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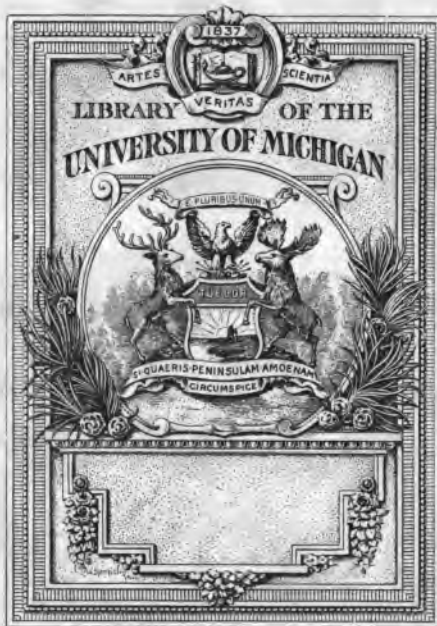
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THE GIFT OF  
*Mrs. Danforth*

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Franklin Sawyer

A  
MILITARY HISTORY  
OF THE  
8TH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INF'Y:  
ITS  
BATTLES, MARCHES AND ARMY  
MOVEMENTS.

---

By FRANKLIN SAWYER,  
LIEUT.-COL. OF THE REGIMENT, AND BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

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EDITED BY GEO. A. GROOT, CHAIRMAN PUB. COM.

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CLEVELAND, O.:  
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1881.



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TO  
THE MEMORY  
OF OUR  
FALLEN COMRADES,  
WHO GAVE UP THEIR LIVES IN DEFENCE  
OF OUR COUNTRY AND OF  
HUMAN LIBERTY.

“ The muffled drum's sad roll has beat  
The soldier's last tattoo!  
No more in life's parade shall meet  
The brave and fallen few.  
On Fame's eternal camping ground  
Their silent tents are spread,  
And Glory guards with solemn sound  
The bivouac of the dead.”

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## COMMITTEE'S PREFACE.

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At the annual reunion of the regiment, held at Norwalk on the 17th of September, 1868, the members of the regiment present resolved "That Gen. FRANKLIN SAWYER be requested to prepare a History of the regiment for publication."

It was understood that he had already prepared, or was preparing such a history, and the members were desirous of having it printed for distribution as early as possible. Nothing was done by the organization concerning the history or its publication, worthy of mention, until the annual reunion held at Elyria, September 17th, 1878, at which time, on motion of Mr. GEORGE A. GROOT, a committee of three, consisting of GEO. A. GROOT, FRANKLIN SAWYER and ARTHUR O. GRISWOLD, was appointed to secure the publication of the history prepared by General SAWYER.

The committee had some difficulty in securing the manuscript, which was in the hands of some member of the regiment for perusal.

At the reunion held at Norwalk, September 17th, 1879, the committee appointed in 1878 was authorized and instructed to continue its labors. At this time the manuscript was first placed in the hands of the committee. In 1880, GROOT and SAWYER of the committee met at the former's office in Cleveland, and commenced their labors. Several meetings were had by them during the course of the publication, so that at the reunion held at Sandusky, September 17th, 1880, the larger part of the work was done, and submitted to the comrades present. The committee was then and there instructed to continue its labors, and complete the publication as soon as possible. The proof reading, general management and conduct of the work incident to the publication of the history, devolved upon Mr. GROOT, and how faithfully and well he has done his work can only be understood by those who are familiar with that sort of labor.

The history, as prepared by Gen. SAWYER, did not make mention of the organization of Co. I, which was organized after

the regiment was, and hence remained in service after the regiment was discharged. It was therefore deemed fit and proper to make further mention of that Company. That portion relating to Co. I was prepared by Mr. GROOT, but it is not as full as could be desired, for the reason that he was unable to obtain the full details of the Company's history after the balance of the regiment was discharged.

We have secured the roster of the three months' and three years' organizations, and have printed the same just as they appear on record in the War Department at Washington. Much difficulty was experienced in securing the rosters, and they were secured only through the efforts of Mr. GROOT, who called into requisition the services of the Hon. AMOS TOWNSEND, member of Congress from Cleveland, who courteously procured the certified copies of the rosters as they appear in this volume. We are under very many obligations to Mr. TOWNSEND for the services rendered us in securing the rosters. The history would have been very incomplete without them, and of less value to each surviving member, and to every one specially interested in the regiment.

Our labors have at last drawn to a close, and we submit this volume to the faithful and careful consideration of all, believing that the history as prepared will meet the hearty approval of every surviving member of the gallant old 8th Ohio Regiment.

The perusal of this volume will revive the glorious memories of the past—our joys and hardships—our sufferings and privations, individually and collectively. Of our brave comrades who gave up their lives that their country might live, we cannot say too much. They have gone, gone forever! We deemed it altogether fitting and proper to dedicate this volume to them. Their record is inscribed on these pages, and we hope it will not fade away and perish forever!

Fully believing our work will be appreciated by the survivors and friends of the regiment, we submit this volume, imperfect as it is, with the assurance that we have earnestly endeavored to perform the grateful task assigned us, faithfully and conscientiously.

GEO. A. GROOT,  
*Chairman of Committee.*

CLEVELAND, O., April 21, 1881.

## AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

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IN presenting this volume to the survivors of the Regiment, it seems proper to say something of a personal character in reference to it. Most of it was written nine or ten years ago, and has been examined by several members of the Regiment, and, so far as I know, has been regarded by them as a very faithful history, and correct in the detail of our movements. If any comrade should feel disappointed in the work, I can only offer the apology that I have made the best possible use of such material as was in my possession, and also of such material and suggestions as I have been able to collect from officers and members of the regiment, that was in my power to do.

There were many individual acts of bravery and fortitude, on the part of both officers and men, that all would have desired preserved in the history, but its scope did not permit of this. It was intended at the outset to secure the names of those who have died since our muster out, but wide separation has rendered this impossible.

I trust it will not be necessary for me to make any explanation as to the writer's frequent appearance in these pages. I have tried to avoid anything like egotism, but could scarcely omit sometimes indulging in personal recollections, for which, if too frequent or too personal, I must beg the charity of both officers and men.

The labor in preparing the work has been much more difficult than would be supposed from an examination of the results. I have been able in its preparation to rely on the assistance and kindness of my old comrades in arms, and if they shall enjoy the perusal of the work as much as the writer has enjoyed the labor incident to putting in permanent shape the many brave acts of the BRAVE OLD REGIMENT, I shall indeed feel well compensated for the task that I have so imperfectly, but conscientiously, performed.

FRANKLIN SAWYER.

NORWALK, Ohio, August, 1880.

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# EIGHTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

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## CHAPTER I.

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1861.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE REGIMENT—CAMP TAYLOR AND CAMP DENNISON—THREE MONTHS' MEN.

On the first call of President LINCOLN for seventy-five thousand men, after the fall of Fort Sumter, the peaceful and quiet communities of the Northern States were suddenly converted into one great military camp, stretching from the Atlantic to the base of the Rocky Mountains.

The question was not, "Who will go?" but, "Who, and how many of us will the Government accept?"

For Northern Ohio, Camp Taylor, at Cleveland, was the place of rendezvous. Governor DENNISON'S Order was dated the 16th day of April, 1861, and in a few days several thousand men, partially organized, had assembled at Camp Taylor, anxious to be mustered into the service.

The troops were to be enlisted for three months. Out of this material the EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY was formed. The organization, as to

companies, was completed on the 29th day of April, as follows :

HERMAN G. DEPUY, Colonel.  
 FREEMAN E. FRANKLIN, Lieut. Colonel.  
 HENRY F. WILLSON, Major.  
 CHARLES A. PARK, Adjutant.  
 BENJAMIN TAPPAN, Surgeon.  
 SAMUEL SEXTON, Surgeon's Mate.

## COMPANY A.

EZRA W. CLARK, JR., Captain.  
 BENJAMIN F. OGLE, 1st Lieut.  
 CHARLES W. BARNES, Ensign.

## COMPANY B.

WILLIAM KENNEY, Captain.  
 WILLIAM DELANEY, 1st Lieut.  
 CHRISTOPHER KEARY, Ensign.

## COMPANY C.

FRANCIS W. BUTTERFIELD, Captain.  
 ENOCH W. MERIMAN, 1st Lieut.  
 DAVID LEWIS, Ensign.

## COMPANY D.

FRANKLIN SAWYER, Captain.  
 HORACE KELLOGG, 1st Lieut.  
 DANIEL C. DAGGETT, Ensign.

## COMPANY E.

JAMES E. GREGG, Captain.  
 JOHN BIXBY, 1st Lieutenant.

## COMPANY F.

GEORGE M. TILLOTSON, Captain.  
 CHARLES M. FOUKE, 1st Lieut.  
 EVERTON J. CONGER, Ensign.

## COMPANY G.

WILLIAM E. HAYNES, Captain.  
 EDWARD F. DIKINSON, 1st Lieut.  
 CREIGHTON THOMPSON, Ensign.

## COMPANY H.

WILLIAM W. STARR, Captain.  
 CHAS. A. PARK, 1st Lieut.  
 HARRY C. LAUNDON, Ensign.

## COMPANY I.

ELIZUR G. JOHNSON, Captain.  
 LEWIS BRECKENRIDGE, 1st Lieut.  
 DANIEL W. HOUGHTON, Ensign.

## COMPANY K.

WILBUR F. PIERCE, Captain.  
 HENRY W. FRITZ, 1st Lieut.  
 OTIS SHAW, JR., Ensign.

All of these companies appeared exceedingly well; the men were well built, well sized, and the average age was about twenty-three years; they were all drawn from active pursuits of life, of good character and

habits, in prime health, but generally ignorant of drill, military discipline and the duties of a soldier, and were all burning with patriotism, and eager to avenge our insulted FLAG.

These companies, the men of which were entire strangers to each other, were crowded together in the barracks of Camp Taylor, then in command of Gen. JABEZ W. FITCH. Some four thousand other troops were also quartered here, among them the Seventh Ohio. The men were, however, tolerably well quartered, fed at a public table, prodigiously lionized by the citizens and swarms of country cousins. Then commenced our soldier life with a "send off" that put anything like "home sick" out of the question.

On the 2d of May the regiment started for Camp Dennison. The first night out the men were quartered at the barracks at Camp Jackson, Columbus, while most of the officers took lodging at the hotels in the city.

Late next day, the 3d of May, we arrived at Camp Dennison in the midst of a cold, dreary rain storm and were ordered into a wheat field, on low bottom land, to camp for the night. We were, of course, without tents or any camp equipage whatever and not one of the men had probably ever occupied quite so large a bed room as that wheat field, or slept on the ground in a rain storm. The mud was knee deep, the wheat quite tall, and a more disconsolate set of men were never looked upon.

Temporary shelter could be made by transporting lumber on their backs, but the men seemed disinclined to the task, and stood about shivering in most melancholy mood. The neighborhood was reconnoitered—in force—and some old mills, storehouses, unoccupied dwellings and barns belonging to John Kugler and others were taken possession of, fires built, and the men were soon quite merry over their rations.



The next day details were made for the purpose of building our huts which were built according to military regulations, under the direction of Col. ROSECRANS, State Engineer.

Regular drills were now required, camp guard detailed and military discipline attempted. This at first was far from being realized. The vast distance between officer and private, known to the old fuss and feather veteran was not comprehended by these "raw recruits." The awkward salute, and the equally awkward response, the complaints of the soldiers, the criticisms of officers, the odd mistakes, the blundering commands, the tricks, the jokes of Camp Dennison were for a long time the source of endless merriment, with all parties.

Gen. JACOB D. COX, who was in command of the camp, comprehended the situation admirably, and while avoiding everything that appeared arbitrary and unnecessary, soon had a contented camp with very commendable submission to military discipline.

There were some characters, however, about camp whose influence was most prejudicial, among which was one Col. DEVILLIER, who professed to have been in the French service, in Algiers, as a Zouave. He was abusive to the men, obtained possession of the arms of sentinels by trick and then had them arrested and sent to the guard house, and frequently provoked rows and broils with the men, and in some instances gave them blows.

Soon after arriving at Camp Dennison an election of regimental officers resulted in the selection of Capt. H. G. DEPUY, Co. E, Colonel; Capt. F. E. FRANKLIN, Co. A, Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. H. F. WILLSON, Co. H, Major; Dr. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, of Steubenville, was commissioned Surgeon, and Dr. SAMUEL SEXTON, of Cincinnati, Assistant Surgeon; Rev. LYMAN N. FREEMAN,

Sandusky, Chaplain; Lieut. CHARLES A. PARK, Co. H. Adjutant, and Lieut. DANIEL C. DAGGETT, Co. D, Quartermaster.

This completed the organization of the three months regiment. There were encamped here at this time the following regiments, viz: the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth, besides one or two batteries. There was considerable delay in furnishing clothing and camp and garrison equipage, and guns were not issued to the three months regiments at all. Still drills were required, and both officers and men made commendable progress in the art military.

The troops suffered much from sickness, especially from measles, which broke out in camp and was especially virulent.

It soon became apparent that these troops, as three months organizations, would not be ordered to the seat of war, and on the 1st day of June an order providing the plan and authority for their re-organization for three years was promulgated.

#### RE-ORGANIZATION FOR THREE YEARS.

Recruiting parties were at once sent home for the purpose of filling up the companies. Very many of the three months men were unable to enlist for three years at this time, but, it was not on account of a want of patriotism on their part. Many of them were men who were engaged in business, which they had temporarily left, and which required their attention before they could re-enlist for three years. Most of these men were, however, soon found serving their country with zeal and fidelity in the Army of the Union.

All of the Companies, except Company "I," of the

Eighth, readily organized for three years and were mustered into the service by Lieut. PELOUZE, U. S. A., on the 22d and 24th days of June with the following officers :

## COMPANY A.

Captain —ALBERT H. WINSLOW, New York.  
 1st Lieut—BENJAMIN F. OGLE, Tiffin, O.  
 2d Lieut—CHARLES W. BARNES, Tiffin, O.

## COMPANY B.

Captain —WILLIAM KENNEY, Cleveland, O.  
 1st Lieut—WILLIAM DELANEY, Cleveland, O.  
 2d Lieut—JOHN LANTRY, Cleveland, O.

## COMPANY C.

Captain —FRANCIS W. BUTTERFIELD, Bucyrus, O.  
 1st Lieut—DAVID LEWIS, Bucyrus, O.  
 2d Lieut—JACOB P. HUNPUNG, Bucyrus, O.

## COMPANY D.

\* Captain —FRANKLIN SAWYER, Norwalk, O.  
 1st Lieut—DANIEL C. DAGGETT, Norwalk, O.  
 2d Lieut—ANTHONY S. SUTTON, Norwalk, O.

## COMPANY E.

Captain —JAMES E. GREGG, Sandusky, O.  
 1st Lieut—WELLS W. MILLER, Sandusky, O.  
 2d Lieut—ALFRED T. CRAIG, Sandusky, O.

## COMPANY F.

Captain —GEORGE M. TILLOTSON, Fremont, O.  
 1st Lieut—CHARLES M. FOUKE, Fremont, O.  
 2d Lieut—EDWARD W. COOK, Fremont, O.

## COMPANY G.

Captain —WILLIAM E. HAYNES, Fremont.  
 1st Lieut—EDWARD F. DICKINSON, Fremont, O.  
 2d Lieut—CREIGHTON THOMPSON, Fremont, O.

## COMPANY H.

Captain —ORA O. KELSEE, Medina, O.  
 1st Lieut—PHILO W. CHASE, Medina, O.  
 2d Lieut—CHARLES A. WRIGHT, Elyria, O.

## COMPANY K.

Captain —WILBUR F. PIERCE, Medina, O.  
 1st Lieut—HENRY W. FRITZ, Medina, O.  
 † 2d Lieut—OTIS SHAW, JR., Medina, O.

\* Capt. Sawyer being promoted to the Majority, Lieut. Daggett became Captain and Lieut. John Reid, 1st Lieutenant, July 8.

† See Appendix for statement of Promotion and Roll of Company.

The day after the muster the Regiment proceeded to elect Regimental officers, which resulted in the choice of H. G. DEPUY for Colonel, CHARLES A. DEVILLIER for Lieutenant-Colonel and CHARLES A. PARK for Major. DEVILLIER, however, became Colonel of the Eleventh, and the organization of the Regiment was completed by the following appointments by the Governor :

Colonel—H. G. DEPUY,	As't Surgeon—SAMUEL SEXTON,
Lieut Colonel—CHARLES A. PARK,	Chaplain—LYMAN N. FREEMAN,
Major—FRANKLIN SAWYER,	Adjutant—JOSEPH R. SWIGART,
Surgeon—BENJAMIN TAPPAN,	Quartermaster—HERMAN RUESS.

Company "I" joined the Regiment in September near Grafton, Virginia, with RICHARD ALLEN, Captain, WILLIAM M. PEARCE, 1st Lieutenant, and AZOR H. NICKERSON, 2d Lieutenant.

Company "B" was assigned the right of the Regiment and Company "D" the left. These companies were armed with the Enfield rifle and were drilled for and destined to act as the skirmishers for the Regiment. The other Companies were armed with the old smooth-bore musket.

The Regiment had now been at Camp Dennison over two months and had acquired considerable proficiency in drill. Even at this early period of the Regiment's existence its future grand history seemed assured, because at all times it was orderly and obedient, and was composed of excellent men who had enlisted from a sense of duty to their country. The frequent visits of friends of the members of the Regiment and the good cheer they brought with them and an opportune visit of the Norwalk band for a few days, had a cheering effect and made the hours pass rapidly and pleasantly away. On the 8th of July, 1861, the Regiment received orders to break up camp and be in readiness to move that day.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE REGIMENT TRANSPORTED TO GRAFTON, VA.

On the evening of the 8th of July, the Regiment with its tents, baggage, transportation, &c., was embarked on board the cars at Camp Dennison, and rapidly rolled away to the Seat of War. We had heard of the rout of Garnett's army by McCLELLAN, of the brilliant dash of LANDER and KELLY at Phillippi, and every man was anxious to push forward, and, at least, "be in at the death." PHINEAS P. MERWIN had been elected sutler of the Regiment, and was aboard with a stock of goods that put the idea of hunger and thirst out of the question. S. B. FULLER, of Norwalk, commonly known as "Jonathan," was made wagon-master, and he was on hand with his transportation and cargo of quartermaster and commissary stores.

The men were noisy and jolly all night, not seeming to care about sleep, and when daylight came, the road side was literally lined with people who had congregated along the route to cheer us onward. At Zanesville, a splendid lunch was in readiness for us, and the whole town seemed to be present with good things and cheering words. Banners were waving everywhere. Bands were playing. Songs were sung. The Flag, the Country, the President, the Army, and the Eighth Ohio were cheered, and "three times three and a tiger" could be had for almost anything, and at any time for the asking. We arrived at Bellaire, and came in sight of the grand old river that separated the loyal from the disloyal states. Nothing could be heard but "Away down south in Dixie," parodied and paraphrased in the most uncomplimentary terms of the "Chivalry."

We were soon across the river, loaded into some crazy old cars, and on our way to Grafton, one hundred miles east of the river.

The train wound along among the mountains at a very slow rate of speed, frequently stopping for trains to pass or for some other purpose, so that it was near daylight when we arrived at Fetterman, near Grafton. Here we stopped until eight or nine o'clock. The men built fires in the woods, cooked their breakfast, and being worn out with the journey and two wakeful nights, sought a quiet place and addressed themselves to sleep.

Col. DEPUY, Lieut. Col. PARK and the writer reported to Gen. HILL, then in command, and had a long conversation about the situation of affairs, and what was expected of us.

Garnett's army seemed to be on the retreat, and the force under Gen. HILL was expected to cut off and capture it. Maps were examined and the line of retreat traced along Cheat river and over the summit of the Alleghanies, near the source of the Potomac.

Gen. HILL was awaiting orders or information from the army in pursuit of Garnett, and in the mean time our troops retained possession of the cars at Fetterman.

On this night, we were for the first time aroused by the "long roll," and formed in line of battle. A picket line was thrown out along a line of hills in our front. The long roll beat and the regiment was formed in the twinkling of an eye. Desperate work was expected. One officer was said to have sallied forth with a navy revolver in each hand and his sword in his teeth! The innocent cause of the alarm was soon ascertained. The fact was that an inquisitive cow had approached one of the sentinels who fired, dispersing the cow and summarily arousing the troops. This fact having been ascertained by our commander, we fell back in good order to our bunks.

## CHAPTER III.

### THE FIRST CAMPAIGN.

On the morning of the 12th of July, we learned that GARNETT and PEGRAM were in rapid retreat, having been badly cut up by Gen. ROSECRANS who was in hot pursuit, we were ordered forward at once, and made Oakland by rail road about noon.

Here the quarter-master pressed a number of teams into service and about four o'clock, P. M., we set out for Uniontown. About dark, we arrived at Chisholm's mills, where a road came in, on which it was possible the enemy might attempt to pass. The writer was ordered to remain here with *two companies*, and capture any army that might chance to straggle that way, and was allowed in addition to the two companies, the surgeon and chaplain, as a contingent force against any extraordinary emergency. Nothing, however, of any belligerent character occurred except a furious battle of words between some old maids of the mill and the chaplain, who with some of the men that were sick, desired to lodge in the house by the fire. The chaplain carried the point.

Next morning, we made West Union about ten o'clock. Here we joined a force under Col. ANDREWS Sixteenth Ohio Vol., who appeared to be anxiously waiting for GARNETT. We remained here all day, and at night, officers and men were quietly sleeping about the village under whatever shelter they could find. It naturally occurred to a "fresh soldier" that we were in

no very good state to capture an army in whatever condition it might be retreating.

Early next morning, and without breakfast, the troops were ordered under arms and marched rapidly toward the "Red House" nine miles distant. The rebel army had passed us in the night on a by-road on our left. When we arrived at the "Red House," the writer was ordered to take two companies and move back on the road on which the rebels had come in, and ascertain if there were any straggling parties not yet come up. Company "D" of the Eighth, and "A" company of the Sixteenth Ohio, under Capt. WILEY, were detailed for that purpose. We threw out skirmishers and moved out at a good step for near two miles. Some skirmishing ensued; we picked up nine stragglers who had given out, and several horses and about a wagon load of arms of every kind and description, which had been thrown away by the rebels.

The rebel retreat had evidently been of the most hurried and straggling character. Wagons had been overturned and their contents burned or abandoned. The prisoners taken, assured us that the rear guard of a few hundred cavalry had escaped over the mountain, and becoming satisfied of this and that there were no troops yet back, we wheeled about and started to join the main force, not doubting that the rebels would soon be overtaken and captured. We came back to the Red House, then took the pike road to the Eastward, and had gone but a short distance, when we met the whole army of Gen. HILL in full retreat at almost double quick.

This movement was always a mystery to everyone. The absolutely demoralized condition of the enemy, was every where apparent. Gen. HILL called a "Council of War" at a point known by our troops as the "Two



Chimneys," which *Council* was a farce of the first water. The ancient doctrine that prudence is the better part of valor was announced by the General, and retreat ordered. Our troops were fresh, and anxious for a fight, and in sufficient numbers, at least to harrass the enemies rear, if not to have withstood an attack from him, had he offered battle, which was unlikely under the circumstances, if not absolutely impossible.

This, however, has been a subject of discussion between McCLELLAN and HILL. Newspaper articles, pamphlets and reports having been published on this subject, we will leave the matter with them.

This was Sunday morning, the army remained at the Red House until after dark Monday night, when it commenced a rapid march in pursuit of the retreating rebels. The writer remained on picket with companies "F & D" until the line of march was formed, and the rear some two miles from us, when we moved up in rear of baggage train, leaving Capt. GREGG with company "E" as a camp guard at the Red House. We joined the troops in bivouac at the Potomac bridge, at midnight. The next day, the pursuit was continued for about twenty-four miles. The route lay among and over the Alleghany mountains. The scenery to us, accustomed only to the level plains of Ohio, was very grand. The next morning, we started at five o'clock and marched seven miles, when the troops were massed around Gen. HILL, who made a long speech, closing with the assurance that he would soon capture the rebel army. But a courier from Gen. McCLELLAN, just at this point put in an appearance and handed Gen. HILL a dispatch, which dispelled this dream of glory, and caused our retreat to the Red House. It was understood among the troops, that HILL was severely censured for his operations of Sunday morning.

McCLELLAN believed that the straggling and demoralized rebels should have been attacked and captured, and that their further pursuit was now useless and ridiculous, the golden moment having passed.

BRIGADIER GENERAL HILL LEAVES US.

The troops reached Potomac bridge on the evening of the 18th and encamped. On the 19th, Gen. HILL with the whole force except the Eighth Regiment left for Oakland. The Eighth was ordered back to the Red House, where it went into camp. Here we remained until the 26th, when we were ordered to the Potomac bridge. During these few days, our Col. DEPUY was in mortal fear of a cavalry attack and kept a good number of scouts out, and built some curiously contrived fortifications. There were, however, no rebel troops within a hundred miles of us.

We marched over the mountain to the bridge, where we were joined by the Seventeenth Indiana, and a battery commanded by Col. HASKILL. Here these forces went into camp, and commenced building fortifications. A fort called Fort Pendleton, from the proprietor of the plantation, Major Pendleton, was regularly laid out and completed, on a bluff overlooking the Potomac. The force at this place was in command of Col. HASKILL. This was on the principal road over the mountains, leading from Western Virginia to Romney, Winchester, etc., and was regarded as an important thoroughfare at this time. We were joined in a few days by the Fourth Ohio under Col. LOREN ANDREWS, who assumed command of the camp. Our camp had been selected in a most unhealthy location, being down in a deep, damp gorge in the mountain; the men soon began to get sick, and in a few days, about three hundred were in hospital.

The disease was a low type of fever. The men called it the disease of "Camp Maggotty Hollow," the name they had given the camp. On the 18th of August, we were ordered to Grafton, from which point we expected to go to Huttonville. When we arrived at Grafton, we were in such sorry plight, that the Twenty-fifth Ohio, under Col. J. A. JONES, then at Grafton, was ordered forward, and the Eighth took its place along the rail road, being broken up in small detachments.

Col. DEPUY had received an injury which paralyzed his limb, in consequence of which he was absent on sick leave. The writer was prostrate with typhoid fever, and several other officers, including Surgeon TAPPAN, were absent sick.

The regiment was now in command of Lieut. Col. CHARLES A. PARK, and for the only time during its term of service broken up and divided into separate detachments. Co. A was sent down the road to Farmington, Company B to West Union, Co. C to Cumberland, Co. D to Rowlesburgh and Oakland, Co. E to Phillippi, Co. H to Webster, and the balance of the regiment, soon after to New Creek, under the immediate command of Capt. W. E. HAYNES, of Co. G.

The various detachments performed their duties faithfully during this period, Co. E losing one man—GUSTAV F. SMITH—shot by bushwackers. Dr. SEXTON was unwearied in his exertions to stay the ravages of camp fever which was daily carrying off our men, sixteen of whom died a few days after our arrival at Grafton.

Gen. KELLEY was in command at Grafton, though still suffering seriously from a wound received at Phillippi.

On the 23d of September an expedition set out to capture Romney, under the command of Lieut. Col. CANTWELL, of the Fourth Ohio. The detachment of the Eighth Regiment in this movement was under the command of Lieut. Col. PARK, and encountered the enemy at "Hanging Rock," where the rebels were lodged among the woods and crags at the summit, and poured down their fire and hurled missiles of every description upon the heads of the assailants. Several of the men were wounded, and WILLIAM BARRETT, Co. I, killed in the action.

The troops were countermarched across the river, which was deep and rapid at this point, and had to be forded to the opposite bank, when a halt was made. There was a dense fog hanging over the river, which prevented further operations for the present. Towards noon the fog cleared away, and another attempt was made to enter Romney in this direction. The troops crossed the river and proceeded in line of battle to within a mile of town, driving before us the rebel cavalry and pickets. Some skirmishing took place at this time, but nothing was accomplished worthy of mention. Orders were given to countermarch, which was accordingly done. Re-crossing the river, we returned to the road leading from New Creek to Romney, at a point known as Mechanicsburg Gap, where we arrived about two o'clock the following morning, and went into camp weary and fagged. The following morning the march was resumed toward Romney. On nearing the place, after passing through Mechanicsburg Gap, the head of the column struck the rebel outposts and drove them in upon the main body. Our batteries opened upon the rebel batteries planted upon the heights across the Potomac river, and soon silenced them. The cavalry was ordered to charge the

enemy, which was done in a most gallant manner, followed by the regiment and the rest of the troops at double quick. Crossing the river, and passing up the hill, the command entered the place in fine shape, driving the enemy before us in disorder.

We held the place for a couple of hours and, fearing the enemy was receiving reinforcements and would attempt to flank us and get in our rear, thereby preventing our return to New Creek, orders were given to return to New Creek, which was accordingly done.

The return was made in good order by our troops, but we were closely followed by the rebels in force. A running fight was kept up for a number of miles, without serious results. There was a good deal of artillery firing on both sides, and the booming of rebel cannon in our rear and the explosion of their shells in our midst reminded us that it was unsafe to loiter behind.

We made rather quicker time towards our camp than we did towards Romney, and we did not feel half as buoyant. We arrived in camp late in the evening, weary and footsore and not very much elated at the result of our expedition to Romney.

This was the first action in which the regiment was engaged, and both officers and men behaved splendidly.

Daily rumors of attacks now prevailed and a detachment of cavalry, under Capt. KEYS, scouted the country in all directions with constant evidence of the proximity of rebel troops, but no collision occurred—the boys claiming that the *time table* of the rebels and cavalry was of the most perfect character.

On the 24th day of October the troops again advanced on Romney, the Eighth Regiment being in command of Col. DEPUEY, who had returned. On the arrival of the troops at Mechanicsburgh Gap, the rebels, who had

their artillery posted in the Romney cemetery, opened upon them with round shot and shell, but without damage, and it soon becoming evident to Gen. KELLY that this cannonade was for the purpose of covering a retreat, he ordered his column forward. The artillery soon disappeared, and by the time the cavalry reached the village not a rebel soldier was to be seen. The town was now occupied by our troops.

The writer was confined to his sick bed at Grafton for over five weeks with typhoid fever, and when able to do so, visited his home at Norwalk, Ohio, but did not sufficiently recover his health to enable him to return to duty until the 29th of October, when he joined his regiment at Romney.

In a few days quite a body of troops had assembled at Romney. The Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Ohio, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Indiana, Seventh Virginia, HOWE'S Regular Battery and DAUM'S Volunteer Battery, KEY'S Cavalry, &c. Comfortable camps were established, and regular drills and parade required.

Lieut. Col. PARK and Col. DEPUY had resigned, and on the 10th of November the writer assumed command of the regiment and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel on the 25th of November. Capt. A. H. WINSLOW, of Co. A, was commissioned Major of same date.

The country about Romney is hilly and mountainous, and the rebels being in considerable force at Blue's Gap and other points in the vicinity, heavy picketing was required. In a few instances our men were fired upon and some killed by skulking bushwahckers.

On the 16th of December Col. S. S. CARROLL,\* recently appointed Colonel of the Eighth, arrived at

\* NOTE.—Samuel Sprig Carroll was born in Washington City, D. C., September 21, 1833, entered West Point in 1852, graduated in 1856, and appointed to the Tenth U. S. Infantry, with which he served in Minnesota and Kansas. In 1857 he accompanied Johnson's Expedition to Utah, returned in 1859 and was stationed at West Point as

Romney and took command of the regiment. He was a graduate of West Point, and a Captain in the Tenth Regiment U. S. Infantry. He was a dashing officer, anxious to distinguish himself, and above all to qualify his regiment for its duties. Col. JOHN S. MASON, also a West Point graduate, and Captain of the Eleventh U. S. Infantry, had recently been made Colonel of the Fourth Ohio in place of the lamented Col. LOREN ANDREWS, deceased. This was a new era in our military life. Col. CARROLL was at once an authority and a model and we all felt that in the pursuit of the art military we were no longer groping our way in the dark. Guard duty was brought up to the letter of the army regulations; discipline was strictly enforced; battalion drill regularly required, and Sunday morning inspection and dress parade regularly held. The officers subscribed for and procured an elegant silk regimental flag, and in short we found ourselves all at once a well equipped, a well drilled, a plucky and very proud regiment.

Co. B, Capt. KENNEY, during this time was stationed at the suspension bridge across the south branch of the Potomac, a few miles below Romney, and did not join the regiment until it moved to Patterson Creek, some weeks later.

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Quartermaster. In November, 1861, appointed Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Ohio Volunteers; commanded Regiment till May 24th, 1862, when he was placed in command of a Brigade in Shield's Division; commanded Brigade until May 13th, 1864, when he was severely wounded at Spottsylvania and was out of the field until February, 1865, when he was placed in command of the Department of West Virginia. He was appointed Brigadier General May 12th, 1864; April, 6, 1865, was assigned to command Army of Shenandoah; in May assigned to command First Army Corps, Camp Stoneman, Washington; in July assigned to command the District of North East Virginia, headquarters at Fredericksburg and in September at Charlottesville and remained there until January 1st, 1866, when he was mustered out of volunteer service and placed on recruiting service. In July appointed Lieutenant Colonel Twenty-first U. S. Infantry and joined Regiment at Petersburg; in January, 1867, appointed Inspector General, Miles' Division of the Atlantic until May, 1869, when he was retired as Major General, U. S. A.

## CHAPTER IV.

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1862.  
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### BLUE'S GAP.

On Monday, the 6th of January, 1862, we received orders to be in readiness to march with three days cooked rations and forty rounds of ammunition. This looked like a fight and the men were jubilant. The objective point was Blue's Gap, it having been determined to drive out the Bushwhackers who had of late become very troublesome from that point. The detachment was in command of Col. DUNNING, of the Fifth Ohio, and consisted of the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Ohio Regiments, DAUM'S Battery and KEYS' Cavalry. Soon after dark the detachment moved out; there was snow on the ground and the night was clear and cold. We came in sight of the Gap at daylight next morning, when the Fourth and Fifth Regiments were deployed forward up the mountains and the Eighth ordered to charge through the Gap, which was done most spiritedly, with Col. CARROLL at our head. The skirmishers kept up a brisk fire which we supposed to be a sharp fight and we expected hot work in passing the Gap. Through it we went at double quick, bayonets fixed and guns cocked. No enemy confronted us. One dead rebel lay by his gun, having lingered a little too long; his comrades



heard the alarm in time and were out of reach before our line was within range. The Cavalry pursued for a time, but without discovering any rebels. Two pieces of artillery, a few dozen of muskets and some beef were the trophies of this affair, which was at the time, dignified with the appellation of the battle of Blue's Gap. An artist was "on the spot" and sketched the scene which was produced in some of the New York pictorials. It was ascertained that no considerable number of troops had ever been stationed there, but it had for a long time been the rendezvous of a gang of Bushwhackers. There was a mill and other buildings here that furnished them with quarters and provisions. These were burnt and our force returned to Romney in the evening, tired, cold and hungry, but quite pleased to have been in a *battle* and to have come through safely. A heavy mail went out the next day, carrying curious and flaming accounts of the sanguinary battle of Blue's Gap.

#### EVACUATION OF ROMNEY.

Our troops had recently been furnished with the Sibley tent. They were pitched on lodge poles, and afforded very comfortable quarters for the men. The officers had generally the wall tent, or occupied buildings about town. Good stables had been built for the animals, and we began to feel comfortably fixed up for the winter. Our sojourn in Romney was of the most pleasant character. Our tents were new and comfortable, rations abundant, and varied at times with turkey and chickens that some how straggled into town with wagon-master "Jonathian's" forage train. The people were civil to us, especially as Gen. KELLEY issued an order that we should pay the master for services of his slave. This was conceded to be good law, but we left before the paymaster got round, *and left in the night.*

Gen. F. W. LANDER arrived on the 9th of January, 1862, with orders to take command and fall back to the line of the rail road. Our trunks and extra baggage were at once sent off to Cumberland, and all the teams about the country taken possession of by the quartermaster, to aid in transporting the camp and garrison equipage, much of which, including some tents had to be burnt.

On the evening of the 10th, everything was in readiness, and the troops moved out about eleven o'clock, and marched some twelve miles, when we halted, and although very cold, lay down on the snow and slept soundly for three or four hours. The fact, that STONEWALL JACKSON'S force was said to be in motion, somewhere between us and Winchester, led to the belief that we might be attacked, and this point had been selected by Gen. LANDER for a fight, if it was offered. Scouts who had been sent out, however, reported no force within reach, and our march was resumed. The Eighth acted as skirmishers on right flank. Early in the day the weather began to moderate, and by noon it began to rain. The roads were heavy and the streams swollen, and the march consequently slow. We arrived at Patterson's Creek, at its confluence with the Potomac a little after dark, and crossed it on the high rail road bridge. "Old Timothy," the writer's horse, having to walk a plank, all the other horses having been sent to a ford, some miles above this point. Our indefatigable "Jonathan" had our tents up and our mess boys and strikers had prepared for our hungry condition, with chickens and other good things, accumulated along the wagon route.

A very sad accident occurred this evening. Our muskets had been loaded and capped, during the march, as we were on the right flank, where an attack was probable

and the men coming into camp tired and wet, laid down their arms wherever convenient, while arranging their quarters. Some soldier carelessly took hold of a gun to remove it, when it went off, killing JOHN SMITH of Co. E, instantly.

The rain continued to fall in torrents for several days, and the camp, which was on low hard ground, was consequently most horribly muddy, and considerable sickness broke out among the men.

The picket duty was pretty severe, as our line extended out on the rail road several miles, and round to the ford on Patterson's Creek, four miles from camp, and thence to and along the Knobelly mountains to near Cumberland. On the 15th, the troops were brigaded. The Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Ohio and Thirty-ninth Illinois composing the Second brigade, under Col. DUNNING of the Fifth Ohio; what was called a "straight regulation review," was had on the 17th. All of us, who had them, came out with our epaulets and regulation hats, and we believed ourselves to have come fully up to the standard of the regular McCLELLAN reviews, in front of Washington.

On the 22d, a reconnoissance of the rail road as far as the Little Cacupon was made, the writer commanding the detachment consisting of Co. A, Capt. OGLE; Co. B, Lieut. DELANEY; Co. G, Capt. HAYNES, and Co. K, Capt. PIERCE. We had an engine and cars sufficient for two companies, while the other two were deployed on the front and right flank, the Potomac river covering the left flank to prevent surprise. At French's store, we found a large quantity of rebel corn, which was taken possession of and next day carried to camp and used for forage. The rail road track was found but little disturbed, and on this report Gen. LANDER had parties out repairing it

the next day, preparatory to moving further down the river.

On the 1st day of February, 1862, our camp having become uninhabitable, the troops were moved to new camps, which were more comfortable.

New troops were now constantly coming up, and preparations were rapidly going forward for an advance on Winchester. The Sixty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Ohio, and troops from other states had joined us. Major WINSLOW had been taken severely ill in camp, and was at this time still sick at Cumberland. Several of the men were also on the sick list.

#### PAW PAW TUNNEL AND BLOOMEY GAP.

On the 9th of February, the railroad having been completed, we broke up camp and moved by cars to Paw Paw Tunnel. This is a point where the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal passes through a tunnel under a spur of the Cacupon Mountains, and also the rail road. The scenery was beautiful among the mountains, but our camps were so wretched and the weather so inclement that we had but little disposition to admire the grand scenery about us.

Frequent and extended reconnoissances were made from this point, and we looked for an early advance on Winchester. The Fourth and Eighth Ohio were withdrawn from DUNNING'S Brigade, and formed, with the artillery, into an artillery brigade, under Col. MASON, of the Fourth Ohio. We had been constantly harrassed by bushwhackers, whose headquarters were said to be at Bloomey Gap, some twenty miles distant, and it was determined to make a descent upon the place. Accordingly, about noon of the 15th Gen. LANDER, at the head of some eight regiments of infantry, ANISANSEL'S Cavalry and DAUM'S artillery started to raid the Bloomey. We had the Little Cacupon river, then

cold and swollen, and the Cacupon Mountains to cross. When we arrived at the river the engineer corps of the army was utterly puzzled as to any means of bridging the turbulent stream, and reported the impossibility of so doing with the materials provided. LANDER stormed, swore and out-roared the roaring flood, when our wagon master, "JONATHAN," informed the General that he had been "engineer corps" for a circus for some years, and thought the scientific principles applied to circus engineering would, if followed out, put the army across in about an hour. LANDER was in ecstasy, and "Engineer FULLER" set to work. He hitched a good stout span of mules to a wagon tongue with plenty of ballast in the wagon, and drove through the river to the opposite bank and then detaching the mules, another and another wagon hauled and left tandem, until the river was spanned when boards were thrown on top and the troops soon crossed. There was but a mountain path from this point, and artillery, ambulances and supply wagons had to remain behind.

We marched rapidly all night, and arrived at the Gap just at day light, when a search commenced for the enemy. LANDER at the head of what cavalry he could get to follow him, dashed up a ravine and into the headquarters of Col. BALDWIN, the commandant of the post, whom he found, with his staff, snugly in bed in a farm house, and who, minus uniform, were captured in their night-gowns. The troops, about a regiment, with their wagons, were making good time towards Winchester. The infantry could not, and the cavalry would not, overtake them. LANDER swore and the cavalry ran. Some of the more plucky of them and several mounted officers and attaches of the Quartermaster's foraging party dashed at the wagons, Wagon Master FULLER—"JONATHAN," bringing away Col. BALDWIN's saddle, port-

manteau, papers, blankets, muster rolls, &c., but the fire of the rebels, who were skulking about the woods on the hills, being rather hot, they soon came back, and by the time the infantry came up the rascals had fled to the mountains, and their train was too far away to warrant pursuit.

LANDER was in a great fury at this failure, swearing worse than the army in Flanders, and ordering ANISANSEL under arrest for cowardice in the face of the enemy. (He afterwards tried him before a Court Martial, he was acquitted by the Court but soon after left the service, probably to resume his more congenial profession of music teacher and dancing master.) In this skirmish two of our cavalry were killed, and one or two wounded, and several horses killed. Of the rebels, seven officers, including Col. BALDWIN, and about twenty men were captured, besides some stores and a few head of cattle.

We returned to camp during the afternoon and night a good deal wearied and worn, but were soon amply compensated for our toil by the glowing accounts in the papers of the spirited "battle of Bloomey Gap," the description whereof reminded one of Napoleon at the bridge of Lodi.

On the night of the 26th, Gen. LANDER, having withdrawn all the troops from Patterson Creek, the rebel bushwahckers slipped in and burned the railroad bridge. Not knowing in what force they might be, Col. CARROLL with a detachment of the Eighth was sent back to catch and punish the offenders and rebuild the bridge. Some stragglers were caught and examined, ropes were put about their necks, and they were threatened with immediate execution, but no facts were elicited as to the bridge burners.

The bridge was soon rebuilt and thenceforward left in charge of a guard sufficient to protect it.

## CHAPTER V.

### ADVANCE TOWARD WINCHESTER—DEATH OF GEN. LANDER.

On the first day of March, everything being in readiness, the movement on Winchester commenced. Gen. LANDER was known to be in very feeble health, but was expected to be able to be out on the next day and to overtake us.

The Fourth and Eighth Ohio were still with the Artillery Brigade which had been augmented by the arrival of Capt. CLARK'S regular battery. This brigade started about two o'clock in the afternoon and moved up a grade road to the right of Bloomey Gap, continuing its march until ten o'clock, when we took position on the summit of a ridge, which could be easily defended, and bivouaced for the night. It was very cold, and the men, having no tents and but few blankets, suffered greatly. In the morning the snow began to fall and soon covered the ground to a considerable depth. We remained in our position until two o'clock, P. M., when we began to retrace our steps, and soon after it was generally known throughout the army that Gen. LANDER was dead. He had laid down to rest and died with paralysis of the heart. This was a sudden and melancholy blow to the troops. The General had won the affection of his men; they were pleased with his person, liked his dash, believed in his style of dealing with and foraging upon the enemy, and the more so as it was in broad contrast with Gen. KELLEY'S notion of

things. His pioneer life and his part in several battles during the war, furnished the themes for conversation and admiration among all.

On arriving late at night at our old camp our tents were put upon the old ground, the men remaining quietly in camp for several days, except the picket details. On the 3d of March the remains of Gen. LANDER were forwarded to Washington by railroad; the troops being under arms the remains were escorted to the cars with military honors amid great solemnity.

The preparations for the movement of the troops, however, went forward under Col. KIMBALL of the Fourteenth Indiana, on whom, by the death of LANDER, devolved the command.

On the 5th of March we broke up camp and embarked on cars and about dusk moved down the railroad. In the morning we found ourselves at Sir John's Run, where we built fires, breakfasted and remained until toward night when, the railroad being patched up, we moved up to Back Creek, where we debarked and put up our tents for the night. Here our railroad ended. The bridge across the Creek at this point had been destroyed by the rebels and not yet rebuilt. Next morning at eight, we were ordered to march for Martinsburg, some sixteen miles distant. Col. CARROLL being absent the writer was in command of the regiment. Our horses not having arrived we were compelled to make the march on foot. We crossed Back Creek on a rope bridge and then set forth over the worst possible roads, and, after toiling forward all day, reached Martinsburg about dusk. The teams had gone around and were on hand at our arrival with tents and provisions so that the tired and hungry soldiers were soon in a comfortable way for a night's rest.



On the 11th, KIMBALL's force and baggage trains had all arrived and we moved forward toward Winchester; we came up with Gen. BANKS' force during the night, near Winchester, and were formed in line of battle and lay on our arms till daylight. The enemies position was to be assaulted in the morning, and a great battle was expected. We got permission and rode forward in company with Col. CARROLL and other officers, in the morning, to see the advance line move. It was in command of Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON. The spectacle was most imposing to one who had never before seen an army "set in battle array," or columns and lines properly formed for battle. We watched the advance of this line until it entered and passed the enemies out works, and until news came back that the enemy had left. A battle being out of the question our order of battle was no longer preserved and we were dismissed to our rations of chickens, ham, etc., picked up by foraging parties, and to very welcome rest. Toward evening we moved up to the north part of the town of Winchester and went into camp.

At this point Gen. JAMES SHIELDS assumed command of our division which was, during our stay in the Valley, known as SHIELDS' Division. Gen. BANKS was in command of the Department. Here the Division was re-brigaded, the Fourth and Eighth Ohio being assigned to COL. KIMBALL'S Brigade, which was composed of the Fourth and Eighth and Sixty-seventh Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana, and Seventh Virginia; and with this Brigade the Fourth and Eighth Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana and Seventh Virginia remained during their entire term of service, under various commanders; sometimes enlarged by other regiments, temporarily, but constituting of themselves, really, the Brigade which became one of the

best and one of the most celebrated of the Potomac Army.

On the 18th, Gen. SHIELDS led a reconnoissance in force up the valley, the object being to ascertain the strength and whereabouts of the enemy. The Eighth, with one company of the Fourth Ohio and CLARK'S battery, started at three o'clock in the morning, and moved by a circuitous route to the left of the pike road, with the object of cutting off a retreat of the enemy toward Front Royal and of seizing the bridge at Strasburg, and assisting in the capture of rebel troops stationed at Newtown and other points along the pike.

Before our arrival at Strasburg, however, the rebels had made safe their retreat. We found the bridge in flames and the enemy posted with his artillery on a hill on the other side, and from which he opened on us spiritedly as soon as the head of our column came into view. CLARK ran his battery forward, which the writer supported with three companies of the Eighth, while Col. CARROLL deployed the balance of the regiment forward along the bank of the river as sharpshooters and skirmishers. During this skirmish two cavalymen were wounded on our side, but no other damage was done.

After dark the Regiment withdrew to a dense cedar grove to the right of the road, and bivouaced for the night.

During the night a temporary bridge was constructed across Cedar Creek, and as soon as daylight appeared the artillery again opened, and our advance troops commenced to cross. The rebels, however, fell back rapidly, giving our pursuing columns no trouble. We passed one dead rebel, literally cut in two by a cannon ball,

and learned that several others had been killed and wounded.

It was further ascertained that this was a force under ASHBY consisting of about a thousand cavalry, a company or two of infantry and some artillery. This ASHBY was the terror and the wizard of the Shenandoah. He was represented as being always mounted on a white horse, of being everywhere present, and of wearing a charmed life; consequently everything astride of a white horse in front, in rear, along the mountains, near at hand or in the distance, was at once conjured up in the minds of the soldier to be ASHBY. His apparition had presented itself frequently during the day, evening, and morning, and still hovered about fitfully in the advance.

The troops rapidly passed through Strasburg, the infantry and artillery taking position on a hill overlooking the country to the south, while the cavalry wound around among the mountains in pursuit of ASHBY. Col. DAUM seeing the head of this line emerge from a glen at some distance, ordered Capt. CLARK to fire into it, believing it to be ASHBY. CLARK expostulated, believing the column to be our own men, but finally obeyed the peremptory order of DAUM, the result of which was two of our own men wounded and three horses killed.

The entire force soon crossed the ravine and formed on the opposite bank. Col. CARROLL deployed the Eighth forward, himself leading the left wing and the writer the right wing. The apparition of the white horse and rider was far up the road on a hill, in our front, and the nearer we approached the more evident it became that there were two pieces of artillery in position by its side. We kept on, however, and as we rose with the right wing over a ridge which still hid Col. CARROLL and the left,

we saw the puff of smoke, and instantly my horse—(Old Timothy)—fairly squatted to the ground as the shell passed above us and exploded in front of the line, and which line ducked as gracefully as the horse Timothy had done. Another and another shot passed in fearful proximity as we double quicked forward, until the seventh shot struck with an ugly thud in the ground almost between Old Timothy's feet.

By this time the right wing was down in the ravine, and Col. CARROLL, with his left wing, was in view. Some nine shots were sent after him in quick succession, at the second he dismounted, and said the shot would have cut him in two had he remained on horse back.

The skirmishers now began to fire, and in the twinkling of an eye, ASHBY, white horse and artillery were dashing up the road and away with commendable speed.

The pursuit ended here, and the troops marched back to Strasburg, where, as it was raining, the Eighth took possession of a church, sheds, &c., and enjoyed a night's rest most profoundly.

The next day we returned to camp in a drenching rain and over terrible roads, tired, a little cross, and not over well pleased with the reconnoissance.

## CHAPTER VI.

### BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

On the afternoon of the 22d, and while the pickets to the south of town were being relieved, they were furiously attacked by cavalry and artillery. The fact was instantly communicated to Gen. SHIELDS, and before the picket line, at that time in charge of the writer, had in any considerable degree been disturbed, Col. CARROLL arrived with the Eighth Regiment, SHIELD'S whole command being in sight. Immediately at the south end of town, the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and DAUM moved a section of artillery rapidly to the right of the road to gain a position and answer the guns of ASHBY, which were now shelling us spiritedly.

Before getting his position, two of his horses were killed by the explosion of a shell, a fragment of which struck Gen. SHIELDS on the left arm and broke it. A good position for the artillery was however soon gained, and the Eighth Regiment pushing rapidly forward, as skirmishers, soon drove the rebel battery and its supports back on Kearnstown; and after half an hour's skirmishing, all was quiet in front. We lay on our arms, in line, all night, but were not molested. Next morning all seemed quiet, and it was supposed that the enemy had retired up the valley. Col. CARROLL started back to Martinsburg, to bring his family, who were there, to

Winchester. Our tents had been brought up and we were ordered to establish a camp, on the south side of town. The Seventh Virginia was at this time at Martinsburg, and the Fourth Ohio at Berryville, and the Fourteenth Indiana acting with some other brigade temporarily.

About ten o'clock, the picket lines were again attacked, and the artillery opened briskly. The Eighth was again ordered to the front as skirmishers, and by the time we had got under arms, Col. CARROLL returned and took command. He took the left wing to the south of the pike, and ordered the writer with the right wing to drive the enemy from some hills to the west of Kearns-town, and pick up Co. C, and D, then on picket in that direction. Major WINSLOW was still absent, sick, and the Colonel taking the Adjutant with him, Dr. TAPPAN volunteered to act as my aid. We saw no more of Col. CARROLL during the day, but subsequently sent him Co. B from the right, which left Co. C, D, E and H. As soon as we had driven the rebels from the hills, they were occupied by Capt. CLARK's battery, Capt. DAUM moving his guns up the pike with our skirmish line. The enemy was found in heavy force, in the woods south of Kearns-town, and DAUM's guns and our line being in the way of our own battery on the hill, we were presently withdrawn, and took position in support of CLARK's battery on the hill.

The rebels soon directed a heavy cannonade at this point, their shell plunging down among us, but fortunately with but little damage. STONEWALL JACKSON with a force of about eight thousand men, was in our front, and expected to take tea with friends in Winchester, a fact of which the secesh ladies boasted throughout the day. SHIELDS was confined to his room

with his broken arm, and Col. KIMBALL was in command. JACKSON's purpose to turn our right, gradually developed, and soon he attempted to throw a heavy column across an open space to the hills on the right. CLARK's battery plunged its missiles through them; but in a few minutes, they opened a battery on us from the hills to our right, and their lines could plainly be seen forming in that direction. Col. E. B. TYLER, of the Seventh Ohio, in command of a Brigade, was ordered around to confront them. The rebels occupied an open wood, with a stone fence in their front, and in this position, TYLER attacked them, but was for some time kept back by the terrific fire from the stone fence. Col. KIMBALL, perceiving that the right flank of JACKSON's column was exposed, hurriedly sent forward the Fifth and Sixty-seventh Ohio, and the writers's command of four companies of the Eighth, to attack them in flank. We were at this time in support of DAUM, who was trying to dislodge their battery. Col. CLARK, of Gen. BANKS' staff, brought us the order, and pointed out the line of march. Cannon balls were crashing through the trees, and the ugly rifle and musket ball, were whizzing fearfully close to us. We were ordered to charge at once, and putting spurs to old Timothy, we dashed up the hill with the line, and over the interval, an open space, under a terrible fire, which fortunately passed over our heads doing but little damage. The line struck the enemy at right angles with the stone wall, and a savage fight for a few minutes ensued. We were separated from the rebels by a rail fence, which was nearly demolished by the line as it came up, leaving us absolutely among the rebels. The fight was almost hand to hand, some of the men discharging and then clubbing their muskets.

The Fifth Ohio was already in line, to our left, and the Sixty-seventh, in command of Col. A. C. VORIS, soon came up. Also some other troops took position between the Eighth and the Fifth, a detachment from a Pennsylvania regiment. The fire from both sides was intense, our men fell rapidly, but gallantly held their places, loading rapidly and firing with unerring certainty, as the dead in our front plainly showed. The rebels held out for perhaps thirty minutes, when they broke and ran. TYLER'S brigade advanced with loud cheers, and our line, on the flank, moved forward for some distance, taking the rebel gun that had first attracted our attention. The rout of the rebels being complete, we received orders to fall back.

This was really our first battle, but veterans never behaved better than our men in this short but severe conflict, and it has seldom been the fate of troops to suffer greater loss in any engagement. Over one-fourth of my command were killed and wounded, or forty-six in all. My horse was twice struck as we came up, and my sash pierced with a ball. I dismounted at the fence and tried to send the horse down into a ravine. He refused to go, but persistently followed wherever I went, the men saying that he thought the safe place was with his master.

The killed and those who died very soon from mortal wounds were Sergt. JOHN STOUGH, WILLIAM KERR, JOHN F. MILLER and DAVID PAROHER, Co. C; Sergt. E. T. RUST and E. K. S. BUNCE, Co. D; JAMES D. MARTIN, PETER SHUMAKER and STEPHEN SISLES, Co. E; and A. E. BROWN, JAMES H. CODDING and W. J. MANNING, Co. H.

The left wing of the regiment, under Col. CARROLL, had some spirited skirmishing, in which two men S. W.



**DRAKE and HIRAM FELLOWS, of Co. K, were killed and nine wounded, the Colonel receiving several bullets in his coat-cape, and narrowly escaping death.**

The regiment was very handsomely mentioned by Gen. **KIMBAL** in his report, and from this time forth no officer hesitated to trust the Eighth in any emergency.

Soon after this battle Cols. **KIMBALL, TYLER and SULLIVAN** were appointed Brigadier Generals.

## CHAPTER VII.

### · PURSUIT OF JACKSON—SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

During the night the dead were buried and wounded sent back to Winchester, and early in the morning the detachment joined Col. CARROLL, when we were pushed forward to the front, on the left of the pike, and followed the rear of the retreating enemy to Cedar Creek, occasionally receiving the attention of a shot from their artillery, but without damage.

At Cedar Creek we bivouaced for the night, during which Gen. BANKS overtook us with a considerable force from Harper's Ferry, and the next day the whole army went into camp south of Strasburg, where we remained quietly, except making a reconnoissance on the 27th to near Woodstock, until the 1st day of April, when the whole force moved to Edinburg, skirmishing all day with the rebel rear guard, and went into camp within cannon shot of the rebel out-posts.

We remained in this camp until the 16th of April, on the evening of which day an advance was made with a view of capturing JACKSON's army.

Col. CARROLL was to take a picked command, and by making a circuitous march, seize the Shenandoah river bridge at Mt. Jackson, while SHIELDS, with the main force, would attack the enemy.

Col. CARROLL's command consisted of 300 men from

the Fourth Ohio, commanded by Lieut. Col. GODMAN; 300 from the Eighth Ohio, and 100 from the Sixty-seventh Ohio, under command of the writer, and 300 from the Fourteenth Indiana, commanded by Lieut. Col. HARROW, and two sections of OLARK's battery.

The distance, by the route taken, was some seven miles greater than had been represented, the mountain streams were swollen, and the roads almost impassible. We expected to have been at the bridge before daylight, but at nine o'clock in the morning we were still eight miles away, and learned that JACKSON had escaped. Our march for the balance of the way was accommodated to the conditions of the roads, and of our tired men and horses.

The rebels had given SHIELDS the slip, and had got away with trifling loss, but the pursuit was so rapid that he had not succeeded in entirely destroying the bridge. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon our advance column was pushed forward as far as New Market, six miles distant, and encamped, the enemy having disappeared.

It was some four or five days before our tents and baggage came up, and as it rained almost constantly the troops suffered greatly for want of shelter and provisions.

This camp was occupied until the 12th of May, except that a reconnoissance was made to near Harrisonburg, in which the Eighth participated.

This campaign in the Shenandoah Valley introduced us to one of the fairest parts of the earth. The country is rich and productive. The wooded mountains to the west, and the incomparable outline of the Blue Ridge to the east, make up a panorama of the rarest beauty.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### A RATHER UNDEFINED CAMPAIGN.

On the 12th of May, the division of Gen. SHIELDS was detached from BANK's command, and commenced its march to join Gen. McDOWELL's force at Fredericksburg. It was claimed by Gen. SHIELDS, that but a small rebel force remained in the valley; on the contrary, Gen. BANKS believed the rebel JACKSON was watching a favorable opportunity to repossess himself of the valley. BANKS opposed this depletion of his command strenuously, and predicted disastrous consequences as the result of such a movement, all of which were very soon realized.

Our brigade, Gen. KIMBALL's, left camp at seven in the morning, our route passing over the Massanutten mountains. The day was beautiful, and the scenery along the line of march very grand. Our baggage train and extra horses, sumpter animals, stock of provisions, and other comforts of camp life, had improved vastly of late, and was at least full up to the complement prescribed by the army regulations. All these things shed a cheerful influence over the troops, and good nature was never more conspicuous than during this march. About ten o'clock on the morning of the 14th, we neared Front Royal, and the sound of a locomotive whistle, which the men had not heard since we left Back Creek, was a signal for a hearty cheer throughout the entire division.

We remained in Front Royal, until the morning of the 16th, when we commenced our march up the Blue Ridge by way of Chester Gap. The hazy atmosphere of this mountain, gives it a peculiar and dreamy appearance, but during this morning, the hazy mists seemed to condense rapidly and we were all thoroughly drenched. By the time, however, that the summit was reached, the mists had cleared away, and a most beautiful and extended panorama opened out before us. There was the "Old Dominion"—the land of Dixie—an unbroken plain extending to the ocean.

On the 19th, we arrived at Catlett's Station, where a force under Gen. DURYEA was stationed, which, either for their own amusement or for our instruction, was going through a sham battle, making a prodigious noise with blank cartridges. We left this place on the 21st, and next day, about noon, we reached Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg.

KIMBALL's brigade was ordered into a newly-fenced field for its camp, and no sooner were the men dismissed from ranks than the entire fence disappeared. Gen. KING, who was in command at this place, seeing this *movement* from his quarters at the Philip's Mansion, sent down an aid-de-camp to arrest all of our officers, and compel the men to re-build the fence. Officers laughed and the men jeered at him. The rails were soon on fire, and our dinners cooking. KING called up his Adjutant, Major BARSTOW, who had been Gen. LANDER's Adjutant, when he commanded us, and ordered him to detail sufficient troops to arrest our whole division: Exclaiming "who are these Vandals?" "Why," said BARSTOW, "they are LANDER's old troops from western Virginia; you had better keep your guards here at headquarters, for you'll be develish lucky, if they don't steal your

house-roof before morning!" KING was dumbfounded, but his fence was never re-built. Subsequent events showed how useless was this effort to save the property of these rebels. The vast army under BURNSIDE, encamped here the next winter, when, not only fences, but almost every house and tree, and the vast forests of Stafford County for miles around, were consumed for fuel.

On the 23rd, our division was reviewed on the plain in front of the Lacy House, President LINCOLN, Secretary STANTON and Gen. McDOWELL being among the reviewing personages.

Col. CARROLL received at this time, from the President, the nomination of Brigadier General, and the division was re-brigaded, leaving four regiments to a brigade. Col. CARROLL being assigned to the Fifth. Lieut. JOHN G. REID of Co. D, acted as his Adjutant General, in which capacity he served during the balance of his term of service. This nomination was not confirmed until about the close of our term of service; yet Col. CARROLL was never returned to duty with his regiment, being afterward in command of a brigade or division, and its command from this date, devolved upon the writer of this history.

On the evening of the 24th, information was received of the defeat of Gen. BANKS', in the valley, and of his rapid retreat into Maryland, in consequence of which our division was ordered back to the valley, to move at three o'clock next morning. The men were greatly disappointed, as they had believed they were in full march for Richmond, to realize the hanging of JEFF DAVIS on a sour apple tree, and now to be turned back with faces to the north, and to have to retake the valley, was really disheartening to both officers and men.

## CHAPTER IX.

### RETURN TO THE VALLEY AND CAMPAIGN.

On the morning of Sunday, May 25th, SHIELDS' division commenced its return march to the valley, much to the disgust of the troops, who had believed that part of the southern confederacy fairly reclaimed, and that the peninsular campaign was speedily to overturn the balance of the confederacy.

The day was pleasant and the march quite rapid. We encamped for the night, on the ground occupied by us on our forward march. The next day, we arrived within four miles of Manassas Junction, and went into camp, Gen SHIELDS believing that he was cut off from Gen. GEARY's troops, with whom he expected to form a junction in that neighborhood. The next morning, we moved early and passed the old rebel camp at Manassas, where were still to be seen perfect specimens of the frightful "quaker gun," and a drove of negroes, mostly women and children, who had been left behind when the camp was broken up. During the day, we passed GEARY's late camp, where were found swords, pistols, tents, beds and officer's clothing, showing a very hasty retreat. On the evening of the 28th. we arrived at Rectortown, on the summit of a spur of the Blue Ridge, and from which we could see the out-posts of the rebels towards Front Royal. Here we remained during the next day, the

country being thoroughly reconnoitered in the mean time. Just at dark, we commenced to move forward toward Front Royal. The writer had command of the advance, consisting of the Eighth Regiment, two sections of artillery, under Col. DAUM, and a squadron of cavalry, under Capt. AINSWORTH, of New Hampshire. Two companies of the Eighth, were deployed as skirmishers on each side of the road, those on the right in command of Major WINSLOW, and on the left in command of Capt. HAYNES. The country was hilly and covered with woods and under brush, the road tortuous and indistinct, and the night dark ; to feel their way, and keep up a communication with the center was very difficult, and to keep anything like a good line next to an impossibility. Still we pushed forward rapidly, and at two o'clock in the morning, had arrived near Markham, a little hamlet in Thoroughfare Gap, when we received orders to halt for the night. The skirmishers were called in and pickets established, and our tired men soon sound asleep.

At day light, we were again in line of march, deployed as before, and with orders to make Front Royal by twelve o'clock. About half past eleven, we drove in the rebel pickets near that place, when Major WINSLOW advanced up the rail road to the right of the town, and the writer, with the balance of the command, passed round a high hill to the left, and halted just in view of the town. Col. DAUM with the assistance of the infantry, got one of his guns to the summit, and the cavalry and infantry formed for a charge into the town. In the mean time, Gen. KIMBALL came up with the balance of his brigade, and sent the Fourth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana around the left of the town through the fields. DAUM sent a few shots over the place, and we soon saw the rebels "lighting out," and huge volumes of smoke bursting forth



from burning buildings. Gen. **KIMBALL** ordered us forward, and **AINSWORTH** with his cavalry and the six companies of the Eighth, dashed into town, capturing some three hundred prisoners, and releasing about four hundred prisoners of Col. **KENLEY**'s cavalry regiment and other troops, captured a few days before by the rebels, and held as prisoners. Among our prisoners was the celebrated **BELLE BOYD**. The depots and stores were too well in flames to be saved, and leaving one company to do guard duty, we kept up the pursuit, with orders to reach and save the bridge across the Shenandoah, if possible.

Capt. **AINSWORTH** dashed forward with his squadron of cavalry, in advance, saved the bridge, though in flames when he reached it, and still keeping up the pursuit was killed with seven of his men, in a gorge through which the road passed, some half mile beyond. Several rebels were killed in the running fight, but the loss in the cavalry was all that was sustained by our force.

The troops went into bivouac on two knobs or ridges west of the river, and overlooking the valley towards Winchester. During the night, we were thoroughly drenched and the whole country flooded by an unusual fall of rain, the clouds seeming absolutely to burst in our midst.

It was expected that **FREMONT** would have reached and attacked Strasburg, at the same time, we did Front Royal. But nothing was heard of him on that day, and a reconnoissance on the 31st showed the rebels in undisturbed position in that neighborhood. On the morning of the 1st of June a heavy cannonade in that direction told that **FREMONT** had crossed the mountains and was upon **JACKSON**'s forces, and during the day he succeeded in driving the rebels up the valley. The roar

of the battle was distinctly heard by us during the day, and during the evening communication was opened between the forces.

On the morning of the 2d of June, SHIELDS moved up the south branch of the Shenandoah and arrived at Luray on the 3d. On the 5th we moved up to Columbia bridge, and on the 6th returned to near Luray, and sent our baggage back. On the 7th Col. TYLER's and CARROLL's brigades moved forward to Port Republic. During these few days FREMONT had been driving JACKSON rapidly up the valley, and heavy cannonading during the 7th indicated a severe battle in the direction of Port Republic. Our brigade moved some six miles above Columbia bridge and encamped for the night. The next morning we started at daylight, and marched rapidly until two o'clock, rumors being everywhere afloat that TYLER and CARROLL had been utterly cut to pieces and driven back.

This was now verified by the decimated regiments of their brigades and by the wagons and ambulances of wounded that here met us. JACKSON had escaped from FREMONT and crossed at Port Republic bridge, and literally trampled TYLER's and CARROLL's troops into the earth, captured their artillery, and put himself in position to defy further attack.

SHIELDS censured Col. CARROLL for not burning the bridge, and CARROLL claimed that he had positive orders from SHIELDS not to burn it, which was verified by the production of SHIELDS' written order.

JACKSON refused to receive a flag of truce, or in any way to communicate with SHIELDS, and shrouded his movements and plans in impenetrable secrecy. He was in the meanwhile, however, rapidly consummating one of the most brilliant movements of the war. For the last ten days the rain had fallen constantly and in torrents.

The roads were heavy, and the streams and marshes overflowed and swollen, yet before SHIELDS was aware of the movement, JACKSON had marched sixty or eighty miles in scarcely the same number of hours, and was absolutely behind the Chickahominy and on McCLELLAN'S flank, and powerfully demonstrating to that officer the necessity of a change of base.

In consequence of his late conduct SHIELDS fell into disgrace. He was soon relieved from command, and was not again heard of during the war.

Our brigade moved slowly back to Luray, where we remained several days, and where we were paid off on the 18th. On the 21st we commenced to fall back from Luray, and on the 24th, after a severe march, reached Bristoe Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where we went into camp and remained until the 28th, when we were transported to Alexandria by railroad, and from thence to Harrison's Landing, on James river, by steamboat.

## CHAPTER X.

### JUNCTION WITH THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

During the night of the 29th of June, Gen. FERRY's and Gen. KIMBALL's brigades embarked on steamboats at Alexandria, and during the next day departed down the river. The men enjoyed the trip vastly, and noted with the greatest interest the historic points along the Potomac, Mt. Vernon and scenes of Colonial and Revolutionary memory, and also the many points of recent interest.

We passed Fortress Monroe in the night, and dropped anchor in Hampton Roads, from which point, as the sun came up, we were in full view of the fort, the Rip-raps, Newport News; the masts of the Cumberland still remaining as left, when sunk by the rebel iron clad, and other scenes of the early struggles of the rebellion.

About eleven o'clock, July 1st, we started up the James River somewhat less jubilant than when we left Alexandria, having become, by this time, perfectly well aware of what McCLELLAN's change of base meant, and the causes therefor. The fate of his army was now in great doubt, the most appalling disasters being feared.

We arrived at Harrison's Landing about 2 o'clock, on the 2d of July, where our transports were moored, and the troops debarked. The rain was falling in torrents, and the whole country appeared to be flooded. As soon as the brigades could be formed, they were marched rapidly to the right and up the river, passing through

vast masses of drenched, forlorn and apparently demoralized troops, the remnants of McCLELLAN's army, after the seven days battles. We were in the midst of the grand army of the Potomac, the general appearance of which, gave only the faintest idea of a *live* "anaconda." Our forces being fresh, were moved in the direction of Malvern Hill, and formed in line of battle near Turkey Bend, where we remained under arms all night, in a ceaseless torrent of rain.

The next morning, a heavy cannonade commenced down the river, and KIMBALL's brigade was moved back about two miles, and formed with front from the river. This whole country, with the exception of the Harrison farm, was covered with dense pine forest with an occasional opening or clearing. KIMBALL was ordered to move directly to the front, and clear out any rebels he might find in his way. This was with a view of getting sufficient territory for a camp for the grand army, and no very serious fighting was expected. The gun boats in the river had been shelling the woods all the morning, which was still kept up to our right.

We had advanced but a little way, when we came upon rebel skirmishers, and sharp shooters, but they gave way readily for the distance of a mile; none of our men were struck; though the spiteful minies whizzed through the air continually. As we passed over a large field, covered with a ripe oat crop, a battery opened upon us, firing rapidly for a few minutes, the shell in some cases taking effect in the line, occasioning some loss in the Fourth Ohio and Seventh Virginia. Gens. KEARNY and FRANKLIN, and other officers, came up and soon had a battery planted, a few rounds from which silenced the rebels, and we were left to take up our position and establish our picket line without further opposition.

On the morning of the 4th, the glorious Fourth of July, we were aroused by a scattering fire along the picket line, and a road passing through and at right angles with the line, was completely enfiladed by artillery and sharp shooters. This fact was discovered by JOHN BORN, a German and private of Co. C, who took old Timothy and the adjutant's horse, and riding one and leading the other, started up the road to water them. No sooner had he got fairly in the road, then a storm of balls whistled around him. The horses took the alarm, wheeled around, and came flying back, with JOHN lying down on his horse flat, and as he came up to our quarters, sung out "*Meshter Colonel! Meshter Colonel! it ish no goot going down dare!*" and really from his and the horses visible terror, we would certainly sympathize with his view of the situation.

The rebels soon opened out upon us, with a brisk fire all along our line, and Gen. KIMBALL concluded to dislodge them. Immediately in front of the Eighth, was a thick pine wood, almost impenetrable; but as soon as the order was given, we advanced, keeping up as good a line as was possible. The rebels fell back, stealthily delivering their fire from cover, and receiving but little injury, while our men being more exposed suffered somewhat. This skirmishing was kept up for several hours, when it became apparent that the enemy had left, and leaving a strong picket line, our troops were withdrawn. Seven men in the Eighth had been wounded, two mortally; so ended our Fourth of July.

On the 5th, we felled the timber in our front; building temporary breastworks, with abattis. We remained in this position until the 9th; two full companies being constantly on fatigue duty, night and day, occupied in the entrenching and fortifying of camp. This afforded

the men but little rest, and as our camp and garrison equipage had not come up, and our rations and means of cooking none the best, and with hot, damp weather, a good deal of sickness broke out.

On the 9th, we fell back within the newly fortified lines, put up our tents, and looked forward to a little rest. Up to this time, having been constantly in the front at work, there had been no opportunity to visit the troops behind us, but on the next day, we rode over the camp with Dr. SEXTON, and for the first time could form some kind of an idea what an *army* was. Very much of the timber had been cleared away, from a space some three or four miles each way, which seemed completely packed with troops, wagon trains, parks of artillery, mules, horses and beef cattle; squad, company, regimental and division drills were to be witnessed in every part of the camp. General officers with numerous staff and orderlies, gorgeously dressed, with their horses gaily caparisoned, were dashing about in every direction; bands of music playing, sutler's stores with immense stocks of goods, the river, for miles a complete forest of masts, contrasted strangely with the forlorn, worn and weary mass of troops, we had witnessed a few days before, as this same army emerged from the seven days battle.

We were in the midst of most interesting scenes of our early colonial history. Here was the Harrison Mansion, in which lived once a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and in which President HARRISON was born; below us was the celebrated Westover Estate, once the home of the famous Col. BYRDS—three generations—the mansion built of brick, brought from England as early as 1680. Here were the ruins of old Jamestown, and there the rock on which Capt. JOHN SMITH's head lay, when he was saved by the beautiful Pocahontas, from the wrath of King Powhattan, her father.

Our constant duties having prevented our muster for payment on the 1st of the month, the muster was had on the 10th, and muster rolls made out. On the 12th the regiment was inspected by Maj. DAVIS of McCLELLAN's staff. On the 16th KIMBALL's brigade was made part of Gen. SUMNER's corps, soon after known as the Second corps, and with which we remained during the balance of our term of service, sharing in all the dangers, and contributing our full part to the glorious achievements of that gallant and most successful of all the Army Corps.

Our camp was changed to a more central position, and regular drills, from this time, were had daily until the departure of the army from the Peninsula.

On the 22d SUMNER's corps was reviewed by the General in Chief, McCLELLAN, on the plain in rear of the Harrison mansion. Our brigade furnished the only 'raw troops' present who had never taken part in a 'McCLELLAN' review, but the General had the grace to remember us as a part of his army of Western Virginia, and gratified us with terms of commendation.

From this time until the 16th of August, when Harrison's Landing was evacuated, our duties were the usual routine of a military camp, guard duty, drills and inspection, with nothing to relieve the monotony during the whole time, except a reconnoissance on the 5th of August to near Malvern Hills, the object of which was to capture a body of rebel troops, which was said to have been frustrated by the misconduct of Gen. PATTERSON. Previous to this, on the night of the 30th of July, the whole army was attacked by a terrific cannonade from rebel batteries planted on the opposite bank of the James River, which, for a time, was decidedly portentous. But very little damage was done, however, and very soon after McCLELLAN's batteries replied the enemy drew off.



A few of their shot fell in or near the contraband camp, which sent the frightened Africans dressed, half dressed and naked, through the camps in every direction, to the great merriment of the soldiers.

About this time a Richmond paper was circulated about camp in which the characteristics of this location and its fitness for a "Yankee camp" were complacently discussed. It was said that we would find no water except the drainage of the marl beds, and that there was no place known to geography, and but one to theology *hotter* than Harrison's Landing.

We soon appreciated this comment. The water was execrable and the weather intensely hot. We were surrounded by swamps and marshes, and the exhalations from these, owing to the recent heavy rains, were most poisonous, and soon sickness appeared among the troops to a fearful extent. The Eighth, however, from some cause, suffered but little. Swarms of flies infested the camp, as the unearthly groans and brays of the mules and horses continually bore witness. Still there was less discontent than inaction usually inspires in the soldier. Fresh and very fine potatoes, onions and tomatoes, from the Bermudas, and other vegetables, with the best quality of rations: ice for the hospitals, clothing and new arms, in many instances, were issued, and every care taken to put the army in good spirits and perfect condition.

## CHAPTER XI.

### EVACUATION OF HARRISON'S LANDING.

On the evening of August 16th SUMNER'S corps moved out of camp some four miles, being the last of the grand army to leave. The sick had been sent away some days before, as well as the heavy equipage and baggage, by water, and on the 16th the whole army was put in motion. Great curiosity was manifest as to our destination, but the few glimpses of POPE'S battles on the Rappahannock, to be met with in the newspapers, afforded to most of us the coveted information.

At six o'clock next morning we took up our line of march, the Eighth being the rear guard. The pickets of the old camp having been called in during the night, we knew there was nothing between us and the rebels but small detachments of cavalry.

The men were merry over the "dumb sentinels" they had constructed of old clothes and posted in position to warn off the inquisitive rebel. The writer was afterward told by a rebel Major, wounded and captured at Antietam, that these "desperately stubborn sentinels" received many a ball before their true character was discovered.

Our march was most fatiguing. The dust along the road was pulverized to the fineness of extra superior flour, and we soon looked more like an army of millers than soldiers in blue. We passed Charles City Court House,

when all that was to be seen of the city was the court house, negro pen, whipping post, the remains of an old hotel and what was said to have been JOHN TYLER'S law office ; a new structure had not apparently been built in a century, and the second growth pine was of forest size in the ancient streets of this city.

We halted for dinner on what was called the Tyler farm. Here we rested two hours and then resumed our march, which was not again intermitted until we had crossed the Chickahominy, between two and three o'clock next morning. Our men were soon asleep on whatever vacant ground they could find. The passage of the Chickahominy was effected just at its confluence with the James, by means of a pontoon bridge eighty rods in length.

On the 18th we marched out about seven miles and encamped. Here we found green corn abundant, and the men improved the opportunity to change their diet with commendable avidity. The march was continued during the 19th and 20th. Our corps arrived at Yorktown on the afternoon of the 20th. On this march we passed through Williamsburg, the seat of William and Mary's College, the oldest city in the State, and for many years the capital of the colony, and a noted place, but at this time terribly dilapidated. In fact, this whole march from Harrison's Landing was through the earliest settled portion of the country, and once highly cultivated and famous for its tobacco crop, but now almost entirely overgrown with forests of second growth pine, and bearing evidence of a most thriftless and unenterprising people.

Yorktown was found by the men well supplied with green corn, and, going into the river to bathe, they discovered fine oyster beds, which they appropriated *ad libitum* regardless of existing statutes of Virginia on that subject.

Yorktown was, of course, a point of great interest to all. Those who had been there with McCLELLAN in the spring renewed their acquaintance with the work of his spades and MAGRUDER'S fortifications, which so terribly frightened, for so long a time, the little General, while we who were there for the first time eagerly sought out the scene of the last battle of the Revolution and surrender of CORNWALLIS, without being much interested in the long ditches and fortifications so barren of glory as the recent constructions of the "Mackerel Brigade."

On the morning of the 21st we moved down the peninsula, passing Little and Great Bethel, the battlefields of that neighborhood, the ruined and desolate city of Hampton, and arriving on the James again above Newport News, went into camp on the afternoon of the 23d of August, tired and worn with the fatigues of our long march.

On the 25th we received orders to be in readiness to move, and about eight o'clock marched down to Newport News, and during the night the Eighth and Fourth Ohio embarked on board the Cahawba, a large, fine ocean steamer. The steamer weighed anchor at daylight and steamed down the river, passing Fortress Monroe, the Rip Raps, Old Point Comfort, &c., and entering the Chesapeake Bay, headed north. About noon the next day we anchored at Acquia Creek, where we debarked. We were now within hearing of POPE'S battle of Cedar Mountain. Towards evening we were ordered to re-embark on the "Long Island," the reason being given for this new move that Gen. POPE'S army had suffered a terrible defeat, and was retreating. We arrived at Alexandria on the morning of the 28th of August, and moved out in front of Fairfax Landing, and went into Camp, that is, camp without tents, camp garrison or any

other equipage except our arms and knapsacks. All this time we were hearing of disaster to POPE'S army. During the night of the 29th, our entire corps, being now united, moved back through Alexandria, and up the river, and bivouaced in front of the Arlington House, in full view of the city of Washington—it appeared to be safe.

Next morning we moved about a mile further up the river, where we were ordered to clear off and arrange a permanent camp, and about which the men worked vigorously until eleven o'clock. For near two hours heavy cannonading had been heard to the west, which appeared to be drawing nearer and nearer to us. Everyone knew that POPE was having another battle.

A little after noon on the 30th the troops were rapidly formed, cartridges distributed, and with no explanatory orders, a rapid march commenced toward Fairfax Court House, which was passed during the night. The terrible disaster of "the second Bull Run" was now known to everyone. The road was full of splendid carriages from Washington being rapidly driven to the battlefield to be used as ambulances, while wagons and ambulances were pouring past us with the wounded and dying, to places of safety. Towards daylight in the morning we halted for a while, to enable the stragglers to come up, for the march had been so rapid that in some companies half their number had fallen behind during the night.

During a halt of a couple of hours the men breakfasted as best they could, most of the stragglers coming up in the meanwhile.

About ten o'clock the corps was formed in three lines and marched forward towards Centreville. As we came upon the plain to the east of Centreville, the confused and shattered army lay before us. On every hand

was the confusion of a defeated and retreating army. Wagon trains, artillery, tents, baggage, camp fires were huddled and jammed together without order or system. Guide boards pointing out the location of the various corps, divisions and brigades, were posted everywhere. Provost Marshals and Provost Guards were picking up stragglers. Wounded officers and wounded men, with bandaged limbs and heads, in squads and companies, were inquiring their way to the rear. There was a sad absence of the "pomp and circumstance of war" in all this:

The Second Corps moved up to the right of the Gainesville pike, and took post with a battle front towards the enemy, where pickets were distinctly visible, but no evidence of any immediate attack was manifested.

Several officers of our division procured a few moments leave of absence, and rode over the plain to Centreville Heights, to find some friends who could give some account of the fate of our Ohio troops. We soon found Capt. TABER of the Fifty-fifth Ohio, then acting Brigade Quartermaster, struggling through the streets of Centreville with a mule train, and soon after Capt. F. H. MORSE, then serving on Gen. SCHENCK's staff, Col. ROBINSON, of the Eighty-second Ohio, and many others.

Col. CARROLL, with his brigade, in which Lieut. JOHN G. REID, of Co. D, was serving as Adjutant, had participated in this campaign and in the late battle.

The Ohio troops had suffered severely, especially in the last battle. Col. CANTWELL, of the Eighty second Ohio, had been killed and many other officers and privates whom we knew. Everybody inquired why the Second Corps had not come up in time to save the fortunes of the battle.

McCLELLAN and his Generals came in for a good share of censure and *curse*s at every point. In company with Col. CAVINS, of the Fourteenth Indiana, we met Gen. MILROY, whom the Colonel had represented as a most devout and pious man. Col. CAVINS asked him: "General, what is the cause of this terrible defeat?" "Treachery and incompetency, by G——" was the stern old warrior's reply.

The officers of POPE's command universally sympathized with him, and believed that he had been left to be crushed by the overwhelming army of LEE, through the jealousy of the Generals in the interest of McCLELLAN. Especially was Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER most roundly berated.

We occupied our position on the left during the day and night and next day, during which time the vast mass of disorganized troops and trains gradually drew out towards Fairfax Court House. The full capacity of the Alexandria Railroad was taxed in carrying away the wounded and heavy munitions of war.

Towards evening, August 31st, Gens. PHIL. KEARNEY and STEVENS passed our position to attack a rebel force that threatened the retreating columns toward Fairfax, and soon we heard the thunder of his artillery, and the distant hum of musketry, but all was presently drowned in the fury of a rain storm that suddenly came on, which flooded the whole country, and completely drenched and soaked every thread of our garments. We were in readiness to support the troops under KEARNEY, but were not called on to move.

The fore part of the night was intensely dark, but we knew of the activity with which the retreat was going forward by the noise and cursing of the teamsters, the

huge bonfires all over the plains, from the burning of camp and garrison equipage, disabled wagons, ambulances, &c.

Gen. BANKS' corps covered the retreat along the railroad, destroying whatever was left in that direction, while the second corps covered the Fairfax road. Something after midnight we began to move. As we passed over the plains to the pike road, we found the whole surface trodden to a mire, and our line not being fully formed, regiment jostled regiment in the dark. Men sunk in the mud and lost their places in ranks, and for a time the march was beset with the utmost confusion. Finally we were fairly on the pike, the ditches on either side of which were literally filled with the remains of burning wagons, ambulances, limbers and caissons upset and abandoned by the drivers. Surgical instruments were strewn along the road. Medicine chests, arms, knapsacks, blankets and overcoats carpeted the way. These the rear guard destroyed, or were, at least, supposed to destroy.

The march was slow and wearisome. Near eight o'clock in the morning the troops began to mass in the open fields to the left of Fairfax Court House, several divisions of the retreating army and most of the wagon trains having halted just below the village. Here we breakfasted, and here we saw the solemn procession bear along the remains of the gallant Gen. PHIL. KEARNEY and the heroic Gen. STEVENS, who were killed in the battle the previous evening, and known as the battle of Chantilly.

About nine o'clock the Second Corps moved to the left and formed in line of battle near Germantown. For a time the rebels shelled us quite spiritedly, and our batteries replied. The day had become pleasant, and when the men were allowed to rest, generally fell asleep



on their arms. Something about four o'clock the corps was formed in three lines, the regiments of each brigade moving abreast, with artillery and extra animals in rear of the center column. When our line was first formed the Eighth Regiment was on the right flank, most remote from the enemy, but one of the regiments on the left complained of this, and we were transferred to the left, an exposed flank. This caused some sharp comments from the men of the Eighth, but we had hardly received the order to march when a rebel shell passed over our heads, striking in the ranks of the complaining regiment, whereat our fellows raised a cheer, shouting "fortune favors the brave."

The march was rapid, and continued until near two o'clock in the morning, when the troops were halted and lay upon their arms. The route was in the direction of Vienna and the Potomac Chain Bridge. The march had not been molested, the rebels only paying their compliments by an occasional shell from a safe distance. The next day we crossed by the Chain Bridge into Maryland and went into camp at Tenally Town, where the men for the first time in seven days stacked their arms, and slept as long as they wished.

## CHAPTER XII.

### THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.

Our brigade went into a camp regularly laid out, and we were soon in quite comfortable condition, though our baggage had not yet come up. Here, for the first time since we crossed the Ohio, fuel was *issued* to us, and the men fully appreciated the fact that they were once more in a loyal community. Many of the gardens that supplied Washington City and Georgetown were in this neighborhood. Abundance of watermelons, cakes, pies and what seemed great luxuries were offered, and as the morning papers announced that Washington was safe, the men concluded *a fortiori*, that *they* were, and sat down to the enjoyment of all these little extras with admirable gusto.

On the 4th of September the regiment was mustered and pay rolls made out and forwarded. The regiment had not been paid since at Luray, and there was now six months' pay due.

During the day it was announced that Gen. LEE was crossing into Maryland near the Point of Rocks, and orders came, to be in readiness to march at once. The wagon trains had not yet come up. The Second Corps moved out to near Rockville, where McCLELLAN had his headquarters, and where the whole army seemed to be massed. The Fourth Ohio was suffering from sickness

to a considerable extent, and went into convalescent camp at Tenally Town, where it remained for several months. Its place was filled in the brigade by the One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania, commanded by Col. OAKFORD.

From this time up to the 10th the army moved about five miles per day, generally going into bivouac in very close quarters.

On the 10th, marched to near Clarksburg, where we got rather better quarters, and where some of our baggage reached us which we greatly needed, the men suffering much for want of clean clothes. On the evening of the 10th, the advance came in contact with the rebel cavalry and had some skirmishing. Next morning, we moved about three miles, when the writer was sent to the front with the Eighth Regiment, with pieces loaded and bayonets fixed, it being reported that a considerable cavalry force blockaded the road. We moved cautiously through a dense woods, with skirmishers deployed, and over the Walter's plantation, beyond his residence and farm buildings, where we threw out a strong picket line, and halted. Gen. FRENCH and staff, commander of our division, soon came up, and after hearing our report, dismounted, and took dinner with this hospitable planter. The rebel cavalry in some force had been on his plantation the night, before, but it was not believed that any considerable force was now in the neighborhood. We maintained this position during the night, and in the morning rejoined the division, and moved forward a few miles and formed line of battle near Littletown. Our brigade soon advanced, keeping up a good battle front, and felt its way along to Monocacy. During the day, heavy firing was heard occasionally to the front and right, which notified us that BURNSIDE was

advancing on Frederick City. The rebels had been in Monocacy during the day in strong force, and had slaughtered and driven away a good many cattle, but had confined their military operations to shooting down a few negroes, whose dead bodies our men found and buried. They had also destroyed the rail road bridge and some other property.

On the morning of the 13th, the Second Corps moved out early towards Frederick, the whole corps having come up. Between Monocacy and Frederick, Gen. McCLELLAN with his staff and the McCLELLAN GUARDS, a dashing body of some hundreds of lancers passed us. As a staff officer had preceded him and given notice that the men would be permitted to cheer as the General-in-Chief passed, they did so, most vociferously. Soon Gen. BURNSIDE came along on his bob-tailed horse, with a single orderly, and when fairly recognized, was greeted with a cheer as *uproarious* and as hearty as that given to McCLELLAN.

We passed through Frederick, a most beautiful town, and decorated profusely with flags and banners in every quarter. The ladies waived their handkerchiefs from the the windows and cheered us. We undoubtedly saw the veritable BARBARA FRITCHEY, of Whittier's memory. The men were almost wild with enthusiasm. We had not seen a woman's face that wore a smile in a year. The "vinegar visaged Virginians" were the subjects of comparisons that were indeed "odious." One of the enthusiastic Hibernians shouted, "Colonel! we're in God's country again!"

We passed through the city and halted near the reservoir, where the men had dinner, and after resting for a short time the Eighth again went on picket, not being called in until the corps moved next morning.

Early on the morning of the 14th heavy cannonading was heard to the front. We had learned from Staff Officers that Gen. BURNSIDE was to attack South Mountain Gap and Gen. FRANKLIN Crompton's Gap, and presumed this to be the attack of BURNSIDE at South Mountain. We were soon called in from picket, a few rations were hastily distributed, and orders issued to be in readiness to fall in at a moment's notice.

The corps soon moved across the fields to the right of the Pike, and round under the east side of the Catoctin hills, up which we wound in a zig-zag direction, halting for a time in the woods on the summit. The roar of artillery in front was almost constant, and occasionally the dull, heavy swell of musketry could be distinctly heard. The men were impatient to move forward. Their wish was soon gratified. As we came out of the woods on the brow of the hill the whole panorama of the valley of Middleton lay before us, calm and beautiful, but on the verge and on the mountain slopes beyond we caught suddenly a most distinct view of the battle. The smoke from the rebel fire burst out continually along the summit, while BURNSIDE's artillery from the plain below was belching forth volumes of smoke, but the same to us was perfectly mute. The tramp of our twenty-five thousand men, the rattle of our artillery along the stony roads, and the hum of subdued tones of voice among our troops completely shut out any sound from beyond. Every one remarked this. But the scene to the eye was grand beyond description. Batteries were sweeping across the plain under a full run and going into position. Columns of troops would burst forth from the woods on the mountain side and move gracefully across open spaces, and disappear in the woods again. Skirmish lines appeared and disappeared along the ridges and

crests. Clouds of smoke would break forth among the woods, underneath which we would catch occasional glimpses of the combatants. When within about two miles of the Gap the corps halted, or rather was formed in line of battle along the crest of a considerable ridge, and rested for a time. The view of the battle-field was now considerably hid, but as the troops became quiet the storm and thunder of the battle, and its echo along the hills that surround the valley were loud and startling and seemed in strange contrast to the mute scene, as it had appeared amid the din of our own march.

About sunset the second corps moved forward, over fields and fences, ditches and brooks, allowing nothing to vary the line for some distance; but as it grew darker the sound of the battle died away, in front, and the order of march changed. Soon we came upon the dead and wounded, ambulances and stretchers, and finally halted at the foot of the mountain among the dead and amid the scenes of the day's carnage. The victory to our arms had been complete, but the loss heavy. Over fifteen hundred men had been killed and wounded. Among the slain was Gen. RENO, one of the most dashing of the Federal officers. We could get but little report of the battle. We knew that Gen. Cox of Ohio, with his division, had been engaged. The Pennsylvania troops were greatly elated with reports of the battle and seemed disposed to appropriate the victory to themselves. An officer rode among them saying "the Buck-tails have covered themselves with glory! Hurrah for Pennsylvania!" when the Ohio troops sung out, "the Buckeyes have covered themselves with glory! Hurrah for Gen. Cox! Hurrah for Ohio!"

There was but little chance for sleep. The men were crowded together on the ground where the battle had

raged, the ground was filthy and damp, the ambulances were rattling by all night, and the stretcher-carriers busily hunting for the dead and wounded. Finally Lieut. LEWIS, then acting Adjutant, and the writer found a couple of rails, and placing them near each other, made our couch in the interval between them with a guard over our heads formed by a couple of muskets fastened in the ground by the bayonet.

In the morning our arms were carefully cleaned and inspected, and sixty rounds of ammunition issued to each man.

About ten o'clock RICHARDSON'S division moved through the gap, and were soon engaged at Boonsborough and continued the fight during the day, driving the enemy back on Sharpsburg. SEDGWICK'S and FRENCH'S division of the Second Corps moved next, and passing through the gap, came up with and formed on RICHARDSON'S left.

Boonsborough was carried, and the whole corps moved, after dark, to beyond Keedysville. Here we again lay on our arms, the divisions being masked behind a considerable ridge, which hid us from the enemy.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### ANTIETAM.

On the morning of the 16th we were awakened by the roar of artillery in our front, occasionally solid shot dropping among us. One of these came tearing down along our stacks of muskets, and striking Corporal W. W. FARMER, of Co. D, then acting as color bearer, literally cut him in two.

The Second Corps occupied nearly the same position during the day, losing but few men, though the artillery fire in our front was incessant. The rebel artillery was posted on a ridge in front of Sharpsburg, while the ridge in front of us, and other advantageous positions at our right and left were covered with our own guns, which kept up an unremitting fire. The men were kept down out of sight, the artillery directing their fire mainly at each other.

Just in the dusk of the evening a most terrific artillery duel opened. Some of us crept up the hill among our guns to witness it. Nothing could be more grand. The red glare of flame along the rebel line for more than a mile, the answering volumes of fire from our batteries, the bright streams of light along the track of the shell, and the livid clouds of smoke as the shell burst in the air, constituted a spectacle brilliant beyond comparison.



This gradually died away, and the men laid down on their arms again to quiet slumber—many, alas! for the last time. The night was clear and beautiful, still and awfully solemn. We thought of the morrow.

During the afternoon Gen. HOOKER had moved around under cover of the hills, and taken up a position on the extreme right. Gen. MANSFIELD, with his corps, had taken up a position in support, Gen. SUMNER holding the Second Corps in readiness to support these combined corps as soon as the exigencies of the battle required.

During the night we had orders to call roll at three o'clock in the morning, every officer and man to be in his place from that hour. With daylight came the roar of artillery and the din of battle in HOOKER's front. The Second Corps still remained in the old position, the ranks being kept carefully closed, and ready to move at the note of the bugle.

FRENCH's division consisted of Gen. MAX WEBER's brigade, which had seen some service, Col. DWIGHT MORRIS' brigade of raw, undrilled troops, and Gen. KIMBALL's brigade, composed of the Fourteenth Indiana, Col. HARROW Seventh West Virginia, Col. SNYDER One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania, Col. OAK-FORD; and Eighth Ohio, Lieut. Col. SAWYER. Lieut. J. R. SWIGART, of the Eighth, was at this time aid-de-camp to Gen. KIMBALL, and during the day Lieut. E. F. DICKINSON, Quartermaster of the Eighth, acted as a volunteer aid on the field for Gen. KIMBALL. Lieut. DAVID LEWIS, Co. C, acted as Regimental Adjutant at this time.

A little after seven o'clock SEDGWICK's division moved out, ours—FRENCH's division—following next, and RICHARDSON's next. We moved back to near Keedysville, and then filing to the left, passed

down over the bluff banks of Antietam Creek, and forded the stream, then nearly waist deep to the men. As we passed over the bluffs we came in sight of the battle on HOOKER'S left. The enemy's batteries posted in the neighborhood of some farm buildings beyond ROULETT'S farm opened on us, while the Federal batteries from the bluffs replied savagely, and as we dropped down the valley we could see grain stacks and buildings on fire on HOOKER'S left, and the battle rapidly closing in on that point.

Crossing the river we passed to the rear of a wood, that shut out our view of the battle. Our column halted to form its line of battle. SEDGWICK was already in line, and moving gallantly to the front. Gen. FRENCH formed his battle line rapidly, with Gen. MAX WEBER'S brigade in front, Col. MORRIS' in the second line and Gen. KIMBALL'S in the third. SEDGWICK had already struck the enemy, as the roar of his artillery and rattle of musketry plainly told. FRENCH ordered his line forward, on the left of SEDGWICK'S position. WEBER pushed out of the woods, driving the rebel skirmishers before him, and engaging a strong force of the enemy in a corn-field and under the cover of the buildings and orchards on ROULETT'S farm. Col. MORRIS following closely, was soon engaged also, but the rebels falling back, took post along the crest of a hill back of the ROULETT buildings, and in a sunken road on the same crest further to the left, and poured in such a deadly fire that both these brigades gave way and sought cover. KIMBALL, in the meantime, had kept his brigade well in hand, and moving with a well dressed front some hundred or more yards in rear of MORRIS. Gen. FRENCH seeing the other brigades hesitate, and feeling the importance of a strong diversion at this point, in aid of SEDG-

WICK, whose line was giving way, ordered KIMBALL to advance, pass WEBER and MORRIS and carry the crest of the hill at the point of the bayonet. KIMBALL at once fixed bayonets and moved steadily forward, his right wing, the Fourteenth Indiana and Eighth Ohio, passing the ROULETT premises, and the left wing, composed of the 7th Virginia and 132d Pennsylvania passing over the open plain in front of the sunken road, on the crest of the ridge. The line moved up magnificently though under a terrible fire of shell and grape and a continued sheet of musketry. As soon as we had fairly cleared the buildings and orchard KIMBALL ordered the charge, and the line rushing forward at a double quick, delivered its volley and carried the ridge in front of the whole brigade.

The rebel line in front of the right wing retreated down the slope and took post in the sunken road, which at this point lay in the valley. Here it halted, being supported by a strong force in a corn-field on the rising ground beyond, and several batteries on the crest of the hills towards Sharpsburg. The enemy was still struggling for the possession of the crest, along which was the sunken road, in front of the left wing, and being reinforced by a heavy line, undertook to turn the left flank. The 7th and 132d made a partial change of front and drove back the line, the Eighth at this time obliquing its fire to the left, helped hasten the speed of the rebel retreat. In this maneuver Col. OAKFORD, 132d Pennsylvania was killed. The fire in our front at this time was severe in the extreme. The rebels in the corn-field had been reinforced, and the men in the sunken road increased their wall of protection by piling up fence-rails and also their dead in their front, were delivering a murderous fire. This, however, was returned with interest, for their pile

of dead increased rapidly and their support in the cornfield began to run. Again a strong line was pushed forward from the Sharpsburg heights. This, however, drew off towards the left wing. We looked in that direction with the greatest anxiety, for the line seemed too weak to resist a second assault. But it was entirely safe. Gen. RICHARDSON was rapidly pushing his division into position on our left. His artillery opened, smashing through the rebel line with terrible havoc, and his musketry soon completed their rout. In this encounter Gen. RICHARDSON was mortally wounded.

The fire was still intense in our front, and the din of battle to our right was almost deafening. What of the day? No one knew. Nearly half the officers and men of the Eighth were killed and wounded, and the loss in the balance of the brigade was equally appalling. The men complained that their guns were foul or their ammunition exhausted. The ground was covered with arms along the field and the men were ordered to change their pieces for these, and the officers at once went to picking up and distributing ammunition, and in this way, and by cutting the cartridge boxes from the dead, a good supply was soon obtained. Gen. KIMBALL and his staff visited every portion of the line and greatly encouraged the men.

All at once a new danger opened upon us. SEDGWICK had been completely driven from our right, and suddenly grape-shot and other missiles struck us from the right and rear. This fire for a moment was excessively galling. A fresh line also made its appearance in our front. It emerged from the Sharpsburg heights, and moved down splendidly with its colors, advanced and commanded by an officer mounted on a white charger. Our men saw it and a lull in their fire showed that they

appreciated the situation. The rebel line came down about mid-way of the corn-field when a volley from our men struck it. Its gallant leader with his horse fell, the line reeled, broke and fled.

The fire from the sunken road grew faint, and occasionally a rag or white handkerchief was waved feebly from among what appeared a mass of dead men.

The fire from our right was becoming severe and portentous. Adjutant BLINN of the 14th Indiana came to the writer and said we would be "*scooped up in five minutes.*" We ran down to the right and at once saw the danger. A section of artillery was in position giving us a raking fire, and three lines of infantry were in motion, evidently with the intention of turning our flank and getting possession of the ROULETT buildings again. A change of front of the Eighth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana was ordered, left wing forward. This was quickly and handsomely executed, though the enemy redoubled his fire as the movement was being executed. The Rebel infantry broke at once on the delivery of our volley as the line came to its new front, and fled into the woods, and a gun was run off with several limping horses.

As the left wing of the Eighth moved round in this change of front, the few Rebels who remained alive in the sunken road were taken prisoners, and sent to the rear in charge of Captain MILLER of Co. H., between two and three hundred being taken, many of them being wounded.

Gen. KIMBALL came on the field soon after with the information that troops from FRANKLIN'S Corps were coming to our relief. It was however some time before they arrived. We were still suffering severely from shell and from riflemen who were delivering their fire mainly from cover, no considerable body of rebels now appearing in range of us.

Finally, between one and two o'clock we were relieved by fresh troops, and our brigade withdrew and formed under cover of the ridge and the ROULETT buildings, having held our battle line, being nearly all the time under a terrible fire for over four hours.

The battle had now mainly ceased on the right and in our front, and BURNSIDE'S operations on the left were beginning to engross the attention of the enemy. Ammunition was rapidly issued to the men, and the brigade was held in readiness for immediate duty should occasion require.

The loss in the brigade had been fearful. In the Eighth 162 officers and men had been killed and wounded, or about half the number engaged. The loss in other regiments was equally severe. But the brigade had achieved undying renown. It had taken and held one of the most difficult and important positions on the field, and had maintained an unwavering line during the carnage of a four hours' battle. Gen. SUMNER pronounced it the "Gibraltar Brigade."

The ROULETT barn was used for an operating room and the ground about it was covered with wounded and dying men. These were being attended to as rapidly as possible and the wounded sent back to Boonsborough, where the field hospitals were established.

Among our killed were Lieut. H. H. BILL, who was in command of Co. K, and Lieut. J. LANTRY of Co. B; Lieut. W. DELANEY of Co. B, and Lieut. CHARLES W. BARNES of Co. D, were mortally wounded and died soon after. Lieut. G. S. SMITH of Co. A, and Lieut. CREIGHTON THOMPSON of Co. G, were shockingly wounded, each losing an eye. Lieutenants NICKERSON, CRAIG, LOOMIS and WITHERELL, were also severely wounded.

Among the enlisted men killed, were WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON and DAVID ZOUKER, Co. A; JOHN SHEPARD and W. CHAMPION, Co. B; FREDERICK T. NICHOLS, JOSEPH LOGAN, L. G. SNOWDEN, LOUIS YOUNGMAN, Co. C; Sergeant JOHN BRIGGS, W. W. FARMER, ALEX. MELVILLE, WM. MOUNTAIN, Co. D; FRANKLIN TROUP, Co. E; LEWIS MATHEWS, R. SMITHNEST, J. FISHER, MICHAEL HALDERMAN, JONAS BOSLER, J. S. FIELDS, W. S. PALMETER, F. B. REYNOLDS, J. K. REYNOLDS, Co. F; O. B. COLE, J. KERAN, Co. G; Sergt. ALBERT G. WEST, C. W. BOUGHTON, E. C. CHAPMAN, Co. H; Sergt. E. L. VARNNEY, NAHUM HASTINGS, LEVI MANNING, RICHARD SMITH, M. L. TORRENCE, Co. I; C. F. CARPENTER, J. D. LOWE, W. J. MARKS, Sergt. E. H. SAWTELL, Co. K. A large number of the wounded died soon after. At the time of making the charge the Adjutant's (Lieut. LEWIS) horse was killed, the writer's horse was wounded and fell, and the Major's horse was also wounded, leaving us all unhorsed.

Of the officers at that time belonging to the regiment Capts. BUTTERFIELD and PIERCE were absent sick, and Capt. OGLE and Lieut. COOK, becoming separated from their companies in the morning, did not come up until after the battle. Lieut. JOHN G. REID was serving as A. A. A. General, on the staff of Col. CARROLL in another part of the army.

Towards evening we sent for our sumpter horses, and also had rations brought up for the men. Our "striker," PHILIP MICHAEL, brought up the sumpter horses to within a few feet of where Gen. KIMBALL and staff and most of the officers were seated on the grass, and while getting some provisions out of the saddle pockets was struck and badly wounded by a piece of shell which had exploded over our heads, but we secured our lunch, pipes and tobacco, which we enjoyed as well as the surrounding circumstances would permit.

We slept on our arms in this position during the night. In the morning we fell back a few hundred yards, the Second Corps being united again, and formed in line of battle, where it remained during the day behind its stacked arms. The same position was occupied during the night.

On the morning of the 19th a single rebel shot came whizzing towards us and struck a few yards in our front. We were under arms at once, but there was no further demonstration—that shot was the parting salute of the rebels. They had made good their escape over the river.

Soon after the Second Corps was moved into the woods, in which SEDGWICK'S division had fought so desperately, and, having established our bivouac, the writer obtained leave, with other officers, to visit the battle field. Our own dead had been mostly buried, those of the Eighth in Roulett's orchard, and their graves carefully marked.

The battle field still presented a ghastly appearance. The rebel dead were unburied, and generally swollen and black. We visited the sunken road, in the front of where our line fought. It was literally filled with dead. One poor fellow who had attempted to escape over the fence, in the rear, to the corn field, had fallen doubled over the fence, face from us, and was said to have been pierced with fifty-seven bullets. We went over the corn field, covered with dead, among which was the gallant officer whom we had observed during the battle and his milk-white steed, lying as they had fallen, pierced with numerous balls. We never learned who he was, though much interested to know, for his cool bravery had greatly excited our admiration.



## CHAPTER XIV.

### DEPARTURE FROM THE BATTLE FIELD.

September 22d.—The Second Corps drew out over the battle field, passing through Sharpsburg, and thence along the foot of Maryland Heights, to Harper's Ferry. When we arrived at the ferry, and saw the immense height, its natural strength, and perfectly apparent defensibility, it elicited the most uncomplimentary allusions, from officers and men, to those who had so ignominiously surrendered it to the enemy, the men swearing they could have held it with brick bats. Indeed, one would believe its surrender, under the circumstances, the most cowardly and disgraceful transaction of the war.

Harper's Ferry was surrendered on the 15th of September by Col. MILES, with 12,000 men, and Maryland Heights was abandoned by Col. TOM FORD, without firing a shot, and his guns tumbled over the declivity. This opened the road for JACKSON'S corps to join LEE without further trouble.

We forded the Potomac just above the railroad bridge, and, passing through the village of Harper's Ferry, went into camp on Bolivar Heights. The next day our tents arrived, and our camps were regularly laid out and tents pitched. This was the first we had seen of them since leaving the Peninsula. Our rest was indeed sweet in a secure camp, and under our own tents once more. The

routine of camp life, guard and picket duty and regular drills, was inaugurated at once. Pay-master BULL arrived, and paid us on the 28th, which was to all a most welcome event, as we had not been paid since we left Luray, in May, our exchequers being consequently exhausted. Sutlers were on hand with fresh supplies. "Soft bread" was issued, and we soon forgot the hardships of the campaign.

#### RECONNOISSANCE TO LEESBURG.

On the 1st day of October, Gen. KIMBALL, in command of a force composed of his brigade, the Sixth U. S. Cavalry and FRANK's battery, left camp at daylight on an expedition to dislodge a force of Rebels at Leesburg. Being the ranking regimental officer present, the writer was in command of the brigade. We crossed the Shenandoah at its confluence with the Potomac on a Pontoon bridge, and then followed the Potomac for some miles until we had cleared the base of Loudon mountain, when we marched directly for Leesburg through the rich and beautiful farms of Loudon county. These people were generally loyal and greeted us with smiles instead of the ill-natured sneers usually met with in Virginia. The day was excessively hot, and as we passed along the foot of the mountain not a breath of air was to be felt. The cavalry and artillery moved out considerably in advance, and fearing an attack, orders were sent back hurrying up the infantry. In the hurried march many of the men fell out absolutely, overcome by the heat. The enemy, however, on our approach abandoned Leesburg, a few of their rear-guard and some picket posts being captured. We bivouaced near the town during the night, and next day moved a

few miles up the Snicker's Gap road, and again bivouaced for the night, not having come upon any rebel force. About the time our tired men had got fairly to sleep, we were signaled from Loudon Heights to return, there being evidence that a force of Rebel cavalry from Snicker's Gap was attempting to cut us off.

Our weary fellows were roused up and formed and a rapid march commenced. The cavalry were kept on our flanks, but no enemy attempted to molest us. We arrived in camp about daylight next morning, tired, weary and perhaps a little unamiable in temper.

On the 5th day of October, the writer received a leave of absence for twenty days to visit Ohio for medical treatment. On this evening the officers of the regiment presented me with an elegant sword, and our Sutler Mr. PHINEAS MERWIN presented the regiment with two elegant flags.

I left the next day for Ohio, the regiment being in command of Major A. H. WINSLOW, until the 20th of November.

The Second Corps remained on Bolivar Heights until the 29th of October, having the usual routine of camp duty. During the time the Eighth Regiment participated in a reconnoissance to Halltown.

About this time the War Department issued an order permitting the officers of the regular army to recruit, not to exceed twelve men, from any one company in the volunteer service. Under this order some sixty-two men were induced to leave the regiment, most of whom enlisted in the 6th U. S. Cavalry. We always regarded this order as very unjust to the volunteer service. No circumstance during our term of service was so mortifying to the officers of the regiment as this depletion of our ranks. New regiments were being organized in

every part of the State, and hence it was an impossibility to get new recruits for an old regiment. We were thus left to do the duties and maintain the honor of a regiment with this reduced and insufficient number of men. The men were now amply provided with all the necessary equipage and clothing for the winter, and were uneasy for something other than camp duty.

Gen. LEE with his army had remained in sight of us (we could see the smoke and lights of his camp), since the battle of Antietam. The President and Secretary of War had urged McCLELLAN to attack. This he refused to do, greatly to the disgust of the army and the nation; but toward the latter part of October, we heard of LEE's moving slowly up the valley, gathering crops, cattle and recruits, apparently with no one to molest or make him afraid.

## CHAPTER XV.

### McCLELLAN MOVES

On the 29th of October we struck tents and the army drew out of its camp at Harper's Ferry. The Second Corps crossed the Shenandoah and moved around under Loudon Heights, in a cold, dreary rain, the marching being heavy and toilsome. On the 2d of November, we occupied Snicker's Gap. The enemy advanced with five or six thousand infantry to drive the Corps from the Gap, and a battle seemed imminent; but after some sharp skirmishing and a sharp fire of artillery, he withdrew.

On the 4th, the Second Corps moved round to and occupied Ashley's Gap, the army being directed on Warrenton. The Second Corps arrived at Rectortown on the 6th, and came upon the territory over which we had skirmished in May last, in our advance on Front Royal. On the 9th we arrived at Warrenton.

The whole army was now massed in the vicinity of Warrenton. On the 10th the Brigade went into camp, having its baggage brought up, and enjoyed a few days of rest, which was duly appreciated, as the weather and the roads along the mountain range had made the late march a laborious and uncomfortable one.

It was now officially known that McCLELLAN had been relieved, and the command of the army given to Gen. BURNSIDE. This created no particular sensation or

excitement among the troops, and but very little speculation as to the cause or the immediate object of the change. McCLELLAN departed, BURNSIDE commanded in his stead. He was now the "old man" of the army, as the men were wont to call their chief, and they gave him as enthusiastic cheers when he appeared among them as they had lately given his predecessor—this was the fact, at least, among the men.

On the 14th we struck tents, and the Second Corps taking the advance moved rapidly toward Falmouth, where it arrived on the 17th. Immediately upon the arrival of the corps at Falmouth a rebel battery on the opposite side of the river opened up very briskly. Gen. SUMNER soon had a battery in position, and a sharp artillery duel was had, the rebels being completely routed, and driven from their guns. The idea prevailed that the corps would immediately cross and seize the heights. This was not, however, done, and the troops went into camp, the Eighth Regiment in nearly the same place where we had burned Gen. KING's new fence last spring.

Temporary camps were established next day, but the supply of material for tents and cooking purposes was very limited, and as the weather had become cold and inclement, the men, and officers too, for they were not even so well provided as the men, suffered much. The wagons had not yet come up, and much of the baggage had been sent by way of Washington, for which no transportation was yet provided.

On the 18th the enemy appeared at the United States Ford, a few miles up the river, and Gen. KIMBALL was sent with his brigade to examine into the matter. There were some troops on the opposite side of the Rappahannock in temporary rifle pits, but evidently only a strong picket force. After some little demonstration on our

part to draw them out, and to which they were not disposed to respond very spiritedly, the brigade returned to camp at Falmouth.

The entire army was presently massed in this neighborhood, and preparations were going forward rapidly for a great battle. The rebels were also rapidly concentrating on the opposite side of the river, and were at work night and day in entrenching the heights beyond the city. The Stafford hills on one side of the river were soon lined with artillery. The pontoons were being brought up, though kept concealed for the present, until they should all be in readiness.

Gen. BURNSIDE had made a change in the organization of the army by creating Grand Divisions. The right Grand Division was commanded by Gen. SUMNER, and composed of the Second and Ninth Corps. The divisions and brigades remained as before. Gen. HOOKER was in command of the center and Gen. FRANKLIN of the left Grand Division.

The balloon reconnoissance was daily resorted to ; in fact, we expected Professor LOWE of the balloon, to rise every morning as much as we did the sun.

On the 10th of December the troops were carefully inspected, and received orders to be under arms at three o'clock next morning, with sixty rounds of cartridges and three days cooked rations. This meant a battle.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the Second Corps drew out of camp, and moving under the cover of the woods, was massed behind a ridge in front of the Phillips mansion. A brigade was sent down to the river near the Lacy mansion to cover the laying down of a pontoon bridge, while from the heights, along the river, something over three hundred pieces of artillery were in position, keeping up a constant cannonade upon the city

of Fredericksburg and the rebel works beyond. These were replied to by occasional shots from the rebels. The bridge-builders were several times driven away by sharp shooters from the rebel side of the river, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, Gen. FRENCH moved his whole division down to the river, forming in line of battle. The Seventh Michigan was thrown into the pontoons, and rowed rapidly across the river, where they effected a landing, and drove out the sharp shooters. The bridge was speedily laid, and the first brigade of the division crossed.

While in this position we were opened on by the rebel batteries on the heights beyond and at the right of the town, but suffered no loss, the gunners failing to get a ball or shell into our ranks, though the missiles frequently bespattered us with mud, so near did they strike to our lines.

During this firing a most unearthly noise—a cross between the scream of a locomotive and a wild cat—was heard approaching in the air. The men turned pale, and so did the officers, one of whom rode his horse at break-neck speed to the river. The missile was a piece of railroad rail with lead about the end, so as to fit a cannon. When it struck it scooped out a big hole, and sent the mud over a whole brigade.

Towards dusk we were withdrawn to the ridge in the rear of this position, and bivouaced for the night. Every man was kept in his place, and in readiness to move at a moment's notice. The night was cold and we suffered much, being obliged to lie on the ground with no protection but a blanket.

The next morning at an early hour FRENCH'S Division drew out, and crossed to the city on the pontoon bridge, followed by the balance of the corps. The artillery



below us, in FRANKLIN's front, being particularly noisy, but no opposition was offered in our front. The brigades and regiments took position along the streets, being kept under arms during the entire day. The city had been pretty badly knocked to pieces by our artillery fire, and there was any amount of goods and debris scattered about town. The men were not disposed, however, to seek plunder, except to replenish their tobacco pouches, which had become collapsed from the long absence of the sutler.

Our troops occupied the streets parallel with the river ; those at right angles being enfiladed by the enemy, were kept clear. The night was dark and gloomy. The men slept on their arms along the streets, while the officers were to be seen soundly sleeping on the door steps and sidewalks.

The morning of the 13th was dark and foggy. The rebel works on the hills were completely obscured by the mists. The men were ordered to get their breakfast, and remain in ranks. The order of battle had been arranged, and each officer instructed as to his part and position. We knew and felt the desperate character of the encounter before us. The enemy was to be assaulted in his stronghold on the heights—the careful entrenchment of which we had witnessed for so many days, while waiting for our lagging pontoon train.

## CHAPTER XVI

### THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The Eighth Regiment, the Fourth Ohio and First Delaware, composing a sort of forlorn hope, was assigned the duty of clearing the interval between the town and foot of the heights. Col. MASON was to be in command.

The Eighth Regiment, in command of the writer, was to move up Hanover street, and the Fourth Ohio and First Delaware up the railroad track, about four squares below.

The writer was directed to reconnoiter the ground in his regimental front, and as soon as the mist lifted I crept stealthily along through the gardens and alleys to the last house within our lines, from which could be seen something of what we were to do. There is a deep mill race or canal taken from the rapids above town that completely surrounds the city, connecting with the river below. The bridges across this were torn up, and the canal itself was held by rebel sharp shooters. The plain beyond, to the foot of the hills, was crossed by numerous board and stone fences, while residences, shops, out buildings and gardens dotted the front and flank, and a long rifle pit led along the bank above the canal. These were held by considerable detachments of troops, and afforded them the most secure cover. It was our perilous duty to drive these forces back into their main works.

I returned to the regiment and received the final orders—was to go on foot, there being no way to get a horse over the canal, the regiment to march by the left flank until a crossing of the canal was effected, carrying rails and planks for the purpose; we were then to deploy in three lines to the left, and unite with the First Delaware, which would approach us by the right flank from the railroad. The whole line was then to advance and carry the plain at the foot of the heights, leveling the fences as we moved forward, so as to enable a charging column to march uninterrupted by any obstructions.

The Fourth Ohio was in command of Col. GODMAN, and the First Delaware, of Major (afterward General) THOS. SMYTH.

Gen. KIMBALL was to follow at an interval of 300 yards with a charging column, this to be supported by the balance of FRENCH's and HANCOCK's divisions of the Second Corps.

The Fourth Ohio and First Delaware had moved down to the railroad, and the left of the Eighth Regiment was at Hanover street. Just at noon Gen. KIMBALL came up to us, and said: "Move out now, Colonel, God bless you—good bye!" The command was given, and the column started at a double-quick. As we came to the slight fall in the street as it approaches the canal, a terrible fire from the sharp shooters and several shells struck the head of the column. Over twenty officers and men fell. Capt. ALLEN and Sergt. Maj. HENTHORN mortally and Capt. PIERCE severely wounded, but our step was not even checked, the men rushing down to the bank, routed the line of rebels in the canal and on its banks, who either ran or surrendered as prisoners. We were soon across, and took advantage of the bank beyond to

form our line. I ran down to the left, found Maj. SMYTH with the first Delaware, which was getting in line, SMYTH believing that Col. MASON and GODMAN, with the Fourth Ohio, were all cut to pieces and driven back, Col. GODMAN being wounded.

The line was ordered forward. As soon as we rose over the little bank, the missiles came in upon us spitefully, and the air was full of exploding shells. The fences had to be pushed or cut down, and there were several extremely bad bogs or holes, taking the men in half leg deep. The line, however, advanced splendidly, though the fire was constant and severe. The rebels gave way rapidly, not stopping to re-load, some surrendering after delivering their fire, as our men were now loading and firing as they moved. Capt. REID, with Co. D, was sent across Hanover street to clear out some buildings on that flank, which he did handsomely, and saved us from a galling fire from that source.

We advanced to a street parallel with our line along which were some fine dwellings and gardens, and this being the last line of cover we could secure, and immediately in front of a strong line of stone wall that no skirmish line could carry, our line was halted and the men directed to avoid exposing themselves as much as possible, and to get shelter behind the houses and fences.

KIMBALL's promised line was not yet in sight. Col. MASON brought forward what was left of the Fourth Ohio. The terrific cannonade from the rebel batteries, directed to the suburbs of the town, was pretty good evidence that KIMBALL's line was within view from the hills. Our own batteries, on the other side of the river were redoubling their fire, their missiles, as well as the rebel shot, passing over our heads.

Capt. REID sent word that he was threatened by a

considerable force from the right. In order to reinforce him the men had to cross Hanover street, which was constantly swept by the rebel fire. However, some twenty men got across, who were sent one at a time, and at a full run. But one was struck of the number. These, firing from the loop holes and windows, drove back the threatening party.

Some time after we had taken this position Lieut. SWIGART came up with an order for Col. MASON to return and take command of the brigade, Gen. KIMBALL having been severely wounded. This gave the command of the brigade to the writer. In getting back Lieut. SWIGART himself received a severe wound.

We had occupied this position for over an hour before any part of the charging column came in sight, so difficult had it been to form under the fire of the enemy's artillery. As it came into view, from the canal, we could see gaps torn through it constantly by the exploding shell, and when it came within range of the rifles and musketry it seemed as if it would be annihilated. But on it came in tolerable order. The men in our command were ordered up, and were in readiness to advance. The shell began to crash down among us, and the rifles and musketry opened up in a perfect storm as soon as this movement was discovered. Gen. FRENCH's line, before it reached us, was utterly broken, and the few men of the broken organization that reached our line at once sought shelter behind the houses and garden fences.

Gen. HANCOCK's line came next, reeling as the other had under the concentrated fire of the Rebels. Some portions of this, to the left of our position, seemed prepared to charge the heights, but a terrific fire, opening on them from a stone wall in front, broke and routed the

last of this line also. The plain in our rear now presented a most horrible sight. It was literally covered with dead and wounded. Men terribly mangled could be seen dragging themselves away through the mud in quest of places of safety. Shells striking under their prostrate forms sometimes threw them into the air. Hundreds of them were repeatedly wounded. In one instance, some men were carrying a wounded man on a stretcher, when a shell exploding among them blew the whole party to atoms.

Other troops were pushed forward, but were broken and driven back by the fury and storm of the enemy's fire from the front, and an enfilading fire from batteries on the right which completely flanked the field. From the position we occupied the entire line could be easily seen, and after the fate of the first two or three attempts, one could hardly believe that more troops would be sacrificed, for it was perfectly apparent that no troops could withstand the fire; and it was equally certain that the broken masses along the line of houses could not be made to storm the stone wall and heights.

Still more elaborate preparations were made. Several batteries had been planted in the lower part of the town, by the canal, and one battery advanced to our side of it. These, with the numerous batteries from the Stafford Hills, opened with a furious fire, the effect of which was to almost silence for a few minutes the rebel fire, and caused their men to get down behind their works. In fact for a few minutes they seemed quite deserted. But the appearance of another line of infantry was greeted with the same overwhelming tornado of missiles, and the line at once thrown into confusion.

As it began to grow dark, an order came to withdraw my command, which was executed with but little loss

during a lull in the firing. As we crossed the canal, we met a column of fresh troops, a division of HOOKER'S Corps, moving to the front, and which made a final effort but unsuccessful as the others. The storm of battle raged along the lines for some time, but gradually died away and the troops were withdrawn to the city.

Our brigade took up a position along the river bank and the men lay down to rest

"FEW AND FAINT, BUT FEARLESS STILL."

What had been the result of the battle below the city in FRANKLIN'S front we were not informed, but it was fair to suppose from the disastrous results in our own front that no considerable success had been achieved on any portion of the field.

The next morning our cartridges were replenished, and we received orders to be in readiness to move to the front again. The 9th corps was under arms and formed in line of battle, and were to renew the contest at an early hour. The movement was not, however, attempted. Why, we did not know at the time, but it appeared afterwards that the general officers had dissuaded BURNSIDE from the attack, believing that it would result only in a fruitless loss of life.

During the day, Gen. FRENCH being sick, Col. MASON took command of the division, and the command of the brigade devolved on the writer. Our forces continued to occupy the town until Monday night, the 15th. Soon after dark we recrossed the river and returned to our old camp above Falmouth.

The loss in the regiment was forty-four killed and wounded. The killed, and those who presently died from wounds, were Capt. RICHARD ALLEN, Co. I; Sergt. Maj. E. E. HENTHORN, Sergt. PARKER S. BONETT, Co. D;

CHRISTIAN ARRIMAN, Co. C ; STEPHEN HINKLEY, Co. F ; WM. MULLEN, Co. G ; ROBERT BURGET, Co. H ; MATTIAS KNOBLE, Co. G ; CHARLES M. WILEY, Co. B ; JEREMIAH SWARTZ, Co. K, and Corporal ISAAC HINKLEY, Co. E. Among the severely wounded were MARTIN WALDRON, JAMES E. RODGERS, J. E. CHICHESTER and JAMES KELLEY, Co. B ; JOSEPH DEWALDT, Co. D ; WM. LISLE, Co. E ; CHARLES TAYLOR, Co. F ; WM. JACOBS, JOHN LINTER and PETER BOHLEB, Co. G ; CHARLES LEVIT, JACKSON EATON and CYRUS W. EMERY, Co. H ; Sergt. GEORGE A. GROOT, LUMAN L. GRISWOLD CHARLES PARMLEE and ARTHUR O. GRISWOLD, Co. I.

Our loss was not so great as at Antietam, but it was nevertheless severe, and of a character to produce a feeling of profound sorrow throughout the Regiment. Capt. ALLEN was a most efficient officer, brave, energetic and capable—a warm friend and genial companion, highly esteemed by his brother officers and beloved by his men.

Sergt. Maj. HENTHORN was also a most estimable young man, and his loss was severely felt by all from his universally pleasant relations with all the Regiment : this may also be said of Sergt. BONETT, and, in fact, of all the dead.

We had much to feel proud of, however, though we regretted the loss of our fallen braves. The regiment had moved out under the eye of the Generals, who were watching this initial movement with anxious attention. Our colors were borne gallantly to the front by Sergts. CONLAN and FOSTER, though riddled with balls, and the regiment, though under a storm of shot, advanced to its position as steadily as if it had been on parade. This position remained the front line all day and no body of troops was able to make a nearer approach to the rebel works than the position first taken by the Eighth and



**Fourth Ohio and First Delaware.** We witnessed one instance of rash bravery during the day that was truly horrible. A member of the 14th Indiana crept forward and concealing himself behind a stump commenced picking off rebel artillerymen, but was soon discovered, when the artillery fired perhaps a dozen round shot into the stump tearing it and the soldier literally into pieces.

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## CHAPTER XVII.

### WINTER QUARTERS.

Our camp was established on a side hill by a ravine leading north from Falmouth, and as soon as we returned the men were ordered to build comfortable huts for the winter.

Considerable changes had by this time taken place in the regiment. Several of the captains and lieutenants had resigned or been killed. Chaplain FREEMAN and Asst. Surgeon SEXTON had recently resigned, and Surgeon EBRIGHT did soon after. Chaplain MILLER and Drs. TUTTLE and BRENTON being appointed. Some four or five recruits arrived ; but our recruiting officers reported that our reputation for getting into the front of all the hard battles did not commend the regiment to the favorable opinion of new recruits in Ohio.

Col. MASON, of the 4th Ohio, was soon after promoted to Brigadier General, and was in command of the brigade most of the winter, Gen. KIMBALL having been transferred to the south-west.

The fatigue parties and picket and guard details were so heavy that orders for anything but squad drill were seldom made. During the forepart of the winter the weather was pretty severe ; the supply of tents limited. Officers' baggage that had been sent from Harper's Ferry had not yet come up, and the Sutlers did not arrive with

any goods until about the 15th of January. Very much of our baggage was lost or stolen at Washington. The writer suffered the loss of his camp chest, stored with his winter supply of clothing, uniform, field-glass and other expensive articles, which was with the baggage of other officers at Washington. It was never heard from. Probably some gallant officer who hung around Washington and fought his battles through the newspapers was enriched therewith. The horse "Timothy," which we had been compelled to leave near Harper's Ferry on account of his lameness from a wounded foot, was seized by a Pennsylvania Colonel, and I only succeeded in reclaiming him after spending twice his value in telegraphing and in the expense of sending for him and getting him away.

There was something a little gloomy in the temper of the troops, and the entire camp atmosphere. The camps were somehow flooded with copperhead organs, boasting and blowing about their Butternut victory at the fall elections, denouncing Congress, cursing the President, sneering at the army and gloating over our recent defeat. Hardly a word could anywhere be met with in commendation of, or in sympathy with, our poor fellows who were almost constantly on duty in the cold, mud and rain.

By the middle of January very large quantities of supplies had come up, and the men were well provided with clothing, blankets, stoves, &c. On the 17th, the Second corps was reviewed by Gen. BURNSIDE, and careful inquiries made and reports required as to our condition to take the field.

The next day we were called on for heavy details of men to build roads, an immense "corduroy" being built back of the camp and leading to the fords on the river above our camp.

On the 20th, Gen. FRENCH called out his division for drill, preparatory, as he said, to what we would soon be called on to do in earnest.

That evening Gen. BUFORD moved up the river with a heavy column of cavalry. The artillery was also moving along the corduroy road, and towards evening masses of troops from the left passed us, moving in the same direction.

At night it began to rain, which for three days continued to fall in unremitting torrents.

It was intended to throw a heavy force across the river at the fords above, to get in the rear of LEE'S position, when the assault on the works at Fredericksburg was again to be renewed by the Second Corps.

The ground, however, had become soaked to such a depth that it was impossible to drag the artillery through it, and the infantry could not be moved over the spongy surface with sufficient celerity to ensure the success of the enterprise. It was therefore abandoned.

Being in charge of the picket line along the river opposite Fredericksburg, the first intimation that we had of the abandonment of the attack was some huge placards posted up on the opposite side of the river by the rebel pickets: "*Burnside is stuck in the mud.*"

The "Johnnies," as the men called the rebels, seemed to enjoy this as a big joke, and their merriment during the day was most excessive. From the picket headquarters, at the Lacy House, their rejoicing in the city during the evening could be distinctly heard. Their bands were playing "Dixie," and the swell and chorus of song floated across to us in most taunting strains. Silence was required of our pickets, and they could not reply, but we would certainly have overlooked the breach had some good, strong voice struck up "Yankee Doodle,"

By the 24th the troops were all back in their old quarters, and any further movement, for a time at least, entirely given up. So camp duties, in all their monotony and punctilio, were resumed.

Heavy rains were almost constant for some weeks. The demonstrations, both above and below us, on the part of the rebels, were frequent, occasionally calling out strong forces in the one or the other direction, and heavy details were constantly required for picket duty. When we first arrived here, in the fall, nearly the whole of Stafford county appeared to be covered with woods, but it had rapidly disappeared in the material for roads, huts and fires, and as the winter advanced fuel had to be hauled from considerable distance, requiring most of the teams and a good many men to keep up the necessary supply.

The men, to relieve the monotony of camp life, had provided themselves with a few crazy old fiddles, banjos and other instruments, and with song and dance filled up the spare hours in most melodious sort.

During the month of February, Gen. BURNSIDE had been relieved of the command, at his own request, and Gen. HOOKER appointed General in Chief. There was something in HOOKER's dash, and in his *sobriquet* of "Fighting Joe. Hooker" that pleased the men. On his assuming command, inspections and reviews were had. Some changes in orders, and a system of leaves of absence and furloughs inaugurated. A visible new life and energy was imparted to everything appertaining to the army that insensibly, almost, but rapidly won over to HOOKER the hearts and sympathies of all.

On the 5th of March he reviewed the Second Corps, now in command of Gen. COUCH. The review passed off pleasantly, and was very creditable to the troops and

officers, the men appearing throughout in new pants and blouses, and belts, boxes and plates polished in fine order. Corps, Division and Brigade badges were also introduced by Gen. HOOKER.

The badge of each Corps was of a particular device, which served to designate the divisions by the colors of red, white and blue. The badge of the Second Corps was a trefoil, and that of our division, the Second, a white trefoil.

Gen. MEAGHER's Irish brigade formed a part of HANCOCK's division of the corps, and the 17th of March, St. Patrick's day, was observed by the brigade in true old fashioned Irish style.

Their camp was on the plain just above us, and the entire corps was considered as invited guests. Gen. MEAGHER presided, and was dressed in the character of "an Irish gentleman of the ancient time." Gens. HOOKER, HANCOCK, FRENCH, SICKLES, CARROLL and numerous other officers appeared on the platform, and the grounds surrounding the track for the hurdle races were crowded with officers and men. The hurdle races were splendid, spiced with a sufficient number of tumbles, dismounted riders, collisions, "spills," summersaults, &c., to make the scene ludicrous. Greased poles and greased pigs came in as side shows, and, in fact, there was fun enough to drive all the blues from the camp for any length of time.

The ceremonies were, however, brought to a sudden close. Heavy firing was heard up the river, about four o'clock P. M., and it was supposed that AVERILL, who was in that direction, had been attacked. Officers broke for their quarters, followed by the men, who, however, were thoroughly convinced that "St. Patrick was a fine old Irish gentleman of the olden time."

Towards dark the troops were under arms, but soon dismissed, as the matter with AVEBILL'S force was ascertained to be of no serious account.

On the 23d of March, being the anniversary of the battle of Winchester, the non-commissioned officers of the regiment presented the writer with an elegant sword. The presentation was made by Capt. NICKERSON at dress parade, Gen. FRENCH'S staff and most of the officers of the division being present.

Gen. FRENCH had now been promoted to Major General of Volunteers, and on the 27th of March reviewed our brigade, receiving the honors due his new rank. The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth New Jersey Regiments of nine month's men, which had joined the army just before the battle of Fredericksburg, were now united to our brigade, and appeared with it in this review. The Governor of New Jersey was also present.

The gloom which followed the battle of Fredericksburg had gradually disappeared, and the *esprit de corps* of the army established. The Governors of several States visited their troops. Members of Congress, distinguished men from the various localities of the regiments, and in many instances the fathers, brothers and friends of the soldiers came among them. Gov. MORTON of Indiana visited the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, and made them a short speech, which was generally heard by the members of the brigade with most inspiring satisfaction.

On the 8th of April the entire army was reviewed by President Lincoln. At daylight the artillery thundered forth its salute and the troops moved from their camp to the place of review. This was the grandest pageant of the winter. Very many distinguished personages, including several ladies, were present; but Mr. Lincoln

was accompanied, as he passed along the line only by the officers of the particular corps and divisions. When the troops passed the reviewing personages, many of our distinguished men, and Mrs. LINCOLN and little "TAD," were observable in the group.

Nearly the entire day was consumed by the ceremonies, and the men returned to camp, tired but pleased and satisfied with the opportunity thus afforded them, as well as their chiefs, of witnessing the number and magnitude of the army and its superb appointments.

The winter was giving way to spring; the roads were becoming passable, and we regarded this review as the shadow of "coming events"—an advance on the enemy.

Col. MASON had been assigned to duty elsewhere, and Col. CARROLL returned on the 13th of April, and was assigned to the command of our brigade, which command he retained during the balance of our term of service.

We called on Gen. HANCOCK, then in command of the Corps, where we met Gen. BEAUFORD, who had called to bid HANCOCK good-by, as he was about setting out with his cavalry, in advance of the movement of the army, which we learned was to be by the fords up the river, this movement of the cavalry being the commencement of the campaign. Lieut. J. G. RED, of Co. D, who had acted as Col. CARROLL's Adj. Gen., also returned with him, still acting Adjutant of brigade.

Drills, company, brigade and division were required daily. Some target practice, and the army exercised and instructed in reference to the coming movements of the campaign which, we hoped, might overthrow the armies of LEE. In fact, we were anxious to achieve a clean victory, for we were beginning to feel sensitive in view of the unfavorable criticisms of the newspapers, and the



unfavorable comparisons of the Potomac with the Western Army, since the battle of Murfreesborough and other enterprises in that quarter.

The vacancies in the regiment from death and resignation of officers, had been filled by promotion, and the companies were now commanded as follows: Co. A, Capt. SMITH *vice* OGLE, resigned. Capt. SMITH, however, was still absent on account of the wound received at Antietam. Co. B, Capt. KENNEY; Co. C, Capt. BUTTERFIELD; Co. D, Capt. JOHN REID; Co. E, Capt. GREGG; Co. F, Capt. CRAIG, *vice* Capt. TILLOTSON, who died on the 4th of March; Co. G, Capt. LEWIS *vice* Capt. HAYNES, who had been promoted to Lieut. Col. of 10th Ohio Cavalry; Co. H, Capt. MILLER *vice* Capt. KELSEA, resigned; Co. I, Capt. NICKERSON *vice* Capt. ALLEN, killed at Fredericksburg; Co. K, Capt. PIERCE. Lieut. JOHN DUPUY had been made Adjutant in place of Lieut. LEWIS, promoted to Captain, and WILSON S. PARKER Sergt. Major *vice* HENTHORN, killed.

Lieut. SWIGART was still on Gen. KIMBALL's staff and now serving in the South-west. Lieut. JOHN G. REID was Acting Asst. Adj. Gen. to the brigade, and Lieut. C. S. MUNNAHAN was on duty with the ambulance train.

The total number of the regiment at this time, present for duty, was twenty-seven officers and three hundred and eleven men, a considerable number of the wounded at Antietam and Fredericksburg being still absent and unfit for duty.

The Surgeon, Dr. THOMAS McEBRIGHT, had resigned January 6th, and Dr. JOSEPH L. BRENTON had been appointed his successor and had reported for duty, and was now with the regiment. Assistant Surgeon Dr. S. SEXTON had resigned in October, 1862, and Dr. FREEMAN

A. TUTTLE appointed December 30, 1862, and was also on duty with the regiment. Assistant Surgeon, BENJAMIN F. CULVER, had also resigned, but this vacancy had not yet been filled, but was in the following August, by the appointment of Dr. JAMES S. POLLECK.

The Chaplain, Rev. L. N. FREEMAN, had resigned in November, 1862, and the vacancy had been filled by the appointment of Rev. ALEXANDER MILLER, of Bucyrus, Ohio, who was now on duty with the regiment.

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NOTE.—It is but justice to the memory of Chaplain MILLER, to say that he remained with the regiment during the balance of its term of service, greatly respected and beloved by all, and sustaining throughout the high character of his clerical office. After the regiment was mustered out of the service, he removed to Greenville, Darke Co., Ohio, where he died some years after the war.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Heavy rains and the swollen Rappahannock had delayed the cavalry so that the infantry did not begin to move until the 27th of April. The turning column was composed of the Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, commanded respectively by Gens. MEADE, HOWARD and SLOCUM. These troops passed us on the morning of the 27th on their route to Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock.

The Second Corps broke camp on the morning of the 28th, and FRENCH'S and HANCOCK'S Divisions moved up to the United States Ford, where we were to remain on the north bank of the Rappahannock till the turning column, moving down the south bank, should have uncovered the ford where we were to cross and move to Chancellorsville.

During the 29th, the Eighth was on picket along the river. In the meantime Gen. COUCH was laying down his pontoon bridge, on which we crossed on the morning of the 30th. We passed the enemy's abandoned works, and during the evening arrived in the vicinity of Chancellorsville, uniting with the three corps, which had successfully accomplished their march.

HOOVER, by this movement, had secured a position which took in reverse LEE'S entire fortified line.

The known success of this movement put our people in the highest spirits, and the bivouac that night was full of glee.

Heavy firing in the direction of Fredericksburg was heard on the morning of May 1st, where Gen. SEDGWICK was operating against the enemy. The position of our troops was being changed and lines of battle formed. In the afternoon our Division was moved to the south of Chancellorsville, which, to our astonishment, consisted of a single old-fashioned brick house, in which Gen. HOOKER had his headquarters. In the evening we returned and slept on the same ground occupied last night.

On the morning of the 2d of May, Gen. FRENCH formed one division, extending from Chancellorsville on a line with HANCOCK'S Division northward, forming a right angle with the line of Gen. GRIFFIN'S Division, where we commenced slight intrenchments. During the early afternoon Gen. HOOKER'S famous congratulatory document: "that the enemy must either ingloriously fly or come out from behind his defences and give us battle on our own ground, where certain destruction awaits him," was read to the troops. The bands struck up "Hail to the Chief," flags waved, men shouted and cheered at the top of their voices. The scene soon changed. Terrific firing opened on the right, and soon shell and shot began to plunge down among us at a fearful rate; the men grabbed their guns from the stacks, and stood at attention. Staff officers were galloping to and fro, and every one was on the alert to learn what had happened. The roar of artillery in our front deepened, and the roll of musketry became incessant. Our line being at right angles with the general direction of the line of battle, all this was in our front, and beyond a

dense forest, which intervened between us and the battle. Soon these woods appeared alive with swarms of men, who came surging down upon us, generally without guns or hats, and in the wildest confusion. Our line was drawn out, with orders to halt this straggling mob of men, among whom were a great many officers, apparently frightened out of their wits.

The cause of all this soon transpired. STONEWALL JACKSON had, by a rapid and circuitous march, reached the right and rear of the Eleventh Corps, commanded by Gen. HOWARD, doubled it up and sent it flying to the rear as chaff before the wind.

FRENCH's Division formed line, with fixed bayonets, to stay this "tidal wave." Some of HOOKER's staff were soon on the ground, organizing the frightened men into companies and squads, and sending them back into the wilderness. Gen. HOOKER had, at this time, withdrawn his troops from high ground south of Chancellorsville and the turnpike, and formed his battle line in the dense wilderness to the north. This was his "own ground," and LEE had concluded to fight him on it.

The battle in our front now raged furiously, and as darkness came on the lurid glare from the batteries shone above the forest, the trail and exploding of shells lit up the heavens with the grandest possible display of fireworks. Our division did not move much from its position, but was kept in constant readiness for any emergency, fears being entertained that it was LEE's plan to seize the fords in our rear.

The artillery firing continued until long into the night. The fact of a terrible defeat of our right wing was known to all. No one slept; anxiety and excitement were everywhere apparent.

The fact of STONEWALL JACKSON being mortally

wounded may be stated here, though it was not known to us for some days. Intent on extending his left so as to cut off HOOKER from the United States Ford, JACKSON went forward through the dark and tangled wood to inspect our position. On his return, as he and his staff approached his own lines they were fired upon, being mistaken for our cavalry, and several of his staff, were killed and wounded, JACKSON himself being struck with three bullets. His arm was amputated, but being attacked with pneumonia, he died in a few days. His command devolved on Gen. STUART.

HANCOCK'S front had been persistently attacked by LEE the evening of the 2d. On Sunday morning, May 3d, HOOKER commenced changing his line, and forming nearly a mile in rear of Chancellorsville. The divisions of BERRY and FRENCH became engaged early in the morning. The Eighth Regiment was ordered to a position near a farm-house and out-buildings, with directions to make temporary defences and to support a battery which was brought up and placed in our midst. Generals HOOKER, MEADE, HOWARD and other officers were soon on the spot, momentarily expecting an attack. As STUART'S battle-line developed, Col. CARROLL, with three or four regiments of FRENCH'S division attacked him furiously with the bayonet, driving his left flank across the pike road, and capturing a number of prisoners, but STUART being reinforced, pressed FRENCH'S line back, and attacked SICKLES at our right.

During this time our front had been to the west. The Eighth was now ordered to form with its front towards Chancellorsville, in the neighborhood of which a sanguinary battle was being fought. The Chancellor House had been shelled, set on fire, and was now burning to the ground. Major WINSLOW took the right wing to the

right of the road, and deployed it forward, while the writer with the left kept up the line on the east of the road. The situation was most precarious. We were in a dense oak swamp, through which shot and shell plunged on every hand. The woods were full of fugitives seeking the rear, the road was choked up with mule teams, artillery, ambulances, officers and cavalymen, a drove of beef cattle, horses without riders, and confusion everywhere of the wildest character.

Mr. SWINTON, in his excellent history says, "The open plain around Chancellorsville now presented such a spectacle as a simoon sweeping over the desert might make."

For more than an hour this retreating mass poured past us, followed by the screaming shells, but fortunately, not by any body of troops. Gradually the woods and road cleared of troops and stragglers.

Gens. SLOCUM and HANCOCK had held the position in front of the Chancellor House during the morning, and had held the rebel divisions of McLAW and ANDERSON at bay, and finally repulsed them in a most brilliant manner; but LEE had connected his line with STUART and advancing his whole front, forced our people back.

During the attack on the Chancellor House, Gen. HOOKER had been knocked senseless by the concussion of a shot that struck one of the pillars of the house on the balcony of which he was standing, and from which he was prostrated for a time.

In our rear was an open space of some one or two hundred acres, in which the troops generally halted and reformed, as they gradually drew out to their positions on HOOKER'S new line. The Eighth was withdrawn and moved across this open ground to rejoin our brigade. The rebels were still shelling us spiritedly.

As we entered the woods in the rear of the plantation, a shell exploded wounding three men of the Eighth, and a fragment striking my horse in the stifle joint, brought him to the ground, but one of the men managed to bring him away though in a sadly crippled state.

FRENCH'S division took position on the new line towards the United States Ford, and occupied the rifle-pits, protected by an abattis which had been constructed and occupied by Gen. GRIFFIN'S division.

Slight demonstrations in our front were made during the afterpart of the day, but no further serious attack, and at dark the battle-field seemed entirely quiet.

The battle to most of us was a mystery. Believing at the outset that a great victory awaited us, we now found that <sup>our army</sup> ~~the enemy~~ had been whipped in detail, and now pushed back nearly to the river, and yet at least two corps, REYNOLD'S and MEADE'S, had not been seriously engaged.

During the night we were aroused by a most tumultuous firing to our right. The cause of the rumpus soon transpired; the Irish brigade had got scared at something and commenced firing miscellaneously to right and left, front and rear, but soon quieted down on finding they were their own assailants, and we slept till morning.

During the next day heavy firing was heard towards Bank's Ford and Fredericksburg. Gen. SEDGWICK had attacked and carried Muryes' Hill and other confederate works in rear of Fredericksburg. LEE was compelled to reinforce his troops in that direction, which was the explanation of the sudden quiet in our front.

However, during the 4th of May, there was in our front the appearance of much activity on part of the rebels. About ten o'clock our line was furiously shelled



and the picket line driven back upon our abbattis and rifle-pits ; the line was at once reinforced and the rebels in turn driven back into the woods. In this skirmish private NICHOLAS APGAR of Co. D. was killed, and several of the men wounded.

Major WINSLOW, with a heavy detail from the brigade, was engaged during the day in building roads to the United States Ford, and other operations were going forward which indicated that we were not to travel towards Richmond.

The troops, however, mainly held their position during the 5th, receiving the occasional compliment of a shell or round shot, and some demonstrations along the picket line, but there was no apparent serious disposition on the part of the rebels to attack us.

At dusk we received orders to fall back, and the fact became generally known that the army was to cross the Rappahannock.

The Eighth fell into the retreating line at about eleven o'clock, leaving Capt. LEWIS, who was in command of the picket force of the brigade, to bring off the line, which he succeeded in doing though in the thickest of darkness, without accident or loss.

A heavy rain-storm had set in at about five o'clock, and the little streams and rivulets were flooded and the road soon became a complete quagmire, the marching was heavy, and the road completely blocked up with troops, guns, caissons, wagons, etc., so that the long hours of the entire night were occupied in a march of little over three miles, and all this in a drizzling sort of rain-storm.

At daylight we made the Ford. The river was much swollen from the heavy rain of last evening.

We had to wait for some hours before it came the turn of our brigade to cross ; but finally, about 4 o'clock

P. M., we crossed, and by marching as fast as it was possible for the men to "step out," we arrived at our dismantled and dismal quarters at Falmouth about dark, tired, hungry, and not over jubilant over the campaign and battle of Chancellorsville.

The loss in the Eighth Regiment had not been great, and consisted of one killed, one dead of wounds, thirteen severely and several slightly wounded.

The Adjutant, Lieut. JOHN W. DEPUY, being absent on leave, Lieut. O. G. DANIELS, Co. K, acted as Adjutant during this campaign, performing his duties with ability and energy and to the satisfaction of all.

To quote Mr. SWINTON again, he says of this battle: "Not the Army of the Potomac was beaten at Chancellorsville, but its commander; and Gen. HOOKER's conduct inflicted a severe blow to his reputation. The officers despised his Generalship, and the rank and file were puzzled at the result of a battle in which they had been foiled without being fought, and caused to retreat without the consciousness of having been beaten."

## CHAPTER XIX.

### SUMMER QUARTERS AND GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN.

After two or three days during which we were most of the time out on picket on the Warrenton road, we established a camp to the right and rear of our old quarters, on high ground, with good springs near and plenty of wood. The men built comfortable quarters, made neat streets, shaded them well with limbs and brush, making cool and shady retreats for lounging, games and the usual amusements of the soldier during the intervals of drill and guard duty. The health of the troops was generally good, rations and sutler's stores were plenty, and being paid off soon after our return, everything about camp was jovial and good natured.

Gen. HANCOCK assumed command of the Second Corps. He was frequently present at our drills, and had a way of winning the esteem of the men, who believed "our corps" all right in his hands.

Gen. FRENCH was still in command of the Second Division, and was, during this time, the recipient of a very valuable sword, presented by the Fourteenth Indiana, on the occasion of which presentation a general good time was had at his headquarters, speeches, music, champagne, &c.

Now and then a fire among our brush-covered tents, or a scare up the river, relieved the monotony of this

summer retreat, but for the most of the time we were quite oblivious of war or rumors of war.

The balloon went up regularly every morning for a long-ranged reconnoissance until the 12th of ~~July~~, when it was up as usual, and the aerial professor quietly making telescopic observations of rebel stars and bars, when bang, bang went half a dozen guns from the rebel side of the United States Ford; puff, puff went the smoke of the exploding shells in close proximity to the balloon. Down it came in great haste, to the great merriment of our own men, who usually called it the "balloon hoax." Our pickets reported the rebels across the river to have laughed and shouted derisively over its sudden withdrawal. This was the last of the balloon. It was never seen again as a military engine.

Various movements on the part of the enemy were, however, constantly going forward, and the army kept in readiness for action. Early in June SEDGWICK crossed the river with his corps at the point below the city at which FRANKLIN had crossed during the battle of Fredricksburg.

The cavalry moved up the river about the 10th of June, and soon after divisions of infantry, and on the 14th, the Second Corps struck tents at daylight, but did not march until after dark in the evening. We moved slowly during the night, halting when about four miles from camp for the pickets to come up, and then resuming our march, arrived at Stafford Court House next morning. Here we halted for breakfast, and remained until eleven o'clock, when the line of march was resumed. The day was intensely hot, the men suffering greatly, and in a good many instances falling with sunstroke. At night we bivouaced on the border of Acquia Creek. At three o'clock next morning the line of march was taken

June

up again. We breakfasted and rested at Dumfries Court House, and then made a long, fatiguing march to Occoquan Creek, where we halted for the night, the men having suffered greatly through the day from heat and dust, and want of water to drink.

The next day, the 17th, we marched to Fairfax Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where we put up our shelter tents, and looked forward to a day's rest and a supply of rations, which latter the men were becoming very clamorous for, as the stock in the haversacks had become entirely exhausted. We remained in our bivouac during the 18th and 19th, hearing all sorts of rumors of LEE'S being on our right, of a great cavalry battle at Brandy Station, and that a general battle was imminent.

At four o'clock of the afternoon of the 19th we drew out of camp and marched across a plantation, to the northwest, arriving at Centreville about ten o'clock, in a most drenching rain, and were compelled to lie down on the wet ground in our blankets wringing wet; but a soldier really feels but little inconvenience from this, and sleeps soundly in spite of all sorts of hydropathy.

During the day the rebel scouts were hovering about us, and the enemy was supposed to be in force at no great distance.

The next day about ten o'clock, the Eighth was thrown forward as a skirmish line toward Gainesville. We pushed carefully forward over a portion of the battlefield of Gainesville, or second Bull Run. The sight presented was most ghastly. Unburied skeletons, bones and skulls lay scattered about the woods; sometimes half-buried remains extend their skeleton hands almost imploringly toward us.

We came upon no living enemy, however, and went

into camp on a clean, broad meadow in front of the Gaines House.

Considerable firing had been heard during the day, and we learned afterward that a sharp cavalry skirmish had taken place, Gen. PLEASANTON having driven STUART through Middleburgh.

During the 21st, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Thoroughfare Gap, whither the Fifth and Twelfth Corps were marching. About three o'clock in the afternoon, our pickets were assaulted by a small cavalry force, and the Eighth was sent to support them. No force of the enemy was, however, present. Observation, and not a fight, seemed to have been the object of the few troopers who were skulking about at good distance.

During the next three days we kept up a vigilant picket, but were not disturbed. On the 24th, Gen. FRENCH left our Division to take command of Harper's Ferry, and Gen. ALEXANDER HAYES became our Division Commander. LEE was now in full possession of the Shenandoah Valley. MILROY had been driven out of Winchester, and everyone regarded the object of the rebels to be another raid into Maryland.

At six o'clock on the evening of the 26th, our division moved rapidly to the north, and halted about ten o'clock at Gum Springs. We were packed in close order, and slept on the ground in a drenching rain. Early next morning we were aroused and marched rapidly towards the Potomac, a drizzling rain continuing all day. We crossed the Potomac on a pontoon bridge at Edward's Ferry about ten o'clock, P. M., and went into bivouac about a mile from the river. The men were wet and tired; the vast number of troops that had preceded us had trod the ground into a complete mortar bed, through which our men had floundered along for nearly

sixteen hours. Next morning the whole army of the Potomac, apparently, were in our vicinity. Long wagon trains, parks of artillery and dense masses of infantry spread out over the plain. "We are to have Antietam over again," was the general greeting on all hands.

During the forenoon of the 27th, fresh rations were distributed, and about noon we fell into the line of march, which was continued towards our old land mark of last year, Sugar Loaf Mountain, on whose steep sides we encamped about ten o'clock. The next morning we moved down to Monocacy bridge, and went into camp on the same ground precisely that we occupied on the night of September 13th of the year before. Antietam was apparent in our minds, and its repetition quite probable. Our wagons came up and the men had time to bathe and get clean clothes.

The other corps of the army were in advance or passed us here. About nine o'clock next morning we moved forward, leaving Frederick City at our left, and making directly for the Pennsylvania line, it being rumored that LEE was already near Harrisburg. This days march was the most severe the regiment ever performed. The day was intensely hot, and we marched over thirty-three miles with scarcely a halt for dinner, and none for supper until two o'clock in the morning, when we came to a halt. By this time the regiment was pretty thin, many of the men having unavoidably given out by the way. In this respect, however, we had stood the march as well as other regiments.

A light march was made the 30th, to Uniontown, where we went into camp (the corps headquarters being at Terrytown). Here we made a memorandum muster of the regiment, having neither blanks nor time to make it more regularly.

The advance of our army was now beyond Gettysburg, and heavy fighting reported. We broke up camp in the forenoon and marched towards Gettysburg, the roars of artillery indicating a severe battle in that direction. About five o'clock we met ambulances carrying back dead and wounded officers, and among the slain Gen. REYNOLDS, who had fallen during the day.

Soon after this we met Gen. HANCOCK, who was returning to Gen. MEADE's headquarters. In a conversation with Col. CARROLL, he gave the outline of the battle up to the time he had left the field ; the driving back by the rebels of the First and Eleventh Corps through Gettysburg, and the probability of a great battle next day. "But," said Gen. HANCOCK, "I have selected a position from which LEE cannot drive us, and there the battle will be fought."

We lay on our arms during the night, some two or three miles from Gettysburg, and were aroused and in motion before daylight next morning. We moved up near the front, and halted for an hour amid the vast armies, the men in the meantime were furbishing up their arms, getting their cap and cartridge boxes in shape, and preparing for the conflict that all knew to be immediately before us.

Gen. HOOKER had recently been relieved, and the army was now in command of Gen. GEO. G. MEADE. This change of commanders hardly elicited a comment among the men ; the pending battle was the paramount theme of thought and speech.



## CHAPTER XX.

### THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

By nine o'clock on the 2d of July, the entire army, with the exception of SEDGWICK'S Corps, had reached Gettysburg. As our division moved up to the front, the eye caught at a glance the general features of the field selected for the impending conflict. Round Top Mountain, Little Round Top and the ridge stretching thence to Cemetery Hill, bristled with bayonets, while at intervals were parks of artillery, some in position, and some masked behind the hills.

HOWARD occupied Cemetery Hill, fronting Gettysburg on the north, and SLOCUM'S Corps Culp's Hill, on HOWARD'S right, but fronting Rock Creek to the east. The Second Corps formed on HOWARD'S left, our division (HAYES') being first, and nearly fronting the Emmettsburg road, the left of the corps swinging back according to the conformation of the ridge with a more direct westerly front. The formation of the line at this point resembled the letter U, of which HOWARD'S Corps represented the centre or curved portion, and SLOCUM'S and HANCOCK'S Corps the arms, fronting in opposite directions, the interval between them being nearly a mile, the line connecting with HANCOCK'S left and extending to Round Top, having the same front as his corps generally. In front of Little Round Top, and nearly a half mile distant,

on a second ridge, was SICKLES' Corps, extending nearly out to the Emmettsburg road, which forms a diagonal line with the ridge.

Nearly in the centre of the position occupied by our division, the ridge extends out in a sort of bluff toward the Emmettsburg road, at which point, among some large oak trees, was ROBINSON'S Battery. At our right, on Cemetery Hill, was another battery, one brigade holding a position behind a stone wall, which extended nearly the whole distance between these points. There were also troops and batteries the whole distance from our left to Round Top Mountain.

No considerable firing was going on at this time, and the men generally lay down behind the wall and went to sleep.

The main line of the enemy in our front was nearly a mile distant, on Seminary Ridge, the interval being composed of farms covered with growing crops of grass and grain, the general level of which was considerably lower than the two main ridges occupied by the respective armies, though rising at times into considerable ridges and hillocks. Through one of these ridges in our front, run the Emmettsburg road, skirting which were farm houses, barns, orchards, &c.

Comparative quiet obtained along our front for several hours, but within our lines there was the utmost activity. Large detachments of troops were in motion, artillery being got into position, ammunition trains, caissons and limbers pounding about over the roads, the gloomy ambulances rattling along with their moaning occupants. Still the tired soldiers gladly snatched even this portentous interval for a little rest.

The opening of artillery in SICKLES' front at about two o'clock, was the signal for roll call along the line.

Every man was now in his place. Soon there was considerable firing in our front, and the boom of artillery to our rear and in SLOCUM's front.

The enemy occupied a ridge behind the Emmettsburg road in our immediate front with a considerable force of sharp shooters, and also on the road through the ridge, which was a natural rifle pit. They sent the whizzing minie among us, and greatly annoyed the artillery and officers, who were watching the operations of the enemy from exposed points.

Col. CARROLL ordered the Eighth to be in readiness to make a sortie upon this force, and to take this point and hold it to the last man, which service we were instantly ready to perform. The interval over which we would have to pass was some six hundred yards in extent, and mostly a "red top" meadow. The men loaded and capped their pieces and fixed bayonets, scaled the stone wall and formed. The writer jumped his horse over the wall, ordered the "double quick," which the regiment took up with a shout and dashed forward. The artillerymen of ROBINSON's Battery and the battery men at the Cemetery mounted their guns and waiving their hats and flags, cheered us forward. The balls came thick and spitefully among us, the men began to fall, some killed, some wounded, but on we swept until we came to the fence along the Emmettsburg road, from which the rebels decamped in great haste, and which, though a post and rail fence, was quickly demolished; we were under a severe rifle fire and the explosion of shells now fell rapidly among us. The rebels fled from the road. The next fence was scaled, which brought us hand to hand with the rebels. Some sixty or seventy surrendered, but most of them hurriedly retreated down the slope to their main lines. Three of the enemy lay

dead on the ground, and a number had been wounded and carried away.

A line of skirmishers was formed on the brow of the ridge, composed of Cos. A and I, under the command of Capt. NICKERSON, and the other companies were withdrawn to the road which we soon formed into a very respectable rifle pit, by using the rails, the road being a cut, at this point, of some three feet below the surface.

One of the men had been killed and thirteen wounded in this charge. The writer's horse, "Old Sam," had been several times struck and considerably injured, and was sent to the rear.

The terrible struggle between SICKLES' Corps and LONGSTREET was now going forward, and was in plain view from our position, being down the Emmettsburg road to our left, and falling back seemed to extend to Round Top, from whose sides we could see the smoke belching forth from our artillery.

The movement of rebel troops from their line toward SICKLES gave the idea, from our position, that the whole front would soon be involved, and we kept a sharp lookout in our own front for any demonstration of attack.

This was soon apparent, for a considerable line of skirmishers were approaching us from the direction of the town, keeping well under the cover of fences and buildings, but stealthily closing in upon us.

Capt. REID, with Co. D, was sent forward to support Capt. NICKERSON, and we held the balance of the regiment ready if the skirmish line was driven, to attack.

The rebels soon developed in pretty strong force, and made a sudden and desperate effort to regain this position. Capt. NICKERSON was dangerously wounded through the lungs, and we supposed he could survive but a few moments. Sergeant KIPKY, of Co. A, was also

mortally wounded, and a number of others. I brought up another company and drove back the foremost of the rebel line, and by getting cover under the fences, such a fire was kept up as to soon disperse the whole force. In this brief attack two of our men were killed, and fifteen, besides Capt. NICKERSON, wounded. Capt. NICKERSON was carried off the field in a blanket, dying, as we supposed, but eventually recovered and became Captain in the United States Infantry.

The battle in SICKLES' front was still being savagely fought, when suddenly a terrific cannonade beyond Cemetery Hill burst forth. Balls from beyond there from rebel batteries on Rock Creek came pouring down among us, and troops in the suburbs of the town were forming, as if with the intention of scooping us up. I sent back to Col. CARROLL to tell him of our situation, but he had already, with the balance of his brigade, been sent to the support of HOWARD. Gen. HAYES sent word to hold the point to the last man, and that he could not spare any reinforcement. We, however, suffered no further attack in force during the evening, but were constantly harrassed by sharp-shooters, whose locality could not be discovered.

The conflict in HOWARD'S and SLOCUM'S front continued till far into the night, and during which time we were annoyed by shells bursting over our heads, or by solid shot ploughing up the ground in our midst.

Gen. HOWARD, to whose assistance Col. CARROLL had gone with the balance of his brigade, had lost a battery which CARROLL was to re-take, and which he did with great gallantry, the men of the Fourth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana clubbing their guns and fighting hand to hand with the rebels. In this encounter, Lieut. JOHN G. REID of Co. D, then on CARROLL'S Staff, fought with

great intrepidity, and had his famous gray stallion shot dead under him.

Our advanced line was kept out all night, being in command of Capt. LEWIS, and our company kept under arms and ready to support him at once in case of an emergency.

From a careful watch in advance of the line during the night, it became evident that our position was being stealthily reconnoitered, and we felt sure of a night attack or an attack early in the morning.

As the first light of dawn was visible, the whole regiment was under arms, and Co. B in readiness to support the front line. Capt. LEWIS, who was in command, reported evidences of a strong force in a meadow below, and was directed to have his line in hand. Almost instantly the shock came. Some three or four hundred rebels rising up but a few yards distant delivered their volley and rushed upon Capt. LEWIS with their bayonets.

The writer, with Co. B, moved forward from the road on a run, and, as we came over the crest, received a ball through his hat, which tore out the hair and made an ugly wound, the concussion from which brought him down, the ball, fortunately, only struck a glancing blow, and the only ill-effects was an hallucination of *stars*.

The fire of our men was delivered with rapidity and precision, and Capt. KENNEY, Co. B, coming up with other companies, the rebels beat a retreat, and were soon out of sight, leaving several dead on the ground. Of our men two were killed and eleven wounded, Sergeant PETERS, Co. G, being one of the killed.

During the forenoon we were not further troubled, and our position seemed to have been lost sight of by the enemy. The battle in SLOCUM'S front was renewed on

this morning, the 3d of July, but in our front all was quiet until between twelve and one o'clock, when a terrific cannonade opened from the rebel guns, about one hundred and fifty in number, forming a semi-circle around our position. This fire was replied to by at least an equal number of our own guns.

Nothing more terrific than this storm of artillery can be imagined. The missiles of both armies passed over our heads. The roar of the guns was deafening, the air was soon clouded with smoke, and the shriek and startling crack of exploding shell above, around, and in our midst; the blowing up of our caissons in our rear; the driving through the air of fence-rails, posts, and limbs of trees; the groans of dying men, the neighing of frantic and wounded horses, created a scene of absolute horror. Our line of skirmishers was kept out to watch any advance; but the rest of the men kept well down in the cut of the road. Here for nearly two hours we sat stock still, and not a word was uttered. Only two of the men were killed during the cannonade, and they were literally cut in two. Capt. GREGG, who was then serving on Col. CARROLL'S Staff as Inspector, had come down just before the fire opened to see how we were getting along, and not being able to return, sat down on a rail with the writer, facing towards the enemy. Presently a solid shot tore through a pile of rails in our front, passed under our seat between us, and bounded away to our rear. The ricochet of round shot in our vicinity was quite frequent as well as the fragments of shells that exploded in the air.

Finally the artillery ceased firing, and all knew that an assault was the next movement. Soon we saw the long line of rebel infantry emerge from the woods along the rebel front, that had hitherto concealed them.

These troops were the division of PICKET, followed

by that of PETIGREW. They moved up splendidly, deploying into column as they crossed the long, sloping interval between the Second Corps and their base. At first it looked as if their line of march would sweep our position, but as they advanced their direction lay considerably to our left, but soon a strong line, with flags, directed its march immediately upon us.

I formed the few remaining braves in a single line, and as the rebels came within short range of our skirmish line, charged them. Some fell, some run back, most of them, however, threw down their arms and were made prisoners. In this maneuver among the killed was Lieut. HAYDEN, Co. H. We changed our front, and taking position by a fence, facing the left flank of the advancing column of rebels, the men were ordered to fire into their flank at will. Hardly a musket had been fired at this time. The front of the column was nearly up the slope, and within a few yards of the line of the Second Corps' front and its batteries, when suddenly a terrific fire from every available gun, from the Cemetery to Round Top Mountain, burst upon them. The distinct, graceful lines of the rebels underwent an instantaneous transformation.

They were at once enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke and dust. Arms, heads, blankets, guns and knapsacks were thrown and tossed into the clear air. Their track, as they advanced, was strewn with dead and wounded. A moan went up from the field, distinctly to be heard amid the storm of battle, but on they went, too much enveloped in smoke and dust now to permit us to distinguish their lines or movements, for the mass appeared more like a cloud of moving smoke and dust than a column of troops. Still it advanced amid the now deafening roar of artillery and storm of battle.



Suddenly the column gave way, the sloping landscape appeared covered, all at once, with the scattered and retreating foe. A withering sheet of missiles swept after them, and they were torn and tossed and prostrated as they ran. It seemed as if not one would escape. Of the mounted officers who rode so grandly in the advance not one was to be seen on the field, all had gone down.

The Eighth advanced and cut off three regiments, or remnants of regiments, as they passed us, taking their colors, and capturing many prisoners. The colors captured were those of the Thirty-fourth North Carolina, Thirty-eighth Virginia, and one that was taken from the captor, Sergt. MILLER, Co. G, by a staff officer, the number of the regiment not being remembered.

The battle was now over. The field was covered with the slain and wounded, and everywhere were to be seen white handkerchiefs held up asking for quarter. The rebel loss had been terrible, the victory to the Union army complete.

The Eighth when we received the order to take this position numbered, present for duty, 209 officers and men, of these 102 were killed and wounded. We were relieved soon after the battle, and with the little remnant of the regiment, with our own colors and our three rebel flags flying, and more prisoners, twice over, than we had men, we marched back within our lines. Officers and men congratulated us, and when we passed the Fourteenth Indiana, Col. CAVINS complimented us with a present arms, and we were greeted with a hearty cheer from his gallant regiment. For nearly two days our little band had stood alone nearly a half mile in advance of the battle line.

The series of maps of "The Battlefield of Gettysburg of July 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863, by the Chief Engineer

U. S. Army, by authority of the Secretary of War, 1876," correctly gives the positions of the Eighth Regiment on the 2d and 3d of July.

Among the casualties were Lieut. HAYDEN, Co. H, killed ; Capt. MILLER, Co. H, and Lieut. STRANGE, Co. I, Capt. NICKERSON, Co. I, and Capt. PIERCE, Co. K, dangerously wounded ; Capt. REID, Co. D, Lieut. THORNBURG, Co. F, Lieut. MANAHAN, Co. D, Lieut. FARNAM, Co. F, Lieut. MCKESSON, Co. E, Lieut. TRAVIS, Co. A, and the writer, severely.

The enlisted men killed were Sergt. JOHN C. KIPKY, DAVID J. GOODSALL, ANDREW J. DILDINE and JACOB J. RANCH, of Co. A ; JAMES KELLEY, WILLIAM BROWN and GEORGE R. WILSON, Co. B ; Sergt. W. W. WILLIAMS and JOHN R. BARKLEY, Co. C ; WILLIAM GRIDLEY and FRANK SHAFER, Co. D ; Sergt. JOHN G. PETERS, Co. G ; IRA L. BINGHAM, Co. E ; JAMES C. WELCH, Co. H ; OZRO MOORE, Co. I ; HORACE JUDSON, ORVIL A. WARNER and DANFORD PARKER, Co. K, being total killed, nineteen. Others died soon after from their wounds. At this time Maj. WINSLOW was on Gen. HAYES' staff, and Capt. KENNEY acted as Major. Capt. BUTTERFIELD was absent on leave.

On the morning of the 4th of July, we collected and buried our dead near a walnut tree in the vicinity of a farm house, marked their graves, and built a rail fence around them.

During the day, the writer, with other officers, visited most of the noted localities of the field. Everywhere were the evidences of a fierce struggle. Dismounted guns, exploded caissons and limbers, hundreds of dead horses, piles of broken and bent muskets, splintered trees, broken tomb stones at Cemetery Hill, demolished walls, riddled houses and barns met the eye. The ground was

plowed and cross-plowed by cannon balls, which had swept through our lines in every direction.

No duties were required of us during the 4th of July, and the men for the greater part of the day remained quietly in their shelter tents, and sought the rest so much needed after the hardships and excitement of the last few days. The rebel army made no further demonstration of a warlike character during the day.

On the 5th, we moved out about two miles, fording a swollen creek, and bivouaced in an open wood.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### SOME MANEUVERING.

Gen. HANCOCK having been severely wounded in the battle of the 3d of July, the Second Corps was temporarily in command of Gen. WILLIAM HAYES.

Not having any especial duties on the 6th, Col. CAVINS and the writer went out among the farms and farmers in the neighborhood. The people were not glad to see us. One dumpy sort of woman, whom we took to be a lineal descendant of some original Hessian, from her dress and curious jargon, which reminded one of Irving's Aix-la-chapelle people, who spoke bad English, bad French, and what, worst of all, good Dutch; "she refused to admit us to her kitchen, saying that we were too "ornery." She wanted a dollar a gallon for milk, and a half dollar for a cruet of vinegar. Our cook, however, had spring chickens, etc., for breakfast next morning. We never inquired the price, but ate what was set before us and asked no questions—for conscience sake.

On the 7th, our corps moved, early in the morning, in a drenching rain which continued during the day. We arrived at Terrytown about three in the afternoon and bivouaced for the night.

The line of march was again taken up next morning the rain still falling in torrents and the roads tramped

into a mortar bed. We encamped for the night near Frederick City, Md. Here we met our trains and fresh rations. Shoes, of which the men were in great want, were also supplied.

On the 9th, we marched to Crompton's Gap. On the 10th we passed over a part of the field of Antietam, and halted for the night near a log town called Kilmentor. Here our skirmish line came up with the retreating rebels, and we had some skirmishing, shelling and maneuvering. During the 12th, continued skirmishing was kept up during the day, and towards evening our line was moved in a westerly direction and entrenchments thrown up, the rebels showing themselves in our front in considerable force.

During the 13th, our shovels and picks were kept busy; but no demonstrations on the part of the rebels, were made, and on the morning of the 14th, nothing like a rebel was to be found in our front. Now came a rapid march to Williamsport and thence to Falling Waters, where brisk fighting was done and a few hundred prisoners captured; but LEE had made good his escape with most of his army and the vast spoils of his raiders and commissariat.

On the 15th, we marched to Harper's Ferry, along the banks of the swollen Potomac. A good many dead rebels, who had been drowned at Falling Waters and Williamsport, were seen floating down the river.

On the morning of the 16th, our corps moved down below Sandy Hook and went into camp under the frowning guns of Maryland Height. Never was rest more welcome. We had been making rapid marches, or engaged in battle for about four weeks. Our tents were put up and the men were soon quietly enjoying a morning nap. Even our horses, when they saw our tents up,

manifested their appreciation of a quiet camp once more, and lay down with as much satisfaction as the soldiers. We remained in this camp until the morning of the 18th, when, early in the morning, the whole army was again in motion. We crossed the river on pontoons, moved around to the east side of the Blue Ridge, and marched rapidly to the South, the cavalry having seized and held the gaps and passes through the Blue Ridge. In the meantime, LEE was moving rapidly up the valley.

At Bloomville we went into camp. Much signaling with rockets was done during the night, but the army remained in camp until noon of the 22d, when a rapid march was made to Upperville.

On the 23d, we moved through Manassas Gap to Markham. Here the Third and Fifth Corps passed us, and engaged the rebel advance on Wapum Mountain and drove him back on Front Royal, taking several hundred prisoners and over a thousand head of cattle, which LEE had accumulated in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

About dark the Second Corps moved through the Gap following the enemy to near Front Royal, but he was out of reach and pushing rapidly for Charlottesville, as was supposed.

On the 24th, we fell back to Markham and bivouaced on the farm of EDWARD C. MARSHALL, a son of the illustrious Chief Justice MARSHALL. He was a rebel, and had had a son killed at Gettysburg. The next day we made a rapid and fatiguing march to White Plains, and the next day to Warrenton Junction. The weather was intensely hot, and during the two days a good many cases of sunstroke occurred.

On the 27th, recruiting parties for each regiment were sent to their respective states, with a view of filling up

our regiments. The detail for the Eighth Regiment consisted of Capt. LEWIS, Lieut. J. G. REID and Lieut. L. V. McKESSON; Sergeant WEST, and Corporals GALLAGHER, JONES and HUMPHREY. This party secured *one* recruit in about two months.

For several days we remained in much the same neighborhood, some maneuvering and changing front being done. On the 1st of August, we moved forward to Elk Run and went into camp.

Here the Quartermaster and Sutlers came up with all needful supplies. On the 6th of August we were paid off by Major Reynolds. We remained in this camp until the 15th of August, when we were ordered, together with the Fourth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana of our brigade, with some 1,800 other troops, to proceed to Alexandria by rail-road from Bealton Station and thence to New York by steamer, to quell the "Fernandy Wood" war,—in other words, to quell the riots and protect the draft in that city.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### THE TRIP TO NEW YORK.

The order sending troops to New York was not very explanatory in itself, but it was well enough understood that the object was to suppress the fearful riots that convulsed and threatened the destruction of the great metropolis itself, and to hold the violent element in check, and protect the operations of the draft then pending.

The orders to the writer were to proceed to Bealton Station with the Eighth Ohio, First Minnesota, and Seventh Michigan, and proceed with them to Alexandria and report to the commanding officer at that place.

From Bealton Station we made the trip by the cars, arrived in the evening, and went into camp in the suburbs of the city, where we remained until the 20th of August, when we received orders to embark in the evening. Col. CARROLL took command of these troops on their arrival at Alexandria, and continued in command until our return, when he resumed command of his brigade.

Never were men more unspeakably happy over an order. It was obeyed with alacrity. Men, horses, knapsacks, guns and provisions were hustled aboard the great ocean steamer Atlantic, and early next morning she steamed down the Potomac.

The weather was very fine, and the enjoyment of the



men simply immense. We had made one trip before down the Potomac and Chesapeake, but when we passed Cape Charles and were in the midst of old ocean we were on an element that to most of us was new.

The men crowded the decks to enjoy, for the first time, the sight of the boundless waters. The accommodations on board were excellent, and our eighteen hundred men found ample room in the immense ship. The voyage was all the way very pleasant, and on the morning of the 23d we were off Sandy Hook, and running down the Narrows. Soon the great metropolis of New York was in full view. We anchored off Governor's Island, debarked and went into camp on the green, south of the fort. Here we remained until the 28th, when we were removed to Fort Green, Brooklyn.

Here we went into camp, and had a grand time for a few days. We had no duties to do. The riot squelched itself when the blue coats appeared, and we enjoyed a continued ovation. Visitors from the city and many of our Ohio friends thronged the camp. Fruit in great abundance was presented, peaches, melons and then peaches. The proprietors of the Evening Post sent each member of the regiment, daily, a copy of that excellent newspaper. An entertainment was given us at the Carrolton Street M. E. Church, where were rare viands for the soldier, songs were sung, speeches made, and the enchanting presence of the smiling belles of Brooklyn gave a zest to the entertainment not likely soon to fade from the memory of the delighted soldier.

For over two years we had seen little but camp life, and to find ourselves thus suddenly in the midst of a great city, realizing the kindest hospitality and every pleasant attention, could not help but be most highly appreciated.

The men generally visited the city, attended church on Sunday, saw the sights and were happy.

The draft transpired without further trouble. The "Copperhead" and the rebel subsided. The assassin hid in his den, and law and order prevailed. Our campaign to New York was completed, and orders came to strike tents and embark for the Potomac.

On the afternoon of September 7th we left "Camp Green," Long Island, and were landed by the ferry boats at the foot of Wall street, and marched thence to Broadway, up Broadway to Canal street, down Canal street to North River, whence we were conveyed on board our steamer. Along the whole line of march we were greeted by the waving of flags, of handkerchiefs by the ladies, and cheers from the crowd that lined the streets. We weighed anchor on the morning of the 8th, and steamed down the river and bay and out into the ocean. The return voyage was pleasant, and on the afternoon of the 10th we arrived at Alexandria, glad of our trip, proud of our country, whose great metropolis we had visited, and in whose grandeur the greatness and splendor of our country is typified. We felt more patriotic, more willing and ready than ever to fight for her cause and her flag.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

### RETURN TO THE FRONT AND CAMPAIGN OF MANEUVERS.

Some two days were occupied in debarking and making preparations for our return to the front. The Second Corps was understood to be somewhere in the neighborhood of Culpepper Court House.

On the morning of the 12th of September, with full haversacks, rested limbs, and in the best of spirits, we took up our line of march and overtook the Second Corps at Culpepper Court House on the morning of the 16th. The corps was now in command of Gen. WARREN.

The corps was in line of battle, and cannon were booming in its front. A brisk fight was going on between our cavalry and the outposts of the enemy. This continued at intervals during most of the day. It would seem that LEE had learned that the army had been somewhat depleted, and he was feeling of its front to ascertain its disposition for a battle.

In the afternoon we went into bivouac near the western part of the town, where we remained until nearly noon the next day.

During the next day the Second Corps moved forward *en echelon*, placing its pickets along the left bank of Robinson's river and the Rapidan, the rebels having taken positions beyond these streams.

On the 18th, our division was called out to witness the first military execution that had as yet occurred in our corps; two privates of the Fourteenth Connecticut being shot for desertion, their cases being aggravated with speculation in drafted men, "bounty jumping," and conspiracy with outside villains and sharpers.

From the 19th to the 23d, our brigade picketed the left bank of Robinsons river for four or five miles above its junction with the Rapidan, during which time we drove in their pickets and secured commanding positions. BEAUFORD, with the cavalry, driving out heavy detachments from above us and toward Madison Court House. The boys accumulated considerable spoils in the shape of provisions, forage, cattle, asses, mules, &c., and some saddle horses abandoned by rebel officers in their hasty flight.

We were relieved by Col. SMYTH'S Brigade, and went back into camp, and were paid off on the 25th, on which evening we received cheering news of a great victory at Chattanooga, which was duly appreciated and cheered by the army. We remained in this camp until the 6th of October, when, being relieved by the Sixth Corps, we returned to Culpepper Court House, and went into camp at the north of the town.

On the morning of Sunday, the 11th, we received orders to break up camp, and be in readiness to move at once, it being reported that LEE'S army had turned our right flank with the possible intention of giving battle or making another raid into Maryland.

We did not march until near daylight of the morning of the 12th. We crossed the Rappahannock on pontoons, and soon after re-crossed, the rebels being in our rear. We moved to the right of Brandy Station, where coming up with the enemy's out-posts a brisk artillery

duel occurred, the infantry supporting it in line of battle. Before midnight the rebels had withdrawn, and our corps returned again, crossing the Rappahannock and reaching Bealton Station at daylight, having been marching and counter marching for two days and one night, with scarcely a moment's sleep or rest. Here were our teams, and we expected time for breakfast and rest ; but before the men could unsling their knapsacks we were ordered rapidly to the left to support some cavalry in command of Gen. CUSTER, then opening a brisk fight with a heavy force of rebels. The fight and maneuvering kept up until about one o'clock.

This day was election day for Ohio, and in the midst of this skirmish the Eighth Regiment proceeded to hold its election, arranging the polls according to law. We voted quietly, without speeches, harangues, or challenges, casting one hundred and ninety votes for JOHN BROUGH for Governor, and *one* for VALLANDINGHAM, every voter present depositing his ballot.

After dark we moved to the right and front, halting, and laying down in our tracks in the woods, without fire and without orders, except in whispers, it being understood that we were right in the jaws of a heavy rebel force, and that an attack, or an order for our troops to attack, might be expected at any moment. Before daylight we were in motion again, and emerged from the woods on a plantation overlooking the little hamlet of Auburn, and were presently in the midst of a brisk fight of the character of which we could form no idea. The woods, hills and ravines and the foggy atmosphere completely obscured the scene. Brisk artillery and musketry fire was flashing in our front, rattling carbines and pistols on our right, and hissing, whistling minies about our heads. Gen. HAYES ordered me to deploy the Eighth

Regiment to the right and feel of the enemy. This required both horsemen and foot to cross a deep, wide mill race on a hewed log. "Old Sam" made the rattle.

The bugler was ordered to give the call, but broke down without a note. "Blow that call," we shouted. He pressed his hands to the region of his stomach, and faintly drawled out, "Meshter Colonel I'm oongry." He was certainly entitled to our sympathy. After a half hour the scene quieted down. Several rebels had been killed. A battery and horses, several officers and men captured, and the enemy rapidly driven back on their main force.

Now commenced a rapid retreat. LEE's whole army was moving toward the Potomac, between our left and the mountain ranges, and MEADE put his entire army in rapid march in the same direction, moving in several columns on the line of the Alexandria and Culpepper Railroad. The Second Corps, now commanded by Gen. E. K. WARREN, covering the retreat, and moving *en echelon*.

It was the object of Gen. MEADE to seize and occupy the heights of Centreville. Considerable distance intervened between the rear of the leading corps and the Second Corps, and at Bristoe Station, on Broad run, an attempt was made by Gen. HILL, of the rebel army, to cut off the entire Second Corps. In fact, before it came up he had seized a strong position in the woods near the railroad track, and planted artillery on the heights, overlooking and commanding the ford. A strong force was also thrown across the railroad in our rear which attempted to turn our right flank. The First and Third Divisions had crossed the ford, and Gen. HAYES, bringing up the Second Division, threw it furiously upon the position of the enemy, charged his battery, which

was taken, and completely repulsing HILL's advance, capturing between four and five hundred prisoners. Of the Eighth Regiment seven men were wounded. Col. CARROLL's horse was killed by a cannon ball, and nearly all of our sumpter horses, including the writer's sumpter horse, baggage and all, and two of our men in charge of them, fell into the hands of the rebels.

It was now dark and a drizzling rain set in. The men were worn and hungry. Our line of retreat lay over the red clay soil of this region, trampled by the preceding troops, artillery and wagon trains into deep, stiff mortar, but the rapid march to Bull Run was performed in the most orderly manner, and without a murmur and without straggling.

A faint glimmer of daylight was perceptible in the east before we reached the ford. The Eighth was the last regiment of infantry to cross, and as we came to the bank of the river a column of cavalry dashed between us and the preceding regiment. We expostulated, but the cavalry only jeered and laughed. This was too much for the then condition of our nerves. The leading company, the "Hibernian Guards," fixed bayonets and swore they would cut through the cavalry, which they did with such spirit that the mounted gentry got out of our way and let us pass without further trouble. Col. CARROLL, hearing the row, sent his Adjutant, Lieut. JOHN G. REID, to stop the melee, but our blood was up, and order or no order, the cavalry was to be cleaned out.

A more weary set of men can scarcely be imagined than were our poor fellows after four days of marching and fighting, almost without sleep or food. MEADE's whole army was now massed in the neighborhood of Centreville.

The line of battle was formed, and during the day

heavy cannonading continued along most of the line; shells dropping occasionally among us, stampeding the mules and driving the teams back beyond range, and considerable skirmishing took place at the out posts. This continued through the 15th and 16th, and having ceased on the 17th, several detachments made reconnoissances in different directions. The Eighth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana, of our brigade crossed Bull Run, and moved out several miles to the southwest without discovering any enemy.

It was now ascertained that LEE, with his main army had retreated to the Rappahannock.

On the morning of the 19th, at daylight, we struck tents, crossed Bull Run, and moved back again toward the Rappahannock. LEE, in his retreat, had destroyed the railroads and bridges.

We encamped at night at Bristol Station, marched early next morning in the direction of Warrenton, forded the tortuous Broad Run no less than three times during the day, and encamped at Auburn the scene of our fight on the 14th. Here we remained until the 23d, when we moved to the Warrenton branch of the railroad, and went into camp.

We remained in this camp until the morning of the 7th of November, when a general forward movement was made. The Sixth Corps, Gen. SEDGWICK, moved to Rappahannock Station, where the rebels were strongly intrenched. The Second, Third and Fifth Corps marched to Kelley's Ford, being joined there by the First Corps, under Gen. NEWTON. The Second and Third Corps deployed at Kelly's Ford, throwing forward strong lines of skirmishers and sharp shooters. Batteries were planted on the range of hills, sweeping the position of the rebels on the south side of the river, under cover of



which the pontoons were laid, and a heavy force was thrown across which charged the rifle pits, capturing several hundred prisoners. Our loss did not exceed seventy.

In the meantime Gen. SEDGWICK had crossed the river at Rappahannock Station, stormed the rebel works, carrying them by a brilliant *coup de main*, capturing four guns, eight battle flags and nearly two thousand prisoners, including numerous officers.

The Second and Third Corps moved rapidly forward to Brandy Station, the advance skirmishing most of the way. The rebel army was retreating rapidly toward the Rapidan.

On the morning of the 10th, we went into camp on the Hamilton plantation. There was some little snow on the ground, and the tops of the mountains at the west of us were white. Our camp was soon removed to a pine woods, where we remained until the morning of the 26th of November—Thanksgiving day—when the whole army was again put in motion.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### MINE RUN.

The army marched at six o'clock on the morning of the 26th of November. The Fifth Corps, followed by the First Corps, was to cross the Rapidan at Culpepper Mine Ford, and proceed to Parker's Store, on the plank road leading to Orange Court House.

The Second Corps, at this time commanded by Gen. WARREN, was to cross at Germania Ford and proceed through the wilderness to Robertson's Tavern. The Third and Sixth Corps were to cross at Jacob's Mills Ford and were to join the Second Corps at Robertson's.

We crossed the river on a pontoon, and marching about six miles, bivouaced in the forest. The next morning we struck the Orange pike, and moving quite rapidly arrived at Robertson's Tavern about noon. The Eighth Regiment was sent forward as skirmishers, in advance of a ridge which overlooked the enemies' advanced line. There was some cavalry in our front and in the woods at our left, that were capering about at long range and banging away at distances that would astonish the longest ranged Parrot.

Gen. HAYES having formed his division line on the ridge, the Eighth was ordered to advance through the woods and drive out whatever we might find in our front. The Fourteenth Indiana and Seventh Virginia were to

move down the road and over an open plantation to our left.

For some reason unexplained, when the Eighth moved forward, Gen. WEBB's line at our right, remained stationary, thus leaving a gap which the rebels were not slow to discover and take advantage of. Capts. PIERCE and REID were in reserve, and as soon as the irruption of rebels on our flank and right rear was discovered, REID wheeled his company to the right flank, confronted the rebels, and a brisk skirmish ensued. Our right was doubled back and for a moment thrown into confusion. Capt. PIERCE brought his company up, and Gen. WEBB now moving forward, our line was again formed and ordered forward to the line of a plantation in front. The movement was executed with spirit, and at a brisk run. Major WINSLOW conducted the left flank, and Adj. DEPUY the right, while I rode in front of the colors in the center. We were on a good run, while the rebels, at an equal pace, were making for their reserves, both parties keeping up a sharp fire. Just as we cleared the thick woods a volley from a nest of negro huts tore through the trees around us. I wheeled my horse to the right to gain some cover, when a ball, cutting through the stirrup strap and grazing my leg, went literally through "Old Sam" and down we went together, the horse being instantly killed. But our point was made, the rebels were driven beyond our vision and our line halted on the margin of the woods. We lost in this skirmish, one killed, DAVID LEMON, Co. F, and eleven wounded, among whom was Lieut. THORNBURG, Co. F.

The Fourteenth Indiana lost Lieut. ROTRAMEL, killed, and several wounded, and several were wounded in the Seventh Virginia, Col. LOCKWOOD being one of them.

We held our position until about ten o'clock at night, when we were relieved and withdrawn behind the battle line. The next day we shivered around our camp fires in a cold, drenching rain, which finished up with snow, until about four o'clock, when we advanced about two miles, and in conjunction with the Fourth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana, picketed our Corps front during the long, tedious and stormy night.

Early on the morning of the 29th, we had orders to rejoin our division, which was ordered to the extreme left, and during the day we made a slow but toilsome march through woods and tangled thickets, coming upon the enemy about four o'clock, when a brisk skirmish ensued; the enemy, however, retired beyond Mine Run and our corps went into bivouac in a cold snow storm without tents or shelter. A great battle was expected to be fought next morning, and we were aware of the desperate encounter, that in case of a battle, would take place in our front. The men were to be aroused at four o'clock, and the battle line was to be formed at six, and a simultaneous advance of the left under WARREN, and the right under SEDGWICK, was to be made. We had caught glimpses of their long line of heavy earth and log works, battle flags, mounted batteries, bristling bayonets, and had heard cheering and shouting, as we supposed, on the arrival of troops or in response to harangues of the Generals. As the gray morning broke, we were rapidly formed in three lines. Each regimental commander was ordered to examine the ground in his front. This the writer did in front of the Eighth, going to within almost pistol shot of the enemy, as did other regimental commanders.

The Confederate line extended along the opposite side of Mine Run, the banks of the river furnishing the

proper angles of a regular fortification. There was a broad, marshy, boggy strip of ground between us and the river. The opposite banks were almost perpendicular, and crowned with strong works, the tortuous course of the stream making splendid positions for an enfilading fire.

The countenances of the men and officers showed the utmost anxiety—not fear, but appreciation of their danger and their duty. We all simply saw that in the terrible conflict that must ensue in trying to carry the enemy's position, but few of us could escape. The writer has seen some of the memoranda made by the men in their memorandum books, or on slips of paper pinned on their blouses that showed—not fear or a disposition to falter—but that they saw the situation and bravely prepared to do their duty and to die as became soldiers.

The advance was to have been at 8 o'clock, but no order came. By-and-by guns were stacked and fires kindled and the day wore on. At night-fall the men were directed to build fires, cook supper and make themselves comfortable.

At nine o'clock they were ordered to quietly fall in; the fires were replenished, and we drew out silently, and with the head of the columns turned back towards the Rapidan.

Gen. MEADE's plans for this campaign are said to have been elaborate and of a high military character; but an endless variety of circumstances had retarded his movements, and when the morning of the 30th came, he found LEE's position impregnable. It is said that Gen. WARREN took the responsibility of not ordering the attack. His judgment has been sustained.

The army had cut loose from its trains and supplies, with eight days' rations; winter was closing in with

severity and further operations were deemed impracticable.

During the night, the entire army withdrew, and on the morning of the 2d of December we re-crossed the Rapidan, and by nightfall were back in our quarters, tired and sad, because we had no glorious achievements to write of to our wives and sweethearts.

On the 5th, we changed our camp to a pine wood nearly three miles to the south-west, and put up temporary quarters, and on the 7th, moved again to a considerable forest, and were ordered to put up comfortable winter quarters.

With the exception of one or two scares, our time was occupied mostly in picket duty and in building corduroy roads for the balance of the month, which was cold and inclement.

The army, on Christmas, was generally provided with turkey, chicken and generous supplies for the holidays, from friends, aid societies, etc., at home, and this Christmas was a general holiday for the army.

One of our men, Sergt. WILLIAM J. WARD, of Co. D, died on the 29th.

## CHAPTER XXV.

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1864.  
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### WINTER QUARTERS—MORTON'S FORD.

During the entire month of January, our duties were the usual routine of picketing, fatigue parties, building roads, and occasionally regimental, brigade and division drill.

A liberal number of furloughs to the men, and leaves of absence to officers for fifteen days were given.

Capt. SIMS acted as Division Inspector during this winter, and Capt. BUTTERFIELD was detailed on Col. CARROLL'S staff.

During the night of February 6th, we received orders to be in readiness, with three days rations, to move at daylight. Of this movement we had not had the slightest previous intimation, and everybody ejaculated: "What's up?"

It seems that Gen. BUTLER had conceived the idea of taking Richmond by a grand cavalry dash, and the army of the Potomac was to make a demonstration across the Rapidan. KILPATRICK'S Division of cavalry was to cross the river at Ely's Ford, and MERRITT'S Division at Barnett's Ford, and the Second Corps was to cross at Morton's Ford, a point about midway between Ely's and Barnett's Fords.

Our division reached the ford about ten o'clock, A. M. The rebels occupied rifle pits down to the margin of the river, and his artillery in position on the heights beyond completely swept one side of the river.

The river was somewhat swollen and full of ice, but we were ordered to ford it. Gen. OWEN's Brigade first crossed, the water reaching the necks of some of his short men. In the meantime our brigade looked on, shivering in dread of the cold bath. The enemy lit out from their rifle pits as our musketry and artillery opened on them, and as soon as Gen. OWEN had formed his line, Gen. HAYES dismounted, waded into the river, and bid the men follow. Our division was soon across and formed. Gen. WEBB's followed. The enemy seemed disposed to keep to his intrenchments, and to depend upon his artillery. HAYES' Division took up a position some four hundred yards from the river, where the character of the ground, orchards and farm buildings afforded some cover.

Our artillery kept up a brisk fire, and the enemy's did also, causing considerable loss to us in killed and wounded. Our position was maintained during the day, with no intention to advance, while large bodies of our troops massed on the other side of the river. During the day a bridge was thrown across at the ford.

Toward evening the rebels opened a severe fire upon us, and at the same time attempted to thrust a strong force between us and the river.

Col. CARROLL ordered the Eighth Regiment into a sunken road that would bring us across the line of their march, and ordered us to hold it till further orders.

We were soon in the sunken road, which formed an excellent rifle pit, and our well directed fire, with the artillery fire from beyond the river, soon checked the rebel line, which retreated, and took shelter behind fences and buildings quite out of range.



With the exception of the Eighth Regiment, the division, in the meantime, withdrew to the bank of the river and established in line. We were ordered to fall back to our position in the brigade, but in so doing had to pass over an interval of about five hundred yards in point blank range of the rebel guns and rifles.

As we emerged from our sunken road the minie balls hissed spitefully about us, and occasionally a shell exploded close to us, covering us with mud and dirt.

The skirmish line during this fight was gallantly commanded by Capt. J. E. GREGG, of Co. E, and so skillfully handled that every man was brought off, though it became pitch dark before he could leave the front of the enemy.

But few casualties occurred. Lieut. KOONS, Co. C, received a dangerous wound in the abdomen, and the writer received a blow from a ball that tore up his haversack, striking the right wrist with a force like that of a slung shot, which was very painful, and rendered the hand quite useless for a long time. Several of the men received slight wounds.

About midnight we re-crossed the river on the bridge that had been built during the day, and in a cold and drenching rain, without fire or shelter, lay down on brush or the bare ground and shivered until morning, when fires were built, arms stacked and the troops ordered to remain in their position, making themselves as comfortable as possible.

After dark the troops returned to camp, Gen. BUTLER'S project having failed. Our diversion, in furtherance thereof, having cost the two divisions of the Second Corps that crossed the river over two hundred and fifty men in killed and wounded.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### THE OVERLAND CAMPAIGN UNDER GENERAL GRANT—BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.

No further military operations on the part of the infantry disturbed us until the commencement of the overland campaign. It began now to be understood pretty generally that Gen. GRANT would take personal command of the army, and preparations for its thorough reorganization and equipment were everywhere apparent.

The Second Corps was completely remodeled, and was organized in four divisions as follows—Gen. HANCOCK having recovered from his wound had resumed its command :

*First Division*—Brig. Gen. F. C. BARLOW ; 1st Brigade, Col. N. A. MILES ; 2d Brigade, Col. THOMAS A. SMYTHE ; 3d Brigade, Col. R. FRANK ; 4th Brigade, Col. J. R. BROOKS.

*Second Division*—Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON ; 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. A. S. WEBB ; 2d Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. P. OWENS ; 3d Brigade, Col. S. S. CARROLL.

*Third Division*—Maj. Gen. D. B. BIRNEY ; 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. H. WARD ; 2nd Brigade, Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER HAYES.

*Fourth Division*—Brig. Gen. J. B. CARR ; 1st Brigade, Brig. Gen. G. MOTT ; 2d Brigade, Col. W. R. BREWSTER.

This was HANCOCK's Corps, and the Eighth was in Col. CARROLL's Third Brigade of the Second Division.

The army was organized in three corps, being the Second Corps, Maj. Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, which included the old Third Corps, except the Third Division, which went to the Sixth Corps. The old First Corps was incorporated in the Fifth Corps.

The Fifth Corps consisted of four divisions, and was commanded by Maj. Gen. G. K. WARREN, and the Sixth Corps, composed of three divisions, commanded by Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK.

BUENOSIDE's corps was to form part of the army, and the gallant Maj. Gen. PHIL. SHELDON, was to command the cavalry.

On the 22d of April, the Second Corps was reviewed by Gen. GRANT, and most of the officers and men saw him for the first time. The enthusiasm was great, and everybody looked forward to the most complete victory under "Old Unconditional Surrender," as the men delighted to designate the Commander-in-Chief.

At midnight on the 3d day of May, 1864, the grand army drew out of its winter camp and the campaign of the "Wilderness" was commenced.

The morning report of the Eighth Regiment, for the morning of the 3d of May, 1864, shows present for duty, eighteen officers and two hundred and thirty-five enlisted men. There were twelve commissioned officers absent on detached service, and on sick leave, and of enlisted men there were absent, sick, and on furlough, forty.

The officers absent were: Col. S. S. CARROLL, commanding brigade; Capt. F. W. BUTTERFIELD, Co. C., Acting Assistant Inspector on Col. CARROLL's staff; Capt. JOHN G. REID, A. A. Gen., also on Col. CARROLL's staff; Capt. JOHN REID, Co. D, on recruiting service,

and Lieut. THOMAS THORNBURGH, with ambulance train; Lieut. JOSEPH R. SWIGAERT was A. A. A. Gen. on Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL's staff, then serving in Tennessee.

Capt. KENNEY, Co. B, and Capt. PIERCE, Co. K, were absent sick.

The field officers present, were, Lieut. Col. FRANKLIN SAWYER and Maj. ALBERT H. WINSLOW. The regimental staff present, were, Lieut. JOHN W. DEPUY, Adjutant; Lieut. EDWARD F. DICKINSON, Quartermaster; Dr. I. L. BRENTON, Surgeon; JAMES S. POLLOCK, Asst. Surgeon, and Rev. ALEXANDER MILLER, Chaplain.

The Captains present, were, Capt. JAMES E. GREGG, Co. E; Capt. DAVID LEWIS, Co. G, Capt. ALFRED T. CRAIG, Co. F; Capt. JAMES K. O'REILLY, Co. I; and Capt. WM. W. WITHERELL, Co. A.

The Lieutenants present were, 2d Lieut. THOMAS F. GOLWAY, Co. B; 1st Lieut. JACOB P. HYSUND and 2d Lieut. DAVID S. KOONS, Co. C; 1st Lieut. CHARLES S. MANAHAN, Co. D; 2d Lieut. LESTER V. MCKESSON, Co. E; 1st Lieut. HARRY A. FARNUM, Co. F; 1st Lieut. STEPHEN STRANGE, Co. H; 2d Lieut. LUCIEN ABBOTT, Co. I; 1st Lieut. ORAMEL G. DANIELS and 2d Lieut. FINNEY R. LOOMIS, Co. K.

Lieut. JAMES K. O'REILLY and WILLIAM D. WITHERELL, were recently promoted to Captains, and Capt. O'REILLY was assigned to Co. I, and Capt. WITHERELL to Co. A, and several of the Lieutenants were assigned to other companies, as the casualties of the campaign required.

Quitting camp, as before stated, the army advanced rapidly towards the Rapidan, in two columns. WARREN'S and SEDGWICK'S Corps striking the river at Germania Ford, and HANCOCK with the Second Corps, at Ely's Ford, which was about six miles below Germania.

The Second Corps was the left of the column. We were preceded by GREGG's Division of Cavalry, which had crossed the river, and laid down a canvas pontoon bridge. Crossing on this the Second Corps marched rapidly towards Chancellorsville, and arrived on the old battle ground early on the morning of the 4th of May.

Here we remained during the day and bivouaced at night on the same field where we had fought under HOOKER a year before.

On the morning of the 5th, the heavy column under SEDGWICK and WARREN on the right, having crossed the river, we now confronted LEE with over one hundred thousand men, and all knew that a great battle was soon to be fought; we had been on this ground—the famous "Wilderness,"—twice before, at Chancellorsville and Mine Run, the memory whereof was not enlivening, but now we were anxious for battle and felt certain of victory.

Early in the morning the Second Corps was in line of march, and moved out through the dense wilderness, by the Furnaces, and halted on a farm near the Brock road. Fighting was already commenced on the right, the roar of which was at times, distinctly heard. We were a good way to the left, and out of the line of battle; at least ten miles from the battle ground.

About noon, Gen. HANCOCK received orders to move to the right by way of the Brock road to its intersection with the Orange plank road.

The day was extremely hot, and but little water was to be found. The men suffered much. The march was as rapid as could be made through the tangled chincapin, and sprangling cedar, but was cheerfully performed, the men understanding that their presence was of the utmost moment to the troops now engaged.

CARROLL'S Brigade came up to the cross roads about four o'clock, and as we passed into the woods on the north of the plank road, we came upon the battle field. Trees were scarred and splintered, and a good many dead and wounded lay in our path.

The Second Division of the Sixth Corps under Gen. GETTY, had here been engaged in a desperate encounter with the rebels under HILL. A few hundred yards up the plank road, were a couple of guns that he had lost, now turned on us by the captors. Col. CARROLL ordered the Eighth Ohio and Seventh Virginia of his brigade to retake them; this was spiritedly done. The Seventh Virginia moved up on the north side, and the Eighth Ohio on the south side of the plank road with skirmishers in front, until the guns had been passed about one hundred yards, when Lieut. McKESSON of the Eighth, and a few men with drag ropes sprung into the road and dragged back the guns. Several men of the Eighth and Seventh were wounded, Lieut. McKESSON severely, and one man killed; but, we were so much protected by the woods and the movement was so instantaneous, that we had the guns and were back out of reach, before the rebel supports at the guns could be reinforced, and they were taken prisoners.

At the time CARROLL'S Brigade came up, the battle had been raging for nearly four hours at this point. BIRNEY'S Division of the Second Corps, had arrived on the ground some time before we did. In a savage encounter of HAYES' and MOTT'S Brigades, a little north of the plank road, with a heavy column of rebels, Gen. HAYES was killed while gallantly leading a charge; this was Gen. ALEXANDER HAYES who had recently commanded our division.

Towards dark, the sound of battle died away, and

both armies lay on their arms preparatory for the battle on the morrow.

During the night, the haversacks and cartridge boxes were replenished, and in the morning at four o'clock, the men, after a few hours of fitful sleep among the dead of yesterday's battle, were quietly aroused and ordered to breakfast without fire, and at five o'clock were in line, and the order to move forward was given.

In a few minutes, we heard the opening shots from our front, which were promptly replied to by the enemy. We moved on rapidly over the ground fought over yesterday; the trees being cut and splintered in some instances so as to look like hickory brooms. We soon passed the line where the rebels had rested during the night, as was evident from the corn meal, Johnny cake, &c., strewn about on the ground. We were now driving the enemy rapidly, keeping up a running fire, and cheering lustily as we supposed we were having the battle all our own way.

When about a mile and a half from camp, the presence of a heavy force became apparent.

We were on the south side of the plank road. Col. CARROLL ordered the Fourteenth Indiana and Eighth Ohio across the road, Col. JOHN COONS, of the Fourteenth Indiana being in command. We commenced to move by the right flank, the Fourteenth Indiana in front. That regiment had barely cleared the road, when it was furiously attacked. Col. COONS faced to the front and opened fire, and ordered the Eighth to move past his regiment, and "file into line," and commence firing as soon as possible. This the Eighth did as best it could. The fire now became severe, and as we moved forward to a considerable ridge, we almost fell into the embrace of the whole of LONGSTREET'S Corps. The woods were literally black with ranks of men as far as we could see.

Now a terrific volley of musketry struck us, and our officers and men went down all along the line.

Col. COONS and the writer were on horseback, and we could readily see that we must get out of that. We sent our colors back and carried the men back carefully, but with as much expedition as possible. Capt. CRAIG had been killed; Capt. LEWIS had been terribly wounded, the left thigh bone being cut off in the upper third, and he was snaked away by his coat cape, by one of his men. Some eighteen men were killed and wounded, and two so badly wounded that they could not be got away. THOMAS GRICE, Co. A, and AUGUST FEEGLE, Co. E, were taken prisoners and carried to Andersonville.

The balance of the Brigade, on the south side of the plank road had already fallen back, and the Eighth Ohio and Fourteenth Indiana were now quite alone, still the retreat was made in good order. Nearly a half mile to the rear, we met a brigade from BIRNEY'S Division, which was formed in line of battle. We passed through their line, and then received orders to fall back to the position occupied by us the night before.

Gen. HANCOCK being fearful that the enemy would attempt his left flank at this time, sent a detachment of Cavalry, with a section of artillery up the Brock Road, to feel forward on his left. The Eighth Regiment was ordered to support the battery.

We moved up the road about two miles, when the battery opened out into the woods with a few rounds; but no enemy appearing, the cavalry dashed forward, and we awaited the result. The commandant of the force being satisfied that there was no enemy in front, we fell back to our brigade at the junction of the Brock and Plank roads.

In the meantime strong log and earth works, with



abattis in front had been thrown up along the west side of the Brock road, which were now heavily manned, and awaiting the onset of the enemy, should he see fit to attack.

The Regiment was now united with the Brigade, which was in the second line.

About five o'clock the rebels began to shell us preparatory to a general charge on our works. Presently their column came on, cheering and yelling like yahoos. It was the famous rebel yell. Our line was formed, ready to support the men in the breastworks, and a battery at the cross roads sent its heavy missiles crashing through the woods towards the enemy. Far along to our right was the rattle of musketry and the roar of artillery, telling of the general battle all along the line, WARREN'S, BUENSIDE'S and SENGWICK'S, as well as our Second Corps, in close grapple with the enemy.

On came the columns of LONGSTREET, dashing furiously into the abattis, when our artillery and musketry opened upon them like a tornado. Forward swept our line, and as the boys saw the struggling rebels in the bush, the woods and the abattis, and some few inside of our works, they could hardly be kept in line. CARROLL'S whole brigade, cheering louder and louder, rushed forward, and joining with the front line, fell upon the charging columns, routing them in every direction.

The rebel loss was terrible, and their broken columns fell back not again to renew the contest at this point.

The battle along the whole line had been most obstinately fought on both sides. Gen. WADSWORTH of the Fifth Corps had been killed, and Gens. SEYMOUR and SHALER taken prisoners. In fact one of the most terrible battles of the war had been fought. Anything like a history of such a battle is however not within the scope of this narrative.

The battle was not renewed on the 7th, and with the exception of a severe cavalry combat at Todd's Furnace, both armies remained quiet.

Of this battle of the Wilderness, Mr. SWINTON in his "Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac" says, "a battle terrible and indescribable in these gloomy woods. There is something horrible, yet fascinating, in the mystery shrouding this strangest of battles ever fought, a battle which no man could see, and whose progress could only be followed by the ear, as the sharp and crackling volleys of musketry, and the alternate Union cheer and Confederate yell told how the fight surged and swelled." "The battle continued two days; yet such was the mettle of each combatant that it decided nothing. It was in every respect a ~~demon~~<sup>triumph</sup> battle; and its only result appeared in the tens of thousand of dead and wounded in blue and gray, that lay in the thick woods. The Union loss exceeded fifteen thousand, and the confederate loss was about eight thousand."

This gloomy wilderness covers the mining region, where Alexander Spottswood dug the first iron ore, and built the first iron furnace on the continent, about the year 1720, at Germania Ford. The name of the county, Spottsylvania, is derived from his name by latinizing the last syllable.

During a portion of the night, troops were moving forward by the left flank, and early in the morning of the 8th, HANCOCK'S Corps moved forward. Arriving at Todd's Tavern, the road in front was completely blocked up, and fighting had to be done by WARREN'S Corps in our advance, to clear his way to Spottsylvania.

The corps was detained until nearly two o'clock in the afternoon, before it could advance, and then only about two miles when it bivouaced in the woods along the Brock road.

The next day, 9th of May, we changed positions several times, and at dark, crossed the Po river and bivouaced on a plantation in full view of the rebel works around Spottsylvania Court House.

Early on the morning of the 10th, our division after some artillery practice, re-crossed the river, and after a circuitous march, and many halts and maneuvers, felt our way up the ridge through dense and tangled woods to within short range of the rebel lines, the object being to assault the enemy's works in front of Gen. WARREN'S position.

No impression at this time had been made at any point of the rebel line, though the skirmishing had been constant, resulting in severe losses in the various corps, including the lion hearted SEDGWICK.

The works, which we were destined to attack, were most formidable, being a densely wooded crest along which ran heavy earth works from which our position was swept by artillery and musketry. The woods were dense and full of dead cedars, the sharp prongs of which scratched and tore the men as they crept through them.

At about five o'clock, the charging column was formed, consisting in part of HANCOCK'S and WARREN'S Corps. The lines struggled stubbornly through the woods, cheering and undaunted, but only to meet a terrible repulse. At some points, the enemy's works were entered, but soon the whole line was driven back in great confusion. An hour afterwards, a second assault was ordered, which proved still more disastrous than the first.

In these operations, the Eighth lost one killed and twenty-three wounded, some mortally. Among the wounded was Sergt. CONLAN, of Co. B, who had so long carried our regimental colors, and which were now handed to Sergt. JAMES GALLAGHER, Co. B. Lieut. HYSUND was also severely wounded.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA.

During the 11th, our position remained in front of this line, but the day was passed by the officers in preparation for an attack on LEE's right, HANCOCK's Corps having been selected for this operation.

. After dark, the Second Corps began quietly to move back and was soon marching quietly to the left. The night was dark and stormy and ground soft, and the march continued until nearly daylight, when the whole corps rested for a short time and as soon as it became sufficiently light, the troops moved forward, BIRNEY's and BARLOW's Divisions in advance, and GIBBONS' Division supporting.

The writer had command of the Eighth Ohio and the First Delaware Regiments, with orders to drive some troops out of a cluster of farm buildings and negro huts at our left, and then unite with CARROLL's Brigade, which was done at a good sharp step, the rebels dispersing after a sharp volley or two; then obliquing the step to the right, we overtook the brigade just at the instant of its being ordered to charge the second line of the enemy's works. In passing the abattis, the fighting became sharp the men falling continually; the men continued cheering and shouting and the whole line burst through the abattis, rifle pits and works of the

enemy like a tornado, taking large numbers of prisoners and twenty pieces of artillery and thirty colors. The loss had been great, short as the conflict was. Col. COONS, of the Fourteenth Indiana and Col. DAVIS, of the Twelfth New Jersey were killed, and Col. LOCKWOOD, Seventh West Virginia, the Captain commanding First Delaware and the writer, and all regimental commanders in our division, were wounded. Lieut. MANAHAN, Co. D, Eighth Regiment, Sergt. JAMES GALLAGHER, Co. B, who carried the regimental colors, JOHN BEATTY, Co. A, VAL-ENTINE WALTER, Co. E, SAMUEL KEPPER, Co. F, were killed, and some twenty were wounded, among whom was Adj. JOHN W. DEPUY.

At the second line, the rebels rallied on their reserves and drove back our forces to the captured line. HANCOCK was reinforced, and a furious and continuous fight was kept up during the day, Gen. GRANT being determined to hold the line taken, and LEE seeming determined to retake it. This was regarded as one of the fiercest struggles of the war. In the afternoon, in one of the many encounters of the day, Col. CARROLL was severely wounded, the ball shattering the left arm near the elbow. This wound disabled him for duty for several weeks, and resulted in entirely disabling the left arm.

After I had been wounded, Capt. GREGG and some of the men helped me out of the way of the artillery, which was being brought forward, and the surging lines of soldiers, and I soon became literally helpless. This fact coming to the ear of Lieut. THORNBURG, who was at this time in charge of the ambulance train, he at once took charge of an ambulance, drove it, in spite of orders to the contrary, across the battle field through the crash of shot and shell to where I was, took me in his arms, put me in the ambulance and carried me off the field

to the temporary hospital in the rear. My horse, with my sword and sash hanging on the saddle, was left with one of my men, MCKILLIPS, to do the best he could with them. MCKILLIPS soon lost sight of them in the confusion of the battle, and neither horse, sword, sash or traps were ever again heard of. The wounded were carried to the rear to some field hospitals, where an army of wounded were soon brought, among whom was Col. LOCKWOOD, Seventh West Virginia, Capt. SIMOND, Fourteenth Indiana, Col. CARROLL, and many others. Three days afterwards, the wounded were mostly removed to Fredericksburg, where better accommodations were to be had. Here we found Capt. LEWIS, Lieut. MCKESSON and Lieut. HYSUND of the Eighth. In fact, every regiment in the army of the Potomac was represented. Vast numbers of the wounded were only brought here to die, among these was Capt. SAMUEL FISKE, of the Fourteenth Connecticut, who had amused the camp by his racy letters over the *non-de-plume* of "DUN BROWN," and originally published in the Springfield Republican.

Senator JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio, and many other public men and private citizens, visited the wounded at this place, and ministered to our comfort, soothed the dying and buried the dead.

On the 24th of May, the wounded of the Eighth left Fredericksburg, on transports for the hospital at Washington.

My wound proved to be a very serious one. The ball and passed through the abdomen, and bruised the kidneys. The left side became partially paralyzed.

The regiment from the 12th of May until it left the front at Petersburg, was in command of Major A. H. WINSLOW.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

" FIGHTING IT OUT ON THIS LINE."—NORTH ANNA, COLD HARBOR,  
PETERSBURG.

From first to last the army remained in front, and in the vicinity for twelve days, when another flank movement was ordered by Gen. GRANT.

On the 20th of May, the Second Corps moved from the extreme right, eastward to Massaponax Church, and the next day to Milford Station on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Rail Road ; the Eighth Regiment crossing the Mattapony River at Bowling Green, where it bivouaced on the night of the 21st, remaining until the 23d.

On the morning of the 23d, the line of march was again taken up and the North Anna reached by about one o'clock, P. M.

HANCOCK found the passage of the river disputed by a strong rebel force. LEE having had the more advantageous line of march, had seized the position before HANCOCK'S arrival.

The Eighth was thrown forward with the brigade and sharp skirmishing ensued. During the night, intrenchments were thrown up, and a fight for the crossing commenced at daylight on the 24th, and was kept up briskly when a crossing was effected. The loss in the brigade

had been sixty-three; the Eighth Regiment losing five killed and seven wounded.

Severe fighting continued during the 25th and 26th; but during the night the river was re-crossed, as Gen. LEE had forced his center forward to the river, between HANCOCK'S Corps and the Corps of WARREN and WRIGHT, thus cutting off all communication between GRANT'S right and left wings, unless the river was twice crossed. GRANT adopted a new line of march and the whole army was withdrawn during the night of the 26th to the north bank; each corps crossing by different bridges, and so quietly and silently was the movement accomplished, that not a picket shot was fired, and the last of the rear guards were safely across before daylight revealed the movement.

The line of march was south-easterly to the Pamunkey River. The Sixth Corps led, the Fifth and Ninth following. The Second Corps did not move until the morning of the 27th, when it covered the rear. At noon on the 28th, the Pamunkey was reached, when our division crossed, the Eighth Regiment being in the advance. The brigade bivouaced at a place called Huntley's farm and built intrenchments.

The next day, the line was advanced and new breast-works built. On the 30th, there were demonstrations in our front by the rebels, and the Seventh Virginia was sent forward as a skirmish line, and on the 31st, the whole brigade advanced and a brisk skirmish ensued. The army was now in communication with the White House at the head of York River, and fresh supplies in abundance were issued to the troops.

LEE'S whole army was again in our front, and from the maneuvering, another terrible battle seemed imminent. On June 1st, a brisk skirmish was had, in which there was a loss of ten in the brigade.



During this period, Capt. PIERCE was acting Aid-de-Camp of Brigade commander.

The Fourteenth Connecticut and Eighth Ohio, were sent out on picket. At this time the Sixth Corps had advanced to Cold Harbor, and was engaged in a severe battle. At about nine o'clock, the picket line was withdrawn, and an all-night march commenced. At daylight we arrived on the old battle field of Gaines Mills, and a severe skirmish ensued.

#### COLD HARBOR.

On the 3d, the grand assault on Cold Harbor was made, and our Brigade was engaged in severe fighting during the day. In the famous charge made about 4.30 in the morning the first line of rebel works was carried, and in an instant, the rebels made a counter charge on our line, driving it back with severe loss. The loss in the Brigade during the day, being 170 killed and wounded. This was one of HANCOCK'S famous charges. One division under Gen. GIBBON, is said to have fought with the most terrible desperation. Gen. HANCOCK in his report of this battle, says, "the troops went forward as far as the example of their officers could carry them." The enemy's position was impregnable; further advance was impossible; still the whole line, with only death in front, clung with the utmost desperation to the position it had gained. In this sanguinary action, the loss in the Union army was over thirteen thousand.

In the evening, intrenchments were built along the line, and siege operations commenced.

On the 5th of June, 1864, the Fourth Ohio left for home, its term of service having expired, and on the 6th, the Fourteenth Indiana also left, leaving only the Eighth Ohio, and Seventh West Virginia of our old Brigade, in line.

For several days there was more or less maneuvering and changing places by the troops. On the night of the 12th of June, the Second Corps fell back, and marching all night, reached the Chickahominy about noon on the 13th, and crossing the river reached Charles City Court House after dark. The Eighth had passed through this place on the 17th of August, 1862, after the evacuation of Harrison's Landing, and the men were disposed to recount their many adventures since, which this occasion called up. The Second Corps reached James River in the evening, at a place called Windmill Point. Here the river was crossed, and on the 15th, marched to the line at Petersburg, and within the sound of cannonading and battle. This was the attack on Petersburg by Gen. BALDY SMITH's 18th Corps, to whose assistance HANCOCK was hurrying forward. The resistance made by the rebels in front of Petersburg was unexpected. SMITH had calculated only upon works that he could walk over.

Maneuvering and cannonading occupied our troops on the 16th till evening, when an unsuccessful attempt to carry the heights in front was made, and firing and skirmishing kept up all night.

On the 17th, the Eighth reported to Gen. BARLOW, and formed part of his line. Changes were constantly being made, and the regiment was under fire most of the time until the 24th, when it was moved to the rear, and on the 25th the order came, relieving the regiment from duty, and ordering it home to be mustered out; its full term of three years service having been fulfilled, except in the case of Co. I, whose term of service would not expire until in August. This company, with some few recruits in other companies was united with the Fourth Ohio Battalion.

## CHAPTER XXIX

### RETURN HOME AND MUSTER OUT.

Being relieved from further service, the officers and men gathered up their traps and "*clanjamfrey*," bade farewell to their friends, the booming cannon, the "Johnnies," and at the command, "about face," started for City Point, with light hearts and elastic steps.

At City Point the Regiment embarked on the Highland Light, and steamed away for Washington, where it arrived next day at noon. Here there was considerable delay in getting transportation and rations for the journey; but by about ten o'clock at night all was supposed to be ready, and the train drew out of the depot. We were ordered to Columbus, Ohio. The men were very jolly and but little sleep was indulged in. When breakfast time came, it was ascertained that no rations had been put aboard, and there came some hard words, but private haversacks generally supplied the present want.

We reached the Ohio River a little after noon, and recrossed at the same point where we had crossed "into Dixie" on the 9th day of July, 1861. The sight of the grand old river—no longer a dividing line between slavery and freedom—was the signal for many a cheer, and many quaint apostrophes. Some sang and some cried—we were again in Ohio—we were home.

We arrived at Columbus about 10 o'clock in the evening, only to be ordered from thence to Cleveland. This involved a change of cars and another all night ride. However rations were procured, and towards midnight we got started for Cleveland, where we arrived Sunday morning, July 3d, 1864.

We were met at the cars by Mayor SENTER and a delegation of the Military Committee and citizens, headed by the Temperance Brass Band and escorted to WHEELER & RUSSELL's Dining Hall, where an excellent breakfast had been prepared by order of the Military Committee of Cleveland.

After doing the most ample justice to the repast, Mayor SENTER on behalf of the City, welcomed the regiment in a most happy speech, in which he recounted our many battles, our deeds of bravery, patriotism and self-sacrifice in our country's service; alluding with tender sympathy to our fallen braves, and mentioning especially Capts. ALLEN, TILLOTSON and CRAIG, and Lieuts. DELANY, LANTRY, BILL, BARNES, HAYDEN and MANAHAN, who had fallen in the service. After responses and cheers, a procession was formed, the city police in full uniform leading the way, followed by the Temperance brass band, the President of the City Council, Military Committee, and other officials, the regiment bearing its tattered colors and disabled soldiers in carriages. The procession moved through Water and Superior street, and directly to Camp Cleveland, where the soldiers were comfortably lodged.

#### FOURTH OF JULY, 1864.

On Monday, the 4th of July, was celebrated in true old fashioned patriotic style. The Seventh Regiment having just returned with its glorious record, and the

Eighth Regiment were the guests of the city. Over the speaker's platform hung a banner inscribed :

" Welcome Home, Gallant Heroes,  
Of the Seventh and Eighth Ohio."

An eloquent oration was delivered by Hon. GEORGE WILLEY. At its close, he addressed himself to the soldiers present, eulogizing their patriotism and bravery and pronounced the following welcome :

"Men of the Seventh, men of the Eighth, men of the Twenty-fourth, veterans from whatever regiment.—Welcome, thrice welcome, soldiers of the Republic!"

"Rally round the Flag" was given by the band, when fitting responses were made to the speech of welcome, and the regiments returned to their quarters.

#### MUSTER OUT.

The muster rolls and balance sheets were prepared as rapidly as possible by the commandants of companies, and on the 13th day of July, 1864, the *Eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers*, was duly mustered out of the service by Capt. H. DOUGLAS, 18th U. S. Infantry.

The number present for muster was one hundred and sixty-eight. The number of absent—prisoners, wounded and sick, who also were mustered out—was over two hundred, besides those serving in the 4th Ohio Battalion.

We bade each other farewell, and the brave old regiment ceased to be. Of our fallen heroes, we can not express our feelings of sadness at their loss, in more fitting language, than to quote the following touching lines of the poet COLLINS :

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest,  
By all their country's wishes blest ?  
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,  
She then shall dress a sweeter sod,  
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung,  
 By forms unseen their dirge is sung ;  
 And Honor comes a pilgrim gray,  
 To bless the turf that wraps their clay,  
 And Freedom shall awhile repair,  
 To dwell a weeping hermit there."

By direction of the members of the regiment, our tattered colors were forwarded to the Governor of the State.

In response to their reception, the following letter was received from Governor BROUGH :

"Col. FRANKLIN SAWYER, Eighth Regiment O. V. I.

Norwalk, Ohio,

Sir:—Your letter of 23d July, came duly to hand, and the Colors were delivered on Saturday last. I have deposited them in the proper department.

"The record of the Eighth Regiment is among the most brilliant of those made during the war. It reflects honor alike upon the men who have written it with their blood and their lives, and the State they have so well represented and defended. Upon every field they have fought, and every contest in which they have been engaged, the officers and men of the command have displayed earnest zeal, courage and patriotic fidelity to the country. They merit, as they will receive, thanks and gratitude of our people. God grant that their noble service and sacrifices have not been in vain, and that we may early rejoice in a re-established government and a united country.

Thanking you and your regiment for the return of these Colors to the State with so much of honor,

I am, very respectfully,

JNO. BROUGH, Governor of Ohio.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

COLUMBUS, OHIO, AUG. 3, 1864.

There let the battle torn flags remain ; emblems of the brave old regiment that so long and so proudly bore them to the front.

## COMPANY I.

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This history would not be complete without further mention being made of Company I, since it was organized after the rest of the regiment was, and remained in the service after the regiment was discharged.

Company I was recruiting in July and August, at Elyria, O., by Captain STARR, RICHARD ALLEN and A. H. NICKERSON.

After having secured a goodly number of recruits, they went into camp on the Fair Grounds, at Elyria, O., on the 23d day of July, 1861. The regiment had re-enlisted at Camp Dennison, in June, with the exception of Company I, which was discharged.

Many of the men who went into the new organization, had either been in Companies H or I of the Eighth regiment during the three months service, and who for various reasons did not choose to re-enlist in June, in either of those companies.

The men remained in Camp, occupying quarters improvised for the occasion, spending their time in squad drills and such other exercises and amusements, as suggested themselves to their minds, until they left the village for the seat of war.

On August 1st, an election of officers was held, which resulted in the election of RICHARD ALLEN as Captain, WILLIAM M. PIERCE, 1st Lieut., and AZOR H. NICKERSON, 2d Lieut; Captain STARR having concluded not to enter the service at that time, although he had been

active in recruiting the Company. During the stay of the Company in Elyria, from July 23<sup>d</sup> until August 9<sup>th</sup>, the men were furnished with provisions by the citizens of Elyria and vicinity, which was all prepared and sent to Camp. Some of the men were quartered upon their friends in the village, during their stay there.

The people did all in their power to make the men happy and comfortable during their stay, and when they went away, they did not forget the many acts of kindness done for them by a patriotic and devoted people. Prominent among the citizens of Elyria, who took an interest in the organization of the Company was Hon. GEO. G. WASHBURN. He not only took a deep interest in the organization at the time, and did as much as any other person to assist in organizing the Company, but his interest did not cease until the Company was discharged in August, 1864. He visited the Company at various times while it was in the field, and each time he brought with him from friends at home, many things to make the men comfortable and happy. His many kindnesses to the men will not be forgotten by those who survived the ravages of battle, pestilence and disease. After every great battle was fought, Mr. WASHBURN would be found among the men, doing all in his power to save and care for the killed and wounded.

On the morning of the 9<sup>th</sup> of August, the men assembled in their Camp and marched to the Public Square, escorted by the Cornet Band and the Elyria Cadets, where the men were furnished with havelocks and provisions sufficient to last for several days.

There were assembled large numbers of people of the village and vicinity, to witness the departure of the Company for the seat of war. The occasion was indeed a solemn one, and as the men marched away, there was



scarcely a dry eye to be seen among all who were then present.

The large number of wagons and carriages furnished by the people of Elyria, to transport the men to Grafton were soon filled, and the procession with the old flag and a band at the head, took up its line of march to Grafton. Arriving at Grafton about noon, the men took the first south bound train for Columbus, at which place it arrived in due season and proceeded directly to Camp Chase, at which point several recruits were added to the Company.

On the 17th day of August, the men were mustered into the service and the Company was assigned to the Eighth as Company I, for which regiment it had been recruited.

The Company remained in camp at this point for several days, after which it was ordered to the front. Proceeding to Columbus from Camp, transportation was provided and the command proceeded to Grafton, Va., at which point it arrived in the early part of September, and within a day or so after, leaving Camp Chase.

After the first attack upon Romney, the Company was stationed at Piedmont, Va., when it remained several weeks, and until the second advance was made on Romney, when it returned to the regiment again.

When the balance of the regiment was ordered home to be mustered out of service in July, 1864, it being in front of Petersburg, Company I remained to serve out its term of service. The Company was united to the Fourth Ohio Battalion, which was kept moving and fighting about Petersburg and vicinity until about the 15th day of August, 1864. After the balance of the regiment was sent home to be discharged, Company I was sent to City Point, thence to Deep Bottom, where it participated in several severe engagements. It also participated in a

severe engagement at Ream's Station, where the Union troops were repulsed. Capt. DENNISON was severely wounded through the lungs at this point, from which he has never recovered.

At Deep Bottom, Company I was mustered out of service on August 17th, 1864, having served its full term of three years and at once sent home.

The Company remained with the Second Corps during all the time it formed a part of the Fourth Ohio Battalion, and was in all the battles that the Corps was in.

The Company was at Petersburg when the celebrated mine of Gen. BURNSIDE was exploded.

At the time the Company was mustered out, there was not to exceed half a dozen men left in the command on the field, among whom was Capt. DENNISON and Lieut. LUCIAN ABBOTT.

The first man killed in the regiment was WILLIAM BARTLETT, of Company I, who was shot at the engagement at Hanging Rocks, Va. When he was shot, he fell into the Potomac, and by the current was carried swiftly away. His body was found afterwards by people living below the place where the fight occurred, and by them was properly buried, as was ascertained by Mr. A. O. GRISWOLD, of Company I, who was there some time after the war closed. It is not too much to say that there was no regiment in the entire Union Army, that made a better record for bravery and heroic endurance than did the old Eighth Ohio.

But few, if any, participated in more engagements or performed more service than it did. With the exception of a few weeks spent in New York, in quelling the riots there, it was continually and constantly in active service from the time it left the soil of Ohio, until it returned, after serving the country faithfully and well for three years and three months.

## APPENDIX.

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A list of the battles and skirmishes in which the Eighth Regiment was engaged during its term of service.

Red House, Va.		Skirmish,	July 15, 1861.
Worthington, Va.	- -	" (Co. E.)	Sept. 2, 1861.
Hanging Rock, Va.	- - -	"	Sept. 24, 1861.
Romney, Va.	- - -	"	Sept. 25, 1861.
Romney, Va.	- - -	"	Oct. 26, 1861.
Blues Gap, Va.	- - -	"	Jan. 7, 1862.
French's Store, Va.	- - -	"	Jan. 29, 1862.
Blooming Gap, Va.	- - -	"	Feb. 14, 1862.
Cedar Creek, Va.	- - -	"	Mar. 17, 1862.
Strasburgh, Va.	- - -	"	Mar. 18, 1862.
Kearstown, Va.	- - -	"	Mar. 22, 1862.
Winchester, Va.	- - -	Battle,	Mar. 23, 1862.
Cedar Creek, Va.	- - -	Skirmish,	Mar. 25, 1862.
Woodstock, Va.	- - -	"	April 1, 1862.
Edenburg, Va.	- - -	"	April 2, 1862.
Mt. Jackson, Va.	- - -	"	April 16, 1862.
Rood's Hill, Va.	- - -	"	April 17, 1862.
New Market, Va.	- - -	"	April 17, 1862.
Front Royal, Va.	- - -	"	May 29, 1862.
Harrison's Landing, Va.	- - -	"	July 3, 1862.
Chickahominy Swamps, Va.	- - -	"	Jul. 4, 5, 1862.
German Town, Va.	- - -	"	Sept. 1, 1862.

Monocacy Bridge, Md.	-	Skirmish,	Sept. 12, 1862.
South Mountain, Md.	-	- Battle,	Sept. 14, 1862.
Boonborough, Md.	-	- Skirmish,	Sept. 15, 1862.
Keedysville, Md.	-	- "	Sept. 15, 1862.
Antietam, Md.	-	- Battle,	Sept. 16, 17, 1862.
Leesburg, Va.	-	Skirmish,	Oct. 1, 1862.
Snicker's Gap, Va.	-	"	Nov. 2, 1862.
Falmouth, Va.	-	- "	Nov. 17, 1862.
United States Ford, Va.	-	"	Nov. 18, 1862.
Fredericksburg, Va.	-	- Battle,	Dec. 13, 1862.
Chancellorsville, Va.	-	"	May 2, 3, 4, 5, 1863.
Gettysburg, Pa.	-	- "	July, 2, 3, 1863.
Kilmenter, Md.	-	- Skirmish,	July 13, 13, 1863.
Falling Waters, Va.	-	- "	July 15, 1863.
Culpepper C. H., Va.	-	"	Sept. 16, 1863.
Robinson's River, Va.	-	- "	Sept. 23, 1863.
Rappahanock Station, Va.	-	"	Oct. 12, 1863.
Bealeton, Va.	-	- "	Oct. 13, 1863.
Auburn, Va.	-	- "	Oct. 14, 1863.
Bristol Station, Va.	-	- "	Oct. 14, 1863.
Centerville, Va.	-	- "	Oct. 15, 16, 1863.
Kelley's Ford, Va.	-	- "	Nov. 7, 1863.
Robertson's Tavern, Va.	-	"	Nov. 27, 1863.
Mine Run, Va.	-	- "	Nov. 29, 1863.
Morton's Ford, Va.	-	- "	Feb. 7, 1864.
Willderness, Va.	-	- <i>Battle</i>	May 5, 6, 1864.
Todd's Furnace, Va.	-	"	May 8, 1864.
Po River, Va.	-	- "	May 9, 1864.
{ Fortifications north of } Spottsylvania, C. H., Va.			May 10, 1864.
Spottsylvania, Va.	-	Battle,	May 12, 1864.
North Anna, Va.	-	- " May 23, 24, 25, 26,	1864.
Chickahominy River, Va.	-	Skirmish,	May 30, 1864.
Huntley's Farm, Va.	-	- "	May 31, 1864.
Pamunkey River, Va.	-	"	June 1, 1864.
Cold Harbor, Va.	-	- "	June 3, 4, 5, 1864.

Petersburg, Va.	-	-	Battle,	June 16, 1864.
Petersburg, Va.	-	-	"	June 17, 1864.
Petersburg, Va.	-	-	"	June 18, 1864.
Jerusalem Plank Road, Petersburg, Va.			"	June 21, 1864.
Petersburg, Va.	-	-	Skirmish,	June 24, 1864.

It will be seen from this that the Eighth Regiment was in seventy-six Battles and Skirmishes.

The Regiment marched about two thousand two hundred and sixty miles, and was transported by rail road and steamship, two thousand three hundred and eighty miles, making an aggregate of 4,640 miles traveled during its term of service.

Including Field and Staff Officers, the rolls of the Regiment bear the names of 993 members, originally 45 officers, and 944 enlisted men; of these 198 died or were killed in battle, 62 had been transferred to various organizations, 42 to Fourth Ohio Battalion, and 340 discharged for promotion, wounds and disability.

The deserter's list shows a few names, but as most of these men returned to duty, or have had the disability, arising from the record annulled since the war, by authority of the War Department, it would be improper and unjust to mention any names at this time.

# R O S T E R

OF THE

## 8th REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

FOR THE THREE MONTHS AND THREE YEARS MEN.

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Date of Rank.	When Commis'n Issued.	COLONELS.	Remarks.
July 8, '61.	July 8, '61.	HERMIN G. DEPUY,	resigned Nov. 9, '61.
Dec. 7, '61.	Dec. 7, "	S. S. CARROLL,	vice DePuy.
LIEUT. COLONELS.			
June 26, '61.	June 26, '61.	CHARLES A. DEVILLIERS,	elected colonel 11th regiment.
July 8, '61.	July 8, "	CHARLES A. PARK,	vice DeVilliers, resigned Nov. 4, '61.
Nov. 25, '61.	Nov. 25, "	FRANKLIN SAWYER,	vice Park.
MAJORS.			
July 8, '61.	July 8, '61.	FRANKLIN SAWYER,	promoted to lieutenant colonel.
Nov. 25, '61.	Nov. 25, "	ALBERT H. WINSLOW,	vice Sawyer.
SURGEONS.			
July 8, '61.		BENJAMIN TAPPAN,	honorably discharged.
Sept. 7, '61.	Sept. 7, '61.	W. H. LAMME,	resigned Nov. 26, '61.
Nov. 27, '61.	Dec. 3, "	THOMAS McEBRIGHT,	vice Lamme, resigned January 2, 1863.
Mar. 5, '61.	Mar. 5, "	I. L. BRENTON,	vice McEbright.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS.			
July 8, '61.	Jan. 11, '62.	S. SEXTON,	resigned Oct. 23, '62.
Dec. 13, '62.	Feb. 10, '63.	FREEMAN A. TUTTLE,	vice Sexton.
Aug. 11, '63.	Aug. 11, "	J. S. POLLOCK.	
CHAPLAINS.			
July 9, '61.	July 9, '61.	LYMAN L. FREEMAN.	hon. discharged Nov. 27, 1862.
" 9, '63,	Feb. 9, '63,	ALEX. MILLER,	vice Freeman, resigned July 8, 1864.

## ROSTER OF THE 8TH RGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY—CON.

Date of Rank.	When Commis'n Issued.	CAPTAINS.	Remarks.
June 4, '61.	June 4, '61.	ALBERT H. WINSLOW, promoted.	
" 5, "	" 5, "	FRANCIS W. BUTTERFIELD, promoted.	
" 5, "	" 5, "	WILBUR F. PIERCE.	
" 9, "	" 9, "	ELIZUR G. JOHNSON, not mustered in.	
" 10, "	" 10, "	ORA H. KELSEA, resigned March 11, '62.	
" 17, "	" 17, "	JAMES E. GREGG.	
" 18, "	" 18, "	WM. KINNEY.	
" 18, "	" 18, "	GEO. M. TILLOTTSON, died March 4, '63.	
" 18, "	" 18, "	FRANKLIN SAWYER, promoted.	
" 18, "	" 18, "	WM. E. HAYNES, mustered out for prom. Nov. 3, 1862.	
July 9, "	July 9, "	DANIEL C. DAGGATT, vice Sawyer, resigned Feb. 6, 1862.	
	Aug. 30, '61.	RICHARD ALLEN, vice Johnson, resigned Dec. 18, 1862.	
Nov. 25, "	Nov. 25, "	BENJAMIN F. OGLE, vice Winslow, resigned Nov. 27, 1862.	
Feb. 6, '62.	Mar. 20, '62.	JOHN REID, vice Daggatt, resigned February 1, 1865.	
Mar. 11, "	Apr. 10, "	WELLS W. MILLER, vice Kelsea, hon. discharged January 8, 1864.	
Nov. 27, "	Dec. 31, "	GEORGE S. SMITH, vice Ogle, hon. discharged August 4, 1863.	
Jan. 15, '63.	Feb. 16, '63.	DAVID LEWIS, vice Haynes.	
" 20, "	" 16, "	AZOR H. NICKERSON, vice Allen, honorably discharged Nov. 20, 1863.	
Mar. 4, "	Apr. 7, "	ALFRED T. CRAIG, vice Tillottson, killed in Wilderness May 6, 1864.	
" 3, '64.	Mar. 3, '64.	EDWARD T. DIKENSON, vice Smith, declined, Commission returned.	
" 3, "	" 3, "	JAMES K. O'REILLY, vice Nickerson.	
" 3, "	" 3, "	JOHN G. REID, vice Miller.	
Apr. 22, "	Apr. 22, '64.	WILLIAM W. WETHERELL, vice Smith.	
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
June 4, '61.	June 4, '61.	BENJ. F. OGLE, promoted.	
" 5, "	" 5, "	DAVID LEWIS, promoted.	
" 5, "	" 5, "	HENRY W. FRITZ, resigned June 16, 1862.	
" 9, "	" 9, "	LEWIS BRECKENRIDGE, not mustered in.	
" 10, "	" 10, "	CHARLES A. PARK, promoted.	
" 18, "	" 18, "	WM. DELANEY, died Sept. 23, '62, of wound received at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.	
" 17, "	" 17, "	WELLS W. MILLER, promoted March 11, 1862.	

## ROSTER OF THE 8TH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY—CON.

Date of Rank.	When Commis'n Issue'd.	FIRST LIEUTENANTS—CON.	Remarks.
June 18, '61.	June 18, '61.	CHAS. W. FAWKE,	Hon. discharged Jan. 7, '63.
" 18, "	" 18, "	EDWARD F. DICKINSON,	declines promotion.
" 18, "	" 18, "	DANIEL C. DAGGATT,	promoted.
" 28, "	" 28, "	PHILO W. CHASE,	vice Park, resigned April 26, 1862.
July 6, '61.	July 6, '61.	JOSEPH R. SWIGERT.	
" 9, "	" 9, "	JOHN REID,	vice Daggatt, promoted.
Aug. 30, "	Aug. 30, "	WM. M. PIERCE,	vice Breckenridge, resigned April 29, 1862.
Nov. 25, "	Nov. 25, "	G. SHILLITO SMITH,	vice Ogle, promoted.
Feb. 6, '62,	Mar. 20, '63,	CHAS. W. BARNES,	vice Reed, died Oct. 7, 1862, from wounds received at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Mar. 11, "	Apl. 10, "	ALFRED T. CRAIG,	vice Miller, killed.
Apl. 29, "	June 3, "	AZOR H. NICKERSON,	vice Pearce, promoted
" 26, "	Oct. 15, "	ELIJAH HAYDEN,	vice Chase, killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
June 16, "	" 15, "	CREIGHTON THOMPSON,	vice Fritz, resigned Feby. 10, 1863.
Sept. 23, "	" " "	JAMES K. O'REILLY,	vice Delaney, promoted.
Oct. 7, "	" " "	JOHN G. REED,	vice Barnes, promoted.
" 1, "	" " "	HERMANN RUESS,	discharged Oct. 17, 1862.
" 17, "	Feb. 16, '63,	WILLIAM D. WITHERELL,	vice Ruess, promoted.
Feb. 14, '63,	" " "	JACOB P. HYSUNG,	vice Thompson.
Jan. 7, "	" " "	HENRY A. FARNUM,	vice Fawke.
Jan. 20, '63.	Feb. 16, '63.	DAVID R. WALLACE,	vice Nickerson, revoked.
" 15, "	" 16, "	FINNEY R. LOOMIS,	vice Lewis.
Mar. 4, "	Apr. 7, "	JOHN. W. DEPUY,	vice Craig.
Jan. 20, "	June 23, "	THOMAS F. GALWAY,	vice Nickerson.
Mar. 3, '64.	Mar. 3, '64.	CHARLES MANNAHAN,	vice Hayden, killed at Spottsylvania.
" 3, "	" 3, "	JOHN N. TRAVIS,	vice Smith.
" 3, "	" 3, "	THOS. H. THORNBAUGH,	vice Dickerson.
" 3, "	" 3, "	ORAMEL G. DANIELS,	vice O'Reilly.
" 3, "	" 3, "	STEPHEN STRANGE,	vice Reid.

## SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

June 4, '61.	June 4, '61.	CHARLES W. BARNES,	promoted Feb. 6, '62.
" 5, "	" 5, "	JACOB P. HYSUNG,	promoted.
" 5, "	" 5, "	OTIS SHAW, JR.,	resigned June 11, 1862.
" 9, "	" 9, "	DAVID W. HOUGHTON,	not mustered in.
" 10, "	" 10, "	PHILO W. CHASE,	promoted.



## ROSTER OF THE 8TH REGT. OHIO VOL. INFANTRY—Con.

Date of Rank	When Commis'n Issued.	SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Con.	Remarks.
June 17, '61.	June 17, '61.	ALFRED T. CRAIG, promoted	Mar. 11, '62.
" 18, "	" 18, "	JOHN LANTRY, killed at Antietam,	September 17, 1862.
" 18, "	" 18, "	ANTHONY I. SUTTON, resigned	Feb. 22, 1862.
" 18, "	" 18, "	EDWARD W. COOK, resigned,	1862.
" 18, "	" 18, "	CREIGHTON THOMPSON, promoted	June 16, 1862, resigned Feb. 10, 1863.
" 28, "	" 28, "	CHAS. A. WRIGHT, vice Chase,	resigned, March 11, 1862.
July 8, "	July 8, "	HERMAN RUESS, promoted	Oct. 1, 1862; discharged Oct. 17, 1862.
	Aug. 30, "	AZOR H. NICKERSON, promoted	April 29, '62.
Feb. 22, '63.	Mar. 20, '62.	JOHN G. REID, vice Sutton,	promoted.
Mar. 11, "	Apr. 10, "	ELIJAH HAYDEN, vice Wright,	promoted; killed at Gettysburg.
Mar. 11, "	Apr. 10, "	WM. D. WETHERELL, vice Craig,	promoted.
Feb. 6, "	May 1, "	HENRY A. FARNUM, vice Barnes,	promoted.
Apr. 29, "	June 3, "	DAVID R. WALLACE, vice Nickerson—	dismissed March 23, 1863.
Apr. 26, "	Aug. 1, "	HORACE H. BILL, vice Hayden—	killed September 17, 1862, at Antietam.
Sep. 17, "	Oct. 15, "	JOHN W. DUPUY, vice Bill,	promoted.
June 11, "	Oct. 15, "	FINNEY R. LOOMIS, vice O'Shaw, jr.,	pro.
Sep. 17, "	Oct. 15, "	THOMAS T. GALWAY, vice Lantry,	promoted.
Oct. 9, "	Oct. 15, "	CHARLES MANNAHAN, vice Reid.	
June 16, "	Oct. 15, "	ROBERT L. MCCONNELL, vice Thompson,	honorably discharged December 9, 1863.
Nov. 7, "	Nov. 7, "	JOHN N. TRAVIS, vice Ruess,	promoted.
Jan. 7, '63	Feb. 16, '63.	THOMAS H. THORNBAUGH, vice Farnum,	pro.
Oct. 17, "	Feb. 16, "	ORAMEL G. DANIELS, vice Wetherell,	pro.
Jan. 20, "	Feb. 16, "	STEPHEN STRANGE, vice Wallace,	promoted.
Jan. 15, "	Feb. 16, "	DAVID S. KOONS, vice Loomis.	
Mar. 4, "	Apr. 7, "	LESTER V. MCKISSON, vice DePuy.	
Jan. 20, "	Jan. 28, "	LUCIEN ABBOTT, vice Galway,	transferred to 4th battalion.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
COLUMBUS, OHIO, January 20, 1868. }

Transcribed from the Records of the Eighth regiment, O. V. I., on file in this Office.

ED. F. SCHNEIDER,

*Adjut. Gen'l of Ohio.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
Washington, Jan. 20, 1881. }

HON. AMOS TOWNSEND,  
*House of Representatives,*

SIR:—Acknowledging the receipt of communication—referred by you to this office—from Geo. A. Groot, Esq., dated Cleveland, Ohio, January 4, 1881, I have the honor to return herewith printed proof of the Roster of 8th Ohio Inf. Vols., with corrections agreeing with the official records, and to invite your attention to the enclosed “Roster of Field and Staff and Non-Commissioned Staff of the 8th Regiment Ohio Vol. Inf.,” prepared by this office.

I am, Sir, very resp'ly,

Your obedient servant,

CHAUNCY McKEEVER,

*Asst. Adjutant General.*

**R O S T E R**  
OF  
**FIELD & STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF**  
OF THE  
**8th Regt. Ohio Volunteer Infantry.**

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**FIELD AND STAFF.**

- HERMIN G. DEPUY**, Colonel, promoted from Captain Co. E. May 4, '61, resigned May 9, '61.
- SAMUEL S. CARROLL**, Colonel, promoted from Captain U. S. Infantry and mustered in to date from Dec. 15, '61, commanding brigade from May 24, '62, wounded at Spottsylvania, and promoted Brig.-General of Volunteers May 12, '64.
- CHARLES A. PARK**, Lieut.-Colonel, promoted Adjutant from 1st Lieutenant Co. H. May 4, '61, and Lieut.-Colonel July 8, '61, discharged Nov. 4, '61, on tender of resignation.
- FRANKLIN SAWYER**, Lieut.-Colonel, promoted Major July 8, '61, from Captain Co. D, and Lieut.-Colonel Nov. 25, '61, mustered out July 13, '64.
- ALBERT H. WINSLOW**, Major, promoted Nov. 25, '61, from Captain Co. A. mustered out July 13, '64.
- JOSEPH R. SWIGERT**, Adjutant, promoted from Corporal Co. C. July 7, '61, transferred to Co. G. as 1st Lieut. Nov. 1, '62.
- DAVID LEWIS**, Adjutant, promoted Nov. 1, '62, from 1st Lieutenant Co. C. promoted Captain Co. G. Jan. 15, '63.
- JOHN W. DEPUY**, Adjutant, was Sergeant-Major and appointed 2d Lieutenant Co. H. Oct. 30, '62, appointed 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant Feb. 1, '63, and mustered out July 13, '64.
- HERMAN RUESS**, Quarter-Master, dismissed by S. O. 299, W. D., A. G. O. Oct. 17, '62.

FIELD AND STAFF—*Con.*

- EDWARD F. DICKINSON, Quarter-Master, appointed from 1st Lieutenant Co. G, Nov. 1, '62, mustered out July 13, '64.
- BENJAMIN TAPPAN, Surgeon, honorably discharged March 24, '62.
- THOMAS McEBRIGHT, Surgeon, resigned Jan. 4, '63.
- JOSEPH L. BRENTON, Surgeon, mustered out July 13, '64.
- SAMUEL SEXTON, Assistant Surgeon, honorably discharged Oct. 23, '62.
- BENJAMIN F. CULVEE, Assistant Surgeon, resigned Feb. 19, '63.
- FREEMAN A. TUTTLE, Assistant Surgeon, resigned Mar. 5, '64.
- JOSEPH S. POLLOCK, Assistant Surgeon, Mustered out July 13, '64.
- LYMAN N. FREEMAN, Chaplain, honorably discharged Dec. 11, '62.
- ALEXANDER MILLER, Chaplain, resigned July 8, '64.

## NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

- HARPER H. BILL, Sergeant-Major, promoted from Corporal Co. E, June 25, '61, transferred as Sergt to Co. E, May 1, '62.
- EUGENE E. HENTHORNE, Sergeant-Major, promoted from Co. C, Oct. 8, '62, killed Dec. 13, '62, at the battle of Fredericksburg.
- WILSON S. PARKER, Sergeant-Major, promoted from Sergeant Co. D, Dec. 20, '62, mustered out July 13, '64.
- ROBERT L. McCONNELL, Q.-Master Sergeant, promoted from Sergeant Co. K, July 9, '61, promoted to 2d Lieutenant Co. G, June 6, '62.
- ORAMEL G. DANIELS, Q.-Master Sergeant, promoted from Sergeant Co. K, January 1, '62, promoted 2d Lieutenant Co. K, Oct. 17, '63.
- WARD N. PIERCE, Q.-Master Sergeant, transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion June 24, '64.
- LEMUEL SNOVER, Commissary-Sergeant, promoted from Private Co. A, Oct. 30, '62, mustered out July 13, '64.
- ADDISON MARSH, Hospital Steward, promoted from Private Co. K, Jan. 1, '62, discharged May 1, '63, disability.
- CHARLES K. MERRICK, Hospital Steward, appointed Principal Musician Jan. 1, '62, from Musicians Co. H, appointed Hospital Steward Jan. 1, '63, m. o. July 13, '64.
- DAVID D. BOGERT, Drum-Major, appointed from Musicians Co. E, July 9, '61, discharged May 11, '63, disability.

Total 29.

## ROSTER OF CO. A.

## CAPTAIN.

Albert H. Winslow, Promoted to major, Nov. 25, '61.

## LIEUTENANTS.

Benjamin F. Ogle, Promoted to captain, resigned Nov. 27, '62.

Charles W. Barnes, Transferred to Co. D., killed at Antietam.

Wm. D. Wetherill, 1st, Mustered out July 13, '64.

Henry A. Farnum, 2d, Transferred to Co. F., Nov. 29, '62.

George S. Smith, Promoted to captain, Nov. 27, '62, wounded at Antietam, lost an eye, resigned Aug. 4, '63.

## SERGEANTS.

Andrew H. Byers, Discharged Jan. 17, '62, disability.

John M. Henry, Discharged Nov. 14, '62, disability.

John C. Kipka, Wounded at Antietam, killed at Gettysburg July 4, '63.

Jacob Weidman, Transferred to brigade band May 1, '63, rejoined Co. June 5, '64, m. o. as private July 13, '64.

David J. Goodsell, Jr., Wounded at Antietam, killed at Gettysburg July 2, '63.

## CORPORALS.

George Bagher, Discharged Feb. 13, '63, disability.

John N. Travis, Promoted to 2d lieutenant, wounded at Gettysburg, m. o. July 13, '64.

Francis McBride, Promoted to sergt., m. o. July 13, '64.

Samuel F. Poorman, Promoted to hospital steward, U.S.A., June, '62

Peter J. Hosler, Promoted to sergeant, wounded at Wilderness, m. o. July 13, '64,

David Troxel, Promoted to sergeant, wounded at Gettysburg, m. o. July 13, '64.

Thomas Neeley, Discharged Dec. 3, '62, disability.

Oscar McCormack, Died Oct. 6th, 1863, of disease.

## ROSTER OF CO. A—CON.

## MUSICIANS.

Lorenzo D. Arnold, Discharged Oct. 21, '62, by order,  
and transferred to U. S. Cavalry.  
William Haas. Mustered out July 13, '64.

## PRIVATES.

Eli A. Adams, Died Dec. 13, '62, of disease.  
Josiah Brandenberry, Deserted Aug. 23, '62.  
Elijah N. Bihler, Transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion  
June 25, '64.  
Nicholas Backus, Promoted to corp'l, m.o. July 13, '64.  
George Baker, Promoted to sergt., m.o. July 13, '64.  
Louis Bang, Discharged Dec. 9, '62, disability.  
Daniel Barnhart, Jr., Discharged March 3, '63, disability.  
Samuel Z. Beam, Discharged Dec. 19, '62, disability.  
George W. Beard, Transferred to invalid corps Dec. 8, '63  
John H. Beatty, Killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.  
Henry Bloom, Discharged March 1, '63, promoted  
hospital steward U.S.A.  
Newton J. Brandenberry, Discharged March 28, '63, disability.  
George W. Brestel, Transferred to brigade band May 1,  
'63, rejoined Co. June 5, '64, m. o.  
July 13, '64.  
Henry Briner, Mustered out July 13, '64.  
George Brown, Wounded at Gettysburg, m. o. July  
13, '64.  
James L. Camp, Wounded at Winchester, discharged  
May 8, '62.  
John W. Canary, Jr., Mustered out July 13, '64.  
Fernando N. Colwell, Mustered out July 13, '64.  
Albert D. Colwell, Corpl., wounded in action, veteran,  
transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion,  
June 25, '64.  
Philip Deal, Mustered out July 13, '64.  
Andrew J. Dildine, Killed at Gettysburg July 4, '63.  
Samuel H. Dildine, Promoted to corpl., m.o. June 13, '64.  
Marcus Dowd, Died of disease Aug. 30, '61.

## ROSTER OF CO. A—Con.

## PRIVATES.

Ezy A. Fahenstock,	Discharged Aug. 28, '62, disability.
John Fell,	Promoted to corpl., m.o. July 13, '64.
Augustus Fortney,	Wounded at Petersburg June 18, '64, <i>absent</i> .
James N. Green,	Promoted to corpl., m. o. July 13, '64.
Thomas J. Grise,	Wounded at Wilderness, taken prisoner May 6, '64, carried to Andersonville.
Daniel Gallinger,	Transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion June 25, '64.
Daniel Gross,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Henry W. Harbaugh.	Mustered out July 13, '64.
William W. Hathaway,	Discharged Jan. 17, '62, disability.
Henry Heissermann,	Wounded at Antietam and Fredericksburg, discharged April 4, '63.
John A. Hoover,	Discharged Jan. 17, '62, disability.
Philip Johnson,	Discharged Jan. 27, '62, disability.
Edward Jones,	Promoted sergt. Nov. 1, '63, wounded at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, died Feb. 29, '64.
John Kershner,	Promoted to corpl., m. o. July 13, '64.
Augustus R. Kieffer,	Discharged Oct. 29, '62, disability.
Charles Lampkin, Jr.,	Promoted to corpl., m.o. July 13, '64.
Henry D. Langdon,	Corp., vet'n, transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion June 25, '64.
John R. Lewis,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Isaac B. Lightcap,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
James S. Lightcap,	Discharged May 15, '63, by order of Secretary of War.
Martin B. Linn,	Died of disease Aug. 31, '61.
John W. Long.	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Richard Low.	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Cyrus H. Martin,	Discharged Feb. 3, '63, disability.
Andrew K. Miller.	Mustered out July 13, '64.
William L. Myers,	Discharged Jan. 17, '62, disability.

## ROSTER OF CO. A—CON.

## PRIVATES.

William Myers,	Promoted to corpl., died Aug. 23, '63. of wounds received at Gettysburg.
Edward T. Naylor,	Wounded at Antietam, m. o. July 13, '64.
William Newson,	Wounded at Antietam and North Anna River, <i>absent</i> .
Joseph Newson,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
John H. Nichols,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Andrew J. Orme,	Discharged Oct. 21, '62, by order of Secretary of War.
Adam Palmer,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
William H. Pockmire,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Jan. 3, '63.
Jacob J. Rauch,	Killed at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
Charles Rauch,	Died of disease, Oct. 10, '61.
Herbert H. Ray,	Absent, detached service.
John Redd,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged April 7, '63.
William P. Richardson,	Killed at Antietam Sept 17, '62.
Augustus Schetzberger,	Discharged Jan. 2, '63, disability.
Andrew Shreiner,	Promoted to sergt., wounded at Spot- sylvania C. H., Va., May 12, '64, <i>absent</i> .
Charles Seewald,	Wounded at Gettysburg, died of wounds, Aug. 16, '63.
Michael Slart,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Samuel C. Sloat,	Corpl., transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 1, '63.
Jacob Smith,	Mustered out, July 13, '64.
Lemuel Snover,	Promoted to commissary sergeant, Oct. 30, '62.
John W. Snyder,	Wounded at Cold Harbor, absent in hospital.
Joseph H. Sopher,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Jan. 12, '64.
Charles Souer,	Vet'n, transferred to 4th Ohio Bat- talion June 25, '64.



## ROSTER OF CO. A.—CON.

## ● PRIVATES.

Perry Stoner,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Abel Swalley,	Wounded at Antietam, m. o. July 13, '64.
Jacob Teach,	Discharged Oct. 27, '62, disability.
Henry G. Thirwichter,	Discharged June 20, '63, disability.
Joseph Wasnick,	Killed at Petersburg June 18, '64.
Nicholas Watchier,	Wounded at Antietam, m. o. July 13, '64.
Lewis Watchier,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
David G. Watson,	Wounded at Gettysburg, m.o. July 13, '64.
George W. White,	Discharged Dec. 31, '62, disability.
David Zonegker,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.

Total rank and file, 103.

## ROSTER OF CO. B.

## CAPTAIN.

William Kenney, Served as major in the Gettysburg campaign, m. o. as capt. July 13, '64

## FIRST LIEUTENANT.

William Delaney, Wounded at Antietam Sept. 17 '62, died Sept. 23, '62.

## SECOND LIEUTENANT.

John Lantry, Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.

## SERGEANTS.

James K. O'Reiley, Promoted to lieutenant, transferred to Co. E. June 1, '63.

Thomas F. Gawey, Promoted to first lieutenant, m. o. July 13, '64.

John Garvey, Promoted to second lieutenant, 7th W. Va. Infantry, killed at Antietam.

John G. Fairchild, Wounded at Gettysburg, absent at muster out.

John Hennesey, Wounded at Antietam and Spottsylvania, m. o. July 13, '64.

James J. Butler, Transferred Oct. 10, '61, to 69th Irish Brigade.

## CORPORALS.

Charles McCartney, Mustered out July '13, '64.

James Conlan, Color sergeant, wounded at Spottsylvania, m. o. July 13, '64.

Chauncy Lathrop, Discharged Oct. 31, '62, disability.

John Tracy, Wounded at Antietam, discharged Dec. 26, '62.

Edward J. Newell, Promoted to sergeant, wounded in Wilderness, absent at muster out.

## ROSTER OF CO. B—Con.

## CORPORALS.

James Kelly,	Wounded at Gettysburg, died of wounds, July 7, '63.
Richard O'Rourk,	Wounded at Spottsylvania C. H., absent at muster out.
Patrick O'Leary,	Promoted to sergeant, wounded at Antietam, m. o. July 13, '64.
John Reedy,	Transferred to 6th U. S. Cavalry Oct. 23, '62.

## PRIVATES.

William H. Alderman,	Discharged Jan. 3, '63, disability.
Joseph Burton,	Discharged Nov. 28, '62, disability.
William Brown,	Killed at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
John Burk,	Wounded at Gettysburg, absent at muster out.
Henry Black,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
James Brown,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Lewis Buhran,	Discharged Nov. 20, '62, disability.
Samuel Brown,	Corpl., wounded in Wilderness, m.o. July 13, '64.
William Carns,	Transferred to 6th U. S. Cavalry Oct. 22, '62.
John E. Chichester,	Wounded at Fredericksburg, died of wounds Dec. 28, '62.
Patrick Cashen,	Wounded at Antietam and Mine Run Mustered out July 13, '64.
Stephen J. Carr,	Killed at Wire Bridge, Va. Dec. 21, '61
Augustus Coble,	Transferred to U. S. Artillery Oct. 20, '62.
Frederick Comley,	Wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg, muster out July 13, '64.
William F. Champion,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
James Denief,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 23, '62.
John Dumphy,	Wounded at Antietam, transferred to Invalid Corps, July 1, '63.
John Dean,	Taken prisoner March 23, '62.

## ROSTER OF CO. B.—CON.

## PRIVATES.

Joseph Evans,	Corpl., mustered out June 13, '64.
Richard Evans,	Deserted Aug. 18, '61.
Richard Elwood,	Died Feb. 25, '62.
Henry Ekin,	Deserted Aug. 14, '62.
Jacob Frailey,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
James Gallagher,	Promoted to corpl., killed at Spottsylvania, while bearing the colors to the front, May 12, '64.
Charles Gallagher,	Wounded at Gettysburg and Spottsylvania, mustered out, July 13, '64.
Edward Gibbons,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 23, '62.
Patrick Griffin,	Transferred to Invalid Corps July 1, '63.
Walter Griffin,	Wounded in Wilderness, m. o. July 13, '64.
Edward Gorman,	Transferred to V. R. C. Mar. 11, '64.
Edward Greer,	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '64.
John Howley,	Transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion June 24, '64.
John Hogan,	Transferred to 6th U.S. Cavalry Oct. 22, '62.
Francis Howard,	Wounded at Antietam, deserted Oct. 7, '62.
James Hardway,	Discharged May 11, '62, disability.
Henry Hall,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 22, '62.
Simon Hogan,	Discharged May 26, '62, disability.
James Higgins,	Died Oct. 24, '61.
Wm. Johnson,	Transferred to V. R. C. Mar. 6, '63.
William Joice,	Discharged Jan. 3, '63, disability.
Martin Kenny,	Deserted Aug. 18, '61.
William Kernan,	Deserted Dec. 1, '62.
Francis Kelly,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. Oct. 22, '62.
Eugene Lalivere,	Wounded at Gettysburg, discharged.

## ROSTER OF CO. B—CON.

## PRIVATES.

Joseph Lloyd,	Wounded at Antietam, deserted Feb 1, '63, returned and m.o. July 13, '64.
Thomas Largee,	Deserted June 25, '63, returned and mustered out July 13, '64.
Richard Lee,	Wounded at Antietam, deserted Dec. 28, '62.
Keyton Niggle,	Discharged Dec. 6, '61, minority.
James Manix,	Deserted Sept. 7, '63.
Peter Merrimans,	Corpl., wounded at Antietam and Wilderness, m. o. July 13, '64.
Davis Morris,	Deserted Aug. 18, '61.
Joseph Moonshine,	Discharged Mar. 21, '63, disability.
Henry H. McKeever,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Feb. 20, '63.
Barnard Mulvey,	Wounded at North Anna, discharged April 18, '64.
John Malone,	Corpl., wounded at Petersburg, m. o. July 13, '64.
Daniel McCormick,	Deserted Sept. 30, '61.
John D. McNamara,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Dec. 17, '62.
Alexander McLean,	Discharged Aug. 18, '62, disability.
Allen McDougle,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Nov. 10, '62.
Thomas Monson,	Discharged Au. 15, '62, disability.
Bernard McGuire,	Corpl., wounded at Gettysburg, died of wounds July 10, '63.
James Leeper,	Discharged Oct. 22, '61, disability.
Wm. McDonald,	Discharged Oct. 22, '61, disability.
Michael O'Connell,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged May 3, '63.
William O'Halleron,	Discharged May 3, '62, disability.
Thomas O'Kelly,	Wounded at Mine Run, discharged May 2, '64.
James O'Neill,	Transferred to V. R. C. Aug. 11, '63.
Gardiner Oaks,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Aug. 23, '62.

## ROSTER OF CO. B—CON.

## PRIVATES,

John Quinn,	Killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.
John C. Ready,	Transferred to 6th U. S. Cavalry Oct. '62.
John M. Reiley,	Deserted Oct. 7, '62.
James E. Rogers,	Wounded at Fredericksburg, dis- charged April 11, '63.
John Sculley,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged March 4, '63.
Thomas Squires,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 23, '62.
John Sheridan,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 23, '62.
John Shepherd,*	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
George T. Upright,	Wounded at Antietam and Gettys- burg, absent at muster out.
George R. Wilson,	Killed at Gettysburg, July 3, '63.
Alfred Wood,	Wounded at Spottsylvania, mustered out July 13, '64.
Charles F. Warnecky,	Discharged Nov. 7, '62, disability.
David Wilson,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Charles M. Wiley.	Wounded at Fredericksburg, died Dec. 30, '62.
Martin Waldron,	Wounded at Fredericksburg, trans- ferred to 4th Ohio Bat. June 24, '64.
Henry Warner.	Discharged Sept. 6, '61, minority.

Total rank and file, 101.

\*This man's true name was Victor Aaron, as the writer afterwards learned from his brother of Nashville, Tennessee.

## ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

## CAPTAIN.

Francis W. Butterfield, Mustered out with Co. July 13, '64, was appointed, (Dec. '64) Colonel 192d Regiment, O. V., and served in the Shenandoah Valley, until the close of the war.

## FIRST LIEUTENANT.

David Lewis, Promoted to captain Jan. 1, '63, and assigned to Co. G, wounded at Wilderness, served in 1862 as regimental adjutant.

## SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Jacob P. Hysung, Promoted to 1st lieutenant, wounded at Spottsylvania, Va., mustered out July 13, '64.

## SERGEANTS.

John L. Stough, Killed at Winchester, Mar. 23, '62.  
 Oliver H. P. Mallory, Discharged Dec. 29, '62, disability.  
 Allen G. Hoffman, Discharged Dec. 25, '62, disability.  
 Albert G. Bacon, Wounded at Winchester, discharged July 1, '62.  
 Thomas J. West, Wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg, mustered out July 13, '64.

## CORPORALS.

Albert Minster, Mustered out as sergt. July 13, '64.  
 Simon B. Parcher, Died Sept. 21, '61, of fever.  
 Gustave A. Merchold, Transferred to brigade band May 1, '63, rejoined and m. o. July 13, '64.  
 William N. Williams, Promoted to 1st sergeant, killed at Gettysburg, July 3, '63.  
 Frederick F. Johnson, Deserted June, '62.  
 Thomas Lummason, Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 9, '63.  
 David S. Koons, Promoted to 2d lieutenant, wounded at Morton's Ford, Va., in abdomen, mustered out July 13, '64.

## ROSTER OF CO. C—CON.

## CORPORALS.

I. R. Swigart, Promoted to 1st lieutenant and adjutant July 8, '61.  
 George O. Kent, Wounded at Winchester, discharged June 20, '62.

## MUSICIANS.

Frederick E. Nichols, Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.  
 Marvin M. Johnson, Discharged Nov. 16, '61, disability.

## PRIVATES.

Cornelius Albertson, Mustered out July 13, '64.  
 Christian Arriman, Killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, '62.  
 John H. Brooks, Discharged Feb. 14, '63, disability.  
 John K. Barklay, Killed at Gettysburg July 3, '63.  
 John C. Beaver, Discharged June 1, '62, disability.  
 Cornelius R. Boorum, Wounded at Winchester and Antietam, transferred to 2d U. S. Cavalry Nov. 29, '62.  
 John Born, Wounded at Chancellorsville, mustered out, July 13, '64.  
 Mason Blanchard, Promoted to sergeant, wounded at Mine Run, arm amputated, discharged Mar. 10, '64.  
 John A. Coutts, Wounded at Antietam, corpl., mustered out July 13, '64.  
 Joseph E. Collier, Wounded at Antietam, discharged Feb. 12, '63.  
 Samuel R. Clark, Mustered out July 13, '64.  
 James M. Cunningham, Discharged July 23, '63, disability.  
 Elisha Coon, Discharged Dec. 12, '62, disability.  
 Jacob Coutts, Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 23, '62.  
 Elisha Cook, Mustered out July 13, '64.  
 Charles M. Charlton, Died Sept. 11, '61, of disease.  
 Alexander Crossen, Discharged Oct. 19, '61, disability.



## ROSTER OF CO. C—CON.

## PRIVATES.

Francis M. Diller,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 23, '62.
James E. Davis,	Transferred to 2d U. S. Cavalry Nov. 9, '62.
William Dutot,	Discharged Oct. 19, '61 and Nov. 19, '63, disability.
Jones Daily,	Discharged Oct. 4, '62, disability.
Samuel Dunlap,	Wounded at Gettysburg, corpl., mustered out July 13, '64.
Matthew R. Dubois,	Died Dec. 24, '62, disease.
William S. Fitsimmons,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Oct. 7, '62.
Andrew Failor,	Discharged May 22, '62, disability.
Richard J. Flemming,	Discharged Jan. 16, '63, disability.
John J. Forney,	Wounded at Gettysburg, missing since May 6, '64.
Alfred Fry,	Wounded at Winchester, discharged Nov. 10, '62.
James W. Fulkerson,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged April 3, '63.
Peter Guffne,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Nov. 11, '62.
Jacob Gibbons,	Transferred to V. R. C., May, '63.
Charles Grauft.	Wounded at Gettysburg, missing since June 3, '64.
William Hugus,	Wounded at Antietam, transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '64.
Isaac Harman,	Prisoner of war, m. o. July 13, '64.
Adam H. Hayes.	Discharged Oct. 1, '61, disability.
George M. Heiby,	Discharged Oct. 19, '61, disability.
Aden Hill,	Wounded at Antietam, transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 21, '62.
Henry Heckert,	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '64.
Eugene E. Henthorn,	Promoted to sergeant-major Oct. 30, '62, killed at Frederickaburg Dec. 13, '62.
Gotlib Hassaman,	Corpl., mustered out July 13, '64.

## ROSTER OF CO. C—Con.

## PRIVATEES.

George W. Ira,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Stephen J. Kester,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 21, '62.
William F. Kimmell,	Sergt., wounded at Winchester and Spottsylvania, m. o. July 13, '64.
James Kirkland,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Oct. 15, '62.
John G. W. Kauts,	Wounded at Antietam, transferred to V. R. C. Nov. '63, re-transferred Feb. 10, '64, m. o. July 13, '64.
William Kronenberger,	Transferred to brigade band, rejoined Co. and mustered out July 13, '64.
John Kansleiter,	Discharged Oct. 7, 62, disability.
James S. Kelley,	Wounded at Gettysburg, discharged Feb. 1, '64.
Eli Kerr,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
William Kerr,	Corpl., killed at Winchester March 22, '62.
George A. Lones,	Wounded at Winchester, discharged May 30, '62.
John Lafayette,	Discharged Sept. 13, 62, disability.
Joseph Logan,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
David M. Long,	Died Sept. 7th, '61, of disease.
James McNickle,	Wounded at Antietam, transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 19, '63.
John McCillips,	Wounded at Gettysburg, died of wounds July 3, '63.
Charles McCillips,	Wounded at Winchester and Spottsylvania, mustered out July 13, '64.
John Martin,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 21, '62.
Jacob A. Mowery,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 23, '62.
John F. Miller,	Killed at Winchester Mar. 23, '62.
John Mulligan,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Aug. 17, '63.

## ROSTER OF CO. C—CON.

## PRIVATES.

Richard M. J. Monroe,	Wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg, absent in hospital.
Samuel Myers,	Corpl., mustered out July 13, '94.
John Myers,	Corpl., mustered out July 13, '64.
Daniel R. Parcher,	Killed at Winchester Mar. 23, '62.
John F. Pycroft,	Discharged Dec. 1, '62, disability.
Isaac Rice,	Discharged Nov. 25, '62, re-enlisted in 10th Infantry.
John J. Rieber,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Cyrus J. Reisch,	Wounded at Romney, discharged Dec. 1, '62.
Andrew J. Raub,	Discharged Oct. 19, '61, disability.
Charles C. Ruff,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged June 1, '64.
William Stewart,	Sergt., mustered out, July 13, '64.
Christopher Surrener,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 23, '62.
Lemuel G. Snowden,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Francis Stout,	Wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg, mustered out July 13, '64.
John Shannon,	Transferred to Invalid Corps July 1, '63.
Jacob Warner,	Discharged Sept. '62, disability.
Louis Youngman,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Adam Young,	Corpl., wounded at Mine Run, discharged May 7, '64.
William Zeiter,	Wounded at Antietam, transferred to Invalid Corps July 1, '63.

Total rank and file, 99.

## ROSTER OF CO. D.

## CAPTAIN.

Franklin Sawyer, Promoted major July 8, '61, and lieutenant-colonel and brevet brigadier-general, wounded at Gettysburg, Mine Run and Spottsylvania.

## FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Daniel C. Daggett, Promoted to captain, resigned Feb. 6, '62.  
 Charles W. Barnes, Died Oct. 4, '62, of wounds received at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.  
 Oramel G. Daniels, Mustered out July 13, '64.

## SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Anthony S. Sutton, Resigned March 1, '62.

## SERGEANTS.

John Reid, Promoted to captain, wounded at Gettysburg, m. o. July 13, '64.  
 John G. Reid, Promoted to captain, transferred to Co. II, served as A. A. A. General in Col. Carroll's Brigade from May 24, '62, to June 24, '64.  
 Salém T. Howe, Discharged, disability, Mar. 11, '63.  
 John Briggs, Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.  
 Elijah T. Rust, Killed at Winchester Mar. 23, '62.

## CORPORALS.

Charles Mannahan, Promoted to 1s lieutenant, killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.  
 Parker S. Bonett, Promoted to sergeant, wounded at Fredericksburg, died Dec. 23, '62.  
 William W. Farmer, Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.  
 Ezra Stevens, Deserted July 8, '62, joined Jan. 7, '63, discharged July 10, '64, disability,  
 William Gridley, Jr., Wounded at Gettysburg, died of wounds July 22, '63.  
 Robert W. Park, Discharged Dec. 1, '62, disability.

## ROSTER OF CO. D—Con.

## CORPORALS.

- Ebenezer K. S. Bunce, Wounded at Winchester, died Mar. 29, '62.  
 Hubert Bowker, Wounded at Winchester, discharged Aug. 26, '62, disability.

## MUSICIAN.

- Albert Yeatman, Deserted March 10, '63, supposed to be in V. R. C.

## PRIVATES.

- George H. Allen, Discharged May 11, '62, disability.  
 Nicholas T. Apgar, Killed at Chancellorsville May 4, '63.  
 David Apgar, Discharged Oct. 9, '62, disability.  
 George M. Apgar, Wounded at Antietam, discharged Dec. 17, '62,  
 Aaron Alvord, Wounded at Gettysburg, transferred V. R. C. Dec. 15, '63.  
 Silas Bemis, Discharged Jan. 20, '62, disability.  
 Cornelius R. Boorman, Transferred to Co. C, June 25, '61.  
 Ira H. Brooks, Wounded in action, deserted Sept. 29, '62.  
 George W. Chandler, Promoted 1st lieut., transferred to 1st Virginia Cavalry June 30, '62.  
 Jerry L. Curry, Discharged Sept. 27, '62, disability.  
 Daniel D. Curtis, Discharged June 2, '62, disability.  
 Michael Dalton, Discharged March 24, '63, disability.  
 Joseph Dewaltd, Wounded at Fredericksburg and Wilderness, m. o. July 13, '64.  
 Clarence Donaman, Died at Grafton, Va., of fever Sept. 26, '61.  
 Isaac C. Elliot, Discharged Jan. 31, '63, disability.  
 Virgil M. Ennis, Promoted to sergeant, wounded at Gettysburg and Wilderness, mustered out July 13, '64.  
 David Ennis, Corpl., wounded at Chancellorsville and Cold Harbor, m.o. July 13, '64.  
 John Finn, Wounded in action, m.o. July 13, '64.  
 Charles Fisher, Mustered out July 13, '64.

## ROSTER OF CO. D—Con.

## PRIVATES.

Horace Fling,	Deserted March 19, '63, and Oct. 15, '63, charge removed, <i>absent since</i> .
William S. Foster,	Promoted to 2d lieut. and transferred to 3d O. V. C. Feb. 23, '62.
Robert Foster,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Nov. 22, '62.
James S. Graves,	Died at Grafton, Va., Oct. 18, '61.
James Fox,	Discharged May 3, '63, disability.
Frederick W. Fowler,	Discharged Jan. 20, '62, disability.
William Grover,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Peter Gufne,	Transferred to Co. C, June 25, '61.
Adam Hammer,	Discharged Dec. 27, '62, disability.
David W. Hindman,	Wounded at Antietam, mustered out July 13, '64.
Samuel Holmes,	Discharged Feb. 1, '62, disability.
Lucius Hoyt,	Died Dec. 7, '62.
Joseph E. Jameson,	Wounded at Chancellorsville, mustered out July 13, '64.
Charles Johnson,	Transferred to V. R. C.
William H. Jenney,	Discharged Oct. 22, '61, disability.
Joseph E. Jump,	Wounded at Antietam, deserted Sept. 29, '62, ret'd and m.o. July 13, '64.
Nathan Jump,	Wounded at Gettysburg mustered out July 13, '64.
Charles B. Keeler,	Died of disease Jan. 19, '63.
Joseph B. Knox,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
George Khenel,	Discharged May 3, '62, disability.
Thomas Lee,	Discharged Oct. 23, '62.
Charles Locher,	Promoted to sergeant, wounded at Gettysburg, m. o. July 13, '64,
David M. Long,	Transferred to Co. C, June 25, '61.
George A. Long,	Transferred to Co. C, June 25, '61.
Collins E. Ludlow,	Deserted Oct. 19, '61.
John Marvin,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, discharged Oct. 22, '62.
Thomas Mathews,	Wounded at Wilderness, died of wounds June 12, '64.

ROSTER OF CO. D—*Con.*

## PRIVATES.

Michael McCarthy,	Discharged Jan. 1, '62, disability.
Thomas McHenry,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, discharged Oct. 22, '62.
Alexander Melville,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Theron Messenger,	Deserted Nov. 27, '62.
Peter Miller,	Deserted Oct. 19, '61.
Peter A. Miller,	Died at Grafton, Va., Oct. 2, '61.
William Mountain,	Corpl., killed at Antietam Sep. 17, '62.
Solomon Nason,	Deserted July 25, '61.
William F. Parker,	Wounded at Antietam, absent at m.o.
Willson S. Parker,	Promoted to sergeant-major Dec. 20, '62, wounded at Gettysburg.
Lucius Palmer,	Discharged Jan. 1, '62, disability.
John O. Paine,	Transferred to U.S. Cavalry, deserted Aug. 19, '61.
John F. Rycroft,	Transferred to Co. C, June 25, '61.
John Jacob Ruber,	Transferred to Co. C, June 25, '61.
Henry Ringer,	Transferred to 4th O. V. I. June 24, '64.
William Raymond,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Dec. 13, '62.
Josiah Raymond,	Discharged Jan. 9, '63, disability.
William R. Reynolds,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Oct. 22, '62.
Casper Rohner,	Wounded at Fredericksburg, transferred to 4th O.V. I. June 24, '64.
Lewis Rounds,	Deserted Oct. 19, '61, rejoined Nov. 20, '63, transferred to 4th O. V. I. June 24, '64.
Lewis S. Rouse,	Wounded at Bristol Station, mustered out July 13, '64.
Henry G. Rust,	Promoted to corporal, wounded at Spottsylvania, m. o. July 13, '64.
Hubert H. Russell,	Died at Oakland, Va., Oct. 25, '61.
George A. Scott,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Oct. 22, '62.
Frank Schafer,	Killed at Gettysburg July 3, '63.

## ROSTER OF CO. D—Con.

## PRIVATES.

Daniel Starks,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, discharged Oct. 23, '62.
William Steel,	Transferred to 4th O.V.I. June 24, '64
Charles Stewart,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, deserted Feb. 5, '62.
Douglas Streeter,	Deserted Dec. 26, '62.
Levi A. Sweet,	Discharged Jan. 20, '62, disability.
James Taggart,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, discharged Oct. 22, '62.
Benjamin Tappan, Jr.,	Promoted to hospital steward U.S.A. Aug. 31, '61.
Joseph Taylor,	Deserted Feb. 5, '62, rejoined Nov. 20, '63, transferred to 4th O.V. I. June 24, '64.
James Tisdale,	Wounded at Fredericksburg, mustered out July 13, '64.
William J. Ward,	Promoted to sergeant, died Dec. 28, '63, of disease.
David O. Ward,	Wounded at Antietam, transferred to U.S. Cavalry, discharged Oct. 23, '62
Samuel F. Ward,	Wounded at Antietam, deserted Jan. 21, '63.
William Wallace,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, discharged Oct 23, '62.
William W. Wells,	Promoted to sergeant, wounded at Spottsylvania, m.o. July 13, '64.
Samuel R. Welch,	Wounded at Gettysburg, absent at muster out.
John White,	Wounded at Gettysburg, absent at muster out.
Evan Williams,	Deserted Oct. 24, '61.
David White,	Wounded at Harrison's Landing, discharged Oct. 7, '62.
Aranda A. White,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Christopher C. Wood,	Discharged Jan. 20, '62, disability.
Frederick E. West,	Wounded at Wilderness, mustered out July 13, '64.

Total rank and file 111.



## ROSTER OF CO. E.

## CAPTAIN.

James E. Gregg, Served in 1863-4 as division inspector-general, m. o. July 13, '64.

## LIEUTENANTS.

Wells W. Miller, Promoted to captain March 11, '62, assigned to Co. H, severely wounded at Gettysburg, honorably discharged on account of wounds.

Alfred T. Craig, Promoted to captain March 4, '63, assigned to Co. F, wounded at Winchester and Antietam, killed in Wilderness May 6, '64.

James K. O'Reilly, 1st, Mustered out July 13, '64.

## SERGEANTS.

Zenas W. Barker, Died at Oakland, Va., Aug. 28, '61.

William D. Witherell, Promoted to 1st lieutenant Oct. 1, '62, and assigned to Co. A, wounded at Winchester.

John W. DePuy, Transferred to N. C. S. May 1, '62, promoted to 1st lieutenant and appointed adjutant, wounded at Winchester and Spottsylvania.

John H. Jack, Discharged June 28, '64.

Martin Beck, Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, discharged Oct. 23, '62.

## CORPORALS.

Lester V. McKesson, Promoted to 2d lieutenant, wounded at Fredricksburg and Wilderness, mustered out July 13, '64.

Leonard D. Smith, Discharged July 31, '62, promoted to 1st lieutenant, transferred to 101st Regiment.

Oscar E. Bacon, Wounded at Gettysburg, died of wounds April 11, '64.

Horace H. Bill, Sergeant-major June 25, '61, and promoted to 2d lieutenant Co. K.

## ROSTER OF CO. E—CON.

## CORPORALS.

Romeo W. Foster,	Promoted to sergeant, acted as color-sergeant, wounded at Fredericksburg, mustered out July 13, '64.
James Furnald,	Discharged Oct. 1, '61, promoted to 1st lieutenant, transferred to 72d Ohio.
William L. Bretz,	Transferred to brigade band, re-transferred and m. o. July 13, '64.
Isaac Hinkley,	Killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62.

## MUSICIANS.

Charles B. Roe,	Deserted June 10, '62.
William Braby,	Deserted June 10, '62.

## PRIVATES.

George W. Alspaw,	Discharged June 30, '62, disability.
James Anderson,	Killed at North Anna May 24, '64.
John Allen,	Deserted June 26, '61.
Frederick Allen,	Deserted June 26, '61.
Richard D. Brewer,	Wounded at Gettysburg, transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '64.
Otto Boesch,	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '64.
William Brown,	Deserted Sept. 30, '61.
George D. Beatty,	Discharged Dec. 25, '62, disability.
Samuel Beeler,	Wounded at Winchester, discharged June 16, '62.
Jahiel Bair,	Deserted June 26, '61.
Charles M. Chapman,	Promoted to sergeant, wounded at Spottsylvania, m. o. July 13, '64.
Henry E. Conner,	Discharged May 1, '62, disability.
John M. Conner,	Died Sept. 27, '62, disease.
Charles Clark,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Aurelius A. Curry,	Transferred to Invalid Corps Jan. 15, '64.
Samuel Cherry,	Wounded at Fredericksburg, transferred to V. R. C. Feb. 15, '64.
Charles Cartwright,	Deserted July 1, '61.
Frank B. Carter,	Wounded at Gettysburg, deserted July 1, '61.

## ROSTER OF CO. E—CON.

## PRIVATES.

Philander Derr,	Corporal, mustered out July 13, '64.
Sexton Duley,	Discharged Jan. 24, '63, disability.
Jefferson Dailey,	Discharged Oct. 20, '62, disability.
Major S. Davis,	Promoted to sergt., m. o. July 13, '64.
George R. Derr,	Killed at North Anna May 24, '64.
John Dailey,	Discharged Jan. 20, '62, disability.
Peter Epp,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Jan. 12, '63.
Samuel Edwards,	Killed before Petersburg June 17, '64.
August Fergle,	Promoted to sergeant, wounded in Wilderness, taken prisoner May 6, 64, and sent to Andersonville.
George Flanders,	Wounded at Winchester, discharged Nov. 1, '62.
Harmon Groff,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, dis- charged Oct. 23, '62.
Philip Gatz,	Corporal, mustered out July 13, '64.
Philo Grover,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, dis- charged Nov. 21, '62.
Richard F. Gray,	Discharged July 1, '61.
Frederick Harrington,	Discharged Jan. 20, '62.
William H. Harris,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
John H. House,	Discharged July 7, '63, disability.
Stephen Hinkley,	Discharged May 3, '62, disability.
John Howard,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, dis- charged Oct. 21, '62.
Patrick Hinchey,	Taken prisoner, discharged May 21, '62
Henry K. Haines,	Deserted July 4, '61.
William H. Haas,	Transferred to Co. A. July 5, '61.
Warren Z. June,	Deserted April 17, '62.
James Jones,	Deserted July 4, '61.
Anton Knobiel,	Discharged Jan. 23, '63, disability.
William Liles,	Promoted corpl, wounded at Freder- icksburg, discharged April 1, '63.
Stephen Liles,	Wounded at Winchester, died March 27, '62.

## ROSTER OF CO. E—Con.

## PRIVATES.

Lorenzo Luce,	Tranferred to V. R. C. Sept. 14, '63.
John C. McEnally,	Deserted Jan. 25, '63.
Henry McDonnell,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, discharged Oct. 23, '62.
Adam Moose, Jr.,	Discharged Nov. 18, '62, disability.
Martin Mixer,	Discharged March 23, '63, disability.
Jacob Moier,	
James D. Martin,	Killed at Winchester March 23, '62.
John McGinnis,	Deserted July 4, '61.
Charles H. Merrick,	Transferred to Co. H. July 5, '61.
Henry D. C. Mills,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Dec. 30, '62.
Theodore Niele,	Wounded at Cold Harbor, taken prisoner June 3, '64, and sent to Andersonville.
Henry Owens,	Sergt., wounded at Mine Run, mustered out July 13, '64.
Francis Pearson,	Wounded at Winchester, deserted April 30, '62.
Thomas H. Pyle,	Discharged Dec. 2, '62, disability.
Augustus W. Porter,	Killed in Wilderness May 6, '64.
Henry S. Porter,	Discharged Dec. 3, '63, disability.
William Paul,	Deserted July 4, '61.
Frederick Reutler,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Edgar J. Reed,	Discharged Dec. 2, '62.
Gustavus V. Smith,	Killed at Worthington, Va. Sept. 2, '61.
Lyman Smith,	Died at Grafton, Va. Sept. 11, '61.
Luman Smith,	Wounded at Winchester, mustered out July 13, '64.
Merrill L. Starr,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Jan. 17, '63.
Hugo C. Springer,	Discharged Dec. 2, '62, disability.
Joseph Stible,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Peter Shumaker,	Killed at Winchester March 23, '62.
Frank L. Soeffing,	Corporal, wounded at Antietam, discharged April 8, '63.
Charles Simpson,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, discharged Oct. 23, '62.

## ROSTER OF CO. E—Con.

## ) PRIVATES.

John Smith,	Killed Jan'y 11, '62, accidentally.
Joseph T. Smith,	Deserted July 4, '61.
Henry C. Schenk,	Discharged Aug. 13, '62, disability.
Franklin Trube,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Albert J. Vining,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, discharged Oct. 23, '62.
Valentine Walter,	Wounded at Spottsylvania, died June 18, '64.
Roger L. Walsh,	Wounded at Winchester and Wilderness, leg amputated, and mustered out July 13, '64.
Horace R. Wood,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Ebenezer Warren,	Transferred to Invalid Corps Sept. 30, '63.
Fayette Wolcott,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Feb. 5, '63.
James M. Webber,	Deserted June 30, '62, returned Oct. 9, '62, mustered out July 13, '64.
Christian W. Wiedel,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, discharged Oct. 23, '62.
William Wilson,	Discharged Nov. 4, '62, disability.
Charles F. Warner,	Deserted July 4, '61.
Jacob Weidman,	Transferred to Co. A, July 5, '61.
Isaac Wilson,	Transferred to Co. B, Ohio V. V. I. July 13, '64.
Alanson Youmans,	Promoted to corporal, transferred to V. R. C. July 1, '63.
Frederick Zorn,	Corpl., wounded in Wilderness, mustered out July 13, '64.

Total rank and file 110.

## ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

## CAPTAINS.

George M. Tillotson, Died March 4, '63, at Fremont, Ohio,  
of congestive chills.  
Alfred T. Craig, Missing since May 6, '64.

## LIEUTENANTS.

Charles M. Fouke, Resigned Jan. 7, '63.  
Edward W. Cook, Resigned Sept. 30, '62.

## SERGEANTS.

Henry A. Farnum, Promoted to 2d lieutenant Feb. 6, '62,  
and assigned to Co. A, rejoined  
Nov. 27, '62, promoted 1st lieutenant  
Jan. 7, '63, wounded at Gettysburg,  
mustered out July 13, '64.  
Thomas H. Thornburg, Promoted to 2d lieutenant Jan. 7, '63,  
wounded at Gettysburg and Robertson's  
Tavern, m. o. July 13, '64.  
James Dougherty, Jr., Private, mustered out July 13, '64.  
William H. Kirk, Wounded at Antietam, discharged  
Dec. 13, '62.  
Joseph A. Foy, Discharged Jan. 16, '62, disability.

## CORPORALS.

Alfred M. Brown, Discharged Feb. 4, '63, disability.  
Louis Mathews, Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.  
Michael Holderman, Jr., Mustered out July 13, '64.  
Richard Smithurst, Discharged Nov. 25, '62.  
John Fisher, Discharged Oct. 22, '62.  
Edward S. Cooper, Wounded at Cold Harbor June 5,  
'64, *absent*.  
Charles A. Klegin, Wounded at Chancellorsville, mus-  
tered out July 13, '64.  
William H. Myers, Private, mustered out July 13, '64.

## PRIVATE.

Charles D. Atkinson, Discharged, disability, deserted Oct.  
30, '62.

## ROSTER OF CO. F—CON,

## PRIVATES.

Philip Andrews,	Vet'n, wounded at Gettysburg, transferred June 24, '64, to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Rudolph Ammon,	Corporal, mustered out July 13, '64.
Noah Alspaugh,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
John Ashville,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Jonas Bosler,	Wounded at Antietam, died Oct. 6, '62.
William Burton,	Died Sept. 21, '62.
Bearnard Bondeli,	Discharged Dec. 16, '62.
John A. Bonnell,	Wounded at Winchester, discharged July 17, '62.
Andrew J. Beitel,	Wounded in battle, transferred June 24, '64, to 4th Ohio Battalion.
William W. Crandall,	Wounded at Antietam, mustered out July 13, '64.
Frank C. Culley,	Corporal, discharged Feb. 10, '63, disability.
James L. Camp,	Transferred to Co. A, June 22, '61.
Anthony A. Culver,	Discharged Oct. 22, '62, disability.
Isiah Chamberlin,	Wounded at Antietam, transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 30, '63.
Vincent Dougherty,	Wounded at Chancellorsville, mustered out July 13, '64,
John B. Davis,	Discharged Oct. 22, '62.
George Douglass,	Died Aug. 31, '61.
Benjamin D. Evans,	Discharged Oct. 18, '62, disability.
Josiah Fitzgerald,	Promoted to sergeant on the battle field of Antietam Sept. 17, '62, mustered out July 13, '64.
Joseph Fitzgerald,	Promoted to corpl., m.o. July 13, '64.
John S. Fields,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Mathew Freeh,	Discharged Aug. 7, '62, disability.
Theodore Foster,	Wounded before Petersburg, mustered out July 13, '64.
John D. Francis,	Discharged May 4, '62, disability.
Henry Fairbanks,	Discharged Dec. 3, '62, disability.

## ROSTER OF CO. F—Con.

## PRIVATES.

Thomas W. Gordon,	Discharged Oct. 22, '62, disability.
George Grieshaber,	Discharged Feb. 7, '63, disability.
Charles Guss,	Discharged July 28, '62, [disability.
Charles S. Grant,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Henry Grabach,	Corpl., wounded in battle, died June 7, '64.
Simon Goble,	Wounded at Robertson's Tavern, discharged June 10, '64.
Joseph Gallant,	Died Aug. 27, '61.
John Hiller.	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Morris Hill,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Dec. 13, '62.
William Jones,	Promoted to sergt., m.o. July 13, '64.
Christian Jacobs.	Corporal, mustered out July 13, '64.
Joseph Kihn,	Discharged Oct. 22, '62.
Josiah Linton,	Discharged Feb. 21, '63, disability.
John E. Lemon,	Died of disease Nov. 39, '62.
Jacob A. Lemon,	Killed at Robertson's Tavern Nov. 27, '63.
Balsler Leble,	Wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out July 13, '64.
Emelius J. Leppeleman,	Discharged Nov. 13, '61, disability.
DeWitt C. Lloyd,	Discharged Dec. 29, '62, disability.
John C. Mason,	Discharged Oct. 22, '62.
William McBride,	Sergt., wounded at Antietam, deserted Aug. 27, '62.
William Mullen,	Killed at Fredericksburgh Dec. 13, '62
Joseph Miller,	Discharged No. 15, '62.
George Myers,	Discharged Aug. 21, '62.
Geo. W. Myers,	Wounded at Winchester, deserted May 20, '62.
Anthony Maggrum,	Killed at Spottsylvania May 10, '64.
Sophery Maggrum,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Jacob H. Milbourne.	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Michael Moore,	Mustered out July 13, '64.



## ROSTER OF CO. F—Con.

## PRIVATES.

Rufus M. Norton,	Wounded at Spottsylvania, mustered out July 13, '64,
Zenas Nye,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged by S. O. 198, A. G. O. June 6, '64, (clerk in A. G. O.)
James Olds,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Samuel Paden,	Vet'n, wounded at Cold Harbor, transferred June 24, '64, to 4th Ohio Battalion.
John Pepper,	Discharged Oct. 22, '62.
William S. Palmerton,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Eurotas A. Pelton,	Discharged Sept. 13, '62, disability.
Francis B. Reynolds,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Julius K. Reynolds,	Sergt., Wounded at Antietam, died Sept. 26, '62.
Herbert H. R. Ray,	Transferred to Co. A. June 22, '61.
James Richmond,	Wounded at Spottsylvania, died June 3, '64.
George Sauer,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Martin A. Shrenk,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Emanuel Smith,	Wounded at Antietam, transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 15, '63.
Eli Staley,	Discharged Oct. 22, '62.
Louis Simon,	Discharged Nov. 15, '62, disability.
John Teel,	Wounded in Wilderness. mustered July 13, '64.
Charles Taylor,	Corpl., wounded at Fredericksburgh, discharged March 12, '63.
William A. Wilson,	Wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out July '13, '64.
Myron Watts,	Wounded at Chancellorsville, died of wounds June 4, '63.
George W. White,	Transferred to Co. A, June 22, '61.
Louis Zimmerman,	Corpl., wounded at Antietam, discharged Feb 7, '63.

Total rank and file 93.

## ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

## CAPTAINS.

William E. Haynes, Resigned Nov. 3, '62, promoted to  
lieut.-colonel, 10th Ohio Cavalry.  
David Lewis, Promoted from adjutant Feb. 1, '63,  
wounded May 6, '64, absent at m.o.

## LIEUTENANTS

Edward F. Dickinson, Appointed quartermaster Nov. 1, '63.  
Creighton Thompson, Wounded at Antietam, honorably dis-  
charged, promoted 2d lieutenant  
assigned to Co. K, June 16, '62.  
Joseph N. Swigart, 1st, Joined Nov. 1, '62, detached as A.  
deC. to Gen. Kimball, *absent*.  
Robert C. McConnell, 2d, Promoted from com.-sergent June  
16, '62, discharged Dec. 10, '63,  
disability.

## SERGEANTS.

Harrison Huffman, Discharged Feb. 1, '64.  
Morris Morrison, Died Dec. 9, '62, of disease.  
Daniel Miller, Wounded at Winchester and Wilder-  
ness, captured rebel flag at Gettys-  
burg, mustered out July 13, '64.  
Philip Tracy, Wounded at Gettysburg, died July  
6, '63.  
Cyrus P. Taylor, Wounded at Antietam, discharged  
July 23, '63.

## CORPORALS.

Charles W. Arlin, Mustered out July 13, '64.  
John A. Bevington, Wounded at Winchester and Gettys-  
burg, mustered out 13, '64.  
Virgil J. Crowell, Wounded at Antietam, enlisted in  
15th U. S. Infantry Nov. 4, '62.  
Manville Moore, Wounded at Gettysburg, died July  
15, '63.

## ROSTER OF CO. G—Con.

## CORPORALS.

William Luckey,	Deserted June 25, '62.
Samuel S. Thirwichter,	Absent, sick.
Rodolphus Dickinson,	Wounded at Antietam, mustered out July 13, '64.
James Haggarty.	Wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out July 13, '64.

## MUSICIANS.

Edward Shirtinger,	Vet'n, Regimental bugler, transferred June 24, '64, to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Henry Hone,	Mustered out July 13, '64.

## WAGONER.

Charles H. Culp,	Mustered out 13, '64.
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## PRIVATEES.

Charles G. Aldrich,	Deserted June 11, '62.
George J. Bixler,	Discharged July 6, '61, disability.
Charles Baker,	Discharged June 26, '61, disability.
David Biddle,	Died Feb. 12, '63. small pox.
Christian Binkley,	Absent sick at muster out.
Peter Böller,	Wounded at Fredericksburgh, trans- ferred to Co. G, 6th Rgt. V. R. C.
Lewis S. Baker,	Sergeant, mustered out July 13, '62.
Jeremiah D. Brady,	Discharged May 22, '62, disability.
Orville B. Cole,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Charles F. Clark,	Discharged May 4, '62, disability.
Bartholomew Connor,	Discharged Jan. 28, '63, disability.
Michael Connor,	Corporal, mustered out July 13, '64.
George W. Crosley,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Richard Clark,	Deserted June 11, '62.
Tobias M. Edwards,	Killed at Winchester March 23, '62.
Nathaniel G. Foster,	Wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out July 13, '64.
Nicholas Frankhouser,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Albert Fago.	Discharged July 24, '62, disability.

## ROSTER OF CO. G—Com.

## PRIVATES.

Wilbur G. Finch,	Transferred to V. R. C. July 27, '63.
Peter H. Grover,	Deserted June 20, '62.
Abraham Ghenroe,	Deserted July 10, '62.
Alvin R. Gossard,	Discharged Aug. 16, '61, disability.
Anthony George,	Discharged July 7, '61, disability.
John Ginter,	Wounded at Fredericksburgh and Gettysburg, discharged May 12, '64.
Michael Gagin,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Anthony George,	Discharged July 7, '61, disability.
John Gagin,	
John M. Hite,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Dec. 31, '62.
Henry Herman,	Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 1, '63.
Eugene A. Hodges,	Wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out July 13, '64.
Peter J. Hershey,	Discharged Feb. 17, '62, disability.
John J. Haynes,	Discharged Feb. 10, '63, disability.
Thomas F. Heffner,	Absent, sick.
Peter Heidelman,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Adam Innes,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Jason J. Jack,	Corporal, mustered out July 13, '64.
John W. James,	Corporal, mustered out July 13, '64.
Professor James,	Wounded at Antietam. transferred to V. R. C. Dec. 1, '63.
Williams Jacobs,	Wounded at Fredericksburgh, mus- tered out July 13, '64.
James L. Johnson,	Transferred June 24, '64, to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Mathias Knoble,	Killed at Fredericksburgh Dec. 13, '62
John Keeran,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
John M. Koch,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Samuel Kepfer,	Killed at Spottsylvania May 12, '64.
Henry Kurts,	Deserted June 11, '62.
John Keefe,	Mustered out as corporal July 13, '64
James Loveland,	Discharged May 1, '62, disability.

## ROSTER OF CO. G—CON.

## PRIVATES.

Jacob Lamenstoll,	Died March 12, '62.
Daniel Lary,	Discharged Jan. 3, '63.
Cornelius Mulcahy,	Discharged April 2, '63.
Philip Michael,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged March 3, '63.
Samuel Metzker,	Died Mar. 1, '62, Cumberland, Md.
Homer Millions,	Wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out July 13, '64.
James McKeefeer,	Taken prisoner, died at Anderson- ville March 24, '64.
Anthony Maier,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Jan. 17, '63.
Austin J. Moore,	Died April 17, '63, Falmouth, Va.
John Miller,	Sergeant, awarded medal of honor by Sec'y of War, m. o. July 13, '64.
Milton Miers,	Transferred June 24, '64, to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Henry Nahlig,	Transferred to brigade band May 1, '63, rejoined June 5, '64, and mus- tered out July 13, '64.
Samuel Nafe,	Enlisted in 6th U. S. Cavalry Dec. 29, '62.
David Nighswander,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Joseph Orr,	Discharged Jan. 17, '62, disability.
John G. Peters,	Promoted to sergeant, killed at Get- tysburg July 3, '63.
Henry Pulaski,	Discharged March 26, '64, disability.
George Reinhart,	Wounded at Antietam and Gettys- burg, mustered out July 13, '64.
Francis M. Rivets,	Sergeant, wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out July 13, '64.
Patrick Rock,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged March 14, '63.
John W. Stone,	Discharged Feb. 6, '63, disability.
William Sheehy,	Discharged May 6, '63, disability.
Jefferson Taylor,	Died Sept. 6, '61, Grafton, W.Va.

## ROSTER OF CO. G—CON.

## PRIVATES.

John M. Vail,	Deserted Oct. 3, '61, arrested Dec. 2, '61, deserted June 20, '62.
Isadore Wentling,	Deserted Oct. 10, '62.
Lewis Winegardner,	Died at Fortress Monroe Sept. 27, '62.
Hiram Wing,	Sergeant, wounded at Antietam and Fredericksburgh, m.o. July 13, '64.
Joseph A. Williams,	Died Nov. '62, at Fremont, O.
John Walker,	Deserted June 25, '62.
Morris Yates,	Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 6, '63, re-transferred March 31, '64, mustered out July 13, '64.
Absolom Zedaker,	Wounded at Spottsylvania, mustered out July 13, '64.

Total rank and file 100.

## ROSTER OF CO. H.

## CAPTAINS.

Ora O. Kelsea,	Resigned March 11, '62, on account of disability.
Wells W. Miller, capt.,	Joined March 11, '62, promoted from 1st lieut., discharged Jan. 8, '64.
John G. Reid, capt.,	Promoted from 1st lieut., Co. D, March 3, '64, m. o. July 13, '64.
Chas. A. Parks, 1st lieut.,	Promoted lieut.-colonel June 28, '61.
John W. DePuy, 2d lieut.,	Promoted from sergt.-major April 26, '62, and assigned Oct. 30, '62, appointed adjutant Feb. 1, '63.

## LIEUTENANTS.

Philo W. Chase,	Resigned April 15, '62, on account of disability.
Charles A. Wright,	Resigned March 11, '62.

## SERGEANTS.

Griffin L. Reynolds,	Discharged by order of War Department Sept. 1, '62.
Elijah Hayden,	Promoted to 1st lieutenant, killed at Gettysburg July 8, '63.
Alfred Fauver,	Wounded at Winchester, discharged Aug. 19, '63.
Warren N. Ingersol,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Albert D. West,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Orville M. Welling,	Discharged Dec. 24, '62, disability.

## CORPORALS.

Cornelius L. Lockwood,	Discharged May 11, '62, disability.
Charles W. Boughton,	Wounded at Antietam, died Sept. 25, '62.
Thaddeus S. Potter,	Wounded at Antietam, deserted Dec. 1, '62, returned March 8, '63, mustered out July 13, '64.

## ROSTER OF CO. H—CON.

## CORPORALS.

William D. Masters,	Discharged Oct. 22, '62.
Arthur W. Paddock,	
Stephen Strange,	Promoted to 1st lieut., wounded at Gettysburg and Wilderness, mus- tered out July 13, '64.
Allis E. Brown,	Wounded at Winchester, died March 29, '62.
George M. Hitchcock,	Promoted to sergeant, mustered out July 13, '64.

## PRIVATES.

Ira L. Brigham,	Killed at Gettysburg July 2, '63.
James H. Branton,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged April 3, '63.
Charles Blanot,	Deserted July 1, '61.
Charles Boughton, corp'l,	Discharged Oct. 21, '62, disability.
Jared Boughton,	Discharged July 12, '62, disability.
Edmund Baker,	Wounded at Winchester and Gettys- burg, m. o. 13, '64.
Edmund Bennett,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Robert Burget,	Killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62.
Henry A. Brots, corp'l,	Wounded at Gettysburg, discharged Dec. 14, '63.
Frederick Briggs,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Eben C. Blakeslee,	Discharged Dec. 24, '62, disability.
William H. Clough,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
James H. Coddling,	Wounded at Winchester, died March 24, '62.
Edson C. Chapman,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
John Campbell,	Wounded at Antietam, mustered out July 13, '64.
John Connolly,	Discharged May 19, '62.
George Creishuber,	Deserted July 1, '61.
John Coonrad,	Discharged Oct. 22, '62.
James H. Caughey,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Aug. 28, '63.



## ROSTER OF CO. H—CON.

## PRIVATES.

Alfred J. Davis,	Discharged Jan. 20, '62, disability.
George W. Durling,	Discharged Oct. 22, '62.
John Dunn,	Died at Grafton, W. Va., Sept. 11, '61.
Cyrus W. Emery, corp'l,	Wounded at Fredericksburg, discharged March 4, '63.
William H. Eckert,	Wounded at Winchester, mustered out July 13, '64.
Jackson Eaton,	Wounded at Fredericksburg, discharged Jan. 13, '63.
Jeremiah Fitch,	Killed at the Wilderness May 6, '64.
William H. Floyd, corp'l,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Charles Fanskett,	Deserted June 25, '61.
John Graham,	Wounded at Spottsylvania, died May 21, '64.
Adolph Ganzert,	Discharged Sept. 6, '62, disability.
Alonzo A. Grant,	Deserted June 25, '61.
Oscar G. Hart,	Discharged Jan. 18, '62, disability.
Thompson P. Hale,	Died at Oakland, Va., Aug. 31, '61.
Erastus Haight,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
John F. Hanchet,	Discharged Jan. 6, '62, disability.
Henry H. Hanchet,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Jan. 9, '63, wounds.
Christopher J. Huntley,	Discharged Feb. 20, '63, disability.
Anton Harbeck,	Transferred to V. R. C. Feb. 15, '64.
John A. Hamilton,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged July 19, '62.
Henry Jewell,	Discharged Jan. 23, '63, disability.
John Jones,	Deserted June 25, '61.
Myron M. Keith,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Jan. 31, '63.
John S. Keeran,	Wounded at Winchester, discharged Aug. 25, '62, disability.
Charles Levi,	Wounded at Gettysburg and Fredericksburg, discharged 24, '64, dis.
Calvin Linton,	

## ROSTER OF CO. H—CON.

## PRIVATES.

Charles Lyman,	Died Oct. 23, '61, at Webster, Va.
Adam Louther, corp'l,	Wounded at Winchester, discharged Oct. 23, '62.
George Merritt,	Discharged Oct. 23, '62.
Walter Maning,	Killed at Winchester March 23, '62.
Johnathan Mohney,	Transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 20, '63.
Henry Minor,	Wounded at Gettysburg, discharged June 24, '64.
William R. Mann,	Died Nov. 30, '62.
Charles C. McIntyre,	Wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out July 13, '64.
William U. McDonald,	Deserted Oct. 8, '63.
Charles H. Merrick,	Promoted to hospital steward Jan. 1, '63.
John Maxwell,	Discharged March 4, '63.
Merit Northrup,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Frederick Newton, corp'l,	Discharged Jan. 4, '63, disability.
William M. Newton.	Wounded at Gettysburg, discharged June 24, '64.
Nathan B. Nettleton,	Discharged Dec. 26, '62, disability.
Hugh C. Parkhurst,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, and discharged Oct. 22, '62.
Edwin Parkhurst,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, and discharged Oct. 22, '62.
Richard Packer,	Wounded at Winchester, mustered out 12, '64.
William C. Reynolds,	Wounded at Red House, discharged Dec. 4, '62.
Stephen Rolph,	Wounded at Winchester, discharged Oct. 25, '62.
Edward P. Rettig,	Died Sept. 6, '61.
Peter Simmer,	Discharged May 11, '62, disability.
Adolph Smith, corp'l,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Fuller Smith,	Killed in front of Petersburg May 13, '64.
Elnathan M. Smith,	Killed in battle of Wilderness May 6, '64.

## ROSTER OF CO. H—CON.

## PRIVATES.

Alfred Smith,	Deserted June 21, '62.
Solomon Smith, corp'l,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Charles Sabin,	Deserted June 9, '62.
Austin Steel,	Wounded at Antietam, transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 6, '63.
Jacob Stirk,	Deserted Dec. 1, '62.
Charles S. Thompson,	Discharged Sept. 2, '61, disability.
Jesse Thayer,	Discharged May 4, '62, disability.
Jacob Vanasdall,	Died Oct. 30, '62.
Garret Vanasdall, corp'l,	Wounded at Winchester and Antie- tam, m. o. July 13, '64.
John Vance,	Discharged Oct. 13, '63.
Hiram L. Varney,	Discharged Oct. 14, '62, disability.
Paul J. Wustenberg,	Discharged Jan. 18, '62, disability.
James H. Wiswall,	Died Nov. 22, '62.
Lewis C. Wiswall,	Discharged April 8, '63, disability.
James C. Welch,	Killed at Gettysburg July 4, '63.
Henry H. Waldo, serg't,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Luther W. Whitbeck,	Discharged Dec. 12, '62, disability.
John A. Writer,	Deserted March 25, '63.
Hiram N. Young, serg't,	Wounded at Fredericksburg, dis- charged Jan. 24, '64.

Total rank and file 110.

## ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

## CAPTAIN.

Richard Allen, Mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62, died of wounds Jan. 15, '63.

## FIRST LIEUTENANT.

William M. Pearce, Resigned on account of disability April 27, '62.  
Oramel G. Daniels, Promoted from 2d lieutenant, Co. K, March 16, '64, transferred to Co. D, May 15, '64.

## SECOND LIEUTENANT.

Azor H. Nickerson, Wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg. Promoted to 1st lieutenant April 29, '62, and captain Jan. 20, '63, resigned, honorably discharged Nov. 27, '63, transferred to Invalid Corps, commissioned captain in U. S. A., served in Oregon and California on General Crooks' Staff, now at Washington, in Adjutant General's Department.

## SERGEANTS.

David R. Wallace, Promoted to 1st lieutenant Jan. 20, '63, dismissed for absence without leave March 23, '63.  
Edwin L. Varney, Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.  
John C. Clinton, Discharged June 24, '62, disability.  
Arther O. Griswold, Discharged April 9, '63, disability.  
George A. Groot, Wounded at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62, discharged on account of of wounds, Jan. 8, '63.

## CORPORALS.

Ransom E. Braman, Promoted to sergeant, wounded at Gettysburg, m. o. July 13, '64.  
James R. Humphrey.

## ROSTER OF CO. I—CON.

## CORPORALS.

Nahum Hastings,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Lucien Abbott,	Promoted to 2d lieutenant July 7, '63.
Henry J. Hart,	Discharged Sept. 15, '63.
Alonzo Elsworth, serg't,	Transferred to A, 4th Ohio Battalion.
Horace R. Pond,	Discharged Nov. 30, '62, disability.
Byron Herrick,	Died Sept. 16, '61.

## PRIVATES.

George A. Bennett,	Transferred to A, 4th Ohio Battalion.
Eugene D. Bell,	Discharged April 23, '64, by reason of wounds.
John C. Biggs,	Wounded at Gettysburg, transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 12, '64.
John Bogart,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, discharged under G. O. 154 W. D., A. G. O. 62.
Andrew P. Blowers,	Died at Stevenson, Va., Feb. 28, '64.
Hiram Brown,	Transferred to V. R. C. Feb. 15, '64.
William Bartlett,	Killed at Romney, Va., Sept. 24, '61.
John Curn,	Enlisted Dec. 15, '62, in Co. M., U. S. Cavalry.
Jacob Cline,	Wounded at Gettysburg, transferred to A, 4th Ohio Battalion.
John W. Clawson,	Discharged Jan. 19, '63, disability.
John Cummings,	Transferred to A, 4th Ohio Battalion.
George C. Deniston, serg't,	Transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion, promoted to captain.
Abraham Disbro,	Wounded at Winchester, transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Augustus Frary,	Discharged Jan. 22, '63, disability.
Henry Fuller,	Discharged Dec. 9, '62, disability.
Lorenzo W. Grant,	Transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Alonzo Grant,	Promoted to corporal, transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Luman L. Griswold,	Wounded at Fredericksburgh, discharged Aug. 22, '64.

## ROSTER OF CO. I—CON.

## PRIVATES.

William Gorrall,	Deserted in May, '62.
Thomas Hyland,	Wounded in Wilderness, transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion, taken prisoner, died in prison, Florence, South Carolina.
Henry Hyland,	Died Jan. 17, '62.
Harrison Hance,	Wounded at Antietam and Wilderness, m. o, Aug. 24, '64.
Stephen Hale,	Died May, 18, '64.
Franklin Hastings, corp'l,	Discharged March 31, '63, disability.
Harrison Hatzell,	Transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.
William Hazleton,	Discharged Oct. 20, '61, disability.
Franklin Iles,	Discharged Jan. 8, '63, disability.
Edgar H. Irish.	Promoted to serg't, killed in Wilderness.
Stephen K. Irish,	Wounded in battle of Wilderness, discharged Aug. 28, '64.
John Jordon,	Discharged Feb. 7, '63, disability.
Joseph Jewett, corp'l,	Transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Elisha Johnson,	Deserted June 10, '62.
Harrison Jewell, corp'l,	Wounded at Gettysburg, transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Wilmot Jackson,	Died Nov. 25, '62.
Alonzo Johnson,	Discharged Oct. 26, '62, disability, and died Nov. 5, '62.
Archibald Kelley,	Transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Edward Laughan,	Transferred to V. R. C. Sept. 16, '63.
Albert Lilley,	Transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Charles F. Locke,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Dec. 4, '62.
John Mulberg,	Died Jan. 19, '62, of disease.
Joseph Mulberg,	Discharged Nov. 10, '62, disability.
Levi Manning,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '65.
Henry F. Marsh,	Wounded at Gettysburg, transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.

## ROSTER OF CO. I—Con.

## PRIVATES.

Rufus C. Marsh,	Detached with Signal Corps, P. of R.
Wm. Volney Marsh,	Deserted Sept. 19, '61.
Ozro Moore,	Killed at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
Orla A. Moore,	Wounded at Spottsylvania, transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Robert H. Martin,	Died Dec. 25, '61, of disease.
Joel Newland,	Wounded at Robertson's Tavern, m.o. Sept. 14, '64.
Charles Parmeley,	Wounded at Fredericksburg, discharged April 30, '63.
William H. Reed,	Discharged May 1, '62, disability.
Levi S. Robinson,	Discharged Nov. 29, '62, disability.
Ralph Robinson,	Discharged May 1, '62, disability.
Gilbert Root,	Discharged March 6, '63, disability.
Ferdinand Refening, corp'l,	Transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Thomas Rose,	Discharged Oct. 20, '61, disability.
William A. Shepherd,	Discharged Jan. 1, '63, disability.
Richard Smith,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Dennis Smith,	Died Oct. 24, '62, of disease.
William F. Spooner,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry, discharged Oct. 25, '62.
Warner Spencer,	Discharged March 24, '63, disability.
John Steplar,	Wounded at Chancellorsville, transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Henry Sargeant,	Discharged Oct. 20, '61, disability.
Thomas J. Sargeant,	Discharged Oct. 20, '61, disability.
Horace N. Snow.	Discharged Dec. 16, '62, by G. O. 397, W. D.
Martin M. Torrence,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Warren Tyler,	Discharged Jan. 9, '63, disability.
Wm. A. Thompson, corp'l,	Transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Charles White,	Wounded at Gettysburg, transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Charles E. Warner,	Wounded at Gettysburg, transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 12, '64.

## ROSTER OF CO. I—Con.

## PRIVATES,

George Wood,  
William Welch,

Discharged Jan. 30, '63, disability.  
Wounded at Gettysburg, died of  
wounds July 12, '63.

William Wilcox,  
Isaac Wiscarrer,  
Marshal Woolfe,

Transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion.  
Discharged March 4, '63.  
Deserted Nov. 25, '62.

Total rank and file 92.



## ROSTER OF CO. K.

## CAPTAIN.

Wilbur F. Pierce, Wounded at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, m. o. July 13, '64.

## LIEUTENANTS.

Henry W. Fritz, Resigned June 16, '62, disability.  
 Otis Shaw, Jr., Resigned June 12, '62, disability.  
 Creighton Thompson, 1st lieutenant, assigned to Co. Oct. 30, '62, wounded at Antietam and honorably discharged Feb. 10, '63.  
 Horace H. Bill, 2d lieutenant, assigned to Co. Aug. 10, '62, killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.

## SERGEANTS.

Finney R. Loomis, Promoted to 1st lieutenant, wounded at Antietam, m. o. July 13, '64.  
 Robert L. McConnel, Promoted to Q.-master sergeant May 26, '61.  
 Oramel G. Daniels, Promoted to Q.-master sergeant Jan. 1, '62, assigned to Co. K as 2d lieutenant, Feb. 27, '63, and transferred to Co. I as 1st lieutenant, served as adjutant in the Chancellorville campaign.  
 Leonard P. Rice, Mustered out July 13, '64.  
 Theodore C. Gardner, Transferred to U.S. Cavalry, discharged Oct. 22, '62, by G. O. 154 W. D. 62.

## CORPORALS.

George W. Patterson, Wounded at Antietam, transferred to U. S. Cavalry, discharged Oct. 22, '62, by G. O. 154, W. D. 62.  
 Wilson W. Welcher, Deserted Aug. 15, '61.  
 Elisha Coy, Wounded at Antietam, mustered out July 13, '64.  
 Edwin H. Torrence, Wounded at Chickahomeny Swamp, discharged Sept. 29, '62.

## ROSTER OF CO. K—CON.

## CORPORALS.

James A. Apthorp,	Discharged Sept. 25, '62, disability.
William Welder,	Died April 12, '62.
Jacob Bartshe,	Died Sept. 29, '61.
Wesley A. Rogers,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged April 20, '63, wounds.

## MUSICIANS.

Charles H. Manville,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Clark D. Gardner,	Transferred to brigade band May 1, '63, re-transferred June 5, '64, mus- tered out July 13, '64.

## PRIVATES.

John Anderson,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Isaac Alexander,	Wounded at Harrison's Landing July 4, '62, discharged, Sept. 29, '62, dis- ability.
Jacob Alexander,	Deserted Oct. 2, '62.
Watson Alexander,	Deserted July 29, '61.
William Bacon,	Promoted to sergeant, wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg, dis- charged April 29, '64.
George R. Bates,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Alvin L. Branch,	Wounded at Antietam, killed in bat- tle of Wilderness May 6, '64.
William H. Bockes,	Transferred to Co. C, 6th U. S. Ca- valry Oct. 23, '62.
Joseph Bacon,	Wounded at Spottsylvania and mus- tered out July 13, '64.
Hiram L. Burr,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Merten Backle,	Discharged Oct. 25, '61, disability.
Sidney S. Branch,	Wounded in battles of Antietam and Wilderness, absent at muster out.
John A. Bradley,	Discharged Aug. 12, '62, to accept commission as 2d lieut. in 103d O. V. I.
Byron C. Burt,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct 22, '62.

## ROSTER OF CO. K—Con.

## PRIVATES.

John Butts,	Deserted Dec. 5, '61.
George W. Culver,	Transferred to signal corps Feb. 1, '64
Curtis F. Carpenter,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Henry A. Carpenter,	Discharged Nov. 16, '63' disability.
Edward Chapin,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 21, '62.
James B. Dickinson,	Wounded at Gettysburg, <i>absent at muster out.</i>
William DeGroat, serg't,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged May 27, '63, wounds.
Sewel DeWist,	Wounded at Antietam.
Seymour W. Drake,	Killed at the battle of Wilderness March 23, '62.
Charles Davis,	Wounded at Mine Run, taken prisoner Dec. 2, '63, returned and transferred June 24, '64, to 4th Ohio Battery.
William Enisle,	Deserted March 17, '63.
Columbus C. Eldred,	Wounded at Gettysburg and Wilderness, <i>absent at muster out.</i>
Danford P. Eldred, corp'l,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Henry E. Earle,	Discharged May 15, '62, disability.
John R. Ensworth,	Discharged Jan. 30, '63, disability.
William F. Ford,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged March 3, '63, wounds.
Washington Forbes,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 23, '62.
Joseph Fetterman,	Wounded at Antietam, mustered out July 13, '64.
David J. Field,	Discharged March 31, '63, disability.
John T. Feazel,	Discharged Jan. 2, '64, disability.
Hiram Fellows,	Wounded at Winchester, died April 1, '62.
James T. Green,	Discharged Oct. 21, '62, by G. O. 154, W. D. 62.
Edwin Gunson,	Transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion June 24, '64.

## ROSTER OF CO K..CON.

## PRIVATES.

Henry T. Hartz,	Died in hospital Nov. 12, '62.
Michael Hoag,	Wounded at Antietam, mustered out July 13, '64.
Richard H. Hogan,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 22, '62,
Isah H. Hauser,	Transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '64.
John Haeffner,	Wounded at Gettysburg, missing at Bristow Station Oct. 14, '63, mustered out July 13, '64.
Edwin Hunter, corp'l,	Transferred to 4th Ohio Battalion June 24, '64.
William Jordan,	Discharged Oct. 22, '62, by G. O. 154 W. D. 62.
Horace Judson,	Transferred to signal corps Feb. 1, '64.
Silas Judson,	Wounded at Gettysburg, died of wounds Sept. 9, '63.
Spencer W. Johnson,	Deserted June 29, '62.
Peter Johnson,	Discharged Oct. 27, '62, to enlist in Co. C. 6th U. S. Cavalry.
Augustus Kepelmeyer,	Discharged Dec. 10, '62, disability.
Henry Kilbey,	Discharged Aug. 14, '62, disability.
David F. Landon,	Discharged Oct. 25, '61, disability.
James D. Lowe,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
William Miller,	Discharged Oct. 29, '62, disability.
William J. Marks,	Killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Addison M. Marsh,	Promoted hospital steward Jan. 1, '62.
Jonathan E. Myer,	Wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out June 28, '64.
Henry A. Maley,	Deserted Dec. 30, '62.
Daniel McNeil,	Wounded at Winchester, discharged Sept. 5, '62.
Franklin B. Nickerson,	Promoted to sergeant, wounded at Gettysburg, transferred to V. R. C. March 15, '64.
Darwin D. Newell,	Wounded at Antietam, died of wounds Sept. 25, '62.
Daniel Potter,	Wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out July 13, '64.

## ROSTER OF CO. K—CON.

## PRIVATES.

Samuel E. Powers,	Discharged April 27, '63, disability,
Ward N. Pierce,	Promoted to Q.-master sergeant April 1, '63.
Danford Parker,	Killed at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
Theodorus B. Randall,	Wounded at Antietam and Bristow Station, mustered out July 13, '64.
William A. Rice,	Wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out July 13, '64.
Francis W. Rowlee,	Mustered out July 13, '64.
Russel B. Redfield,	Transferred June 24, '64, to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Henry E. Spring,	Promoted to sergeant, wounded at Gettysburg, m. o. July 13, '64.
Franklin B. Spring,	Discharged July 26, '62, disability.
Edward H. Sawtell,	Promoted to sergeant, killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
John O. Sevey,	Discharged Dec. 5, '62, disability.
Jeremiah Swartz,	Killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62.
Wilbur F. Strickle,	Transferred June 24, '64, to 4th Ohio Battalion.
Charles Tisch,	Died at Ft. Monroe, Oct. 1, '62.
Lorenzo Vanderhoff,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged March 12, '63.
Abram Volentine,	Transferred to U. S. Cavalry Oct. 12, '62.
James H. Vanorman,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged March 24, '63, wounda.
Joseph D. Vanness,	Deserted March 31, '63.
Marvin B. Wyatt,	Wounded at Gettysburg, mustered out July 13, '64.
Joseph Wilder,	Discharged Oct. 21, '62, by G. O. 154, W. D., 62.
Orville Warren,	Killed at Gettysburg July 3, '63.
Philip Weneger,	Wounded at Antietam, discharged Dec. 22, '62, disability.

Total rank and file 103. /

## ROSTER OF 8th REGIMENT OHIO 3 MONTHS MEN.

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### FIELD AND STAFF.

Col., Hirmin G. Depuy,	Q. M. S., Robt. L. McConnel,
Lt. Col., Freeman E. Franklin,	Surgeon, Benjamin Tappan,
Major, Henry F. Willson,	Sur. Mate, Samuel Sexton,
Adjutant, Charles A. Park,	Drum Maj., David D. Bogert,
Sergt. Maj., Charles A. Wright,	Fife Maj., Andrew F Hamlin,

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### COMPANY A.

Capt., Freeman E. Franklin,	Private, Baugher, Henry J.
1st Lieut., Benjamin F. Ogle,	“ Beam, Samuel Z.
Ensign, Charles W. Barnes,	“ Beatty, John H.
1st Sergt. Ezra W. Clark, Jr.,	“ Bell, David
Sergt., John W. Cramer,	“ Bloom, Henry
“ Andrew H. Byers,	“ Bochler, William
“ Samuel S. Kisinger,	“ Boston, William
Corpl. John M. Henry,	“ Brestel, George W.
“ Jacob Weidman,	“ Briner, Henry
“ Charles Kipka,	“ Brown, George
“ Samuel F. Poorman,	“ Bush, Edward
Drummer, William H. Hääs,	“ Canary, John W. Jr.
Fifer, Lorenzo D. Arnold,	“ Clark, Henry H.
Private, Arnold, John P.	“ Colwell, Fernando N.
“ Babcock, Francis M.	“ Day, Charles M.
“ Backus, Nicholas	“ Dayeralt, David H.
“ Bair, Henry	“ Derr, Dennis F.
“ Baugher, George	“ Fleet, Geogoe W.

## COMPANY A.—CON.

Private, Gale, Henry	Private, Poppleton, Samuel D.
“ Goodsell, David J. Jr.	“ Rauch, Charles
“ Harrison, John S.	“ Rauch, John Jacob
“ Heisermann, Henry	“ Redd, John
“ Herring, David	“ Schertzturg, Augustus
“ Hoffman, Frederick	“ Schreiner, Andrew
“ Hoover, John A.	“ Sloat, Samuel C.
“ Huddle, David B.	“ Smith, Jacob
“ Humphreys, Joseph M.	“ Snover, Lemuel
“ Jones, Edward	“ Sponable, James W.
“ Lamkin, Charles Jr.	“ Swalley, Abel B.
“ Langdon, John C.	“ Seewald, Charles
“ Lightcap, Isaac B.	“ Sopher, Joseph H.
“ Linn, Martin B.	“ Talbot, George
“ Long, John W.	“ Till, Henry
“ Lutz, Alfred D.	“ Travis, John N.
“ McBride, Thomas	“ Travis, Enoch H.
“ McBride, Francis	“ Trimmer, John H.
“ McDowell, William L.	“ Troxel, David
“ Miller, Abraham	“ Trudeau, Maximilon
“ Miller, Andrew	“ Vantarrel, John W.
“ Myers, William	“ Walker, John W.
“ Naylor, Edward T.	“ Wasnich, Joseph
“ Neeley, Thomas	“ Watchier, Lewis
“ Nicholas, John H.	“ Wilson, Jacob L.
“ Pockmire, William H.	

## COMPANY B.

Captain, William Kenney,	Private, Gaffrey, Thomas
1st. Lieut., William Delaney,	“ Henssey, John
Ensign, Christopher Keary,	“ Howard, Frank
1st. Sergt., John Lantry,	“ Hardaway, James
Sergt., Edward Hannan,	“ Hogan, John
“ William Hoage,	“ Howley, John
“ Thomas F. Galway,	“ Hagerty, John C.
Corpl., Patrick McGrath,	“ Hayes, John
“ Peter Keary,	“ Horgan, James
“ James K. O'Reilly,	“ Holden, Frank
“ James P. A. Moore,	“ Joyce, William
Private, Buckley, Jeremiah M.	“ Keliher, Jeremiah
“ Baldwin, Augustus	“ Kiennan, William
“ Barnrick, Michael	“ Kelly, James
“ Butler, James J.	“ Keeley, Peter
“ Bertrand, Jeremiah J.	“ Lathrop, Azor Z.
“ Crawford, William	“ Lloyd, Joseph
“ Corns, William	“ Lelievre, Eugene
“ Cummings, Martin	“ McCartney, Charles
“ Calahan, John	“ McIvor, Henry H.
“ Carrol, Michael	“ Moonshine, Francis J.
“ Comyn, Michael	“ Murphy, Hollis
“ Conlan, Peter	“ Miermans, Peter
“ Deneif, James D.	“ Mollen, John
“ Fairchild, John G.	“ Murray, James M. C.
“ Giddings, James	“ McGrath, Michael
“ Gardner, James	“ Meagher, John
“ Greer, Edward	“ Montgomery, John
“ Gaffey, Patrick	“ Newell, Edward J.



## COMPANY B.—CON.

Private, Noonan, Patrick C.	Private, Ready, John C.
“ O’Connor, Cornelius	“ Shechen, Patrick
“ O’Holloran, William O.	“ Smith, Alfred
“ O’Leary, Patrick	“ Tracy, John
“ O’Kelly, Thomas	“ Upright, George T.
“ O’Rourke, Richard	“ Varney, Erwin L.
“ O’Reilly, David	“ Warneker, Charles F.
“ Rogers, James E.	“ Walsh, Patrick K.
“ Beilly, John M.	

## COMPANY C.

Captain Francis W. Butterfield	Private, Gref, Charles
1st Lieut., Enoch W. Meriman	" Gibbons, Jacob
Ensign, David Lewis	" Gufne, Peter
1st Sergt., Alexander W. Diller	" May, Charles
Sergt., John L. Stough	" Henry, Jacob
" Allen G Hofman	" Hill, Aden
" Albert G Bacon	" Hysung, Jacob P.
Corpl., Adam N. Hayse	" Johnson, Frederick T.
" Napoleon B. Roberts	" Jordan, George
" Oliver N. P. Mallary	" Johuston, Oregon
" George W. Neff	" Kanzleiter, John
Drummer Frederick E. Nichols	" Kleindich, Frederick
Private, Andrews Madison	" Kelly, James S.
" Andrews, Samuel S.	" Keller, James W.
" Anderson, William W.	" Kester, Stephen J.
" Bader, Nicholas	" Kimmell, William F.
" Bair, George M.	" Kronenberger, William
" Bevan Reece J.	" Leasure, Francis C.
" Boorum, Cornelius R.	" Long, David M.
" Brooks, John H.	" Lommasson, Thomas
" Coutts, John A.	" Logan, Joseph
" Clark, Samuel R.	" McCilleps, John L.
" Davis, James E.	" McCilleps, Joseph M.
" Diller, Francis M.	" McCilleps Charles C.
" Duborst, Mathew R.	" Marchold, Gustavus A.
" Dutol, William	" Merrick, Christians
" Forney, John J.	" Minster, Alfred
" Fortney, Augustus	" Mowry, Jacobs A.
" Graham, Bezin	" McNichol, James

## COMPANY C.—CON.

Private, Mulligan, John	Private, Smith, Charles A.
“ Raub, Andrew J.	“ Stout, Charles N.
“ Reiber John Jacob	“ Stout, Francis
“ Richardson, William H.	“ Snowden, Lemnel G.
“ Rice, Isaac	“ Warner, Jacob
“ Shay, James W.	“ Wilson, Clark L.
“ Sailor, Philip S.	“ Willamson, Frankln
“ Shrader, William	“ Waterhouse, James P.
“ Stewart, William	“ Youngman, Lewis
“ Simcns, John N.	“ Youngblood, George W.
“ Stephens, James O.	

## COMPANY D.

Captain, Franklin Sawyer	Private Darling, Lewis A.
1st Lieut., Horace Kellogg,	“ Evans, Benjamin F.
Ensign, Daniel C. Daggett	“ Emery, David W.
1st Sergt., William L. Hoyt	“ Foster, William S.
2d “ Uriah Pritchard	“ Fleharty, Perry A.
3d “ John Reid	“ Fleharty John L.
4th “ Anthony W. Segourney	“ Fresinger, Louis
Corpl. George P. Roberts	“ Gudley William Jr.
“ John G. Ried	“ Hoyt, James E.
“ George A. Darke	“ Hoyt, Samuel S.
“ William Suhr	“ Hopkins, Lewis W.
Fifer Seymour S. Hopkins	“ Hard, Frederick T.
Private Alvord, Aaron M.	“ Hurlbert, Edward J.
“ Briggs John	“ Hoyt, George S.
“ Bassett, David L.	“ Harkness, Lamén A.
“ Bimis, Silas	“ Hackett, David B.
“ Bunce Ebenezer K. S.	“ Howe, Charles L.
“ Benson, William N.	“ Ingle, Silas W.
“ Boalt, Frederic H.	“ Jacobs, Royal
“ Baueries, John F.	“ Jameson, Joseph E.
“ Bonett, Parker S.	“ Jessup, Nathan
“ Redman, George W.	“ Keeler, Charles B.
“ Crosby, Henry W.	“ Kuhnél George,
“ Casper, Charles H.	“ Locker, Charles A
“ Caldwell, Samuel B.	“ Lockwood, Charles H.
“ Chorus, John W.	“ Meaer, John
“ Dewalt, Joseph	“ Merry, Stephen
“ Donehoo, Marshall H.	“ Messenger, Theron
“ Dunn, Albert	“ Miller, Peter A.

## COMPANY D.—CON.

Private Miller, Charles J.	Private Slatterie, Frederick J.
“ Melville, Alexander	“ Surles, Willard J.
“ Probert, George C.	“ Travis, James A.
“ Parker, William F.	“ Van Seiver, Samuel T. A.
“ Parker, Wilson S.	“ Wheaton, Charles H.
“ Purdy, John C.	“ Williams, Evan
“ Rust, Elijah T.	“ West, John
“ Bohner, Casper	“ Ward, John W.
“ Rice, Ambers	“ Ward, David O.
“ Read, Richard H.	“ Wood, Christopher C.
“ Rust, Henry G.	“ Webb, Adam C.
“ Sharp, James H.	“ Welch, Samuel R.
“ Stevens, Ezra	“ Whyler, Sebastian E.
“ Shupe, Franklin E.	

## COMPANY E.

Captain, Hirmin G. Depuy	Private, Derr, Philander
1st. Lieut., James E. Gregg	“ Deely, Benjamin
Ensign, John Bixby	“ Depuy, Isaac
1st. Sergt., Zenas W. Barker	“ Daly, Sexton
Sergt., William D. Wetherell	“ Donnelly, John
“ Obed Caswell	“ Epp, Peter
“ Wells W. Miller	“ Engler, Martin
Corpl., Geo. J. Osborn	“ Foster, Romeo W.
“ Lane Lookwood	“ Fuller, Geo. W. M.
“ John W. Depuy	“ Fuller, Edwin B.
“ David F. German	“ Grover, Isaac P.
Drummer, David D. Rogert	“ Garrett, Augustus C.
Private, Bartlett, John	“ Gannon, James M.
“ Burton, Frederick M.	“ Hosford, Byron W.
“ Bell, Eugene D.	“ Headley, Bryant C.
“ Bacon, Oscar E.	“ House, Alfred W.
“ Braby, William	“ Hinckley, Isaac
“ Bill, Horace H.	“ Hadley, Edward
“ Banks, William L.	“ Harris, William H.
“ Brown, William	“ Hammond, Nicholas H.
“ Craig, Alfred T.	“ House, John H.
“ Colver, Frank B.	“ Harris, James F.
“ Chapman, Charles M.	“ Harper, Sanford B.
“ Clark, Charles	“ Jennings, Henry C.
“ Curry, Aurelius A.	“ Jennings, Westley B.
“ Connor, Henry E.	“ Johnson, Sherman A.
“ Chamberlin, Norman H.	“ Keyes, Charles M.
“ Cady, William	“ Knight, Charles G.
“ Caswell, Walter	“ Liles, William

## COMPANY E.—CON.

Private, Latham, Robert W.	Private, Smith, Gustavus V.
“ McKisson, Lesler V.	“ Smith, Lyman
“ McKisson, Andrew D.	“ Slegel, Benaville
“ Pearson, Francis	“ Townsend, William K.D.
“ Quick, Geo. W. S.	“ Vankirk, Dolson
“ Rossiler, Samuel G.	“ White, Samuel M.
“ Reed, Charles H.	“ Walter, Valentine
“ Rosenbaum, Oswell H.	“ West, William R.
“ Riker, Samuel M.	“ Woolverton, William
“ Rinehamer, Frederick	“ Willard, Judson
“ Roe, Charles B.	“ Walsh, Roger L.
“ Ruggles, Charles H.	“ Wheeler, Byron C.
“ Scobey, George A.	“ Wood, Horace R.
“ Smith, Leonard D.	“ Warren, Ebenezer
“ Sick, Lewis J.	“ Zorn, Frederick
“ Spaulding, Robert H.	

## COMPANY F.

Captain, George M. Tillotson	Private Caffrey, Thomas H.
1st Lieut., Charles M. Fouke	“ Culp, Andrew J.
Ensign, Everton J. Conger	“ Dougherty, Vincent
1st Sergt., Edward W. Cook	“ Dunning, Elwin R.
Sergt., Rollin A. Edgerton	“ Dougherty, James
“ Charles A. Norton	“ England, Charles W.
“ William H. Kirk	“ Foy, Joseph A.
Corpl., James A. Grant	“ Freeh, Matthew
“ James L. Camp	“ Fields, John S.
“ Henry A. Farnum	“ Fisher, John
“ Eli H. Simpkins	“ Glass, Dennis D.
Private Anderson, Henry	“ Gordon, Thomas W.
“ Aiken, Stephen C.	“ Hill, Joseph A.
“ Allspaugh, Noah	“ Henson, John W.
“ Andrews, Philip	“ Homan, Henry
“ Adams, William H.	“ Holderman, Michael
“ Allbee, Hezdiah	“ Hunsinger, Joseph
“ Amon, Rudolph	“ Harvey, John T.
“ Atkinson, Charles D.	“ Klegin, Charles A.
“ Ballard, Daniel R.	“ Lemon, John E.
“ Brown, Alfred M.	“ Leppelman, Emelius J.
“ Buckland, Henry W.	“ Lebel, Balsar
“ Buckland, Ralph B.	“ Loveland, George W.
“ Bondeli, Bernard	“ Linton, Josiah
“ Burton, William W.	“ Miller, James L.
“ Bossler, Jonas	“ Maxwell, James
“ Bowers, Moses R.	“ Mathews, Lewis
“ Crandall, William W.	“ Myers, John
“ Culver, Anthony A.	“ Myers, William H.



## COMPANY F—Con.

Private Mason, John C.	Private Ramsey, James R.
“ McElhany, Frank O.	“ Reynolds, Francis B.
“ Moore, Michael	“ Rice, Michael M.
“ Magrum, Sophery	“ Snyder, Samuel A. J.
“ Magrum, Anthony	“ Smith, Jesse P.
“ Norton, Rufus M.	“ Thornburg, Thomas H.
“ Nye, Zenas	“ Thompson, Charles
“ Overmyer, David A.	“ Williams, George S.
“ Russell, Frank W.	“ White, George W.
“ Richmond, James	“ Young, Chillion H.
“ Ramsey, John R.	“ Younker, Solomon

## COMPANY G.

Captain, William E. Haynes	Private George, Henry W.
1st Lieut., Ed. F. Dickinson	" Goodrich, John
Ensign, Creighton Thompson	" Gagin, John
1st Sergt., Peter Kessler	" Grover, Peter H.
Sergt., John L. Greene, Jr.	" Haggerty, James
" James H. Fowler	" Haynes, John J.
" Harrison Huffman	" Hite, John M.
Corpl., Morris Morrison	" Hull, Bidwell
" Daniel Miller	" Hopwood, William H.
" Henry Pulaski	" Hershey, Peter J.
" Philip Tracy	" Jordan, Martin L.
Drummer, Robert A. Forgrave	" June, Albert M.
Fifer, John H. Fitzgerald	" June, Charles W.
Private Arlin, Charles W.	" Jack, Jason J.
" Baker, Charles	" Knobel, Mathias
" Bevington, John A.	" Keeran, John
" Crowell, Virgil J.	" Kepfer, Samuel
" Culp, Charles H.	" Luckey, William
" Collins, John	" Michael, Philip
" Cole, Orville B.	" Moore, Austin J.
" Dickimon, Rodolphus	" Moore, Manville
" Dice, Henry	" Metzker, Samuel
" Doller, Christopher	" Moore, James
" Eldridge Abraham	" Miller, Samuel Jr.
" Edwards, Tobias M.	" Millions, Homer
" Fleagle, Peter	" Manning, Wilber F.
" Fowler, Thomas S.	" Mury, Alexander F.
" Foster, Nathaniel G.	" Mader, J. Peter
" Frankhouser, Nicholas	" McKeever, James

**Private Nafe, Samuel**

- " Neff, Jonas
- " Neff, Henry
- " Osborn, Orris W.
- " Park, Francis M.
- " Peck, Jefferson
- " Reineck, Daniel
- " Rogers, Almon
- " Smith, Joshua
- " Schertinger, Edward

**Private Stahl, Henry**

- " Stuller, Jacob
- " Taylor, Cyrus P.
- " Thirwechter, Samuel S.
- " Underhill, Harlow
- " VanBuskirk, Charles W.
- " Wing, Hiram
- " Walters, Alexander
- " Western, Henry

## COMPANY H.

Captain, William W. Starr	Private Clark, Charles,
1st lieut., Charles A. Park	“ Cook, Newell M.
Ensign, Harry C. Laundon	“ Day, Eben B.
1st Sergt., Richard Allen	“ Davis, John
Sergt., Alonzo O. Packard	“ Delker, Henry G.
“ Abner D. Ruggles	“ Douglass, Harrison
“ George W. Wood	“ Fulton, Adams
Corpl., Charles A. Wright,	“ Fawver, Alfred
“ Elijah Hayden	“ Grant, Alonzo A.
“ Cornelius L. Lockwood	“ Gibbs, Theophilus S.
“ Warren N. Ingersoll,	“ Gillet, Levi
Fifer, Andrew F. Hamlin	“ Groot, George A.
Private Ackley, Chauucey	“ Herbeck, Anton
“ Arnold, Charles A.	“ Haight, William
“ Bayless, Charles H.	“ Irish, Giles
“ Bennett, Edmund	“ Jewell, Henry
“ Bates, Jefferson D.	“ Knapp, Harvey D.
“ Bemis, Martin	“ Kelly, Thomas
“ Baker, Horace	“ Kidd, Charles
“ Beam, Ephrin	“ Klanker, John
“ Bier, Christian	“ Linderman, James B.
“ Bleer, Daniel	“ Masters, William D.
“ Boynton, Charles A.	“ Miller, Truman D.
“ Burgert, Robert	“ Marsh, Henry F.
“ Boughton, Charles W.	“ Miller, Robert
“ Chandler, Charles	“ Orr, Daniel W.
“ Cline, Jacob	“ Owen, Anson
“ Clough, William H.	“ Paddack, Arthur W.
“ Cook, Freeman J.	“ Peck, Xenophon

## COMPANY H—Con.

Private Potter, Thaddeus	Private Smith, Derius
“ Preston, John W.	“ Saben, Bryon N.
“ Raudall, William S.	“ Smith, Almon W.
“ Richardson, William W.	“ Spencer, Warner
“ Rice, Orson W.	“ Strange, Stephen
“ Bood, DeForest M.	“ Winter, Sebastian
“ Roe, Lewis L.	“ Wiswall, James H.
“ Schnider, John	“ Wiswall, Lewis C.
“ Simmer, Peter	“ Warner, Cyrenus P.
“ Smart, Wallace	“ West, Albert D.
“ Schumacher, John	“ Warner, Jerome B.
“ Soals, William L.	“ Whitney, Thomas
“ Smith, George F.	“ Zoch, Harmon

## COMPANY I.

Captain, Henry F. Willson	Private Church, Isaac H.
1st Lieut., Elizur G. Johnson	“ Church, Martin E.
Ensign, Lewis Breckenridge	“ Dixson, Eurotas M.
1st Sergt., David W. Houghton	“ Denniston, George C.
Sergt., Theodore H. Robbins	“ Ensworth, John R.
“ William M. Pearce	“ Fuller, James
“ Gotthardt Scherms	“ Griswold, Arthur O.
Corpl., Charles I. Irish	“ Gebhardt, John
“ Orson Holley	“ Gardner, John
“ Augustus N. Randall	“ Hawthorne, Halsey I.
“ Edson Hastings	“ Holcomb, Percival
Private Abbe, William A.	“ Humphrey, James R.
“ Allen, Franklin F.	“ Hastings, James Perry
“ Archer, Garrison	“ Hudson, Robert S.
“ Blowers, Andrew P.	“ Harrison, John
“ Bement, Loren	“ Harper, Albert G.
“ Breckenridge, John C.	“ Irish, Jackson A.
“ Bethe, Frederick Wm.	“ Knowles, William
“ Bement, George A.	“ Knowles, Lyman
“ Beeman, Julius A.	“ Knapp, Orson A.
“ Biggs, John C.	“ Lilley, John S.
“ Biggs, William	“ La Moure, James T.
“ Berletz, Leo	“ Moore, Amandar
“ Benton, Jared	“ Mayer, John
“ Bevilheimer, Benjamin	“ Miller, Henry
“ Brooks, Frederick	“ Myers, Albert W.
“ Bullinger, Jacob	“ Moses, William R.
“ Bernard, Isadore	“ Morehouse, Benjamin F.
“ Curtis, Edwin T.	“ Pelton, John

## COMPANY 1—CON.

Private Pelton, Albert E.	Private Vogali, Henry
“ Peck, James H.	“ Van Wagnen, Welton
“ Pember, Cyrenus	“ White, Delos
“ Randall, Albert C.	“ Winter, Frank
“ Randall, George W.	“ Willwerth, Theodore H.
“ Russell, James H.	“ Wilson, James B.
“ Rawson, Ropha	“ Wagner, Joseph
“ Smith, Crawford	“ Wallace, David R.
“ Smith, Harrison	“ Westcott, William D.
“ Simmonds, George D.	

## COMPANY K.

Captain, Wilbur F. Pierce	Private Carpenter, Henry A.
1st Lieut., Henry W. Frittz	“ De Groat, William
Ensign, Otis Shaw, Jr.	“ Demming, James R.
1st Sergt., Finney R. Loomis	“ Dunbar, Merrit E.
Sergt., Robert L. McConnel	“ Davis, Samuel F.
“ Ormel G. Daniels	“ Dickinson, James B.
“ Franklin B. Nickerson	“ Eldred, Columbus C.
Corpl., George W. Patterson	“ Ford, William F.
“ William H. Nickerson	“ Fritz, Dexter
“ Ozias W. Foot	“ Falconer, Reuben
“ Leonard P. Rice	“ Field, David J.
Drummer, Wilson W. Welcher	“ Fritz, John
Fifer, Clark D. Gardner	“ Green, James T.
Private Albright, Silas	“ Gilley, James
“ Allen, Eben W.	“ Gardner, Theodore C.
“ Apt'orp, James A.	“ Gilmer, Jacob Clark
“ Asire, Josiah	“ Hartz, Henry T.
“ Anderson, John	“ Harrington, Stephen J.
“ Bacon, William	“ Hubbard, Danford
“ Brayton, William H.	“ Halliday, Tyler
“ Bartshe, Jacob	“ Harrington, Andrew J.
“ Boyce, Amos T.	“ Ives, Lorenzo D.
“ Bibley, John	“ Judson, Silas
“ Branch, Alvin L.	“ Jordan, William
“ Bates, George R.	“ Landon, David F.
“ Curtis, Alfred B.	“ Lowe, James D.
“ Culver, George W.	“ Myers, John
“ Carpenter, Curtiss F.	“ Main, Nelson L.
“ Cowhick, Perry	“ Monosmith, Joseph



## COMPANY K—Con.

Private Miller, Peter	Private Streeter, Edward A.
“ Miller, William	“ Sawtell, Edward H.
“ McFarland, Allen	“ Sevey, John O.
“ Maley, Henry A.	“ Seeley, George D.
“ Marsh, Rufus C.	“ Slocum, James W.
“ Merry, Curtis P.	“ Seeley, Allen W.
“ McNeill, Daniel	“ Todd, George W.
“ Newell, Darwin D.	“ Tisch, Charles
“ Pittenger, Alexander	“ Van Ness, Joseph D.
“ Potter, Daniel	“ Valentine, Abram
“ Rowlee, Francis M.	“ Vanderhoef, Lorenzo
“ Rock, Harrison	“ Wyatt, Marvin B.
“ Reed, George W.	“ Wotring, John C.
“ Rogers, Wesley A.	“ Willard, William P.
“ Ramsey, John C.	“ Welder, William
“ Randall, Theodorus B.	“ Williams, Milo T.
“ Spring, Henry E.	“ Wagner, Jacob
“ Sawyer, Joel	“ Wheelock, John

## WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJT. GEN'L'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1880.

The foregoing is a correct roster of the names of the Commissioned Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates, borne on the muster-in rolls of the 8th Regiment Ohio (3 months) Volunteers, on file in this office.

H. C. CORBIN,

*Asst. Adj. General.*

## ERRATA.

On dedication page, next to last line, read *round* for *sound*.

Page 43 of the killed, read *Lisles* for *Sisles*.

Page 115, third line, fourth paragraph, read *our army* for *the enemy*.

Page 119, second line, second paragraph, read *June* for *July*.

Page 165, second paragraph, twelfth line, read *drawn* for *demon*.

Page 185, read *battle* for *skirmish* opposite to Wilderness, Va. Todd's Furnace, Fortifications north of Spottsylvania, C. H., Va. and Cold Harbor, Va.

A paragraph containing the localities in which the various companies were recruited was accidentally omitted by the publishers, which may be briefly stated here:

Company A was recruited from the city and vicinity of Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio. B at Cleveland, Ohio, the basis of which was an existing company known as "The Hibernian Guards." C from Crawford County. D, Norwalk, Huron County, the basis of which was an existing company known as "The Norwalk Light Guards." E, Sandusky, Erie County. F and G, Fremont, Sandusky County. H, Lorain and Medina Counties. I, Elyria, Lorain County. K, Medina County.

There are some other errors especially in the names of officers and men but it is believed that most of them will be readily detected.





