lashbrook, Jeremiah	Private	A	Disease	Bowling Green	Nov. 8, '62
Leatherman, John	Private	A	Disease		
Lance, Henry	Private	B	Wounds	Bentonville	March 29, '65
Lenau, Phillip H.	Private	B	Wounds	Bentonville	March 29, '65
Lanch, Charles	Private	B		Mitchelville	Nov. 17, '62
Lewis, Francis M.	Private	C		Louisville	Oct. 29, '62
Lush, Isaiah R.	Private	D	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Lewelyn, Mortimer	Private	F		Louisville	Jan. 22, '62
Lamb, Daniel H.	Private	E			1863
Lane, Aaron C.	Sergt.	I		Louisville	Nov. 27, '61
Lynch, John R.	Private	K	Killed	Bentonville	March 19, '65
McKnight, Henry L.	Corp'l	A	Disease	Nashville	Oct. 18, '62
Meris, Oliver	Private	A	Disease		Jan. 18, '62
Mullins, John L.	Private	A	Wounds	Bentonville	April 25, '65
Maxidon, Levi W.	Private	A	Disease		Sept. 3, '62
McCabe, Jefferson	Private	A	Wounds		
Melean, James H.	Private	A	Disease	Chattanooga	
McLaughlin, Michael	Private	A	Disease	Chattanooga	Jan. 4, '65
McMakin, Michael	Private	B	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Montgomery, John A.	Private	C	Killed	Jonesboro	Sept. 1, '64
McCleary, William	Private	C		Louisville	Nov. 23, '61
McCutcheon, John H.	Private	C		Bowling Green	Sept. 18, '62
Monahan, Turus	Private	D		Richmond	

ROLL OF HONOR—Continued

378

NAME	RANK	Co.	CAUSE	PLACE	DATE OF DEATH
Huron, James F.	Private	D		Alexandria	May 23, '65
Hitchcock, Miles J.	Private	L	Wounds	Chickamauga	Sept. —, '63
Hutsler, William H.	Sergt.	E	Disease	Andersonville	Oct. 4, '64
Hanna, John F.		H	Disease	Kentucky	Feb. 13, '62
Hawhee, Elijah	Private	I	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Hammonds, Calvin A.	Corpl	I		Nashville	Oct. 26, '62
Higgins, Thomas	Private	I	Disease	Nashville	Oct. 16, '62
Hawkins, Joseph	Private	I	Killed	Stone River	Dec. 31, '62
Hardin, Ira	Private	K		Nashville	Dec. 5, '62
Housman, Jacob	Private	K	Disease	Chattanooga	Feb. 14, '65
Harris, Lewis	Private	K		New Albany	Sept. 20, '61
Hausman, Phillip			Disease	Chattanooga	Feb. 11, '65
Johnson, Francis M.	Private	A	Wounds		Feb. 21, '63
Jacobs, Daniel	Private	B	Wounds	Louisville	Oct. 16, '62
James, Jesse	Private	E	Disease	Cleveland	Feb. 10, '65
Ju-tice, Alex. L.	Private	F	Disease	Atlanta	Oct. 26, '64
James, Francis S.	Private	F	Wounds	Nashville	July 12, '64
Jacobs, Jonathan P.	Private	I		Louisville	Nov. 2, '62
Jasper, William	Private	I		Andersonville	July 2, '64
Jackman, Abel A.	Private	I	Wounds	Stone River	Dec. 31, '62
Jones, David	Private	K	Wounds	Chattanooga	Aug. 25, '64
Jenkins, James S.	Private	K	Killed	Peach Tree Creek	July 21, '64
Knight, James	Private	B		Danville, Va.	July 8, '64
Kron, Charles	Private	B		Murfreesborough	May 3, '63
Kron, Samuel	Private	B	Killed	In Action	Aug. 10, '64
Kelly, Richard	Private	D		Richmond, Va.	
Kepley, Andrew	Private	E	Disease	Cleveland	March 6, '65

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

Free, William	Private	A	Wounds	Goldsbrough	April 1, '65
Flanagan, Joseph	Private	B	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Field, George W.	Private	C	Killed	Jonesboro	Sept. 1, '64
Fowler, William	Private	G	Disease		1862
Fitzgerald John	Private	D	Disease	Andersonville	July 7, '64
Fish, Lorenzo D.	Private	D		Jeffersonville	Jan. 10, '65
Forder, Albert	Private	D		Nashville	1862
Ferguson, John	Private	E	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Fowler, Charles E.	Private	H	Killed	Atlanta	Aug. 26, '64
Fisher, Thomas	Private	I	Disease	Chatanooga	Feb. 21, '65
Froman, Francis M.	Private	K	Disease	Graysville, Ga.	April 7, '64
Granger, Samuel M.	Private	A		Stone River	April 23, '63
Grigg, James E.	Private	A	Killed	Jonesboro	Sept. 1, '64
Goble, Henry	Private	A	Drowned	Stone River	June 11, '64
Gorrell, Thomas J.	Private	C		Louisville	Jan. 11, '62
Goble, William	Private	D		Louisville	June 25, '65
Gould, Lyman B.	Private	D	Killed	Stone River	Dec. 31, '62
Gresham, James E. Jr.	Private	E		Marietta, Ga.	June 4, '64
Goodman, Mayes O.	Private	E	Disease	Madison, Ind.	April 30, '64
Green, William H.	Private	G		Louisville	June 23, '65
Gentry, John W.	Private	G	Wounds	Chickamauga	1863
Goodnight, John	Private	I	Disease	Ringgold, Ga.	Jan. 25, '65
Goodage, James L.	Private	I	Disease	Bridgeport	Jan. 9, '65
Greene, David R.	Private	I	Disease	Chatanooga	Jan. 7, '65
Grant, Joseph L.	Private	K		Nashville	March 26, '62
Holiday, Peter R.	Sergt	A	Disease	Louisville	Dec. 14, '61
Harbaugh, Bishop R.	Private	A	Killed	Buzzard Roost	May 10, '64
Holiday, Linsey W.	Private	A	Disease		May 15, '63
Hayes, Lewis	Private	A	Disease		Jan. 4, '62
Hausman, Phillip	Private	A	Disease	Chatanooga	Feb. 11, '65
Hawhee, William S.	Private	A	Wounds	Stone River	Feb. 4, '63
Hamacher, Wm. R.	Private	C		Mumfordsville	Jan. 10, '62
Henry, Samuel L.	Private	C		At Home	June 22, '62
Howard, Austin C.	Private	C		Annapolis	Jan. 2, '64

ROLL OF HONOR--*Continued*

376

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME	RANK	Co.	CAUSE	PLACE	DATE OF DEATH
Constible, James W.	Private	G	Disease	Louisville	Feb. —, '62
Cassady, John Mc	Private	H	Wounds		Sept. 2, '64
Callahan, Nath'l. J.	Private	H	Disease	David's Island	May 9, '65
Canina, William G.	Private	H	Disease		1863
Collins, Lewis	Private	I	Wounds	Nashville	Feb. 23, '63
Coroline, George	Private	I	Disease	Savannah	Feb. 28, '65
Cartiniet, James	Private	I	Disease	Bridgeport	March 1, '65
Daugherty, George	Private	A	Disease	Chattanooga	Sept. 8, '64
Davis, Joshua	Private	B	Wounds	Kingston	Aug. 18, '64
Dawsob, Manassah	Private	G	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Dodd, Lewis	Private	C	Disease	Nashville	Dec. 29, '64
Dillinger, Wm. H. H.	Private	E	Disease	Andersonville	Aug. 14, '64
Dean, Jacob S. Sr.	Private	K		Louisville	Dec. 28, '61
Dean, Milton	Private	K		Murfreesboro	March 12, '63
Dodge, John	Private	K	Killed	Chickamauga	Sept. 19, '63
Denbow, William R.	Private	K	Disease	Chattanooga	March 11, '64
Elrod, Leonard G.	Private	A	Disease		Jan. 8, '63
Ellis, William	Private	A	Killed	Stone River	Dec. 31, '62
Ellis, Isaac	Private	B	Wounds	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
England, Henry A.	Private	D		Jeffersonville	Jan. 23, '65
Ellis, Hiram	Private	D		New Albany	May 9, '65
Edwards, John W.	Corp'l	G	Disease	Andersonville	June 15, '64
Everman, Michael F.	Private	G		Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Everman, Joseph	Private	G	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Ellis, John W.	Private	I	Disease		June —, '62
Ellis, William G.	Private	I	Killed	Stone River	Dec. 31, '62
Eldridge, Levi	Private		Disease	Andersonville	Nov. 1, '64

Bowman, William	Private	H	Disease	Louisville	Jan. 12, '65
Buchannad, Alex. H.	Private	H	Wounds		1863
Briner, Jonathan W.	Private	I	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Briner, Isaac P.	Private	I	Disease	Bacon Creek	Nov. 20, '61
Beaty, David W.	Private	I	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Bliss, John A.	Corp'l	K	Killed	Kenesaw	June 17, '64
Brewer, Hiram H.	Private	K	Killed	Chickamauga	Sept. 20, '63
Ballard, William	Private	K	Killed	Stone River	Dec. 31, '62
Borer, James	Private	K	Accident	Chattanooga	July 12, '64
Breedon, Silas S.	Private	K		Murfreesboro	Aug. 25, '63
Cole, Michael	Private	A	Disease		Nov. 24, '61
Cleveland, Uriah	Private	A	Explosion	Stmr. Sultana	April 27, '65
Coons, George W.	Private	B	Disease	Nashville	Oct. 8, '62
Clasbill, Aaron C.	Private	B		Nashville	Dec. 13, '62
Cotner, John	Private	B		Murfreesboro	April 27, '63
Corlins, Richard	Private	B		Louisville	Feb. 6, '62
Coney, Richard	Private	B		Louisville	Jan. 29, '62
Colvin, Hugh	Serg't	C		Nashville	Dec. 21, '62
Campbell, Andrew S.	Private	C	Killed	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Coons, James	Private	B	Killed	Chickamauga	Sept. 19, '63
Cooley, Amos	Private	C	Disease	Andersonville	Sept. 19, '63
Craig, Thomas J.	Private	C	Killed	Jonesboro	Sept. 1, '64
Crum, John H.	Private	B		Camp Negley	Dec. 19, '61
Cox, Thomas P.	Private	C	Disease	Chattanooga	March 8, '65
Cutshall, Henry T.	Private	C	Disease	Louisville	March 17, '65
Chaney, Joshua Y.	Private	D	Wounds	Kingston	Aug. 11, '64
Curmach, William	Private	D	Wounds	Perryville	Oct. 8, '62
Carpenter, William T.	Corp'l	E	Killed	Stone River	
Cook, Frederick	Private	E	Killed	Atlanta	Aug. 10, '64
Collins, Alpheus T.	Private	E	Disease	Newbern, N. C.	May 4, '65
Christy, Alva	Private	E		Cave City	1862.
Cook, George W.	Private	E		Murfreesboro	1861.
Carlin, Isaac N.	Private	F	Killed	Utica, Ind.	Jan. 5, '65
Clark, James	Private	D	Disease	Murfreesboro	April 5, '63

ROLL OF HONOR—Continued

374

NAME	RANK	Co.	CAUSE	PLACE	DATE OF DEATH
Aiford, A. P.	Private	F	Wounds	Stone River	
Allen, Chester	Private	F		Kentucky	Jan. 8, '62
Ashbrook, John	Private	G	Disease	Danville, Va.	Jan. 17, '64
Allen, Thomas L.	Private	G	Disease	Kentucky	1862
Austin, James	Private	K	Killed	Perryville, Ky.	Oct. 8, '62
Adkins, Elijah	Private	K	Disease	Nashville	Nov. 16, '62
Brothers, Henry C.	Private	A	Disease		Dec. 7, '61
Bishop, William P.	Private	A	Killed	In affray	Aug. 22, '62
Bobbet, Harrison	Private	A	Wounds	Perryville,	Oct. 11, '62
Bruce, William	Private	B	Killed	Perryville, Ky.	Oct. 8, '62
Bigol, John	Private	B	Disease	Chattanooga	April 10, '64
Bevin, Edward	Private	B		Nashville	April 6, '62
Burgess, John	Private	B	Disease	Nashville	Oct. 15, '62
Bliss, Charles W.	Private	C	Disease	Nashville	Oct. 9, '62
Bogart, George	Private	C	Disease	Fort Wood, N. Y.	March 11, '65
Bressie, John A.	Private	D		Louisville	1862
Bell, Robert F.	Private	D	Killed	Perryville, Ky.	Oct. 8, '62
Bressie, Henry	Private	B	Killed	Stone River	Dec. 31, '62
Bilyan, Ezekiel R.	Private	D	Killed	Perryville, Ky.	Oct. 8, '62
Braden, James	Private	E	Disease	Nashville	Feb. 21, '64
Bowman, Samuel	Private	E	Disease	Chattanooga	March 27, '64
Bingle, Francis M.	Private	E		Nashville	1862
Boyer, John N.	Private	F	Killed	Kenesaw	June 18, '64
Baker, Benjamin	Private	F			
Boyer, James P.	Private	F	Disease	Louisville	July 10, '64
Boyer, Samuel C.	Private	F	Disease	Indianapolis	April 14, '64
Bennet, David J.	Private	G		Jeffersonville	Jan. 18, '64

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

ROLL OF HONOR

Officers and enlisted men of the Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry who lost their lives in the service during the war of the rebellion.

"There is a tear for all that die,
A mourner o'er the humblest grave;
But nations swell the funeral cry,
And Triumph weeps above the brave."

NAME	RANK	Co.	CAUSE	PLACE	DATE OF DEATH
Jenkins, Joshua B.	Major		Wounds	Chattanooga	Nov. 13, '64
Sexton, John	Capt.	K	Wounds	Perryville, Ky	Nov. 10, '62
Osborne, Adam	Capt.	A	Killed	Jonesboro, Ga.	Sept. 1, '64
Fouts, James C.	Capt.	C	Killed	Stone River	Dec. 31, '62
Low, James H.	Capt.	D	Killed	Bentonville, N. C.	March 26, '65
Southern, John P.	1st. Lt.	A	Wounds	Chickamauga	Oct. 14, '63
Dewesse, Charles S.	1st. Lt.	B	Killed	Bentonville, N. C.	March 19, '65
Peck, Rufus H.	1st. Lieut.	D	Killed	Chickamauga	Sept. 26, '63
Reeves, Joseph A.	1st. Lt.	G	Disease	Chattanooga	March 15, '64
Apple, David P.	Private	A	Disease		June 20, '62
Apple, Moses	Private	A	Wounds	Stone River	April 26, '63
Apple, Joseph	Private	A	Disease		Nov. 13, '61
Apple, George S.	Private	A	Disease	Bowling Green	Nov. 18, '62
Apple, Henry S.	Private	A	Killed	Stone River	Dec. 31, '62
Alexander, James	Private	D	Wounds	Perryville	Oct. 10, '62

ADDITIONAL ENLISTED MEN—*Continued*

372

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME		RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
McKeon, William			Jan. 4, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
McKee, James C.			Jan. 4, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Millspaugh, George C.			Sept. 26, '63	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Mitchel, Charles W.	C			Deserted; date not stated.
Meranda, James	C			Unaccounted for.
Rutherford, Anderson			Jan. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Sizelove, Joseph R.			Jan. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Stopper, William			Jan. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Scott, Joseph A.			Jan. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Smith, Isam			Nov. 12, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Smith, William			Nov. 12, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Summers, George W.		Grantsburg	Nov. 22, '61	Discharged Sept. 27, '62; disability.
Wood, Thomas J.			Jan. 4, '64.	Mustered out July 15, '65.

Stolnecker, L. E.
 Town, Frederick W.
 Taff, John
 Taff, Samuel
 Thurston, William
 Vaughn, Freeman P.
 Wilson, Nathan J.
 White, Robert B.
 Wallack, William H.
 Zimmer, George
 Zell, John W.

Oct. 17, '64
 Nov. 5, '64
 Feb. 24, '62
 Feb. 24, '62
 Nov. 2, '64
 March 17, '64
 March 28, '64
 Nov. 4, '64
 Nov. 11, '64
 Oct. 14, '64
 Oct. 17, '64

Drafted.
 Drafted.

 Drafted.

 Drafted.
 Substitute.
 Substitute.
 Drafted.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTED MEN

NAME	Co.	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Archer, Allen			Feb. 20, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65; absent, sick.
Allery, Wilson H.			Feb. 20, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65; absent.
Bellippon, Jackson			Oct. 21, '63	Mustered out July 15, '65; absent, sick.
Brooks, Lewis C.			Jan. 4, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65; as Corporal.
Benson, James	B		Oct. 16, '62	Discharged July 8, '63; disability.
Clark, Benjamin F.			Feb. 8, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65; absent without leave.
Denham, Benjamin F.			Sept. 2, '63	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Foz, John H.			Jan. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65; as Corporal.
Gumber, John			March 4, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Harris, Lewis	K	Rono	Sept. 18, '61	Died at New Albany, Ind., Sept. 20, '61.
Hooley, James H.			Jan. 4, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65; as Sergeant.
Knapp, Abram			Jan. 4, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Mallory, David	K		Sept. 25, '61	Discharged Oct. 8, '61.
Martin, Milton			Jan. 4, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS

370

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Albert, Theodore		July 4, '64	Substitute.
Eldridge, Levi		March 10, '62	
Hollenbeck, David H.		March 4, '62	
Holtenbarker, John		Oct. 18, '64	Substitute.
Hock, John		Nov. 2, '64	Drafted.
Hausman, Philip		Nov. 3, '64	Drafted.
Hestet, George		Nov. 11, '64	Substitute.
Johnson, Addison		Oct. 21, '62	
Martin, Louis F.		Nov. 3, '64	Drafted.
Maston, William H.		March 28, '62	
Noaks, Milton		March 7, '62	
Ott, Anderson		Oct. 18, '64	Discharged, Feb. 19, '65.
Pabe, Philip A.		Oct. 31, '64	Drafted.
Potter, Mathias		Oct. 17, '64	Drafted.
Saunders, Samuel		Feb. 22, '64	
Stephens, Lorenzo		Oct. 19, '64	Substitute.
Sullivan, Patrick		Nov. 10, '64	Drafted.
Shearer, Jeremiah		Nov. 10, '64	Drafted.
Shuttler, Mathias		Nov. 10, '64	Drafted.
Smith, John P.		Oct. 19, '64	
Sleith, Alexander		Sept 26, '64	Drafted.
Seep, Henry		Oct. 19, '64	Substitute.
Simmons, Henry W.		Nov. 4, '64	Drafted.
Shelby, Calvin F.		Oct. 31, '64	Drafted.
Stewart, Alexander		Nov. 2, '64	Drafted.
Snodgrass, William		Nov. 2, '64	Drafted.
Shaw, James		Oct. 13, '64	Substitute.

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

Kramer, Augustus
 Keller, John
 Kellams, Martius
 Lismon, Peter
 Minnieh, Henry
 McAllister, George W.
 McDonald, James A.
 McPherson, James W.
 Macintyre, Asbury
 Manly, David
 Peble, Jacob
 Rawlings, Garrett
 Roach, George N.
 Smith, Adam
 Sallman, John H
 Tinkey, Reuben

Fowler
 Fulda
 Ditney Hill
 Sallistown
 Mountain Spring
 Oak Station
 Fort Wayne

 Newburg

 Troy

 Tyner City

Nov. 2, '64
 Nov. 4, '64
 Oct. 14, '64
 Oct. 14, '64
 Oct. 13, '64
 Oct. 28, '64
 Nov. 10, '64
 Oct. 28, '64
 Nov. 12, '64
 Nov. 10, '64
 Oct. 31, '64
 Oct. 8, '64
 Oct. 8, '64

 Oct. 14, '64
 Nov. 12, '64

Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out June 22, '65.
 Drftd. Never reported to Company.
 Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out, July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out, July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Died at Nashville, Dec. 16, '64.
 Drftd. Died Nashville, Feb. 10, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Died at Raleigh, N. C.
 Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
 Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "K"—*Continued*

368

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Root, John D.	Leavenworth	Feb. 27, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Roberts, Theodore F.	Grantsburg	Feb. 19, '64	Died at Atlanta, Sept. 20, '64; wounds.
Stewart, Benjamin	Leavenworth	Feb. 27, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65; as Corporal.
Seaton, George W.	Mifflin	Oct. 30, '62	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Smith, William			Never reported to Company.
Summers, James K. B.	Mifflin	Feb. 17, '64	Deserted Nov. 9, '64.
Weibke, Charles F.	Fort Wayne	Sept. 13, '62	Mustered out July 15, '65; as Corporal.
Woodard, William H.	Lewisville	Sept. 29, '63	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Whitacre, Henderson L.	Rono	Feb. 19, '64	Killed at Jonesboro, Ga. Sept. 1, '64.
Wright, Zachariah	Leavenworth	Feb. 22, '64	Killed at Jonesboro, Ga. Sept. 1, '64.
Woolans, Milton N.	Alton	Feb. 17, '64	Died at Chattanooga, March 20, '64.
Walker, Joseph A.	Leavenworth	March 11, '64	Died at Chattanooga, June 28, '64.
Yates, John	Grantsburg	Dec. 29, '63	Vet. Killed by accident July 14, '64.
Drafted Men and Substitutes.			
Breeden, John	Polk Patch	Nov. 11, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Foster, Henry	Troy	Oct. 4, '64	Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Huron, Anton	Fulda	Nov. 4, '64	Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Heshel, George		Nov. 4, '64	Sub. Never reported to Company.
Hambaugh, John		Nov. 10, '64	Sub. Never reported to Company.
Hausman, Jacob		Nov. 11, '64	Sub. Died, Chattanooga, Feb. 14, '65.
Ingram, John A.		Oct. 14, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Ingle, William F.	Foster's Ridge	Oct. 11, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 20, '65.
Jacobs, John W.	Ditney Hill	Oct. 24, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Kelly, Alonzo		Nov. 10, '64	Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Kinnaman, Emanuel	Clark's Parairie	Nov. 10, '64	Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.

Abel, Quinton
 Biles, William C.
 Butt, John
 Broughton, Mortimer
 Broughton, Forbes H.
 Brindel, George
 Bough, David
 Curl, Peter
 Clark, William
 Denbow, William R.
 Pray, John W.
 Fener, James
 Froman, Francis M.
 Goodson, George W.
 Goodson, Thomas W.
 Ham, William P.
 Hardy, Thomas
 Jenkins, James S.
 Kelly, Samuel
 Laswell, James
 Leonard, Volney C.
 Lynch, John R.
 McNaughton, Wm. H.
 McGuire, Irving
 McGuire, Obediah
 McGuire, William C.
 McDonald, William
 Myre, John T.
 Moints, Noble
 Pierce, Nathan J.
 Pitty, John A.
 Purcell, William H.
 Russel, James
 Redding, William

Celestine
 Georgetown Feb. 17, '64
 Alton Feb. 17, '64
 Fort Wayne April 19, '64
 Fort Wayne April 26, '64
 Fulda
 Aug. 16, '64
 Miffln Feb. 17, '64
 N. Madison, O.
 Miffln Feb. 17, '64
 Magnolia March 11, '64
 Rono March 1, '64
 Grantsburg Feb. 17, '64
 Miffln Feb. 17, '64
 Leavenworth, Ky. Feb. 17, '64
 Rono Nov. 12, '64
 Leavenworth Feb. 22, '64
 Concordia, Ky. Feb. 17, '64
 Miffln Feb. 17, '64
 Fort Wayne Sept. 13, '62
 Leavenworth Feb. 27, '64
 Rono Feb. 17, '64
 Leavenworth Feb. 17, '64
 Grantsburg March 11, '64
 Leavenworth March 11, '64
 Fort Wayne March 11, '64
 Leavenworth Feb. 17, '64
 Columbia City March 29, '64
 Fort Wayne April 15, '64
 Alton Feb. 27, '64
 Cherubusco March 11, '64
 New Amsterdam Feb. 17, '64

Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out June 20, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Died, Chattanooga, March 11, '64; wounds
 Mustered out July 15, '65; as Corporal.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Died, Graysville, Ga., April 7, '64; wounds.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Died, Jeffersonville, Feb. 11, '65.
 Killed Peach Tree Creek, July 21, '64.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Killed at Bentonville, N. C., March 19, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Died at Tyner Station, Tenn., March 20, '64.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Killed at Kenesaw, June 30, '64.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "K"—*Continued*

366

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Rodgers, William		Oct. 3, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Rouzer, John		Sept. 18, '61	Died Camp Wood, Ky., Feb. 20, '62.
Saterfield, Greenville		Oct. 27, '61	Died Nashville, Tenn., March 5, '63.
Schrader, Adolphus		Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Scott, Andrew	Grantsburg	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; as Corporal.
Seaton, James H.	Grantsburg	Sept. 18, '61	<i>Promoted 1st Lieutenant.</i>
Seaton, William	Grantsburg	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Transferred to Pioneer Corps, Aug. 24, '64.
Seaton, Enoch G.		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Nashville, Tenn., March 5, '63.
Shafer, John		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Nashville, Tenn., March 14, '63.
Shoulders, William W.		Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Shoulders, Samuel S.	Ditney Hill	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. killed Jonesboro, Sept. 1, '64.
Snell, John		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, April 10, '63; wounds.
Steele, Fielding	Laconia	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Strangham, Jacob		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Camp Nevin, Ky., Dec. 29, '61.
Sturgeon, James W.	Leavenworth	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Washburn, John		Sept. 18, '61	Died Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 28, '63; wounds.
Wilson, Riley J.	Grantsburg	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Windell, Anthony		Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to Company "B" 53rd Ind. Vols.
Wiseman, James		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Mumfordsville, Ky., March 2, '62.
Wright, Joel T.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, May 17, '62.
Yates, Daniel	Grantsburg	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Recruits			
Anderson, Henry C.	Fort Wayne	Jan. 21, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65; as Sergeant.
Archibald, Marion.	Leavenworth	Feb. 27, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Allen, David	Rono	Dec. 12, '62	Mustered out July 15, '65.

Dean, Milton		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 12, '63.
Dean, Richard	Alton	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Dodge, John		Sept. 18, '61	Killed, Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
Eckhart, Martin B.	Bird's Eye	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Francis, Samuel H.	Grantsburg	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; as Corporal.
Froman, Griffin D.	Grantsburg	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Goodson, William	Miffin	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Grant, Joseph L.		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Nashville, Tenn, March 26, '62.
Gregory, Lewis		Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Privates			
Gregory, Laban		Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Ham, James N.	Rono	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant.
Hardin, Ira		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 5, '62.
Huff, Manuel	Bird's Eye	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Jones, David	Mauckport	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Died Chattanooga, Aug. 25, '64; wounds.
Kanarian, Christopher		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged Feb. 12, '63; wounds.
King, John W.		Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Lamping, Samuel W.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged Nov. 12, '63; disability.
Lynch, Thomas V.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged March 15, '62; disability.
McCraney, Talbert		Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
McFall, David I.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged March 6, '62; disability.
McGuire, James		Sept. 18, '61	Killed Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, '63.
McLane, John W.		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 24, '61.
McNitten, Edmond B.	Rono	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Newman, John V.		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Mauckport, Ind., Feb 11, '62.
Nash, John		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 23, '63.
Peckenpaugh, Aden H.		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 9, '62.
Riggle, George W.	Grantsburg	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Discharged March 30, '65; disability.
Riggle, William		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged May 30, '63; wounds.
Riggle, Henry C.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, April 24, '63; disability.
Riley, George W.		Oct. 3, '61	Mustered out Dec. 29, '64.
Robertson, William K.	Lavonia	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "K"—*Continued*

364

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Wagoner			
Seacat, Walter L.		Sept. 18, '61.	Discharged, Sept. 23, '64; as Sergeant.
Privates			
Adkins, Amos	Grantsburg	Oct. 11, '61.	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Adkins, Elijah		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 16, '62.
Adkins, James		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, March 25, '62; disability.
Arquehart, Robert A.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged May 12, '62.
Austin, James		Oct. 3, '61	Killed, Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Ballard, William		Oct. 27, '61	Killed, Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, '62.
Bartley, James T.		Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to Company "B."
Benham, Cyrus	Grantsburg	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Discharged May 26, '65; disability.
Bennett, John		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged June 25, '62; disability.
Bird, Samuel		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged April 15, '62; disability.
Black, Jacob		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged Feb. 23, '62; disability.
Black, Abraham		Oct. 27, '61	Vet. Mustered out Jan. 22, '65.
Borer, James	Rono	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Died at Chattanooga, July 19, '64; acc'd wds.
Breeden, Annual	Grantsburg	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; Sergeant.
Brown, Cornelius		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged Oct. 11, '62.
Breeden, Silas S.		Oct. 3, '61	Died, Aug. 25, '63.
Conrad, William	New Amsterdam	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Cunningham, Patrick		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged June 10; wounds.
Dean, Jacob S. Sr.		Sept. 18, '61	Died, Louisville, Ky., Dec. 28, '61.
Dean, Jacob S. Jr.		Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Dean, Charles H.	Rono	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out June 20, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "K"

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
First Sergeant			
Roberson, Wm. G.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged April 25, '62.
Sergeants			
Green, William C.	New Albany Alton	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, March 2, '63.
Newman, George C.		Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Sheckels, John A.		Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Van Winkle, Jos. W.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged April 25 '62
Corporals			
Kemp, Abraham	Alton	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Kemp, Robert		Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Land, James G.		Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
McCartney, Joseph	Rono	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged May 10, '63; wounds.
Bliss, John A.		Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Killed in battle at Kenesaw, June 17, '64.
Stapleton, Strand		Oct. 3, '61	Died, Mauckport, Ind., Jan. 16, '62.
Breeden, Calvin P.		Oct. 3, '61	Discharged March —, '62; disability.
Bird, Joseph A.		Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, Feb 22, '63; wounds.
Musicians			
Dunn, William Price	Alton	Sept. 18, '61.	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as 1st Sergt.
Brewer, Hiram H		Sept. 18, '61.	Killed, Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 20, '63.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "I"—*Continued*

362

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
McDonald, James A.	Evansville	Sept. 29, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Palmer, Zachariah	Evansville	Sept. 21, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Prechler, Joseph	Evansville	Sept. 26, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Russell, Thomas	Michigan City	Sept. 28, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Vanloom, Samuel M.	Michigan City	Oct. 26, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wilkie, Charles	Washington	Oct. 24, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wees, Daniel			Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wade, John	Evansville	Sept. 22, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
Ward, George W. R.	Evansville	Sept. 22, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.

Trager, Charles
 Touma, Elias P.
 Veatch, John R.
 Woods, Robert W.

Michigan City
 Evansville
 Chambersburg
 Richmond

Oct. 27, '64
 Sept. 27, '64
 Jan. 27, '64
 Oct. 14, '64

Died Washington, D. C., June 8, '65.
 Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.

Drafted Men and Substitutes

Allen, William G.
 Buel, Edwin P.
 Bartley, Ambrose
 Blas, James S.
 Butlington, Thomas R.
 Brooks, William
 Donaldson, Abraham
 Dalton, Jesse
 Davis, Phillip
 Everett, George W.
 Emerson, Thomas
 Frasier, Clinton
 Fisher, Thomas
 Ferguson, Thomas
 Fillingier, John
 Graham, Robert W.
 Goodnight, John
 Garder, William
 Goodage, James L.
 Hutton, John M.
 Hand, James A.
 Hall, John
 Kile, Ransom
 Lemert, Joshua
 Lemert, Jonathan
 Littlejohn, William A.

Greensburg
 Michigan City
 Terre Haute
 Evansville
 Richmond
 Greensburg
 Evansville
 Evansville
 Evansville
 Valparaiso
 Evansville
 Evansville
 Evansville
 Evansville
 Valparaiso
 Evansville
 Evansville
 Evansville
 Washington
 Evansville
 Michigan City
 Polk
 Polk
 Greensburg

Sept. 21, '64
 Sept. 28, '64
 Oct. 6, '64
 Sept. 2, '64
 Sept. 27, '64
 Sept. 21, '64
 Sept. 22, '64
 Oct. 18, '64
 Sept. 22, '64
 Nov. 10, '64
 Sept. 1, '64
 Sept. 26, '64
 Sept. 22, '64
 Sept. 22, '64
 Sept. 28, '64
 Nov. 10, '64
 Oct. 5, '64
 Oct. 28, '64
 Oct. 19, '64
 Nov. 10, '64
 Nov. 10, '64
 Nov. 12, '64
 Nov. 12, '64
 Sept. 21, '64

Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drft'd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Drft'd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Drftd. Never joined Company.
 Never joined Company.
 Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Drftd. Never joined Company.
 Never joined Company.
 Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Died, Chattanooga, Feb. 21, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Sub. Died at Ringgold, Ga., Jan. 25, '65.
 Sub. Never joined Company.
 Sub. Died Bridgeport, Ala., Jan. 9, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Sub. Mustered out June 26, '65.
 Sub. Never joined Company.
 Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Drftd. Mustered out June 29, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "I"—*Continued*

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Cartiniel, James	Evansville	Nov. 12, '64	Died at Bridgeport, Ala., March 1, '65.
Drake, William	Paoli	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out June 16, '65.
Fisher, James A.	Peoria	March 4, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Franks, Isaac	Bristol	March 11, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Fuller, Watson	Lowell	Nov. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Fishall, Henry	Evansville	Oct. 27, '64	Mustered out June 22, '65.
Greenlea, James S.	Brookville	Jan. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
George, Atwall	Cedar Grove	Jan. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65; as Sergeant.
Grigsby, Leonidas B.	West Baden	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Green, David R.	Evansville	Sept. 24, '64	Died, Chattanooga, Jan. 7, '65.
Garrett, John	Evansville	Sept. 22, '64	Mustered out June 7, '65.
Hamlin, John	Acton	Jan. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Harmon, Reuben	Evansville	Sept. 22, '64	Mustered out June 7, '65.
Haskins, Isaac S.	Maringo	Sept. 20, '64	Mustered out June 20, '65.
Keeler, John M.	Harrison, Ohio	March 4, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Keeley, William	Mount Carmel	Jan. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Lembing, William	Cedar Grove	Jan. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Miller, John	Cedar Grove	Jan. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Moore, Bartlett C.	Paoli	Feb. 16, '64	Died at Chattanooga, March 27, '65.
Mayne, Phillip	Evansville	Sept. 21, '64	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Myre, Peter	Richmond	Sept. 22, '64	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Roberts, Cright M.	Richmond	Sept. 26, '64	Mustered out June 29, '65.
Shaffer, Henry J.	Brookville	Sept. 28, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Stafford, William	Evansville	Nov. 10, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Smith, William	Indianapolis	March 11, '64	Died, March 12, '65.
Stowe, Charles D.	Evansville	Sept. 22, '64	Mustered out June 29, '65.
True, Thomas F.	Aurora	March 4, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.

Proctor, John B.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Pierson, Abraham N.	Medora	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, disability.
Phillips, George	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '62; disability.
Polson, John T.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '63.
Plummer, David W.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died at New Albany, Ind., Feb. 26, '62.
Purkhiser, Elijah	Orange Co.	Oct. 4, '61	Discharged —, '62; disability.
Robbins, David B.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died at New Albany, Ind., Dec. 13, '61.
Rugnon, Frederick	Orange Co.	Oct. 4, '61	Died in Andersonville, Ga., Dec —, '63.
Rugnon, James P.	Orange Co.	Oct. 4, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Rognon, Charles F.	New Albany	Oct. 4, '61	Vet. Transferred to V. R. C.
Slicher, Ernest	New Providence	Oct. 4, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; a Sergeant.
Simmons, John J.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '62; wounds.
Southerd, George W.	New Albany	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out June 16, '65.
Stoddearth, Greenberry	Hardinsburg	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Smith, Reuben	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Throop, Edward L.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Killed at Bentonville, Mch 19, '65, as 1st Sgt.
Tussey, Jonathan	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died of wounds at Perryville, Nov. —, '63.
Taylor, Thomas	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Nashville, Tenn., —, '62.
Taylor, Isaac	Medora	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Corporal.
Underwood, Stephen W.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Columbia, Tenn., May 4, '62.
Underwood, Dickson	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Jan. 22, '62.
Veutch, Eli A.	Chambersburg	Oct. 4, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15 '65.
Wadkins, Isaac	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Aug. 7, '62.
Williams, George F.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '63; disability.
Way, Jabez	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '63.
Walls, Theodore	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Wineingar, Henry W.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Dec. 25, '61.
Recruits			
Breedman, Henry P	Paoli	Feb. 17, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Bucknel, James	Bristol	March 11, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Colby, William	Bristol	March 25, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Coroline, George	Evansville	Nov. 11, '64	Died at Savannah, Ga., Feb. 28, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "I"—*Continued*

358

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Hawhee, Elijah	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Hammonds, Henry	Hardinsburg	Oct. 4, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Jacobs, Jonathan P.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Nov. 2, '62.
Jasper, William	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died in Andersonville prison, July 10, '64.
Karr, John	Orange Co.	Oct. 4, '61	Discharged April 26, '62; disability.
Karr, William H.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Kimbrel, William	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
Kelams, Washington	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged Aug. —, '62; accidental wounds.
Kaler, Frederick	Hardinsburg	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Transferred to Engineer Corps.
Kesterson, Alfred	Orange Co.	Oct. 4, '61	Killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Kesterson, Samuel	Orange Co.	Oct. 4, '61	Killed, Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Leonard, Jeruel	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged Dec. —, '62; wounds.
Leonard, Alfred	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Lindley, Jacob Z.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; as 1st Sergt.
Moore, Joseph	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Feb. 26, '63; wounds.
Moore, John A.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died —, '62; wounds.
Merritt, William	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Mathews, Gary	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, April —, '62; disability.
McMickle, George W.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died —, '62; wounds.
Morgan, Samuel B.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
McBride, George W.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, June 30, '63.
Mattox, McDonald	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died —, '61; disease.
McDonald, Samuel	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '62; disability.
McDonald, Cornelius	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
McPherson, Enoch	Orange Co.	Oct. 4, '61	Discharged, April —, '62; disability.
Pinnick, Nathan A.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; Corporal.
Pinnick, William D.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64; as Corporal.

Wagoner

Self, James H. Orange Co. Sept. 18, '61 Died —, '63.

Privates

Briner, John W.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged April 20, '62; disability.
Briner, Jonathan W.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed, Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Briner, Isaac P.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Bacon Creek, Ky., Nov. 20, '61.
Byers, Henry F.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '63.
Buchanan, George W.	Haddinsburg	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; Corporal.
Beaty, David W.	Orange Co.	Oct. 4, '61	Killed, Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Clements, Jesse	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '62; disability.
Collins, James P.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; Corporal.
Collins, Lewis	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died of wounds, Nashville, Tenn., Feb 23, '63.
Carroll, George	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed, Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Davis, John T.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged Dec. 20, '63; disability.
Drake Silas	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '62; disability.
Ditto, John A.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 17, '64.
Ellis, John W.	Orange Co.	Oct. 4, '61	Died, June —, '62.
Ellis, William G.	Orange Co.	Oct. 4, '61	Killed, Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, '62.
Flick, Isaac	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 21, '64.
Gray, Elzy C.	Big Clifty, Ky.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; Corporal.
Gray, William J.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Mustered out Sept. 19, '64.
Guy, James A.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Trans. to V R C. Corpl; must. out July 18, '65
Higgins, Thomas	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 16, '62.
Hazlewood, George W.	Orange Co.	Oct. 4, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; Corporal.
Hazlewood, John M.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Veteran; mustered out July 15, '65, as Sergeant.
Hawkins, Joseph	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, '62.
Hawkins, William	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Henson, William W.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Henson, Henry T.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65; Corporal.
Hagerly, Michael	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '62; disability.
Holland, George	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, wounds, Perryville.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "I"

356

HISTORY OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
First Sergeant			
Lane, Aaron C.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 27, '61.
Sergeants			
Moore, Thomas C.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Columbia, Tenn., April 13, '62.
Proctor, William H.	Medora	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Webb, Benjamin Jr.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Washington, D. C. —, '63; accident.
Hawkins, Thomas S. W.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 2nd Lieutenant.
Corporals			
Jackman, Abel A.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Stone's River, Tenn., Dec. 31, '62.
Moore, William D.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Owen, Benjamin	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Hobson, William	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Killed at Chickamauga, Oct. 19, '63.
Hammond, Calvin A.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 26, '62.
Sands, William	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Died, Nov. 19, '62.
Heggatt, William M.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged, wounds.
King, Benjamin V.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to V. R. C.
Musicians			
Ackerson, John W.	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Transferred to Marine Service, —, '63.
Brinkens, Frederick	Orange Co.	Sept. 18, '61	Discharged —, '63; disability.

Peyton, Michael
Route, Berdine
Rogers, David L.
Shuman, John B.
Shively, William F.
Summers, Joseph
Warner, Jacob
Ward, Philip S.
Ward, Leonard C.
Williams, William H.

Clark's Prairie
Buffaloville
Rodgersville
Muncie
Edwardsport
Clark's Prairie
Black Creek
Clark's Prairie
Clark's Prairie
New Harmony

Oct. 20, '64
Nov. 12, '64
Nov. 23, '64
Oct. 25, '64
Oct. 28, '64
Oct. 20, '64
Oct. 28, '64
Oct. 28, '64
Oct. 28, '64
Nov. 12, '64

Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "H"—*Continued*

NAME AND RANK	RESIDENCE	DATE OF MUSTER	REMARKS
Zengefus, Charles	Fort Wayne	Feb. 20, '64	Mustered out July 15, '65.
Drafted Men and Substitutes			
Adams, John H.	Buffaloville	Nov. 12, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
Anderson, Jefferson	Stewartsville	Nov. 12, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
Anderson, Oliver	Stewartsville	Nov. 12, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
Burkheart, George W.	Buffaloville	Nov. 12, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Brown, Isaac	Evansville	Nov. 12, '64	Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Boyd, William L.	Polk Patch	Nov. 12, '64	Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Benson, Abraham	Stewartsville	Nov. 14, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Brackley, Joseph	Dubois Co.	Nov. 14, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Brockman, John H.	Santa Claus	Nov. 12, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
Byers, Hardin	Santa Claus	Nov. 12, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
Burnett, Thomas J.	Stewartsville	Nov. 10, '64	Sub. Mustered out May 18, '65.
Cravens, Ellett	New Harmony	Nov. 12, '64	Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Cunningham, Elbethiel	Washington	Nov. 12, '64	Sub. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Carr, William J.	Stewartsville	Nov. 12, '64	Sub. Never joined Company.
Carter, James P.	Stewartsville	Oct. 10, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Callahan, Scotha E.	Clark's Prairie	Oct. 20, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
Cunningham, R. W.	Clark's Prairie	Oct. 20, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
Denney, James J.	Scotland	Oct. 20, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
Farris, George H.	Clark's Prairie	Oct. 20, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Harris, William H.	Buffaloville	Nov. 20, '64	Drftd. Mustered out July 15, '65.
Hutton, William G.	Preelandsville	Nov. 20, '64	Drftd. Mustered out June 28, '65.
Kirkland, Taylor			Sub. Died at Gallatin, Tenn.

Carter, William
 Curtis, John
 Couchland, George
 Callahan, Nat J.
 Clark, Charles
 Develin, William
 Ever, Henry
 Frank, Henry W.
 Funk, Ezra
 Haines, Oregon
 Hammersley, Moses
 Henry, William
 Holland, William
 Jones, John W.
 Kuierman, Jacob
 Kenney, John
 Leach, Enoch T.
 Lee, Oliver P.
 Metter, George
 McCafferty, Wm. A.
 Martin, John
 McArthur, James M.
 Piercy, William T.
 Poole, William B.
 Patton, Luther H.
 Patton, Joseph A.
 Racine, Jacob
 Richardson, Chauncey
 Schenk, George J.
 Sterrett, Joseph G.
 Trich, Parley
 Taylor, Charles
 Willie, Wyatt E.
 Zengefus, William

Fort Wayne
 Chicago, Ill.
 Waveland
 Clark's Prairie

Fort Wayne
 Fort Wayne
 Fort Wayne
 Indianapolis
 Fort Wayne
 Chicago, Ill.
 Fort Wayne
 Jeffersonville
 Muncie
 Sallersburg

New Albany
 Washington
 Louisville, Ky.
 New Albany
 Sallersburg
 Freeandsville
 Jeffersonville
 Jeffersonville
 Waveland
 Waveland
 Fort Wayne
 Waveland
 New Albany
 Waveland
 Columbla City
 Indianapolis
 Utica
 Fort Wayne

Dec. 31, '63
 Dec. 31, '63
 Oct. 20, '64
 Oct. 20, '64
 March 14, '64
 Feb. 4, '64
 Nov. 4, '64
 Jan. 26, '64
 Jan. 26, '64
 Dec. 16, '63
 Dec. 20, '63
 March 5, '64
 Feb. 17, '64
 Oct. 25, '64
 Feb. 22, '64
 Feb. 6, '64
 Feb. 27, '64
 Nov. 12, '64
 Dec. 28, '63
 April 6, '64
 Feb. 22, '64
 Oct. 28, '64
 Feb. 17, '64
 Jan. 6, '65
 Oct. 20, '64
 Jan. 14, '64
 March 11, '64
 Oct. 20, '64
 March 24, '64
 Dec. 5, '61
 Aug. 29, '63
 Feb. 6, '64
 Dec. 5 '61
 Feb. 4, '64

Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Died David's Island, N. Y., May 9, '65.
 Deserted March —, '64.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65; as Corporal.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Deserted March —, '64.
 Unaccounted for.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out June 28, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Died, Chattanooga, Feb. 20, '65.
 Promoted U. S. Colored Troops, declined.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Died at Beaufort, S. C., May 5, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65, as Com. Sergt
 Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out June 9, '65.
 Vet. Mustered out July 15, '65.
 Mustered out July 15, '65.

DOBBS BROS.
LIBRARY BINDING

ST. AUGUSTINE
FLA.
32084



10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

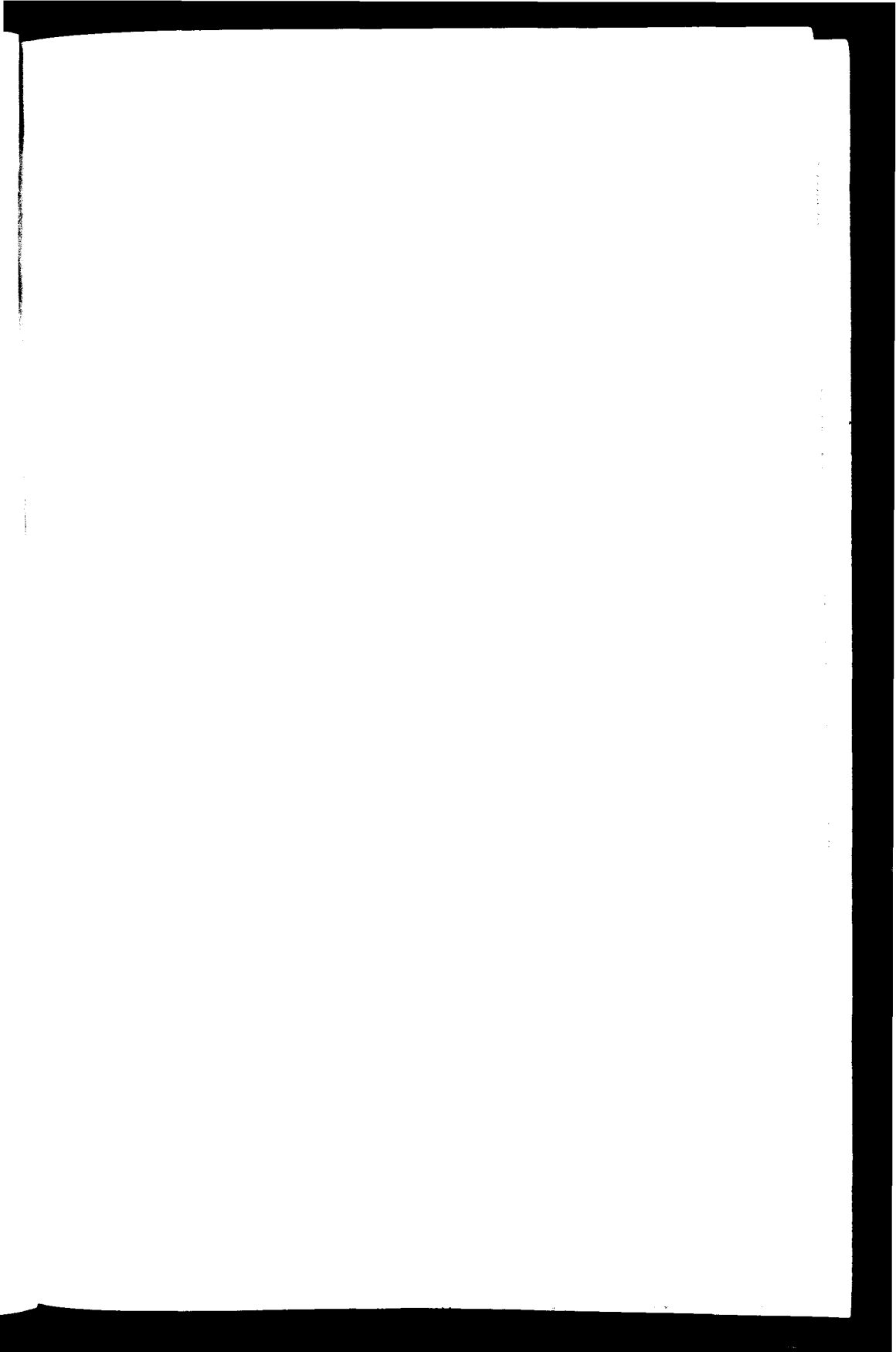
1884

1885

1886

1887

35
H
E
E



06

RD - 130.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 009 541 392 4

T
R
O
T
H
E
R
E
A
V
O
L
U
M
E