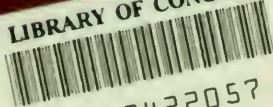


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CAMP DENNISON—June, 1861

ITINERARY
of the
Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry
1861-1864

With Roster, Portraits and Biographies



Edited and Compiled by
LAWRENCE WILSON
First Sergeant Company D

Assisted by
THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE
of the
REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATION

New York and Washington
THE NEALE PUBLISHING COMPANY
1907

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"IN FRATERNITY, CHARITY AND LOYALTY"

THE REGIMENTAL HISTORIAN

INTRODUCTORY

If any explanation as to how the undersigned became interested in the preparation of this itinerary be necessary, it can be found in an earnest desire to have a more extended and correct account of our marches, campaigns, and battles written than that contained in Major Wood's "Record," and in the following communication:

"CLEVELAND, O., July 9, 1904.

"DR. LAWRENCE WILSON,
"Med. Div. Pension Office,
"Washington, D. C.

"DEAR SIR AND COMRADE: We the undersigned comrades of the Seventh Reg. Association, realizing your ability, and the fact that you have opportunity to obtain official information from the records now on file in Washington, as well as your personal knowledge and familiarity with all the engagements, marches, and experiences of the regiment, make this request, that you permit us to present your name at our reunion to be held in Cleveland, O., September 8, 1904, as the Regimental Historian, and pledge ourselves to furnish you with all the material in our power to help you give us as satisfactory an account of the service of our regiment, as is possible.

"WM. A. HOWE.

"E. H. BOHM.

"M. R. HUGHES.

"J. B. MOLYNEAUX.

"LEVI F. BAUDER.

"J. G. CLAFLIN.

"GEORGE A. MCKAY."

Having been notified of my election as Historian the collection of data from every available source at once began.

To assist in the preparation of this book a committee

consisting of Captains E. H. Bohm, George A. McKay, J. B. Molyneaux, and Levi F. Bauder was appointed by the Regimental Association in August, 1905, to which Captain W. A. Howe was added and then elected Treasurer.

The first great shock and irreparable loss was experienced in the sudden and unexpected death of Captain Bohm, who had with his usual force and zeal taken hold of this project with a zest and will presaging certain success. His strength of character, physical and mental force, zeal and enthusiasm were sadly missed by his associates and his untimely death deeply mourned.

With a view to creating a general interest in this work and of obtaining specific and general information from comrades generally, some hundreds of postal cards were prepared and sent out inviting written articles about the various marches and campaigns, as well as incidents, both humorous and pathetic, connected with our service, but I regret to say that these brought very few responses, as not many of our number now seem inclined to engage in such work.

There were comrades, however, who appreciating the importance of the occasion, gave cordial assistance and cooperation from beginning to end, whose names a strong sense of appreciation and gratitude bids me mention. First upon this list is Capt. J. B. Molyneaux, who not only promptly volunteered to prepare the splendid Roster found upon these pages, but has also, during the more than two years devoted to this work, searched and found and copied invaluable data and information from the retained files of the Cleveland papers, and in addition thereto contracted for and carefully superintended the preparation and printing of all the portraits, cuts and maps for the entire regiment, and his efficiency in this line is clearly indicated by the character of the work so well illustrated herein. In fact, the days have neither been too long, nor the nights too tedious to deter him from doing something for the success of this cause—for all of which most cordial and grateful acknowledgment is hereby made.

The next comrade in this class is Capt. George A. McKay, who with his marked ability as a military critic and writer is peculiarly well qualified to write of the days when we marched and fought and successfully bore the Stars and Stripes through many States, as witness his highly interesting articles covering Pope's retreat from Culpeper, Second Bull Run, and Antietam, as well as the transfer of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps from the Rappahannock to Chattanooga, and the eminently successful battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold, where this gallant officer was torn and mangled upon the field of battle and made a cripple for life. He also compiled many of the personal sketches of officers and men found herein, and has shown himself to be as efficient and helpful in time of peace, as he was faithful, brave and true in time of war.

That the services of Capt. Levi F. Bauder as secretary, and of Capt. W. A. Howe as treasurer, have been cheerfully given and every duty well performed, goes without saying, yet are hereby noted and gratefully acknowledged.

As a company, Company C has, under the thoughtful and skilful management of Capt. M. M. Andrews, given much literary and financial assistance, for all of which it is sincerely hoped that they will find herein some measure of reward.

Finally, to all who have contributed of their means or talent to the success of this undertaking, I beg to subscribe myself, most gratefully yours,

LAWRENCE WILSON,
Regimental Historian.



CHAPTER I.

THE OPENING GUN.

The first hostile gun in the great war for the preservation of the Union was fired at the steamer *Star of the West* on the 9th day of January, 1861, while it was seeking to extend relief to the garrison at Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, and the following correspondence indicates what occurred there later on:

“HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY, C. S. A.,

“CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11, 1861.

“SIR: The Government of the Confederate States has hitherto forbore from any hostile demonstration against Fort Sumter, in the hope that the Government of the United States, with a view to the amicable adjustment of all questions between the two Governments, and to avert the calamities of war, would voluntarily evacuate it. There was reason at one time to believe that such would be the course pursued by the Government of the United States, and under that impression my Government has refrained from making any demand for the surrender of the fort. But the Confederate States can no longer delay assuming actual possession of a fortification commanding the entrance to one of their harbors and necessary to its defense and security. I am ordered by the Government of the Confederate States to demand the evacuation of Fort Sumter. My aides, Colonel Chestnut and Captain Lee, are authorized to make such demand of you. All proper facilities will be afforded for the removal of yourself and command, together with the company arms and property, and all private property, to any post in the United States which you may select. The flag which you have upheld so long and with

so much fortitude, under the most trying circumstances, may be saluted by you on taking it down. Colonel Chestnut and Captain Lee will, for a reasonable time, await your answer.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"G. T. BEAUREGARD,

"Brigadier-General Commanding.

"Major ROBERT ANDERSON,

"Commanding at Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C."

"FORT SUMTER, S. C., April 11, 1861.

"GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say, in reply thereto, that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of honor, and of my obligations to my Government, prevent my compliance.

"Thanking you for the fair, manly, and courteous terms proposed, and for the high compliment paid me,

"I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT ANDERSON,

"Major, First Artillery, Commanding.

"Brig.-Gen. BEAUREGARD,

"Commanding Provisional Army."

"HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY, C. S. A.,

"CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11, 1861.

"MAJOR: In consequence of the verbal observations made by you to my aides, Messrs. Chestnut and Lee, in relation to the condition of your supplies, and that you would in a few days be starved out if our guns did not batter you to pieces, or words to that effect, and desiring no useless effusion of blood, I communicated both the verbal observations, and your written answer to my communications, to my Government. If you will state the time at which you will evacuate Fort Sumter, and agree that in the meantime you will not use your guns against us unless ours shall be employed against Fort Sumter, we will abstain from open-

ing fire upon you. Colonel Chestnut and Captain Lee are authorized by me to enter into such an agreement with you. You are, therefore, requested to communicate to them an open answer.

"I remain, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

"G. T. BEAUREGARD,

"Brigadier-General, Commanding.

"Major ROBERT ANDERSON,

"Commanding Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C."

"FORT SUMTER, S. C., April 12, 1861.

"GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by Colonel Chestnut of your second communication of the 11th instant, and to state in reply that, cordially uniting with you in the desire to avoid the useless effusion of blood, I will, if provided with the proper and necessary means of transportation, evacuate Fort Sumter by noon on the 15th instant, and that I will not in the mean time open my fires upon your forces unless compelled to do so by some hostile act against this fort or flag of my Government by the forces under your command, or by some portion of them, or by the perpetration of some act showing a hostile intention on your part against this fort or the flag it bears, should I not receive prior to that time controlling instructions from my Government or additional supplies.

"I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ROBERT ANDERSON,

"Major, First Artillery, Commanding.

"Brig.-Gen. BEAUREGARD, Commanding."

"FORT SUMTER, S. C., April 12, 1861.—3.20 A. M.

"SIR: By authority of Brigadier-General Beauregard, Commanding the Provisional Forces of the Confederate States, we have the honor to notify you that he will open the fire of his batteries on Fort Sumter in one hour from this time.

"We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

"JAMES CHESTNUT, Jr.,
"Aide-de-Camp,

"STEPHEN D. LEE,
"Captain, C. S. Army, Aide-de-Camp.

"Major ROBERT ANDERSON,
"U. S. Army, Commanding Fort Sumter."

General Beauregard said in his official report :

"In consequence of some circumstance of delay the bombardment was not begun precisely at the appointed moment, but at 4.30 o'clock the signal gun was fired and within twenty minutes all our batteries were in full play. There was no response from Fort Sumter until about 7 o'clock, when the first shot from the enemy was discharged against our batteries on Cummings Point.

"By 8 o'clock the action became general, and throughout the day was maintained with spirit on both sides. Our guns were served with skill and energy. The effect was visible in the impressions made on the walls of Fort Sumter. From our mortar batteries shells were thrown with such precision and rapidity that it soon became impossible for the enemy to employ his guns en barbette, of which several were dismounted. The engagement was continued without any circumstance of special note until nightfall, before which time the fire from Sumter had evidently slackened. Operations on our side were sustained throughout the night, provoking, however, only feeble response.

"On the morning of the 13th the action was prosecuted with renewed vigor, and about 7½ o'clock it was discovered our shells had set fire to the barracks in the fort. Speedily volumes of smoke indicated an extensive conflagration, and apprehending some terrible calamity to the garrison I immediately dispatched an offer of assistance to Major Anderson, which, however, with grateful acknowledgments,

he declined. Meanwhile, being informed about 2 o'clock that a white flag was displayed from Sumter, I dispatched two of my aides to Major Anderson with terms of evacuation. In recognition of the gallantry exhibited by the garrison I cheerfully agreed that on surrendering the fort the commanding officer might salute his flag.

By 8 o'clock the terms of evacuation were definitely accepted. Major Anderson having expressed a desire to communicate with the United States vessels lying off the harbor, with a view to arrange for the transportation of his command to some port in the United States, one of his officers, accompanied by Captain Hartstene and three of my aides, was permitted to visit the officer in command of the squadron to make provision for that object. Because of unavoidable delay the formal transfer of the fort to our possession did not take place until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th instant. At that hour, the place having been evacuated by the United States garrison, our troops occupied it, and the Confederate flag was hoisted on the ramparts of Sumter with a salute from the various batteries."

The following official report indicates briefly why Fort Sumter was evacuated:

"STEAMSHIP 'BAL TIC,' OFF SANDY HOOK,

"April 18, 1861,—10.30 A. M.—via New York.

"Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed by fire, the gorge walls seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its doors closed from the effects of heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions remaining but pork, I accepted terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, being the same offered by him on the 11th instant, prior to the commencement of hostilities, and marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the 14th instant, with

colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting my flag with fifty guns.

“ROBERT ANDERSON,

“Major, First Artillery, Commanding.

“Hon. S. CAMERON,

“Secretary of War, Washington.”

(Series I, Vol. I, War of the Rebellion Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, pages 13, 14, et seq.)

CHAPTER II.

THE FIRST CALL FOR TROOPS.

Fort Sumter having been fired upon on April 12, 1861, surrendered on the 13th and evacuated on the 14th, and all hope of arriving at a peaceable solution of the great questions then engaging the public mind having by this action been submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, the following call for troops was made :

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

“By the President of the United States:

“A PROCLAMATION.

“Whereas, The laws of the United States have been for some time past and now are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law ;

“Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, have thought fit to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. The details for this object will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department.

“I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long enough endured.

"I deem it proper to say, that the first service assigned to the force hereby called forth, will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union, and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the objects aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

"Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at twelve o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"By the President.

"WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State."

(Note—Under this call 91,816 men were accepted.)

Notwithstanding all that had been said in reference to secession and the establishing of a Southern Confederacy, many people were loth to believe that actual war would ensue, hence the attack upon Fort Sumter and President Lincoln's call for troops came like an electric shock to the nation. Both North and South sprang up like tigers in their lair. In cities, towns, and country places, business of

every character was generally suspended, and public meetings were held where volunteers by thousands enrolled for the conflict. The State of Ohio was called upon for less than 13,000 men. In less than two weeks more than 75,000 of her loyal sons tendered their services, when Governor Dennison persuaded the Secretary of War to accept twenty-one instead of thirteen regiments and informed the President that if the State of Kentucky declined to furnish her quota, the State of Ohio would do it for her.

As might have been expected, the hardy sons of northern Ohio, whose ancestors fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill, encamped at Valley Forge and crossed the Delaware, responded promptly and enthusiastically to the call and were early prepared to leave for camp. And what of the leave taking when these volunteers left their respective home towns? Marching in a body to the depot where a great throng had gathered, some well-known citizen said a few words of parting, while the favorite pastor offered an earnest prayer for the success of the cause, their protection and safe return; then for a few moments these warriors, in miniature, were left in the hands of those most dear. While many were already in tears at the thought of perhaps a final parting, others whose hearts were equally stirred, endeavored to smile and be cheery, yet a spirit of the utmost sadness prevailed until the cars came to bear them away.

Then parents and others embraced and kissed their soldier boys with all the tenderness known to loving human hearts; said a fond good-by, and amid cheers, tears, and the waving of flags, hats, hands, and handkerchiefs, the train departed.

CHAPTER III.

CAMP TAYLOR.

On April 18, 1861, Mr. A. A. Jewett, of Cleveland, president of the Cuyahoga County Agricultural Society, tendered Governor Dennison the use of their Fair Grounds on Kinsman street, as a camp ground, whereupon the following orders were issued :

“GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
“ADJUTANT GENERAL’S OFFICE,
“COLUMBUS, O., April 18, 1861.

“GENERAL ORDER
No. 5.

“Camp Taylor will be organized at Cleveland forthwith and will be the rendezvous for all troops raised in the Fourth, Ninth, and Tenth Divisions, as lately organized, and also the Third Brigade of the Eighth Division.

“Assistant Commissary-General George B. Senter is detailed to make all necessary provision for the camp grounds, supplies, etc., and Brig.-Gen. J. W. Fitch will assume command of Camp Taylor, and will report by telegraph to headquarters of troops, daily, for orders and also of all arrivals.

“The organization will be by companies until they report to camp, when such regimental organization will be effected as may be deemed best for the service.

“H. B. CARRINGTON,
“Adjutant-General.

“By order of the
“Commander-in-chief.”

“HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
“FOURTH DIVISION, OHIO VOLUNTEER MILITIA,
“CLEVELAND, O., April 20, 1861.

“BRIGADE ORDER
No. 1.

“The following organized companies will report at Brigade Headquarters, Lyman Block, Monday, April 22, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., to receive orders to march into Camp Taylor:

Hibernian Guards,	Captain Kinney;
Sprague Cadets,	Captain De Villiers;
Cleveland Light Guards,	Captain Creighton;
National Guards,	Captain Wiseman.

“Colonel Barnett of Cleveland Regiment of Light Artillery, will detail two companies of his command for guard duty and police regulation in camp.

“Camp Taylor will be organized at the Cuyahoga County Fair Grounds, corner of Kinsman and Hudson streets, in the city of Cleveland, Monday, April 22d, 1861, at 11 o'clock, at which time Brigade Headquarters at Lyman's Block will be discontinued.

“All companies ordered into Camp Taylor after Monday, 10 o'clock A. M., will report to Brigade Headquarters at camp.

“By order of
“J. W. FITCH,
“Brigadier-General.

“W. F. CAREY,
“Brigade Major.”

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

While the “Sprague Cadets,” “Cleveland Light Guards,” and “National Guards” had all been organized in the city of Cleveland since the fall of Sumter, there had also been formed at Oberlin, the “Monroe Rifles;” at Painesville, the “Painesville Union Guards;” at Huron, the “Huron Infantry;” at Franklin Mills, the “Franklin Rifles;” at

Ravenna, the "Tyler Guards;" at Warren, "Company A of Warren," and at Youngstown, the "Union Guards," all of which came trooping into Camp Taylor from April 22, and having been duly mustered were on the 28th of April, 1861, designated as follows:

Zouave Light Guards,	Capt. Creighton,	Co. A
Sprague Zouave Cadets,	" De Villiers,	" B
Monroe Rifles,	" Shurtleff,	" C
Painesville Union Guards,	" Dyer,	" D
Huron Infantry,	" Sprague,	" E
Franklin Rifles,	" Morris,	" F
Tyler Guards,	" Seymour,	" G
Company A of Warren,	" Asper,	" H
Union Guards,	" Sterling,	" I
National Guards,	" Wiseman,	" K

and denominated the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers.

The following extracts from the *Cleveland Leader* it is believed will be of interest:

Cleveland Leader, April 18, 1861.

"The Light Guards organization was completed and officers elected as follows: W. R. Creighton, captain; O. J. Crane, first lieutenant; A. C. Burgess, second lieutenant; Dudley Kimball, first sergeant; George A. McKay, second sergeant; Frank Lynch, third sergeant; Dwight H. Brown, fourth sergeant; J. P. McIlrath, first corporal; William J. Morgan, second corporal; Alexander Ewart, third corporal; William A. Howe, fourth corporal; C. L. Smith, commissary."

Cleveland Leader, April 22, 1861.

"The Sprague Zouave Corps elected the following officers: C. A. De Villiers, captain; James T. Sterling, first lieutenant; T. T. Sweeny, second lieutenant; H. Z. Eaton, ensign; Louis G. De Forest, orderly sergeant; Joseph B. Molyneaux, first sergeant; George Whitehead, second sergeant; Merwin Clark, third sergeant; Frank M. Thomas, fourth sergeant; E. B. Thomas, first corporal;

William R. McChesney, second corporal; Ed. Gibson, third corporal, and William Walworth, fourth corporal."

Cleveland Leader, April 25, 1861.

"We learn that 75,000 troops, the full number called for by the President's Proclamation, have been tendered from this State alone, and that 100,000 are probably prepared to do military duty. Our people are alive with patriotism and honest bravery."

Same date:

"The Union Guards, a fine company numbering 104 men, arrived at camp yesterday afternoon. They are from Painesville and were accompanied by the Painesville Brass Band, who discoursed sweet music as they marched through the streets."

Cleveland Leader, April 26, 1861.

"Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday a company from Huron, numbering 80 men, came in, commanded by Captain Sprague."

Same date:

"Portage County has sent 71 of her noble sons from Ravenna. The Company is named the 'Tyler Guards' in honor of Brigadier-General E. B. Tyler. The Company escorted General Tyler to Camp Taylor, and after reporting themselves at headquarters, returned to the Weddel House for the night."

Same date:

"Eighty-four men came in on the C. & P. road last night from Franklin Mills, commanded by Captain John Morris."

April 27, 1861:

"Company A, Second Brigade, Ninth Division Ohio Volunteer Militia, came to town last night from Warren, under command of Capt. Joel F. Asper. They marched to Camp Taylor this morning, where quarters were provided for them."

Before any adequate preparation and provision could be made for their comfort, some 5,000 volunteers rendez-

voused at Camp Taylor, and while the accommodations there were necessarily scant and crude, by the use of the Agricultural Society's buildings reinforced by hastily constructed barracks, some eighty feet in length and sixteen wide, with aisles through the center and tiers of bunks on either side, like shelves in an apple bin, and packed to overflowing, shelter was provided for the assembling patriots. As for uniforms, arms, or army rations, there were none. Meals were supplied by contract, while even blankets were scarce, and largely contributed by generous and loyal people.

Everywhere the sound of martial music filled the air, and whenever a new organization came into camp with fifes screaming, drums beating, and colors flying, it was greeted with enthusiastic cheers and given a most cordial welcome.

And what a motley crew!

In the absence of regulation uniforms every sort of costume prevailed. Each volunteer wore the garb he donned when he left home for camp, yet this did not detract from his desire to learn the evolutions of a soldier and qualify himself for the proper discharge of his duties as such; hence each day was given to drill with all the zeal and earnestness of young men preparing to do battle for their country.

ONE OF THE FIRST LETTERS FROM CAMP.

"CAMP TAYLOR, CLEVELAND, O., April 27, 1861.

"We left Painesville at 12.40 Wednesday, and arrived in camp about 3 o'clock. Headed by the Cornet Band we were marched on to the parade grounds and rested until supper time, when we were called together and marched to supper, which consisted of bread, coffee and cold meat. After this we were marched near headquarters and received a good heavy blanket, thence to the barracks, where we stopped for the night.

"After a night's rest on Uncle Sam's *feathers* (straw) we were called by the reveille. Orderly Weed called the roll, and we broke ranks to prepare for breakfast, after

which we were marched to the parade grounds, where we drilled until dinner. Our dinner consisted of meat and potatoes, bread and beans and water. From 2 until 6 o'clock visitors are allowed on the grounds. At 5 o'clock we all assemble around the center stand for prayer. The boys are all enjoying themselves first rate. There are between four and five thousand men in camp at present. Respects to all.

“W. P. TISDEL.

“To *Painesville Telegraph*.”

On April 28, 1861, the Sprague Zouave Cadets (Co. B) were presented with a handsome flag by their lady friends, Mrs. A. Stone making the presentation address.

CHAPTER IV.

CAMP DENNISON.

Camp Dennison, named after the then Governor of the State of Ohio, was conveniently located on the Little Miami River and railroad, seventeen miles north of Cincinnati, in what had been a huge corn-field of more than five hundred acres, then seeded to wheat, and existed as a camp of organization and instruction for infantry, cavalry, and artillery, all through the war of which we write, as well as a vast hospital where thousands of sick and wounded and convalescent soldiers found shelter and medical treatment.

In the early days of 1861 Camp Dennison was under the command of Brig.-Gen. Jacob D. Cox.*

"COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 2, 1861.

"SPECIAL ORDER

No. 135.

"The Seventh and Eighth Regiments Infantry, will leave Camp Taylor, May the 3d, instant, en route for Camp Dennison, by the C. C. & C. Railroad, and will be at the depot to leave at 5 o'clock in the morning without fail.

"They will supply themselves with an army ration of cooked provisions.

H. B. CARRINGTON,

"Adjutant-General.

"By order of Commander-in-Chief:

"To Brig.-Gen. J. W. FITCH,

"Camp Taylor."

"COLUMBUS, O., May 3, 1861.

"SPECIAL ORDER

No. 146.

"The Seventh Regiment on arrival at Columbus will march into Camp Jackson until further orders.

"H. B. CARRINGTON,

"Adjutant-General.

"By order of Commander-in-Chief:

"To Brig.-Gen. J. W. FITCH,

"Camp Taylor."

*See frontispiece.

On May 3, 1861, George B. McClellan, who had been appointed major-general of the Ohio Militia by Governor Dennison, visited Camp Taylor and ordered that a detail of ten men from each of the ten companies, destined to become the Seventh Ohio Infantry, proceed the next day to Camp Dennison to construct barracks for the regiment. This detail of 100 men, under the command of Lieut. Orrin J. Crane, left the city of Cleveland on May 4, at 6 A. M., reaching Camp Dennison about 5 P. M. to find that the lumber for the construction of barracks had not yet arrived.

In the absence of any provision of quarters for this detail, Lieutenant Crane and his men sought shelter for the night in the already crowded barracks of the Eighth Ohio Infantry and in abandoned buildings near by.

On the morning of May 5, Lieutenant Crane and his detail went forth in the midst of a severe rain storm, to learn that while the lumber had reached its destination, but one mule and one ox team had been provided to haul it from the railroad to the building sites, a quarter of a mile distant.

As some seventy barracks were to be hastily constructed, the absolute inadequacy of the transportation mentioned was at once apparent; but nothing daunted, those sturdy patriots at once began carrying the heavy, rough, water-soaked lumber through mud and mire, until energy, pluck, and endurance were well-nigh vanquished, and yet that night they rested well.

The next morning Lieutenant Crane and his men again awoke to find the rain falling as in the days of Noah, yet they went to work with renewed vigor and determination, again carrying lumber through mud and mire now almost knee deep, yet thinner than the day before because of more water mixed with it, and by 5 P. M. had succeeded so well in the construction of the seventy barracks as to have many of them enclosed so as to afford partial shelter to the rest of their comrades when they arrived.

These barracks were built of rough boards, like railroad

shanties, 12 by 18 feet, six to a company, three on each side of a street 25 feet wide, facing each other, with a cook-house of same size in the rear.

LEAVING CAMP TAYLOR.

On May 5, 1861, a beautiful Sabbath morning, the Seventh Ohio Infantry left Camp Taylor, under command of Capt. William R. Creighton, and marching to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, embarked in eighteen cars for Columbus. The following is an extract from the *Cleveland Leader* of May 6, 1861:

“Both sides of the street were lined with people and the number grew larger momentarily, a large portion of them women, and waving handkerchiefs and tearful eyes bore witness to the sympathy which was felt for those young men who were going forth to do battle in behalf of that which is equally dear to us all. Never did the several companies march better or look better.

“At the depot and along the track there were gathered from 5,000 to 8,000 people; among them were many of our most respectable citizens and several ministers of the gospel. Some of the farewells were most affecting, and indeed there were at any time few dry eyes among those who were near the cars. The soldiers were cheerful and endeavored to console those whom they were leaving with promise of a safe and speedy return.

“At length the train began to move, and as it rolled out of the depot there was silence for a moment and then cheer after cheer arose, which those on board returned, and in the midst of a thousand cries of ‘God bless you!’ the noble Seventh, the pride of Ohio, departed.”

While en route to Columbus the people everywhere greeted the soldiers with every demonstration of enthusiastic and patriotic approval, and at Grafton the ladies served a liberal basket lunch, which was greatly enjoyed by the boys who had for a few days been deprived of “mother’s cooking.” Comrade N. K. Hubbard said in a letter:

"Following this, about 2 o'clock, we had dinner while the cars were in motion, which consisted of cold meat, bread and butter, crackers and cheese. All were well satisfied."

Columbus was reached about 5 P. M., and the regiment marched to Camp Jackson about one-half mile out, where supper was at once announced.

After supper it was found that the entire regiment could not be accommodated in the barracks at Camp Jackson, when the Sprague Cadets and Monroe Rifles marched to the State-House, where the Cadets were quartered in the basement, while the Rifles took possession of the Senate Chamber.

As early as 3.30 A. M. on May 6 the Seventh was astir, and embarking again on early trains, reached Camp Dennison that afternoon in the midst of heavy rain and a sea of mud, making the entry into this new camp singularly dreary and forbidding.

Within a few days, however, with the completion of the barracks and fair weather, which speedily eliminated the mud, Camp Dennison became a habitable and desirable place.

THE ELECTION OF FIELD OFFICERS.

"COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 6, 1861.

"SPECIAL ORDER

No. 150.

"The Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers, called out under requisition of the President of the United States, will elect field officers, the 7th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

"Officers and men all voting by ballot.

"Return to be made at this office.

" H. B. CARRINGTON,

"Adjutant-General.

"By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

"To Brig.-Gen. J. D. Cox,

"Camp Dennison."

The candidates for the colonelcy of the Seventh Regiment were Erastus B. Tyler, of Ravenna, a former briga-

dier-general of militia, and State Senator James A. Garfield. The former was elected, while Capt. William R. Creighton of Company A was the unanimous choice for lieutenant-colonel, and John S. Casement, of Painesville, Lake County, for major.

The regimental staff was completed by the appointment of Dr. Henry K. Cushing, surgeon; Dr. Francis Salter, asst. surgeon; Rev. Frederick T. Brown, chaplain; Louis G. DeForest, adjutant; John Morris, R. Q. M.; Leicester King, sergeant major; Marcus S. Hopkins, quartermaster sergeant; John L. Woodard, drum major; and Harry Wood, fife major.

On May 3, 1861, President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers to serve for a period of three years, and on May 24, Brig.-Gen. J. D. Cox, then in command of Camp Dennison, announced his desire to know how many of the Seventh Regiment would enlist for that period. The officers were practically unanimous in favor of a reorganization on the three-year basis, and the subject being brought before the men, about three-fourths of them enlisted.

As soon as possible these three-year volunteers were uniformed and given a ten-day furlough, while the various company officers went to their respective homes in search of recruits to take the place of the men who did not reenlist, and by the middle of June the quota of the regiment was full.

On June 14 the members of the regiment who did not reenlist left Camp Dennison on leave, until regularly mustered out of service, which occurred at Columbus on August 18, 1861.

On June 19, 1861, the field officers were reelected, and on that day and on the 20th, the entire regiment was regularly mustered into the military service of the United States by a Regular Army officer, to serve for the full period of three years.

On June 21 at a meeting of the officers the following action was taken:

"We the undersigned, commandants of the several companies composing the Seventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteers and field officers belonging thereto, called into service of the President of the United States, being advised of the fact that our honored colonel, E. B. Tyler, is about to leave his little daughter, Mary, to the care of strangers and go to the defense of his country, do hereby agree that in case any unforeseen casualty should deprive our regiment of its colonel and his child of a protector, we will adopt the said Mary A. Tyler as the 'Daughter of the Seventh Regiment,' and we further pledge ourselves to extend over her the care and protection of this regiment until she shall arrive at the age of maturity.

"Given under our hands at Camp Dennison, O., this 21st day of June, A. D. 1861.

W. R. CREIGHTON, Lieut. Col.

J. S. CASEMENT, Major.

O. J. CRANE, Captain of Co. A.

JAMES T. STERLING, Captain of Co. B.

J. W. SHURTLEFF, Captain of Co. C.

JOHN N. DYER, Captain of Co. D.

J. W. SPRAGUE, Captain of Co. E.

D. B. CLAYTON, Captain of Co. F.

W. H. ROBINSON, Lieut. Commanding, Co. G.

J. F. ASPER, Captain of Co. H.

W. R. STERLING, Captain of Co. I.

JOHN J. WISEMAN, Captain of Co. K."

On June 22 arms, accouterments, and uniforms were drawn and issued, and the Seventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry was placed upon a war footing.

Our guns consisted of old flint lock muskets converted into percussion locks, and destined to carry "buck and ball," which proved to be very effective in battle at short range. For the space of three days the regiment drilled almost incessantly in the manual of arms, learning how to handle their pieces and "load in nine times."

CHAPTER V.

FROM CAMP DENNISON TO WESTON.

On June 25, to the great joy of every member of the organization, orders came to cook rations and be prepared to leave camp the next day.

What glorious news was this! Whither going or what we were to do, we cared not, so that we left camp in peaceful Ohio and were placed upon active duty in the enemy's country.

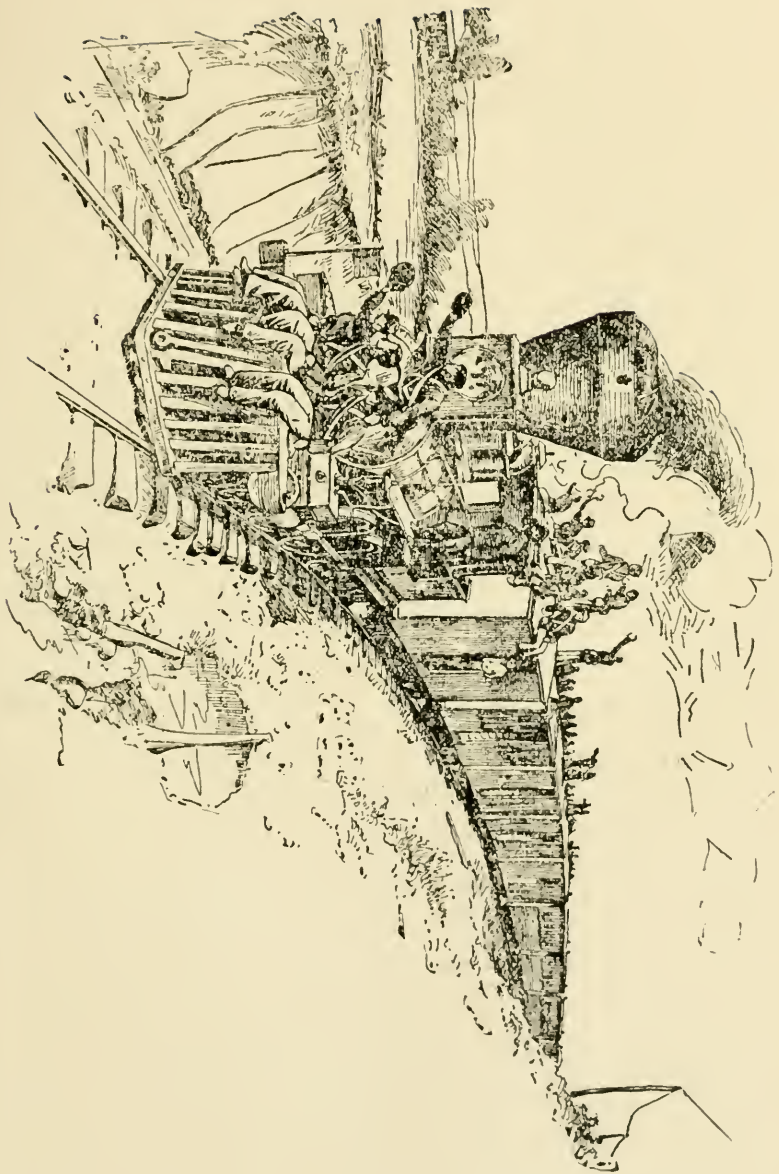
At a very early hour on June 26 the members of the Seventh were astir and taking their first lesson in packing knapsacks. It is needless to state that the capacity of our knapsacks seemed disgustingly small when we attempted to store therein our modest supply of clothing and numerous keepsakes which we did not see how we could part with. We experienced our first great disappointment, however, when we had to wait all day until 6 p. m. before the train, in sections, rolled away, but we subsequently learned that it was frequently *military* to fall in promptly and then wait and keep on waiting, until tired out and thoroughly disgusted, before the column moved. Going by Columbus, camp equipage and ammunition were taken on board, and with a train of 45 cars, running in sections, and accompanied by extra locomotives, the regiment reached Bellaire, on the Ohio River, some four miles below Wheeling, on June 27, about 3 p. m., having been given an ovation along the entire route.

The command at once crossed over to Benwood and stood upon Virginia soil. Ammunition was issued and muskets loaded, so as to be prepared for any emergency.

At dusk for the first time the regiment bivouacked in the open, under the starry canopy.

Just after midnight we were aroused to embark in box cars, and about 2 o'clock a. m. of June 28 left for Grafton.

THE SEVENTH OHIO OFF FOR DIXIE



This branch of the B. & O. R. R. passes through a very rough and hilly country, generally following along the course of streams, now and then plunging through tunnels of less or greater length, making our journey in the darkness, with a prospect of a possible attack while en route, strangely weird and uninviting.

After a brief pause at Grafton the trains proceeded to Clarksburg, where about 3 P. M. the entire command disembarked, pitched tents, and established camp in the enemy's country.

The next day the Seventh was called out by Colonel Tyler, who delivered an address exhorting faithfulness, steadiness, and strict obedience to orders. A stand of colors was also presented on behalf of the German Turners of Cleveland, Ohio, and when dismissed it was under instructions to be ready to march at 3 P. M. upon an important mission.

At 4 P. M. the regiment, newly armed, uniformed, and equipped, and led by a splendid instrumental band, under a German professor, marched out of Clarksburg with drums beating and colors flying and took the pike for Weston, 25 miles distant. At first how jolly we all were, although loaded down with large and well-packed knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, guns, and cartridge-boxes.

The weight of our entire equipment was not for a time noticed, but as the miles and the hours wore on hilarity gradually ceased, and by dark we began to feel somewhat fatigued. An occasional brief halt was made, and as the night and distance drew on, our fatigue, thirst and hunger, and loss of sleep began to be more and more apparent. Tender and unused feet in stiff and unused army shoes began to chafe and blister; the straps on our knapsacks began to cut into our shoulders, while those across our chest became irksome and confining.

About midnight we reached a little town strung out along the main road, called Jane Lew, which was illuminated with many tallow candles, and looked cheerful and inviting.

At early dawn, after what seemed an almost endless all-night march, we were yet some distance from Weston, when orders were given to lengthen step, which caused some to drop out of ranks, completely exhausted. However, as the goal must be reached, our officers still urged us on, and finally gave the order to double quick. At this many more fell out by the wayside, while others, who could not keep up with their heavy load, threw off their knapsacks, struck out at a lively trot, determined to be "in at the death," and held on valiantly until the town was reached.

Upon entering the town about 5 A. M. on June 30, (a lovely Sunday morning) the regiment divided, and deploying through the streets had possession before the citizens knew of our presence.

The Union people gave us breakfast, and when the baggage arrived "Camp Tyler" was established across the river, the west fork of the Monongahela.

CHAPTER VI.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

“WESTON, VA., July 4, 1861.

“Leaving Grafton on Friday last, at about 8 A. M., we came on the North Western Virginia R. R. to Clarksburg, and there encamped. Saturday afternoon Colonel Tyler drew the regiment up in the form of a square, and addressed us in substance as follows:

“Soldiers of the Seventh Regiment—You are now in the midst of the enemy’s country, surrounded by secessionists, and it becomes us to be on the alert against their movements. Your conduct as soldiers, from the time of your arrival at Camp Dennison, has been made known to the commander-in-chief, and in return for your uniform patriotism and prompt obedience, he has assigned to you, in preference to any other regiment, the important position you at present occupy.

“In all your actions, act as gentlemen, and show to the people in whose presence you are that the Ohio boys as gentlemen and soldiers are one. I am, by your choice, to lead you. I am but a machine in your hands. Gentlemen, it is in your power to go on to complete victory or complete defeat. If you see fit to place confidence in me, obey my commands, and follow me where I may lead, I shall feel proud of the command of the Seventh Regiment. The country in which we are situated, I am probably better acquainted with than any other man in the world—and with my knowledge of the country, and your obedience to commands, we can accomplish everything. Will you follow where I will lead? [Universal Yes! Yes! Yes! Hurrah for Colonel Tyler!] Soldiers—we have received marching orders. To-morrow morning by 3 o’clock we wish to reach a certain point; be ready; obey orders implicitly, and all will be well.’

"The point which the Colonel wished to reach, I ascertained privately, was Weston—a town 23 miles south of us, over the hills, and there he wished to capture fifteen of the most noted secessionists and take possession of a secession bank. At 4 P. M. on Saturday we packed up our traps, and with our knapsacks on our backs, haversacks slung at our sides with one day's rations, belts around our waist with cartridge-box containing twenty rounds of cartridges, cap-box, bayonet and scabbard, revolver and knife, and musket on the shoulder, we started at *quick time* from Clarksburg.

"The latter part of the march, with such a load to carry, was very fatiguing; and when within one mile and a half from the town the order was given for *double quick*, many of the men were so fatigued that they fell out of the ranks—others threw away their knapsacks. Perhaps there were one hundred in all who from fatigue did not march into town with the regiment. Entering and surrounding the town, taking possession of the bank, was done in good order, in a short time, without any opposition whatever.

"I had almost forgotten to mention that when within a quarter of a mile of the town, a man was seen running up the hillside to the left of us. He was supposed to be a spy, and accordingly was called on to *halt!* Failing to do so, he was fired on, but at such a distance without effect. He was seen to fall, however, and hide in the bushes. Several of the boys ran up, but it was the good luck of one of Company D's boys to capture him, more frightened than hurt. William L. Wurts, of our company, captured the *first* of the secessionists taken by the Seventh Regiment in Virginia. Good for him! Several of our boys arrested rebels in the town. Captain Dyer arrested a great many. Lieutenants Weed and Williams each got one or two. Sergeant French took three, one of whom was armed with a '76 musket. Your correspondent had the pleasure of arresting three *seccsh*—one of whom purported to be a Methodist minister, who has one son in the rebel army and another acting as scout.

"The people of the town were taken by surprise, not

knowing at first whether we were Union men or secessionists; but finding out what we were, for the most part they were overjoyed to see us. The buttery and larder were emptied of their contents for the benefit of the soldiers; each, apparently, vied with the other to see who should feed the most of us. One lady, a Mrs. Osborne, provided breakfast for sixty-four hungry soldiers, and almost that number for dinner and supper. Another lady, a Mrs. Dinsmore, satisfied the craving appetites of dozens of hungry soldiers. Numbers of others, whose names I do not know, feasted the boys liberally. Ever since we came here the Union loving folks of Weston have proven their generosity and patriotism by their conduct to the soldiers.

“On Tuesday last the men folks went out and got a pole on which to raise a flag made by the ladies. A great crowd gathered at the flag raising, and some speech-making being desired, Lieut A. J. Williams was called on to act as the orator of the day—and in a very appropriate impromptu speech, regarding our country, nationality, and glorious banner, showed himself just the man for the occasion. The glowing words fell from his lips hot with patriotic devotion; and when he spoke of the insults offered to our nation’s flag—that flag which for ninety years has floated proudly in our land—and how we had come here to protect that flag, and maintain the rights of Union people, peaceably if we could, forcibly if we must—it seemed as if a weird-like incantation had been thrown over the crowd, such death-like silence prevailed. After the speech, a young lady,—Miss Dinsmore,—stepped forward, and handsomely drew the Stars and Stripes to their position, amid the cheers of the assembled multitude. The Stars and Stripes, long may they wave in the village of Weston.

“To-day is the Fourth. What memories it brings up. To-day the good folks of this town are going to give the Seventh a Fourth of July dinner. Ain’t that good? Hurrah for the people of Weston!

“Already I have written too much, but two items of in-

terest more and I close. We took possession of a secession printing-office, and our boys are printing a paper there to-day, called *The Ohio Seventh*. The bank we have possession of here contains as near as I can ascertain, \$125,000—a pretty good haul to start on, ain't it? Just one word more. All communications to the Seventh Regiment should be directed as follows—Company—Seventh O. V., Grafton, N. W. Virginia. Pardon length—still for the war,

“W. D. SHEPHERD.”

WHO MADE THE FLAG AT WESTON?

“DES MOINES, IOWA, February 19, 1906.

“DR. WILSON,

“Washington, D. C.

“I will tell you about the flag making. I think it was made at Mrs. Joe Osborn's, who kept the jail. A home where all of that kind of work was done. I think Rebecca and Maggie Densmore, two loyal sisters, and the two Moore sisters, Susan and Nannie, helped make the flag. There were five of us raised the flag, those four girls and myself. Not that it took all of us, but we wanted the honor of raising that flag, for it was the flag that we all loved. It was hoisted just opposite the Bailey Hotel on the corner. We were all dressed in patriotic collars and aprons.

“I will always remember the Seventh Ohio boys. The Sunday morning they came into Weston we gave seven of them a good warm breakfast. Mother could have fed more if they had come. It seemed as though they had breakfast all over the town that morning.

“Respectfully,

“MRS. J. S. WILKINSON,

“Formerly Sallie McBride, of Weston, Lewis County, West Va.”

“WESTON, VA., July 11, 1861.

Friend Merrill: The 4th was a joyful day at Camp Tyler. I told you the ladies of Weston were going to give the Seventh Ohio boys a dinner, and they did. Chickens,—weren't they good?—pies, cakes, biscuit, bread, butter, and everything else that was eatable, almost. In the afternoon the regiment paraded through the streets, and assisted in raising a large and beautiful flag, made by the good folks here. On the morning of the Fourth, Colonel Tyler received a dispatch from a small village 18 miles from here, to the effect that small parties of secessionists were committing outrages and depredations on the Unionists in that section. Immediately he sent six men from each company, under the command of Captain Dyer, to the assistance of the Union men. On arriving at Bennett's Mills, however, he found the parties scattered to the mountains.

“The evening of the 5th, at about 8 o'clock, the Colonel came to our tents, and asked the lieutenants if their company was ready to march. ‘Certainly, Colonel, always ready,’ was the prompt reply. ‘Well,’ said he, ‘get ready to go and join your captain.’ At 10 o'clock P. M. we left Weston for an 18-mile march through a mountainous country. I was sent ahead with an advance guard, and from some information given us by a man at whose house we halted to get a drink, we were not to be surprised if we should be fired into from the hillsides before we got through. Carefully, silently, and with measured tread we wound our way over the hills, down into deep, dark ravines, and gullies so dark—(Lieutenant Williams said it was as dark as a black nigger hunting for a black cat in a dark cellar) that we could not see one yard in advance of us. Scarcely a word was spoken the entire night, and then only in suppressed whispers. Forward we went; bayonets fixed, and at a charge; fingers on the triggers, ready to fire; but not a soul appeared nor a sound heard. I tell you, friend Merrill, it was rather ticklish marching, and we were not very sorry when daylight appeared.

“At 6 A. M. of the 6th inst. we reached Camp Dyer (so called in honor of our captain), and soon after the Captain came in with some prisoners, having been out scouting the night previous. Several secessionists were taken, who, on taking the oath of allegiance, were allowed to go. Scouting parties went out by day and night, and usually brought in one or more prisoners. Lieutenant Weed, with a party, brought in eight at one time. Last Sunday night I went out with a party and brought in five, and two awful long rifles.

“Monday morning a dispatch was sent to Captain Dyer to return immediately to Weston. In just one hour from the time the dispatch came, everything was packed up, and we were on the road. Part of the time the heat was intense, and several of our boys fell from the ranks, unable to stand the march and heat. A heavy thunder storm providentially arose, and the rain came down in torrents, wetting us, almost instantly, to the skin—but so cooling and refreshing that the rest of the march was made with considerable ease.

“At 7 o'clock in the evening we again entered Weston, and found that the regiment had gone to Glenville, expecting to have a fight there.

“I forgot to mention that a scouting party from the Seventh went out the other night and seized fifteen men and eight horses.

“In my last I wrote that the amount of money taken possession of at the bank here was about \$75,000. Colonel Tyler sent away of the amount taken \$27,000 in specie, the principal part of the balance being in paper and not worth anything.

“From actual observation I am convinced that a great majority of the secessionists in this section are so from *policy* more than *principle*. For instance, Bennett, the auditor of this State, is a strong secessionist. He owns a large tract of land around here, and numbers of people are living on his land—have lived there for years—it is their home; the alternative is to leave their homes or be seces-

sionists; policy says, stay,—therefore, they are secessionists.

“Our prospects for a fight are good, and we hope soon to have one. Direct to us now at Clarksburg, Virginia. Excuse haste—all well.

“W. D. SHEPHERD.”

WHY THE SEVENTH WAS SENT TO WESTON.

In June, 1861, there was deposited in the bank at Weston, Virginia, State funds to the credit of the insane asylum, the sum of \$30,000 in gold, and during the excitement of the days of secession and beginning of hostilities this money seemed to have been overlooked by the authorities at Richmond. While the secessionists at Weston were hoping that this gold would be saved to the Confederacy, the loyal men there took steps to prevent it.

A secret meeting was held and one of their sturdiest members, Joshua C. Wilkinson, was selected to start that night on foot for Wheeling, to lay the matter before the Governor. Wilkinson stepped off 25 miles to Clarksburg, caught an early train to Wheeling, and at an early hour the next day had an audience with the Governor, who was equal to the emergency. Getting in touch with the authorities at Washington, he urged that at least a regiment of infantry be at once sent to Weston, with the result that the Seventh Ohio Infantry was at once ordered from Camp Dennison and reached the town in time to get the gold.

NOTE.—This information was furnished by Comrade Daniel Ford of the Thirteenth West Virginia Infantry, then a boy living near Weston.

“THE OHIO SEVENTH.”

At a meeting of the lieutenants of the Seventh Ohio Regiment the following officers were chosen to publish a Union paper at Weston:

Proprietor, Lieutenant A. C. Burgess, Co. A.

Leading Editor, Lieutenant J. N. Cross, Co. C.

Assistant Editor, Lieutenant A. J. Williams, Co. D.

Publishers, J. F. Harmon and E. F. Grabill, Co. C.

The office of the *Weston Herald* was taken possession of and the first copy of the *Ohio Seventh* was issued on July 4, 1861, from a defunct secession newspaper office with material left in great confusion.

It was announced that the *Ohio Seventh* would be issued as long as the regiment remained at Camp Tyler, and that it was hoped copies would be issued in Richmond, Charleston, and New Orleans, and always from defunct secession newspaper offices. This little sheet was cordially greeted by soldiers and citizens and greatly enjoyed by all who saw it.

The following marriage notices were announced:

"In Cleveland, May 2, 1861, Lieut.-Col. W. R. Creighton of the Seventh Ohio Infantry and Miss Elenor N. Quirk, both of Cleveland. The Colonel's wife spent several days at Camp Dennison before the regiment left. It was hard to tell who had the most friends, the Colonel or his bride. Long live the Colonel with his bride—the bride-in-chief of the Seventh.

"In Lyme, Huron County, Ohio, June 12, 1861, Lieut. A. T. Wilcox of Company E to Julia L. Morehouse. God bless you, Wilcox.

"In Streetsboro, Ohio, June 12, 1861, Lieut. A. H. Day of Company F to Miss Tillie E. Shurtleff. We will take the cake after the war.

"In Mentor, Ohio, June 9, 1861, E. S. Sackett of Company C to Miss Nellie L. Webster. Sackett invites the Seventh to the infair, after the war.*

"In Oberlin, Ohio, April 22, 1861, E. B. Hayes of Company C to Miss Julina Barter. Success, Hayes, with war and wife."

THE FIRST MILITARY FUNERAL.

While at Weston there was an epidemic of measles and a member of the Seventh Regiment died. The troops fell

*Sackett died March 29, 1862, from wounds received in battle at Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862, and never saw wife or home again.

in under arms, and led by our instrumental band marched to the hospital. An ambulance served as a hearse. When all was ready the band led off, playing the saddest of all tunes, "The Dead March." With arms reversed and at slow time the solemn cortege moved to the cemetery, where the body was placed in the open grave. The chaplain's address, tender and sympathetic, drew tears from many eyes; then with an earnest prayer, not forgetting the dead soldier's loved ones far away in the Northern home who should never look upon his face again, the firing squad took position—three sharp volleys, and all was over.

The command "Attention!" was given; the band struck up "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and the command returned to camp to awake to the realization of the fact, not before considered, that although enlisting to do battle for their country, they might die of a simple distemper like measles, and never, as in this case, see an enemy.

CHAPTER VII.

GOING TO GLENVILLE, BULLTOWN, SUTTON, AND SUMMERVILLE.

On July 7, 1861, Companies B and H were ordered to march to Glenville, 28 miles distant, to the relief of Union troops stationed there, and Comrade M. M. Andrews states:

“The next morning the regiment broke camp at Weston and marched 18 miles toward Glenville and went into bivouac, but hearing that the companies which had preceded us the day before needed help, Colonel Tyler directed Company C to push on that night. We marched most of the night through darkness and mud, reaching Glenville in the early morning, and occupied a large residence from which the rebel owners had departed. In the afternoon the regiment came up and we all camped in a vacant lot near the village, where we stayed fifteen days. It was there that Corporal Adams of Company C was shot by a bushwhacker.”

Comrade Adams has written of this affair as follows:

“On Sunday morning the 21st of July, 1861, I was sent out in command of a squad of men to picket and guard a ford across the Little Kanawha about two miles down the river from Glenville, W. Va., with instructions to relieve and send in the old guard. On arriving at the place described we found no picket present. There was no mistaking the place—so I left the men and went to a house near by to make inquiry as to the reason of the absence of the guard. The people told me that the picket post was about forty rods beyond at the next house (which was not in sight because of a bend in the road which followed the crooks in the river).

“When I got back to the men they had already taken off

their blankets and made themselves ready to stay, and as the distance was so short I went on alone to notify the old picket of our presence. Just beyond the bend in the road there was a ledge of rocks with brush and trees growing up to its edge running along the road and three or four rods distant from the center of the road. At the highest part of the ledge was a large boulder. Suddenly, without the least warning, while utterly unconscious of danger, I received a shot from a rifle which struck me just to the right of the spine and passed through a space of about five inches. It was aimed at my heart and had missed killing me because the rebel had miscalculated my forward movement. I suppose a half an inch farther ahead and it would have killed me, as it would then have passed through the spine. On recovering from the partial fall I looked and saw the smoke coming from over the boulder, and raised my gun and was about to fire, but the thought struck me that as I saw no one, I should hit no one, and it would leave me with an empty gun at the mercy of the rebel, so I reserved my fire until such time as I would have something to aim at. In an interview shortly after with Colonel Creighton, I told him the particulars as above, and he commended me for my coolness in reserving my fire. I have always been proud of getting the commendation and approval of such a man as Colonel Creighton. And I have always been proud of being the first man wounded by a rebel in the glorious old Seventh Ohio, which afterward suffered so heavily in wounded and killed. I sent one of the men to camp with the news. The whole regiment came out, but failed to discover the rebel, after diligent search. The next morning I was sent by ambulance to Weston. At the same time the regiment left Glenville, going by the place where I was wounded, and I have been told that Captain Shurtleff had his horse killed on that occasion, while passing that place. It (my wounding) proved a final parting with many a dear friend, for before I recovered, "Cross Lanes" battle had taken place, where Company C lost 35 men killed, wounded, and prisoners."

Corporal T. E. W. Adams of Company C therefore bears the honorable distinction of having been the first man in the regiment to shed his blood in defense of his country.

Captain Dyer with his scouting party to Walkersville, reached Weston the afternoon of July 8, when all the rest of the regiment, excepting Company A, had gone to reinforce the troops at Glenville.

While at Glenville, Colonel Tyler, wishing to open communication with Gen. J. D. Cox, supposed to be operating in the Big Kanawha Valley below Charleston, requested Chaplain Brown of the Seventh to attempt this most hazardous journey.

After brief preparation this courageous and well-beloved little man, about noon on Thursday, July 18, 1861, bade his comrades good-by and departed. The following is his own account of the affair :

From *Cleveland Herald*, July 27th, 1861.

“From the Chaplain of the Seventh,
“Mouth of Pocotalico (Poco),
“17 Miles below Charleston.

“Monday, July 22, 1861.

“You see I am still here, though in the note I sent you yesterday I told you I should leave in the afternoon. I am here by advice of General Cox, who thinks I will reach the Seventh about as soon by remaining with him as by returning the way I came, and by a much shorter route. I was reluctant to see it in this light. But as the object which brought me here has been secured, and my only reason for returning was to relieve the anxiety of Colonel Tyler and others for my safety, I thought it best to take the advice and remain, and especially as from dispatches received by General Cox from General McClellan a few hours before by way of Point Pleasant, to which place they had been telegraphed, I learned that Colonel Tyler was, or very soon would be, on the move south to join us here, by way of Sutton and Summerville. Take your map of Virginia and you will see that with the Seventh on the move south-east,

to join it by the way I came would make me travel nearly one hundred and fifty miles, and that by waiting and going across, I can join it in forty or fifty miles, reaching it perhaps as soon as by starting north at once. For this reason, and because of the dangers to which I would needlessly expose myself by returning, I have remained.

“Of course the trip I took did not lie immediately in the line of my prescribed duties. But in this world a man must do many things, if he will live well, not immediately prescribed to him in his profession. Colonel Tyler was very anxious to get into communication with General Cox, from whom none of us in the North had heard anything for weeks, because of the secession belt between us, and our movements depended much on his. I was present in the council when it was determined to send some one to try to open communication. I did not offer my services, nor say a word. I heard the officers talking among themselves that it would be difficult and dangerous, that whoever went must disguise his connection with the army, and that he must seem to have business elsewhere in the neighborhood of Charleston, etc., etc. All of them wished to go. But the Colonel told them he could not well spare any of them. He then turned to me and asked if I would and could go. I told him I could and would, provided nothing was demanded of me inconsistent with my character as a Christian—that I could not say that I had business at Gauley Bridge nor elsewhere, etc., but that if the *manner* of it were left to me, I thought I could go safely through. I saw that he wished me to go, and that he was willing to trust to my own skill. So it was settled. As soon as possible—in two hours—I had all my things packed ready to be carried along with the regiment in case it moved during my absence, was metamorphosed into a quiet-looking citizen, and was on horseback ready to start. The officers and Dr. Cushing were all very kind, and were around me in a crowd when I started, Dr. Cushing going with me a mile or two. A Union man of the neighborhood went with me some distance to see me well off. My course lay for forty miles

almost due west, tending a little to the south, through the counties of Gilmer, Calhoun, and Roane to California, the county-seat of Roane County. I started at 11 and reached California at 9 that night. The road was comparatively safe but very lonely. At Arnoldsburg, the county-seat of Calhoun County, there had been a rebel force of 100 the day before, who had blocked the road with trees cut down across, but becoming frightened, they had fled, leaving the way clear. At California I found parts of two regiments, Ohio and Indiana troops, the Indiana troops just leaving for Parkersburg. The Ohio troops were under the command of Colonel Gilmer of Chillicothe, who received me and treated me very courteously.

"There I stumbled upon Dr. Schenck, from Cleveland, whom I did not know, but who knew me, and was very kind in his attentions. To my inquiries of Colonel Gilmer concerning General Cox, he could only say, 'I know nothing, and can learn nothing; Charleston may be taken, or General Cox may be routed for all I know.' 'What about getting to him?' 'I do not think you can do it.' 'But I must try to get to him.' 'Well,'—with a shrug—'if you must I must help you all I can.' I told him all the help I wished was to get me a trusty man if he could to take me south fifteen miles and put me in communication with some Union man on the headwaters of the Pocotalico. After some search such a man was found, and we started. There were no incidents along the road, and the road itself was simply wild, mountainous, and rough. Before twelve, we were at Walton, a place of half a dozen houses, where I was going. There I found a motley, excited crowd of Union men, some with guns, some without, dirty, ragged and unshaven, under the command of a Captain Paxton. In an instant the whole crowd was around me, agape for news. Going inside with the Captain, I told him what I wished. He knew nothing of General Cox, didn't know where he was, didn't know even if he were anywhere on the Kanawha. I told him I thought he was at the mouth of Coal River, 12 miles lower down at the mouth of the 'Poco'—and that

I wished to get there. It was impossible, he said. Wise's light horse was scouring the country within a radius of thirty miles; held Sissonville, near or through which I must pass; and were guarding the pike leading from Charleston to Ripley with regular patrols, which I must cross. The case did seem pretty nearly desperate, but I told him I must try to find me a safe scout with whom I could go in any disguise that was necessary, on foot and by night. In a little while he brought me the scout, whose overdress was a ragged, dirty shirt, looking as if it had never been washed, a pair of trousers in still worse condition, especially behind, and a pair of moccasins. This man, I afterward learned, lived on his own farm of over two hundred acres, which was well stocked and well cultivated. The scout told me for the present to go as I was. If it became necessary for me to change my clothes or to walk, I could do so when we got farther on.

"We had gone several miles along a horse path through the woods when we met a number of men fleeing for dear life from Wise's light horse, who had driven in their guards and were ravaging the country. While we were talking with them, a messenger came up in hot haste from behind the way we came. He, I afterward learned, was the wealthiest man in the country, the owner of a thousand acres of land, much of it in good cultivation and well stocked, though he was dressed on this occasion only in a coarse linen shirt and linsey woolsey trousers. He had a message from Captain Paxton to the effect that for my own sake, I must return. Back, then, but reluctantly enough, I rode. Captain Paxton met me on the road and told me that it was absolutely too dangerous for me to proceed; that since I left he had received such intelligence that made it nearly certain that if I went on I would be captured or killed. Of course there was nothing to do but to remain. I told him I would remain there until the next morning—it was then 3—and if no way opened by that time, I would return. Half an hour later a man came riding in with the news that 500 of Federal forces had marched down from

Ripley the day before, and had taken Sissonville, now held it, and that the road was clear. The rejoicing was immense. Men who had been driven away from their homes in that direction seemed to rise out of the ground until there were about a hundred of them, most of them armed with rifles, and eager to be off toward home. As soon as I could saddle my horse, we started, three other horsemen and myself heading the procession, and such a procession of seemingly half-drunk ragamuffins you never saw. The distance was 23 miles across the mountains, by the blindest, roughest, rockiest, darkest, deepest and highest of horse paths I ever traveled or saw, I think. I cannot recall anything amongst the Alps or White Mountains excelling them. Now we were in the heights, and now in the depths, winding along the sides and over the tops of the mountains, and from one mountain to another.

“Just at dark, when we had traveled thus, dropping one and another along the way until we numbered only about thirty—15 miles, a scout called to us suddenly from out of the woods to halt; and gave us the astounding news—the men themselves, with profane expletives which I will not give, called it ‘bad egg’ news—that over 500 men had been driven out of Sissonville by 1,000 of Wise’s men and had retreated toward Ripley, leaving the whole country at the mercy of the rebels. This *was* a ‘bad egg,’ and we were in a fair way to have it served up to us. We called a halt, and concluded to stop for the night at a good Union house near by. And stop we did, *the whole of us*. Such eating! Such sleeping! These western Virginians eat and sleep like pigs. In the room in which I was were three beds, besides all the loose household furniture of the family. The room was about 8 feet by 12 in size, one bed across each end and one between them against the wall. In one bed one of the men and I were put. In that at the other end, the old man and his wife slept, and in the bed between the two grown daughters and a little girl slept so near that I could have laid my hands on them. Shortly after I laid down, the fleas and bed bugs made such a ferocious attack

upon me that I turned crow and surrendered; lying down on the floor of the next room, with many others, and where I slept at least in peace. The next day such was the alarm and excitement that I could not get off before 11 o'clock, when two mounted scouts took me in charge, and by following a blind path almost north for 15 miles until we were only 11 miles south of Ripley, brought me into the pike, clear of Wise's horsemen. There, by some finesse, I got a fresh scout, who started with me after supper for a night ride of 30 miles through the woods to this place. We came through safely, losing our way only two or three times, lying down in the woods once for a three-hour sleep, and reaching here just at sunup.

"So my ride ended, leaving me neither sore nor fatigued. I think I can safely say that I have forded a hundred streams and crossed or ridden around two hundred fallen trees, and all without injury, scarce a small scratch on the face. The horse I rode was taken from a secessionist at Weston and rather easy to ride. I brought him in as fresh as when I started and without a scratch. The whole distance was 120 miles, from noon Thursday till Sunday morning. I think there are preparations going on here for a fight of some sort to-day or to-morrow. I am writing this at the table of Colonel Whittlesey, of Cleveland, who is engineering for General Cox.

"General Cox's headquarters are on a steamboat at the landing—a stern wheeler and very dirty. My old friends, the mosquitoes, are annoying me to-night.

"F. T. B."

While at Glenville some difficulty was experienced in provisioning the forces there, when fresh beef and the product of a flouring mill were resorted to until they were better supplied.

On July 23, 1861, Companies A and D at Weston, and the rest of the regiment at Glenville, marched away, reaching Bulltown the next evening, when all were again reunited. At this point other troops had concentrated, the

entire force numbering some 1,500 men, commanded by Colonel Tyler.

On the 25th the command moved to Salt Lick Bridge, where "Camp Casement" was established in honor of our worthy major, John S. Casement.

The next day a citizen, who was reported to have threatened the life of Colonel Tyler, was halted near an outpost, and attempting to escape, was shot. This alarmed the camp, the long roll was beaten, and the entire force fell in under some excitement, anticipating an attack, until the facts became known, when all returned to camp. Here also occurred the only serious accident of the war in Company D, when Charles H. Johnson was shot by the accidental discharge of a revolver, in the hands of a comrade, and died at Sutton on August 20, 1861.

On July 27 the command moved to Flatwood, where a small force of the enemy had been encamped, and the next day reached Sutton, the county-seat of Braxton County.

The weather was very warm, many of the men suffering greatly from overheat, and while the Seventh was getting into position on Sutton Heights, Sergeant Theodore LeComte, of Company A, suddenly expired. His death was deeply deplored. Here at Sutton the Seventh took its first lessons in building earthworks and for the first time saw a battery at target practice.

However, our stop at Sutton was brief, as we left there on August 22, on a very hot day, and only marched 6 miles to Little Birch River.

The next day we crossed Little Birch Mountain to Big Birch River, where Chaplain Brown rejoined the regiment via Gauley Bridge, where Gen. J. D. Cox was in command. On August 5 a part of the 23d Ohio Infantry came up. The next day we crossed Powell Mountain and on the 7th reached Summerville. Because of the excellent water privileges there, West Virginia was an ideal country to campaign in, while the scenery from lofty elevations was enchanting. On August 10 our supply train went to Gauley Bridge, our new base of supplies.

While at Summerville, Capt. John W. Sprague, of Company E, started home on leave via Sutton, but on August 11 was captured at Big Birch River (two of the party of five having been killed by cavalry under Lieut.-Col. St. George Croghan of the Second Georgia Cavalry, scouting in our rear). By reason of his promotion to the colonelcy of the Sixty-third Regiment of Ohio Infantry, when exchanged, Captain Sprague was not again on duty with the Seventh. He was, however, promoted to brigadier-general on July 30, 1864.

Colonel Tyler learned of the capture of Captain Sprague and others on the 12th, and at once sent Company E under command of Captain Dyer, and Captain Baggs with his famous scouts, "The Snake Hunters," in pursuit, but without success. On August 15, 1861, General Wise of the C. S. A. said, "Colonel Croghan of my cavalry penetrated to Birch Mountain and captured this mail; killed two and captured three—a captain, a corporal and a private," which undoubtedly referred to Captain Sprague, the mail carrier and their escort.

In a letter to General Rosecrans, from Colonel Tyler at Summerville, the latter signed himself "E. B. Tyler, Seventh Ohio Vols., U. S. Army, Commanding Column."

This "column" was operating upon the enemy's flank with a view to forcing him from the Big Kanawha Valley.

CHAPTER VIII.

CROSS LANES.

On August 15, 1861, the forces operating under Colonel Tyler marched to Cross Lanes, where the Summerville and Gauley Bridge road intersected with one from Carnifax Ferry on Gauley River, two and a half miles away. Colonel Tyler was instructed to picket and guard the crossings of Gauley River in that section; keep informed as to the force and position of the enemy, and if driven away was to fall back to Twenty Mile Creek and then to Hughes Creek, while at the same time General Cox was given discretionary authority to order Colonel Tyler to his support should he deem it necessary.

The next day Capt. John F. Schutte, of Company K, with his company, was placed on duty at Carnifax Ferry, and on the 17th the troops under Colonel Tyler, at Cross Lanes, excepting his own regiment, were ordered away by General Rosecrans, then commanding that military district, with his headquarters at Clarksburg, many miles to the rear.

The Seventh was thus left as the extreme advance of the army in that section. However, all went well until August 20, when Captain Schutte, with a sergeant, two corporals, and sixteen men crossed Gauley River in search of the enemy and found him.

The following interesting account of this affair is from the pen of Capt. Edward H. Bohm, now deceased, then the sergeant with the scouting party:

“MY CAPTURE AND THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

“Company K of the Seventh had been sent to guard Carnifax Ferry on the upper Gauley River, W. Va., not far from Cross Lanes on the 16th, and on the forenoon of the 20th an order came from regimental headquarters to have

Capt. John F. Schutte send out a reconnoissance to locate the enemy if possible. The Captain selected me to command that little force, numbering, myself included, 19 men. We crossed the river on an old ferry-boat found at the ferry, meandered slowly up the opposite hill, past a little, old-fashioned country flour-mill, and proceeded along a country road some distance until we reached the so-called 'Sunday' road, following that until its intersection with the so-called 'Saturday' road, along which Corporal Schinkel with five men was ordered to proceed.

"Captain Schutte had accompanied the expedition,—supposedly out of curiosity or impelled with the desire to 'get next' the enemy as soon as possible, in an unofficial capacity,—dressed in citizen's garb; viz., a black sack coat, black and white checked trousers tucked in his boots, and a black hat.

"Not very long after crossing the Saturday road we discovered some 'secesh' cavalry who on seeing us scampered off at a gallop, and we thirteen geese or goslings, with our captain, galloped after them. Coming out of the woods we struck a well-cultivated little valley; on the right of the road a house built of hewn logs, the inhabitants of which we advised to seek shelter in a culvert under the road right in front of their home, 'as we anticipated some shooting.' Proceeding a short distance up the hill, on the opposite side of the valley, we were at once surprised, shocked and scared (no use denying that fact) by a shot out of a mass of bushes and foliage fringing a fence on top of the hill ahead of us.

"A moment later a perfect cloud of white smoke enveloped that fringe of bushes, the sound of more than one hundred exploding shooting-irons struck our ears, and a million of bees seemed to swarm above and about our devoted heads. No mistake now, we had found and heard from the enemy in a number very, very much larger than our own. Little Corporal 'Hanky' Strachle and myself pulled our muskets to our faces and 'bang' went both. We had at least not surrendered, nor fled without firing a shot.

But 'Right about, double quick!' was the order now. More guns in our rear exploded, bees sang and hummed, and we could now distinguish the roar of the smooth-bores, also the sharp, cutting sound of rifles. I was running alongside of Captain Schutte in the middle of the road, bullets zipping all around and about us. My canteen fell, its string cut by a bullet; my cap fell off my head a little ahead of me, with a bullet through it. Poor old Private Charles Rich, to the right, a little ahead of me, dropped with a yell of pain and crawled into a fence corner. All at once Captain Schutte groaned, 'I am shot.' Stopping a moment, I saw a bullet hole back and front. I took the Captain's arm to steady him, and yelled to the boys, 'Get into the house!' meaning the house we had passed a few minutes before. We all got into it; I cannot tell how. I at once told the boys to barricade the doors and windows with such furniture and husk-mattresses we could find. While they did this I looked for the Captain's wound, and found that a rifle ball had struck him to the right of the spine and came to the left a little below the navel—an absolutely deadly wound. During all this time Captain Schutte had begged, prayed, and commanded all of us to leave him to his fate, as he was a doomed man. Most of them went through the back door, then throwing themselves on the ground crawled to the nearby corn-field in the rear and through that made off in the woods. I told the Captain that I would stay by and see him through to the end; but in this case I could not make a defense but would have to surrender with him. I then began to remove obstructions from the door and windows, and when I turned the Captain was gone. Just then the rebel cavalry approached the house cautiously. I told them that only myself and a mortally wounded man were in the house, they might approach safely. Then they came with a rush, with shotguns ready to raise and pistols drawn. A private shoved his pistol so hard against my forehead as to leave a red mark which stayed several days. An officer beat down the pistol and inquired of me where and who the wounded man was. I told him he was my Captain; but

I could not tell him where he had gone to in the last five minutes. Traces of blood pointed the way to an attic—and there Captain Schutte was dying upon a pile of corn-husks. After a long-winded inquiry the commanding officer ordered Private Rich brought to the house and sent two men off to procure a buggy from some farmer three or four miles off, to carry Captain Schutte and Private Rich. Just then some 'reb' came in the rear with Private Henry Weissenbach, whom I had believed to have escaped safely. All that he could say in explanation was, 'If you can stay with the Captain I can stay with you.' Finally the buggy came, and the Captain and Rich were placed on the seat with a reb to drive the horse. Myself and Weissenbach had our elbows tied at our backs with ropes long enough to lead up to the pommel of the 'cavalier' riding each side of each of us. Then off we went, most of the time at a trot, sometimes, to give us a breathing spell, at a walk. Finally, it must have been 6.30 P. M., we struck the Great Virginia pike near a tavern, where the two wounded men were taken. I did not even have a chance, for all I had risked, to say good-by to Schutte. Pretty soon a little old brigadier-general approached me and my companion and tried to pump us, but got so little satisfaction that after a somewhat disgusted expression of mine he threatened to have me hung on the spreading limb of a large, fine oak that stood at one side of the tavern.

"The upshot of the matter was an order from Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Wise, C. S. A. (which in fact he was, as my rebel escort told me) to carry us back to General Floyd's camp—wherever that might be—and the special injunction to 'take good care of the d—d Dutch rascal,' which meant me.

"Well, we took up our line of march, and it must have been fully 9 P. M., if not more, when we reached our destination. General Floyd not being in camp we were taken to headquarters and a staff officer roused. As he stepped out of the tent in partial dishabille in the bright light of the moon, I was pleasantly surprised to see a tall, handsome, blond-haired and bearded, blue-eyed German. Quick as a

flash it came to me that this must be the redoubtable Colonel Hennings of Walker-Nicaragua fame, of whom I had heard as being Floyd's chief-of-staff, and before any one had a chance to speak I addressed the officer in my choicest German and as Colonel Hennings. His blank astonishment proved that I had called the correct term. He answered me in my own vernacular and very politely. Result: removal of the ropes that bound us and a request to one of the sergeants of the guard of his own command to provide for us as comfortable as he could. A deep layer of weeds in a fence corner and a blanket for each was a heaven to both of us. To cite the old saw, 'Sleep, heavenly sleep, tired nature's sweet restorer,' soon wiped all recollections of this afternoon's strenuous experiences from our minds.

"And we slept! oh, how sweet and deep! until the mellow sounds of reveille blown on a key bugle by a master waked us to a most beautiful morning, a bright sun just peeping over the hills where the road cut the woods. A horse-bucket full of water and a couple of rags enabled us to wash off the dust and grime of yesterday. The sergeant of night before brought us a platter of corn-dodger and sow-belly, with some rye coffee. There were plenty when we began, but we licked the platter clean. It was a very kindly act upon the part of the sergeant to offer me his pipe, and climbing the top rail of our fence corner I sat there hunched up farmer-fashion, feet on the lower rail, and I must confess that I felt physically as good and jolly as a prisoner of war possibly could be expected to feel. Presently a cloud of dust appeared upon the road in the direction whence we had come. When it approached us I made out a colonel of C. S. cavalry and probably ten or twelve men in uniform of our captors of the day before and a number of led-horses. The cavalcade passed by us and halted on the road opposite headquarters. I saw Colonel Hennings go out to the road, greeting the cavalry colonel very friendly, and shake hands. Their conversation lasted probably ten or fifteen minutes, when an orderly asked me and my companion to step out into the road and go up

toward the Colonel. This officer was almost an exact double of Colonel Hennings, and just as pleasant and polite. A few questions and a few answers caused a couple of horses to be brought forward out of the train, and we mounted. I, to show my horsemanship, and disdaining stirrups, vaulted into the saddle, which brought the remark from the Colonel, 'Ain't you really a cavalryman instead of an infantry sergeant?' I only smiled a tickled smile, thinking, 'This ice is broken.' After about a half hour's ride the Colonel waved me to his side, which I approached from the left and remained about two feet on his left rear. This brought forth another approving smile from him. I was then asked my name, company, regiment, nativity, and country, and then the Colonel said, 'My name is Croghan, of the First Virginia Cavalry.' I had never forgotten my United States history and therefore plumped at him the question, 'Is it possible, Colonel, that you are a relative or even a descendant of that gallant young Kentucky officer, Major Croghan, who in September, 1813, so valiantly defended Fort Croghan on the Sandusky River, in my home State?' I lack words to describe the expression of pleasure and pride that flitted over Colonel Croghan's features on my establishing so quickly his glorious descent. I saw that henceforth I was *persona grata* with him. While almost every word of the conversation thenceforth is indelibly stamped on my memory, it is too long to reproduce here.

"About 9 A. M. we were the Colonel's guests at a late breakfast he had ordered at a farmhouse. After that a steady tramp till about 1 P. M., when we reached the tavern at Meadow Bluffs at which were the headquarters of the First Virginia Cavalry.

"A wash, a snooze, quiet and undisturbed in the saddle-room—then a good old-fashioned Virginia dinner and a little nigger back of each chair to wave off the flies with asparagus shoots. About 7 P. M. we started under heavy escort on the beautiful pike under a beautiful moon toward Lewisburg, reaching there about 11 P. M. to find a room in

the hotel, in the rear and under the stairs, all ready with mattresses and blankets to be our sleeping quarters. I must not forget to state that during the afternoon two more prisoners of war from the Eleventh O. V. I. had been brought in, who with our guards enjoyed these accommodations.

"Breakfast bell sounded sweet and we would have been ready and willing to charge either front or flank of a good breakfast; but Colonel Croghan told us to wait for the second table, so as to not be exposed to the idle curiosity and possibly offensive conduct of a lot of 'stay at homes.' So the Colonel and we four 'Yankees' and the escort waited—not to our sorrow.

"The forenoon passed rapidly in our backstairs room, helped along by a couple of bottles of wine, a box of cigars, and several decks of cards left with us by our host the Colonel. Dinner again at the second table and then we were conducted through the gate in the rear fence into an alley, here the bulk of the escort and all the horses awaited us. I took notice that the Colonel mounted a different horse—a big, powerful gray; while to me was assigned the same beautiful little black mare I had ridden so far, but this time fully shod. A ride through alleys only brought us again to the beautiful pike and outside of the city. A short distance away the Colonel told me that he had the horse he was then bestriding offered to him to buy and he wanted to give her a try out alongside his own little mare that I rode. He dismounted, unbuckled his left spur and caused me to buckle it on, advising me how little and how much to use it. On our approaching a straight stretch of road, apparently one mile long, he gave the word 'go,' and away we went like shot out of a gun. This was repeated once more before we came near to White Sulphur Springs, our destination—when reaching another straight stretch of road, 'go' was again the word, and before either one of us was well aware of it we were within 60 to 80 feet of a five-bar gate in the fence that enclosed all the White Sulphur Springs estate. A short question, 'Can you take it?' a nod and a 'yes' from me and at it and over it we went as leaves blown on the

wind. Our horses' hoofs had scarcely touched the road inside of the enclosure, when a terrific yell, like an Indian warwhoop, burst from the Colonel's throat, seconded a second later by a like blast from my own, and up the road we went side by side, whooping and laughing, like a couple of striplings riding on a pasture lot. It took some effort to slacken our pace to a final stop in front of a big crowd of rebel officers and soldiers gathered in front of a building, the guard quarters of the post.

"Apparently the Colonel was well and favorably known to all that crowd, who sought to outdo one another in greeting and questioning him, and when he finally said, 'I've brought you the first Yanks,' and pointing to me; 'this is one of them,' there was not a soul who would believe him until their persistent questioning brought affirmation from me and conviction to them. The arrival some fifteen minutes later of the escort and three more 'Yanks' set all doubts at rest.

"The Colonel's friendship for me not only proved invaluable in making my prison life at the Springs as pleasant as could be—all but the lack of liberty—but went so far as to result in two efforts on his part with Gen. R. E. Lee, their commander-in-chief in West Virginia, to have me and my companions released on parole, and upon his bringing word of his final failure and the order for us to be sent to Richmond, he tried to force on me five \$5 gold pieces, saying, 'From all reports I hear the place you are going to is a hell. This little from a friend might prove very helpful to you.' Useless to say I could not and did not accept this last gift of friendship. When later, and while in Salisbury Prison, in March, 1862, I learned the fact that this brave, kindly, generous soul of a man had suffered the fate of war—death—by bullets, one will readily understand that I could only pray for his soul and weep for his fate. God bless him to-day as in eternity! He was the finest man I ever knew in a long sixty-nine years."

The enemy under Generals Floyd and Wise having been driven out of the Big Kanawha Valley, General Floyd ar-

ranged to cross Gauley River at Carnifax Ferry, intending to move on Summerville and beyond, with a view of forcing General Cox to retire from Gauley Bridge and perhaps from the entire Kanawha Valley as well. To this end he moved as if to cross Gauley River near the mouth of Twenty Mile Creek, some six miles from Gauley Bridge, where General Cox was posted. This feint had the desired effect, and General Cox ordered Colonel Tyler to hasten to his relief. When this order was received about 9 P. M. on the 20th, the long roll was beaten, and before 11 P. M. the Seventh was off on an all-night march to meet the supposed emergency, arriving at its destination in the early morning of the 21st. This movement uncovered Carnifax Ferry, and General Floyd crossing at that point on the 22nd, took up a strong position on the bluffs above the right bank of Gauley River.

On this date General Cox said in a message to General Rosecrans: "Colonel Tyler's Regiment marched sixteen miles this way on the 20th to be at the point to command the Rich Creek and Twenty Mile Creek roads when the advance of Floyd was first known. He will immediately return to Cross Lanes. That point commands the different roads better than the village of Summerville and is much easier held."

LETTER FROM CHAPLAIN FREDERICK T. BROWN.

"In camp at mouth of 20 mile creek,
"6 miles above Gauley Bridge,

"August 23, 1861.

"We came down here in obedience to an order from General Cox; and came down rather hastily, leaving Cross Lanes on the 20th at 11 P. M. and arriving here at 6 A. M., distance 18 miles, as the order was to be here by that time. It was a severe forced march over the worst road that we had ever gone over in Virginia, and made doubly so because some of the men had been on duty all day. But they bore it heroically, and came in 'on time' vigorous and cheerful.

"The reason for this march was, because of the rapid

concentration of the enemy under Floyd in the neighborhood of Gauley Bridge, it seemed to be necessary for our safety to effect a connection with General Cox, as also we might be in position to give efficient help where help was most needed. We expected a battle that morning. Floyd was said to be within eight miles on the New River Road with a force of from seven to ten thousand men and abundantly supplied with artillery, but there was no fight nor has there been yet. We do not understand the position of things. If Floyd is not in force to the extent he is said to be, why is he here menacing us? If he is, why does he not attack us? One thing is certain, that if he intends attacking us, every day, every hour diminishes his chance of success.

"The day we left Cross Lanes, Captain Schutte of Company K (Captain Wiseman's old company) was out scouting on the Saturday road leading from the Gauley River over to the New River pike, with 19 men, and was surprised by the Richmond Blues, who killed Privates John Reile and John Shissler, wounded and took prisoner the Captain himself, and Sergeant Bohm and privates Henry Taubel, Geo. Weissenback, and F. Bruckelman. Corporal Greble, Geo. Drusel, Louis Demil, and Andrew Malchus were also wounded, but not severely, and made their escape. They are here in the hospital and doing well. Captain Schutte is said to be mortally wounded. This is a sad loss for Company K and the whole regiment. No means will be spared to avenge them.

"After a long consultation yesterday between General Cox and Colonel Tyler it was concluded best that the Seventh return to Cross Lanes. We expect to move to-morrow. If there is any fighting to be done we can come in the rear of the enemy by way of the Saturday road and do as good service that way doubtless as in any other. And besides it is important to hold the ferries over Gauley bridge in that neighborhood."*

*General Floyd had already crossed at Carnifax Ferry on August 22, but General Cox was not then aware of it.

CHAPTER IX.

REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF CROSS LANES.

“GAULEY BRIDGE, VA., August 27, 1861.

“To Brig.-Gen. J. D. COX.

“SIR: On receipt of your order of the 24th instant I put my regiment on the march from the mouth of the Twenty Mile Creek to Cross Lanes, but on reaching Peter's Creek Ford five miles from Cross Lanes the information I received induced me to countermarch the column and train two miles, to forks of road, to prevent a surprise. Your dispatch of the 24th inst. 10 o'clock P. M. in answer to mine of the same date at 6 o'clock P. M. was received at 1 o'clock A. M.

“On the morning of the 25th at 6 o'clock we moved on again with nine companies, leaving one company, with the Snake Hunters, to guard the train.

“I spent the entire day moving the seven miles, reconnoitering with the utmost caution, reaching Cross Lanes at 5 o'clock P. M., driving in the enemy's pickets. After a thorough reconnaissance, my whole force was put on duty for the night.

“At 5 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, while at breakfast, we were attacked by a large force of the enemy and nearly the whole of our line was fired upon in less than five minutes after the first signal given from our pickets, much of the enemy's force being under cover of the woods and crests of surrounding hills. Our men were soon ready to receive them, and for about three-quarters of an hour held the enemy in check, at which time I ordered a retreat under cover of the woods.

“Six of the companies were on one side of the road and three on the other. The officers and men conducted themselves, so far as I could observe, with the utmost coolness

and bravery, contending with at least four times their number of infantry, a considerable force of cavalry, and three pieces of artillery. On the following day I sent Chaplain Brown and Surgeon Cushing with a flag of truce, requesting the enemy to permit them to bury the dead and care for the wounded. They were not allowed to go nearer than three miles of the field, but were informed by General Floyd that the dead were decently interred and the wounded properly cared for, giving our loss at 15 killed and from 30 to 50 wounded.* It is with regret that I have to mention the loss of Captain Dyer among the killed. A more faithful officer or a truer patriot does not belong to the service.

"Captain Shurtleff was made a prisoner in the act of leading off his men.

"While I have to say that all did their duty well, I shall take occasion in a future report to mention specific acts of companies that were in the hottest of the fight.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"Your obedient servant,

"E. B. TYLER,

"Col. Seventh Ohio Inf."

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM GENERAL FLOYD, C. S. A.

"CAMP GAULEY, HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE KANAWHA,

"August 24, 1861.

"Brig.-Gen. HENRY A. WISE.

"SIR: I have this evening received information that 500 of the enemy are encamped within five miles of this place. Send me at once your strongest regiment.

"JOHN B. FLOYD,

"Brigadier-General C. S. A.,

"Commanding Army of the Kanawha."

On August 25 General Floyd said to General Wise:

*See Casualty List, p. 629.

"The enemy is very near us. Their advance guard is within three miles. Send me your strongest regiment.

"P. S.—3.30 P. M.

"Enemy advancing in battle array.

"JOHN B. FLOYD."

"CAMP GAULEY AT CARNIFAX FERRY, VA.,

"August 26, 1861.

"General ROBERT E. LEE.

"SIR: I ascertained late yesterday evening that the command of Tyler had taken position within three miles of me here, and I determined immediately to engage him. I accordingly put my force in motion about 5 o'clock this morning, met the enemy, completely routed them, and pursued them seven miles. My own loss was very inconsiderable—5 or 6 wounded and 3 killed.

"The number of the enemy killed and wounded I have not been able to ascertain with certainty. Thirty-eight were captured.

"Enemy dispersed for miles around. Scouting parties are in pursuit.

"Tyler's command is said to be of their best troops. They were certainly brave men.

"JOHN B. FLOYD,

"Brig.-Gen. Commanding Army of the Kanawha."

From *Cleveland Herald*, September 3, 1861.

"GAULEY BRIDGE, August 29, 1861.

"EDITOR HERALD: I should have written you immediately after the battle of Cross Lanes on the 26th, but that the results were so uncertain—and have continued to be to this time—that I knew I should only confuse and alarm the friends of those in the Seventh who were engaged in it, without giving them any real satisfaction. For the same reason I sent you no telegraphic dispatch. And even now, I cannot give you as full information as I wish I could.

"In my last letter from the mouth of Twenty Mile Creek,

I told you of our being ordered back there in consequence of a threatened attack on General Cox. But the enemy retired after a brisk skirmish in which their advance guard was severely repulsed, and in a day or two we were ordered back again to Cross Lanes to guard the ferries in that neighborhood, and prevent the enemy crossing over Gauley River, in accordance with the general plan as arranged by General Rosecrans. We moved on Saturday, and by 4 o'clock p. m. were at Peters Creek within 5 miles of Cross Lanes, where we learned that General Floyd, with a large force, had already crossed the river, and was in possession of our old camping ground at the Lanes. Believing it to be unsafe to move forward that evening, we retired 2 miles to a more protected place, and there remained for the night. In the morning—Sunday morning—a counsel of war was held, at which time it was determined to leave the baggage-train there in charge of one company, and advance with the remainder of the regiment, numbering in all about 750 men, against the enemy. As no company was willing to volunteer to remain behind, and as the Colonel did not like to make the selection himself where all were anxious to go, lots were cast. The lot fell on Company F, Captain Clayton's, commanded by Lieutenant Kimball.

“About 9 o'clock, the other nine companies, and a company of Independent Virginians, Captain Bagg, called Snake Hunters, began the march. We moved slowly and cautiously, sending out scouts and waiting for their reports. At Peters Creek the road to Summerville divides, the northern branch running direct, the southern leading southward, and being 2 miles longer in consequence. Half way along them, and where they are separated some 5 miles they are crossed by the road leading up from Carnifax Ferry. The crossing of the southern branch is called Cross Lanes: Thither we were bound. One company, however, was sent to reconnoiter up the northern branch, five were left at the ford, and three were ordered forward up the southern branch to make a forced reconnaissance. With these three companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. Creighton, Col-

onel Tyler also accompanying part of the way, I went. No opposition was met with, and no enemy seen, until we arrived at Cross Lanes, where were 40 of the enemy's cavalry, whom Captain Crane attacked and dispersed like a flock of sheep. Floyd himself, with the body of his forces, was encamped two miles and a half down the cross-road leading to the ferry. Immediately word was sent back and our whole force was moved up to the Lanes, leaving the Snake Hunters in charge of the ford and watching the north road.

"It was now dark, and we encamped for the night. But as we had no tents nor blankets with us, and were not allowed fires to cook food or warm ourselves, our company was disagreeable enough. For myself, I slept with many others on a bundle of hay in the middle of the road. We were not all together, but dispersed, all the companies being on picket guard. Company A, Captain Crane, on the road out toward Summerville, but near the crossing; Company C, Captain Shurtleff, at the crossing; Company K, Lieutenant Nitchelm, some distance down the road toward the enemy; and Companies B, D, E, G, H and I, commanded by Captains Jas. Sterling, Dyer, Lieutenants Wilcox, Robinson, Captains Asper and Wm. Sterling, in the order named, along the road we had come, and on side roads leading into it within a short distance. The orders were in case of an attack, for Companies A, C and K to fall back on the others, and contest the road to the ford, along which, if compelled to give way, we must retreat toward Gauley Bridge.

"All these arrangements made, except those in each company actually on guard, we lay down and tried to sleep. Colonel Tyler and Adjutant DeForest had their quarters in a little church on the road to the ford, in the midst of the companies in charge of it, about 200 yards from the crossing. Lieut.-Col. Creighton, Major Casement, Sergt.-Maj. King, Dr. Salter and I were at the crossing with Company C. Those of us who had horses kept them saddled all night and at hand. The night passed away without any alarm,

and the morning broke cold and misty. As soon as possible, fires were kindled. I am *told* that toward midnight many fires were kindled in the different companies by the men who were suffering from the cold, and were kept burning brightly all night; but excepting one fire at the crossing, where it was thought a fire would do no harm, being at the center and distant from the pickets, I saw none; none were burning when I went to sleep—and I know that Colonel Tyler ordered that there should be none—and the men busied themselves roasting green corn gathered from the fields about for breakfast. While thus engaged at some of the fires, some eating, the pickets down the road toward the ferry commenced firing. Instantly the word was given to 'fall in.' In one minute the companies were in line and ready to march. Colonel Tyler took command of the men on the road to the ford. Lieut.-Col. Creighton, assisted by Major Casement and Sergt.-Maj. King, of Companies A, C, and K. These last were started down the road to the ferry to meet the enemy; the others were formed in line along the road to the ford. I accompanied Major Casement. But before we advanced one-fourth of a mile, we saw the enemy deploying out of the woods into the field on our left, and already in advance of our front. They were quite near, and the firing began rapid and severe.

"Almost with the discharge of the first gun at us, the firing commenced on our extreme right and behind us, where Colonel Tyler was. Meanwhile, the enemy were pouring out from the woods, and outflanking us on the left. We saw we were surrounded, or nearly so, and by a force greatly superior to our own. Leaving Company K to hold the enemy in check as far as possible, Major Casement ordered Companies A and C into the fields on the right to make a stand on some hills, and rode back to bring up reinforcements to oppose the enemy now flanking us on the left. Having no command of my own, I kept close along by him. The cross firing and the whistle of the Minie bullets about us and over us was not the most pleasant music I have heard, and our horses evidently thought the same, for they

were nearly frantic and unmanageable with fright. It was impossible to get reinforcements. In fact, the men under Colonel Tyler could not maintain their own positions, but were falling back, and brave men though they were, needed urgent commands to keep them from a disastrous panic. With a word here and there, we galloped along the lines. But the battle was evidently against us. Company K was driven in. The enemy was closing on A and C and pouring deadly volleys into them. They fought desperately and bravely, but the odds were too heavy. Against Captain Crane's and Shurtleff's companies on a little hill the heaviest fire seemed to be directed. We trembled for them, knowing how heroically they would fight, and fearing they would be annihilated. Still on and on in increasing numbers and cheering as they came, the enemy pressed, and our brave fellows silently retired before them. Company K was dispersed. Companies A and C were driven into the woods, and the other companies under Colonel Tyler had given away from the road and church into a field and wood on the other side. Just then Captain Dyer was struck by a bullet in the breast and killed. And still on in front and on the right and left the enemy was pressing. We were driven from all our positions and were nearly surrounded. Our destruction, or the capture of the entire regiment seemed inevitable. I have seen much of Major Casement, and seen him in many moods, but I never saw such an expression as his face then wore—pale, fierce, determined, but cool and self-collected. I felt I could follow him anywhere, and follow him I did. We rode down toward the head of the advancing column of the enemy on the right, calling to some of the companies of our men to follow us. But they did not move. Colonel Tyler tells me he ordered them to remain there. Perhaps it is better they did not follow us. No good could have come of it.

“Just then my mare plunged into a wet ditch covered with grass from sight, fell, and then threw me, escaping from me. The Major caught her for me, and we started to some of our men farther up on the extreme left. To do this it

was necessary to pass through some corn-fields, and a piece of woods in which was a deep, rocky gorge, filled with fallen logs and brush. Crossing this gorge we got separated, and I saw the Major no more. When I emerged from the woods, the battle seemed to be over. None of our men was visible save Colonel Tyler, sitting on his horse close to the point of a hill overlooking the battlefield, indeed in it. I rode up to him along the border of another piece of woods. In it were a number of our men standing in order to repel an attack, who called to me as I rode along to come in and save myself. I continued on, however, feeling that the chances of doing that were small, and the time for trying it had not yet come. The coldest heart would have been touched for Colonel Tyler in that hour. His proud and pet regiment seemed to be annihilated; all who had come on the field with him killed, wounded, or captured. He turned to me as I rode up and quietly said, 'All is lost. Is there no way by which we can escape?' I told him that I thought there was, and we rode off together. Presently Colonel Creighton joined us. And we three slowly and most reluctantly entered the woods, I, having more knowledge than either of them of that part of the country, acting as guide. On our way we were joined by one fugitive after another, including Dr. Salter and John and Charlie, the Major's and Colonel's black servants, till we numbered fifty or sixty persons. We threaded our way through the woods and across fields and came out at length on the road a mile and a half below Cross Lanes toward the ford. We expected at every turn to be cut off, but were not. When once sure that we were safe, Colonel Creighton and I rode rapidly forward to camp and started our baggage-train, and not a moment too soon, as we afterward learned. Colonel Tyler and those with him came along more slowly and barely reached the camp, when the enemy's cavalry rode up in hot pursuit, the Captain of it taking deliberate aim at the Colonel, but missed him by a few inches. Finding the prize gone, and fearing an ambuscade, they returned, cursing the 'damned Yankees' as they rode off.

“There we were with our baggage-train, one company of men and fifty fugitives, all that seemed to be left of the Seventh Regiment. Our return to Gauley Bridge was anything but a triumph. But just after dark, Captain Crane and Lieutenant Burgess came in bringing with them sixty of their men and a secession flag Company A had captured. This was the first ray of hope. In the morning Dr. Cushing and I went back with a flag of truce to look after our dead and wounded, and though we were not permitted to go nearer than within 3 miles of Cross Lanes, we were treated very courteously, and were told that our dead, which amounted to but 15, were decently buried, and over 30 wounded were receiving kind medical treatment. How many prisoners they had we were not told, and did not ask, for fear they, learning from our ignorance of the missing, might go in pursuit of them. We inferred, however, that the number was small. Who our dead were, we do not yet know, save Captain Dyer, nor who their prisoners, save Captain Shurtleff. Since then the missing have been coming in one by one, and in little squads, till now there are nearly 200. And *yesterday evening General Cox received a message from Major Casement from Charleston that he was there with over 400.* How he got *there*, who they are, who are with him, and the events of the journey we do not know. We believe, however, that Captains James and Wm. Sterling and Asper are safe.

“The footing up seems about this: Killed, 15; wounded, 30, half of them severely; prisoners, 75 or 100; missing, very few. These results are most surprising to all of us. Two days ago we thought, and with good reason, that the Seventh was nearly annihilated. Now we know that it is nearly as strong as it ever was. How so many escaped, surrounded as we were by a force three times our own, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, we cannot conceive.

“Of course in this account of the battle, I am compelled to speak chiefly of what I saw with my own eyes. Others can and will speak of what they saw, or was done.

“When I learn more of the details of the fight, and the

names of the killed and wounded, you shall hear from me again. General Cox's pickets and those of the enemy are skirmishing daily, making it extremely difficult to obtain information from within their lines.

"With my heartiest sympathies for those who have been bereaved or afflicted by this fight, and gratitude to God for my own escape and the escape of so many others, and love to all,

"I am, as ever, yours truly,

"FREDERICK T. BROWN."

The map of the battlefield of Cross Lanes was drawn by Lieut. T. T. Sweeney.

The following explanation will assist in reading the map :

F. R.—Ferry road on which the firing first commenced, and on which Companies A, C, and K rallied, eventually taking position on hill I.

M. H.—Meeting-House—Colonel Tyler's headquarters, and pathway nearly opposite on which and in the woods 5 the firing next commenced on our extreme left.

2—Our former camp-ground and hill on which the enemy next appeared in overwhelming force at "A," formed in line of battle at "b," and subsequently worked their way around to "c."

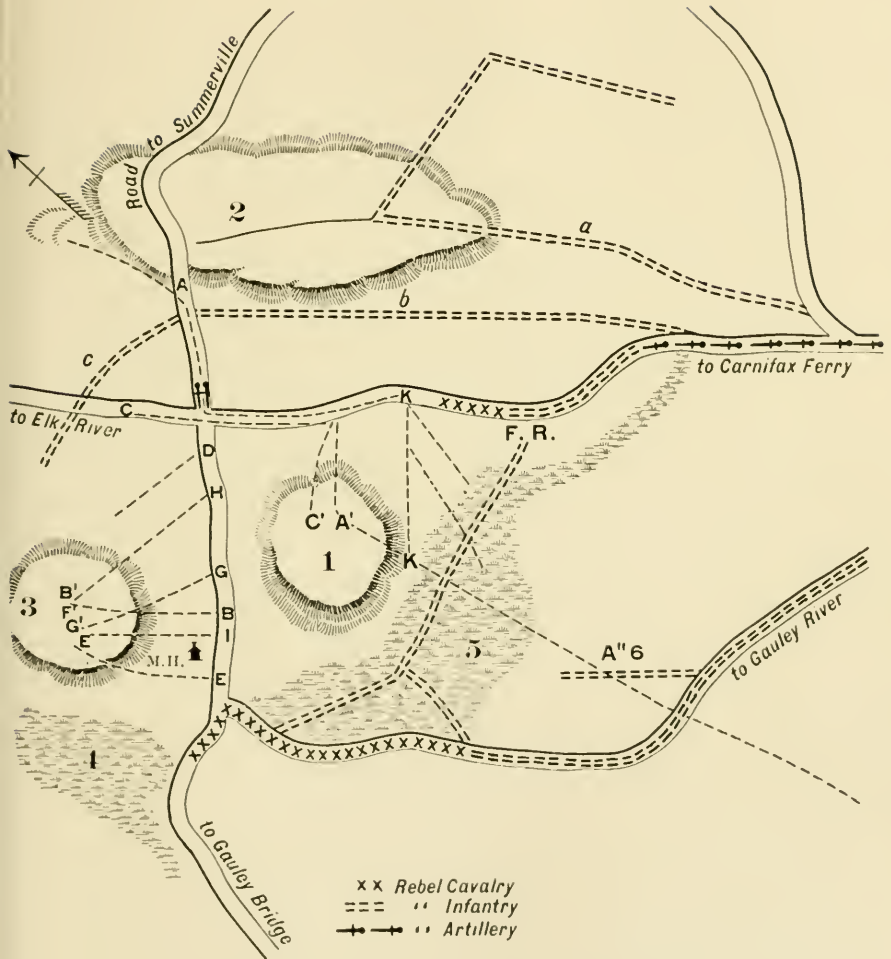
3—Hill on which the companies in the road attempted to rally, but were driven off to the woods 4 by the rebel artillery, which had come up the Ferry road (F. R.) and formed at the crossing of the roads.

4—Woods through which Chaplain Brown, Colonel Tyler, and Lieut.-Col. Creighton escaped, and where Major Casement collected the scattered forces, and carried them in safety across the country.

6—Rebel company which Company A cut to pieces, taking their standard bearer prisoner and capturing his flag.

The position of the different companies in the roads previous to the fight are marked by the company letters A, B, C, etc. Their positions after retiring and rallying are shown by the letters and figures A 1, B 1, C 1, etc.

THE FIGHT AT CROSS LANES.



BATTLEFIELD OF CROSS LANES, VA.

August 26th, 1861

COMPANY C AT CROSS LANES.

(From private Journal.)

“Monday morning, August 26th, 1861.

“While preparing breakfast, shots were heard in the direction of the Ferry road. The long roll was sounded. Every man left his untasted breakfast, and at the command ‘Fall in,’ took his place in the ranks—Lloyd’s army was upon us. Company K, which had been on the river road, was driven in. When Company C, on double quick, reached the road crossings, where the main body of the regiment was, the enemy, in line of battle, was seen by us, advancing over our old camp ground.

“Company C was ordered to take position on a hill to the right of the road leading to Carnifax Ferry. In doing this we had to go toward the enemy and climb a rail fence under their fire. A volley from the rebs splintered the rails about me as I went over the fence. Some of our boys were down. We gained the hill, and facing about in good order, began to load and fire. This we kept up for twenty minutes or so, when the enemy’s advance was checked; but it soon developed that Company C and parts of Companies A and K were cut off from the balance of the regiment. Cross, Orton, Jeakins, and Collins were badly wounded and fell into the hands of the Confederates.

“Captain Shurtleff, seeing that we were being flanked, gave the order to fall back into the woods. We scattered in the dense thickets between the open field and the Gauley River, at first each man for himself. There was much confusion for a time. I crawled through the thick laurel bushes, got behind a tree and loaded my gun. The enemy followed us to the edge of the woods, but apparently did not enter the thickets, keeping up a sharp firing on us from the fields. The company soon got into a semblance of order and the Captain led us toward the river. The first thought seemed to be to find the banks of the Gauley and follow that down. It was plain that we were cut off from the rest of

the regiment, and that our only safety from capture was to keep away from the public road.

"We proceeded cautiously, in single file, over the very roughest places I ever saw—through dense forest, undergrowth of laurel and brier, up and down rough wooded hills, down and up rough rocky banks and cliffs, overhanging deep ravines. At intervals of time the column halted at the silent signal passed down from the Captain while scouts were sent in advance to guard against surprise. We had proceeded in this manner, making slow progress, for perhaps two or three hours, when it was decided to reach the public road where traveling would be faster. Some objections were urged to this course, but the officers believed that we were far enough away from the scene of the morning's fight now to make the venture safe. About 11 o'clock A. M. we approached a clearing. We were ordered to lie down, while the Captain reconnoitered in front. Again the order to advance, but we had hardly gone a quarter of a mile when a ringing command to 'Halt' came from the enemy—a body of cavalry on the road we were approaching. Those of us who were far enough away to be out of sight each quickly prepared to fight, but the boys at the head of the column were already in the power of the rebels and fifteen, including the Captain, were captured at once. Lieutenant Baker called out, 'Skedaddle!' which command the enemy did not seem to understand, and by the time they were ready to fire on us, those of us who were not prisoners were scattered again in the thickets.

"This time we seemed to be hopelessly separated, and for some time I was alone. The enemy kept firing into the woods, and, pursuing on every road and bridle path, picked up a number of our men. I secreted myself in a dense thicket while the confusion lasted, and when, finally, all was quiet, I made my way again toward the river. During the afternoon I fell in with two others of my company, fugitives like myself, so that when, three hours later, we reached the bank of the Gauley, three miserable hungry fellows were together under a cliff of rocks overhanging the river which

swept by half a mile below us. We had now been without food since the evening before, and this, with our exciting brush with the enemy and subsequent rough traveling, had nearly exhausted us. We rested awhile and discussed ways and means. We must go on, for it was clearly out of the question to travel in this rough, unknown wilderness after dark. Two others of Company C joined us, and we five determined to make the best time we could while daylight lasted. I was chosen leader and we started out, avoiding every road or mountain path. It was indeed a weary tramp and our progress was slow. We dare not get out of sight or hearing of the river.

"That night, August 26, we rested, the best we could, supperless and miserable, under a huge cliff of rock overhanging the Gauley. The night was cold. We had no blankets but, by lying close, we managed to get some sleep. Next morning (without waiting to cook breakfast) we pushed on, foot-sore and weak with hunger. About 9 o'clock we approached an open place, and soon discovered that we were near a farm. We determined that we would try to get something to eat here. It was taking chances, for every road was patrolled by the enemy; but hunger had made us desperate. We halted in the bushes, where we could not be seen from the farm buildings, and fixed on a plan.

"One of the boys, Thresher, said he would go to the house, and if possible get some food. He soon came back, reporting that he had seen a woman and boy leave the house with baskets and go back into the woods. We concluded that they may have been taking food to the rebel pickets or perhaps to their own men-folks, who were probably hiding away from the soldiers. I decided, however, to go myself to the house. Approaching through an orchard, I was near to the back door of the dwelling before I saw any sign of life. A middle-aged woman came to the door, and, seeing me, looked quickly back into the room in a manner that led me at first to think I was about to be easily entrapped. But her first words reassured me. I asked her if Floyd's pick-

ets were near. She said they were, and at the house often. She asked me if I was one of the company that was under the cliff; said they had just sent food to a party of our boys down there, and advised me to go to them at once for fear of being seen by the patrol. She told me that they were loyal to the Union, and that they had been feeding our boys as they came that way from the battle. I found that we were only about five miles from Cross Lanes. It had seemed to us that we were much farther away, for we had certainly traveled twenty miles or more. I explained to the good lady that there were others with me and that we were nearly famished. She sent a boy with me to conduct us to the cliff, when she said she would send us food. We found at the hiding-place thirteen of the Seventh, nearly all Company A men. It was a happy meeting. Soon hot coffee, bread, and apples were brought to us, and we made a hearty meal. Never food tasted more delicious. Never were hungry boys more thankful.

“We learned afterward that these good people, whose name was Ross, furnished food to nearly a hundred of our men. Thanking the woman again and again, we started out toward the river. Having found that we were still within the enemy’s lines we could not trust to the public road yet. About 3 P. M., while resting in the bushes, we were joined by several more of the regiment. This gave us quite a force, large enough, we thought, to warrant us taking the public road. A steady rain all the afternoon had drenched us. Our guns were in poor condition and our courage was not strong. Night compelled us to halt, and we made the best of it in the thick brush on the side of a mountain near the river. Next morning, August 28, we started at daybreak, rain still falling, and plodded on for hours, over high hills and deep ravines, finding nothing to eat but wintergreens and a few berries.

“About noon, believing that we must be beyond the enemy’s lines, we determined to find the road and some habitation where we could get food. Two hours more brought us out to a clearing. Before us lay a rolling farm country,

with a stream and mill near, and beyond them, farm buildings. Two comrades (of Company A, I think) volunteered to go to the house while we waited developments. We saw the boys approach the house, and soon after a company of rebel cavalry surrounded the buildings. Our fellows were prisoners. Our first thought was to attempt their rescue, but the uncertainty of the strength of the enemy, and the fact that we were in no condition to fight, compelled us to consider discretion the better part of valor in this case. So keeping in the shelter of the forest we crossed the stream and ascended the side of the mountain in order to get another view of the premises, hoping to see our way clear to take the road. Here we were joined by J. M. Guinn of my company, who had been alone since the battle.

"We decided to go farther up the mountain, and continued on to the summit. From there we could see on one side the cultivated country and squads of rebel cavalry on the roads. In the other direction nothing could be seen but a vast forest toward the Gauley. We were completely lost, desperately hungry, and half dead with fatigue. It must have been about 4 P. M. when we decided to descend a certain ravine toward the river, and soon came upon cattle paths, and easier walking. But our progress was slow, for the men were footsore and weak. Soon the trail became plainer as we proceeded, but it was nearly dark before we came out into an open country near the Gauley. Pressing on down the river,—again wet through by rain which had been falling all the afternoon,—we soon found a log cabin inhabited, and on inquiry found that we were outside the enemy's pickets, and within a few miles of our own outposts. It was after dark when we finally reached our pickets and were heartily greeted and supplied with the best they had, plenty of hardtack; but no fires were allowed. We were glad to lie down for the night without shelter or covering.

"The next day, near noon, we reached our camp at Gauley Bridge, and were met by the Colonel with tears in his eyes, and a hurrah welcome from everybody.

"M. M. ANDREWS."

“On the morning of the 26th of August, 1861, Companies A and C were on the Summerville pike near to the cross-road that led down to Carnifax Ferry, and Company K was on the picket out on the road toward the ferry. I do not remember just how the other companies were located, except that Company F was left back on the road to Gauley as a guard to the wagon-train.

“Very early in the morning, while we were cooking our coffee, firing was heard in the direction of the picket post and we were ordered to fall in at once, and Companies A and C started down the road toward Carnifax Ferry on double quick time. We soon found that Company K was being driven in, and we were ordered by Captain Crane to take to the hill on our right. After we had gone partly up the hill we turned and gave the rebels, who were then filing across our old camp ground, a few volleys. We did not linger long, however, but made for the top of the hill and into the woods, where we soon met a rebel color-bearer, and Corporal L. R. Davis demanded of him the colors, which he took and placed under his blouse; and it is my recollection that we did not bother much with the rebel sergeant, as we had about all we could do to take care of ourselves, and I think we let him go. Captain Crane and most of the company took to the hills and kept away from the road. Some of the company went to houses for something to eat and were gobbled up by the rebels. Most of us, however, avoided the road, and arrived at Gauley about 9 o'clock in the evening, and were so tired that we lay down on the ground and slept for the night. The next day quite a number came in, and we went into camp again, and wondered what had become of Major Casement and the other companies.

“We did ordinary camp and picket duty, and every day a detail was made to go down to the landing at Kanawha Falls, a few miles from camp, to unload boats and get rations. I do not remember just how long, but it was several days before we heard that Major Casement and the

balance of the regiment were at Charleston, and after a while we were ordered to join them.

“W. A. HOWE.”

“5539 MONTE VISTA STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

“It was the third day after the fight that ‘You-uns’ found me in that corn-field. When Company C came up to Colonel Thompkins’s cavalry in the woods, I was well to the head of the company, but not close enough to be included in the surrender. Several of us broke on the run for the laurel thicket. After running a distance we came to a halt. Rappleye, Magary, Cooper, and some one else besides myself took position behind a big pine, intending to fight; but when we heard the order given by the rebels, ‘Fifty of you deploy to the right and surround them!’ we broke away again.

“Two Johnnies took after me. One long-legged fellow was tearing after me, calling ‘Halt,’ etc. I kept running, until I threw myself under a large bunch of laurel, cocked my musket ready to shoot, when one rebel and then the other went by as hard as they could run, thinking me yet in their front. I lay there and went to sleep until awakened by a fox smelling around, then roused up and moved toward Gauley River. Slept in bushes and under shelving rocks. Finally starved out, and went into the corn-field where you found me.

“J. M. GUINN.”

“SUNDAY MORNING, August 25, 1861.

“After breakfast the regiment advanced to the ford again, leaving one company with the wagon-train. After halting a short time we crossed the creek (Peters Creek) and advanced about two miles; here Company C was stationed in ambush to cover the retreat if it should be necessary.

“Three other companies advanced to Cross Lanes, and finding no enemy there, the rest of the regiment, with the exception of two companies, was ordered forward. Company C took a position on a hill, where it remained until

dark, and then took up its quarters in a little house near the four corners. Company A was stationed in a little house near by. Company K was farther to the right. The other five companies were stationed along the Gauley road.

"We slept in a road, around a fire, without blankets. Monday morning, August 26, just as we were eating our breakfast of roast beef and corn, we were aroused by a brisk firing in the direction of Company K. Company C was ordered to take position on a hill about half a mile distant and a little to the right of the road where the enemy were advancing. Company A was ordered to occupy a position to the right of Company C. Our company ascended the hill and formed under a heavy fire of musketry, by which several of the men were wounded before we had gained the brow of the hill. One shot struck the sole of my shoe. Our company (C) maintained its position until we had fired eight or ten rounds; when seeing that we were overpowered by the numbers of the enemy, and they having nearly gained both our flanks, the Captain gave the order to retreat; which was done in good order, considering the circumstances. Eight of our men were left wounded on the field; three more slightly wounded, retreated with the company, myself among the number. I was hit by a musket ball on the head, the ball just grazing the skull. The wound bled profusely, but I suffered little inconvenience from it. We struck into the woods, and made our way as best we could over hills, across streams, through thick underbrush, crawling over rocks, etc., trying to keep out of the way of the enemy until night, when we could get into the Gauley road and make our way to Gauley Bridge.

"We had proceeded in this way until afternoon, when the company having halted, the Captain and two of the men went ahead to pick out the way. A little in advance of where the company halted was a road, and as luck would have it, about 500 of the enemy, under command of Colonel Thompkins, came up and were right upon us before we discovered them. The Colonel ordered the Captain to halt and demanded a surrender. The Captain stepped out into the

road, and seeing the force of the enemy, immediately delivered up his sword and ordered the company to surrender as prisoners. But most of the men had broken and scattered in the woods when they first saw the enemy. The rest of us were standing with our guns drawn, ready to fire if the Captain should give the order, but being surrounded we gave up our arms. Only fourteen were taken besides the Captain. We found that we were about five miles from Cross Lanes. A doctor in the regiment dressed my wounds and we marched under guard to the camp of the enemy about four miles beyond Cross Lanes.

“E. W. MOREY.”

On the morning of August 25, when the Seventh left Peter's Creek, Seymour T. Gill, a fifer, and his brother, Louis C. Gill, a drummer, both in Company D, were notified by Colonel Tyler that, as non-combatants, they were to remain with the wagon-train; but not wishing to be thus left in the rear, they obtained arms and accouterments from the ordnance sergeant and followed after.

That night, being without rations they decided to return to the train for supplies, when they met their brother, Benjamin F. Gill, of Company E, who divided the contents of his haversack with them and advised them to remain, which they did. The next morning, when the enemy attacked promptly and vigorously all along the line, Seymour and Louis, while moving toward our colors, as a rallying point, were fired upon and ordered to halt. A bullet struck Seymour's gun, thus saving his life, but admonished him to respect the challenge of his enemy, who took him prisoner and carried him “away down South in Dixie,” while Louis escaped.

CHAPTER X.

MORE ABOUT CROSS LANES.

“CAMP AT CHARLESTON, VA.,

“Saturday, August 31, 1861.

“FRIEND MERRILL: Long ere you receive this you will have heard of the defeat of the Ohio Seventh, at Cross Lanes on Monday, August 26. I will give you, as plainly as my weary nature will permit, the particulars of the occurrence. Previous to the 20th inst., we had been stationed at Cross Lanes for the purpose of guarding the ferry across Gauley River, about 4 miles distant. At 10 o'clock P. M. the long roll called us from our rest, and orders were given to ‘pack up for marching.’ At 11.30 we were on our way to Gauley Bridge. At 10 A. M. next day arrived at the mouth of Twenty Mile Creek, distant 20 miles from Cross Lanes and six from Gauley Bridge. Here we encamped and remained until Saturday morning, the 24th inst., when we received ‘marching orders’; and at noon were off again, retracing our steps to Cross Lanes. When at the crossing of Peters Creek, within five miles of Cross Lanes, we were met by Captain Bagg, of the Snake Hunters, who had received information, which was credited, that a large body of the rebels had crossed the river and would make a stand. It was then sundown. We immediately countermarched and returned 3 miles to a road leading from the ferry to the Gauley road. This was to prevent their cutting off our retreat to Gauley Bridge, if it should be necessary. After taking a cup of coffee, hastily prepared, we spread our blankets on the grass, and all not on picket guard enjoyed a good sleep. A friendly corn-field furnished us a breakfast.

“At about six in the morning we ‘fell in,’ and moved on again toward Cross Lanes. The main body of the regiment halted at the creek (from where we countermarched the night before), Company K was sent on in advance to Cross

Lanes, and detachments from other companies were sent as pickets on roads leading north and south. At ten the pickets were called in. Soon a messenger returned with the information that Company K had come suddenly upon a body of the enemy's cavalry at the meeting-house, and fired upon them. This was perhaps one-half mile from the corners, and on the same ground where we had the battle. Company A was immediately sent on to their assistance. At 3½ o'clock P. M. the remainder of the regiment advanced, with the exception of Company F, who remained to guard the wagons, and by 5 o'clock were near the meeting-house. We halted in the road, and remained until dark. Companies K and A were then to the right of us on the ferry road, and one-half mile distant. Perhaps as many as five shots were fired by Company K, just before dark, and then all was quiet. Most of the companies laid on the road all night, without blankets or covering. Company H occupied the meeting-house, and Company D on the opposite side of the road, under the thick foliage of the woods. Our garments were perfectly wet through with perspiration, and the night air was unusually cool. We suffered very much; many of the men shivered as in winter. At about midnight consent was given to build up fires, and the boys immediately improved the opportunity, and then laid down again and slept until daylight, when they visited a neighboring corn-field for ears for their breakfast. A wagon with crackers now came up, and they were distributed.

“Before the men had finished cooking their corn, shots were fired. Everything was now dropped, and guns grasped, and we formed into line instantly. The firing increasing, orders were given for an advance down the road. We went ‘double quick,’ Company H following. Immediately upon clearing the covering of the woods we were saluted by a volley from the rebels. We countermarched, and by order of Captain Dyer took cover under a fence—Captain Dyer and Lieutenant Weed all the time standing in the road and constantly exposed to the raking showers of bullets from the enemy, who were concealed under cover of

the woods on our right. Soon on our left and center were seen company after company, and I might perhaps truthfully say, regiment after regiment, coming on and endeavoring to flank us on that side; they were mostly under cover and not in range of our guns. Company K was at this time retreating toward us across an open field, but as they were 'deployed as skirmishers,' and therefore not in a compact body, shots upon them were not as effective as they otherwise would have been. As soon as Company K reached the road, we commenced the retreat. Escape from annihilation seemed almost impossible. After getting over the fence we jumped into long grass—an unmown meadow. Company H was above us at the same time, but not having as far to go to reach the woods was not so long exposed to the fire. It was in this long grass that *our brave Captain fell*. He was shot in the left side just above the belt, by a musket ball, and probably lived but a few moments. A part of the meadow was planted with corn; through this we passed; then up a hillside until we reached the woods. At this place by the time Company D had arrived (it being the last company), was gathered that fragment of the Seventh which came safe through to Charleston under Major Casement. It was at first supposed that we would make a stand here. We were drawn up about twenty feet from the fence. In front of us in the open meadow was the provision and ammunition wagons, one each, and a small ambulance. Near these were planted our regimental colors, and by the side of it were Colonels Tyler and Creighton, and Major Casement. We all now stood watching the enemy. Fighting such odds with no artillery or cavalry was suicidal, for they were ten to our one. We then commenced our retreat, in a northerly direction, led by Major Casement.

“Colonels Tyler and Creighton, Surgeon Salter and Chaplain Brown now dashed up the Gauley road, and made their escape to the bridge. The retreat of the Seventh, which occupied three and one-half days (from Monday at sunrise until Thursday noon), was, perhaps, and ever will be the greatest event in the lives of many if not all engaged

in it. I have neither language nor time to give you a correct idea of it. Roads in the mountainous country are necessarily built at great expense. Those connecting main points and county-seats are built at the mutual expense of State and county. There are many good farms lying back hid among the hills, which are reached only by bridle paths or on foot. We left the battlefield and took a northerly course, just between the Gauley road and one running almost directly north. There was not even a path, nor had we a guide. Heavy forests, entangled underbrush, long, steep declivities, rocks and creeks beset our way; still, we hastened on. Major Casement, Adjutant DeForest, and Sergt.-Maj. King had each their horses with them, and got them through to Charleston. The perseverance of the Major, and the sagacity of his fine animal, surmounted all difficulties, and the other animals followed.

"I have not time to give details of our entire march. The first day we were obliged to cross a turnpike leading from Summerville to Gauley Bridge, at a place not more than three miles from Cross Lanes. It was now 3 p. m., and we had been since sunrise in making it; which shows the difficulties we encountered. When we reached the pike we found it covered with horse tracks. We knew that the enemy's cavalry had just passed over it. On, on we hurried, and by 10 at night, after clambering an almost insurmountable mountainside, thought it safe to stop till daylight. After roasting corn, we lay down on some fresh hay in the road for rest until daylight, when we were off again without breakfast. At 10 a. m. Tuesday we halted at a cornfield and made a hasty meal. At 4 p. m., after crossing a mountain, we reached a ford on Elk River—to be upon the other side was comparative safety. It was a novel sight to see 400 men wading the broad, swift and rocky river, carrying their guns and much of their clothing. On the opposite bank was a saw-mill. On every side were high mountains covered with the richest foliage. All crossed safely, and after a short rest went on again until dark; lay on the grass again until daylight; then on again without break-

fast. We saved 6 miles of our journey by crossing a very high mountain, and again by twice fording the Elk 10 more were saved.

“At the house of Mr. D. Smith, a good Union man, we got some bacon, corn, and wheat bread, and plenty of boiled corn—all well cooked. He had heard of our coming, and was preparing for us. It now commenced raining and we had miles to go before we rested for the night. Some men not being able to keep up were put into a canoe and sent down the river; and in the course of the day other canoes were taken and used in the same manner. Our path was along the Elk. In the afternoon it rained almost incessantly; crossed the Big Sandy, near its junction with the Elk, twenty miles from Charleston, at which place is a secession settlement.

“Three miles beyond we met the teams sent up from Charleston with provisions. They were haled with nine and a tiger. The rain continued all night, and was to us the hardest of the march. At 3 A. M. the men were called up for marching again. They rose stiffer, and less inclined to move than ever before. The heavy rain and darkness, slippery clay roads, and stiff joints had the effect to make a most gloomy march. However, as daylight dawned, cheerfulness increased, and we marched into Charleston with light hearts.

“The troops stationed here (a part of the Twenty-sixth O. V. and part of the First Kentucky Regiment), turned out to receive us, escorting us to their camp ground, and immediately set to work providing us food and shelter. Our baggage being at Gauley Bridge, of course we had no tents, cooking apparatus, or change of clothing. Charleston is a very pretty place of about 3,000 inhabitants, who, to almost a man, are of secession sentiments, and, therefore, not our friends, and do not receive from them favors or courtesies as were bestowed upon us at Weston and all other small places through which we have passed—although the same respectful deportment is shown and observance of their proprietorship of property.

"For the reason that a full and accurate list cannot now be made out of the men, I will not attempt to give it partially—within a few days it will be furnished entire. I hope our friends at home will not anticipate.

"A few words more and I will close. Had it not been for the cool intrepidity of Major Casement, the Seventh Regiment would this day be among the regiments that were. 'Boys,' said he, when we had assembled on the hill in retreat, 'stand by me, and I will take you through!' And he did take us through; over mountains, down almost precipice descents, through ravines, fording streams, undaunted he went. During the entire retreat not a mouthful would he eat till he knew that every man under his command was supplied with such as could be had. Thanks to our gallant Major! His noble bearing, his firm conduct, his unwearied exertions in behalf of his men, and his uniform kindness, will never be forgotten by the 400 whose lives this day are due to him.

Still for the war,

"W. D. SHEPHERD."

FROM THE CHAPLAIN OF THE SEVENTH.

(Correspondence of the *Cleveland Herald*.)

"GAULEY BRIDGE, August 31, 1861.

"I sent you a dispatch yesterday evening telling you of the safety of all the commissioned officers of the regiment, save Captain Dyer, known to be killed; Captain Shurtleff, known to be a prisoner, and Lieutenants Wilcox and Lockwood, missing. I regret exceedingly that I cannot give you the names of the privates and non-commissioned officers killed, wounded, prisoners, and missing. But this cannot be done until we hear more fully from Major Casement concerning the men with him, over 400, at Charleston, 38 miles below us. The only way even then that we could approximate to a correct list would be to give the names of all who have escaped, those with him and those with us. One of the objects I aimed to secure under the flag of truce the other day, was information upon this very thing, for the

sake mainly of the relatives and friends of those we have lost. I did not succeed. But the history of the attempt may interest them and your readers generally.

“After riding 18 miles, the last 7 keeping our flag constantly displayed, we came to their first picket, a strong cavalry one, 7 miles this side of Cross Lanes. We were received civilly, and stated our business, showing the commission we had from Colonel Tyler. The officer in command said he had no authority to permit us to pass, but kindly offered to send for information to the next picket, 2 miles farther on at the ford over Peters Creek, where Colonel Finny was. We were two hours there, and allowed full liberty to walk about as we pleased. There we found five of our men, who had just been taken, all from Cleveland but one, viz: Frank Williams, Andrew Scovill (whose brother is here wounded in the hip), a Mr. Burt, a Mr. Bandell, and one whose name I do not remember, a German. Poor fellows, weary and hungry, they had come in from the woods to get something to eat, and were captured. I could but sympathize especially with Williams, as he has a wife and two children. The brave fellow had but little to say, but I saw that a word would bring the tears into his eyes. Before we left we saw them seated at a bountiful table which their captors had kindly provided for them; and we saw that in all other respects they were kindly and respectfully treated.

“After a delay of two hours, word came that we could proceed to the next encampment. A squad of cavalry took us in charge, blindfolding us and leading our horses. In this fashion we rode 2 miles. At the ford we were received by Colonel Finny in a closed room, and the bandages taken from our eyes. We found the Colonel a courteous gentleman of eastern Virginia, and were informed by him that our dead had already been decently buried, with the exception of Captain Dyer, who had been recognized on the battlefield before he was quite dead by Major Thomburg of their army, who had served with him in Mexico, whose body they were intending to send down to us under a flag

of truce, to be forwarded to his friends (it had not been done, however), and that our wounded were receiving the care of their most skilful surgeons. I then asked for Dr. Cushing and myself the privilege of visiting our wounded and prisoners, to see them, and to receive messages from them to their friends. He replied that General Floyd's orders were that no one should pass from us beyond that point; but added that if we were willing to remain where we were till an answer could be received, he would send a messenger to the General with our request. We told him we were. I then addressed to General Floyd the following note, viz:

“ ‘PETERS CREEK, August 27, 1861.

“ ‘BRIG.-GEN. JOHN B. FLOYD.

“ ‘GENERAL: I am here under a flag of truce, with Dr. Cushing of the Seventh Regiment O. V. I., to look after our dead and wounded in the late battle at Cross Lanes. We are informed by Colonel Finney, as we knew would be, that our dead have been decently buried, and that our wounded have received the skilful attention of the gentlemen of your medical staff. Here, then, our mission might end. But, General, the Seventh Regiment is mainly composed of men from and in the vicinity of Cleveland, and as we both expect to return there shortly on furloughs, for the sake of the relatives and friends of the wounded and prisoners, we very much wish to see them and be the bearers of any messages they may wish to send. If, therefore, under our flag of truce, you will permit us to do so, we will accept it as a very high favor, and we promise you on our honor as gentlemen to take no advantage of it prejudicial to your service.

“ ‘Respectfully, your obedient servant,

“ ‘FREDERICK T. BROWN,

“ ‘Chaplain of the Seventh,

“ ‘Minister in Presbyterian Church O. S.’

“To this note, some five hours after, I received the following reply, viz:

“‘HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KANAWHA,

“‘August 27, 1861.

“‘REV. FREDERICK T. BROWN,

“‘Chaplain of Seventh Regiment O. V.

“‘DEAR SIR: Your note requesting to be permitted to visit the prisoners and wounded at present in my charge, of the Seventh Regiment O. V., and conveying information of them has been received. In reply I have to say that in this, as in all other cases, the dead shall not be neglected by me. Your dead have all been decently interred. Your prisoners are and shall be humanely and kindly treated, shall not be the recipients of any indignity by language or otherwise. Your wounded are beyond Gauley River, and under the treatment of my best surgeons. Your request to visit them I cannot concede, persuaded that to do so would be attended with some risk of detriment to the service in which I am engaged. I regret then that my sense of duty prompts me to adopt a course which under other circumstances would afford me a pleasure, and which may I fear seem to you ungracious. Permit me to add that one of the captains of your regiment is here and on parole. He will be able, as he has already done, to visit the prisoners and wounded and give them his personal attention.

“‘Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“‘JOHN B. FLOYD,

“‘Brig.-Gen. Commanding Army of Kanawha.’

“Of course nothing further could be done. I will only add that while waiting for this note, I—I say ‘I,’ for Dr. Cushing was in one of his silent moods—had long conversations with Colonel Finney and Major Honnssel, on a variety of topics, not ignoring the one great topic at issue, and found them both accomplished, cultivated, and courteous gentlemen. Before the note came it grew dark, when

Colonel Finney took us to his headquarters, two miles farther up toward Cross Lanes, without having us blindfolded. There he gave us a sumptuous supper, and lodged us until 3 o'clock A. M., when we were sent out of the lines back, not blindfolded. I must also say that in all our intercourse with the rebel officers and men, I did not hear one abusive or taunting word. We could not have been treated with more kindness or consideration.

"The messenger is just leaving.

"Yours truly,

"FREDERICK T. BROWN.

A LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT EATON.

"CHARLESTON, W. VA., September 7, 1861.

" * * * * The march in retreat was commenced about 7 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, and continued with scarcely ten minutes' rest, over the mountains which to our unaccustomed eyes seemed impassable, and through woods thick with undergrowth of laurel and vine, until late at night, without path, and nearly all the way without a guide. A man was obtained late in the afternoon who conducted us to a mountain path, leading to Elk River, but he could be induced to go no farther. He lived upon the road which we had to cross, within two or three miles of our starting place, and we afterward learned that a thousand of the enemy were within half a mile of where we crossed it, watching for us to come out of the woods. We camped that night on a little improvement on the summit of a mountain in the midst of the woods, 'forty miles from no place.'

"The march was resumed at an early hour the next morning, without breakfast, and upon a supper the night previous of a small allowance of corn-bread. At noon we halted to dine on green corn at a point where the pass we had been following struck the Lily Fork of Buffalo Creek. Following it up, after our luncheon, we struck the Elk River at about 6 P. M. of the 27th, after fording it through water

nearly waist deep, encamped four or five miles below. Here, for the first time, we had a little variety in the subsistence line. Some sheep were killed, and these with green corn, after our fatiguing march, gave us a relish for sleep on the ground with a small allowance of hay for bed. In the morning, Capt. W. R. Sterling having gone ahead to provide subsistence for the day, our journey was resumed, and at 10 o'clock we were fed at a point 28 miles from Charleston, on boiled corn, bacon, and a little coffee, and a very small allowance of bread. At a distance of 14 miles from this place we encamped that night (following), during which and the next day until we arrived here, a shower of rain fell without cessation, aggravating to an indescribable degree the sore feet and weary limbs of the wanderers. Rations from Charleston met us here and we fared sumptuously. Reached Charleston noon next day, August 29.

"I cannot possibly give an account of all we went through during that fight and retreat. That so large a number survived the heavy fire of the superior number of the enemy, and a forced march, estimated at not less than 80 miles, and that we escaped from an entire cutting up and capture, surrounded on almost every side, as we were, seems a little short of a miracle to me.

"NOTAE."

The following message from Captain Sterling, who was the advance guard of the forces marching to Charleston under Major Casement, gave to General Cox and Colonel Tyler the first information they had that 404 more of the Seventh had escaped from the enemy at Cross Lanes:

"CHARLESTON, August 28, 1861.

"GENERAL COX.

"DEAR SIR: I have arrived here and started three wagons to meet the Seventh Regiment at the mouth of the Big Sandy, 20 miles from this place, where the Seventh will camp to-night. The men are in fine spirits, but a little leg-weary and footsore. Several Union men have followed us. They say that the main body of the enemy is at Cross Lanes.

"I learn that Colonel Tyler came into Gauley with some 200 men with the train.

"If that be so, we have made a glorious retreat.

"Yours respectfully,

"W. R. STERLING,

"Capt. Co. I, Seventh Ohio Inf."

General Cox commended the action of Major Casement to General Rosecrans as follows:

"GAULEY BRIDGE, August 28, 1861, 9 P. M.

"GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS,

"Clarksburg, Va.:

"Major Casement has carried over 400 of the Seventh into Charleston handsomely. He went by Big Sandy and down Elk.

"There are so many practicable routes for cavalry and infantry without trains that his presence in Charleston may prove very fortunate. The enemy still continues in principal force near Cross Lanes.

"J. D. Cox."

CHAPTER XI.

AT CHARLESTON.

During the month of September, 1861, the companies under Major Casement remained at Charleston, performing very active guard duty, scouting after the enemy, unloading steamboats, etc., while those at Gauley Bridge performed like service there.

Capt. John N. Dyer having been killed at Cross Lanes, and Lieut. Andrew J. Williams having resigned because of ill-health, Company D on September 25, 1861, held an election, when Lieut. Charles A. Weed was chosen captain; Sergeant William D. Shepherd, first lieutenant, and Sergeant Frank Payne, Jr., second lieutenant.

On or about the 26th rain began falling in torrents and continued until the 28th, when the greatest flood ever known in that section occurred. The Big Kanawha River rose more than 50 feet, overflowing the town and rendering the rescue of families in boats necessary. The Seventh moved camp to the highest ground available, and then kept a steamboat near on which to embark if necessary.

Floating down the river could be seen small buildings, haystacks, rail fences, shocks of corn and every sort of debris, completing a very picture of waste and desolation.

On October 1, Company D, under the command of Lieutenants Shepherd and Paine, took boat for Point Pleasant, 65 miles below Charleston, from which place it was to guard and protect a body of workmen while they constructed a telegraph line to Charleston.

Sending off the sick to Gallipolis this duty was at once entered upon, and on the 21st Company D marched into camp at Charleston, its duty having been well performed. On October 11, when this telegraph expedition had passed Buffalo on the right bank of the river, the steamer *Izetta*, loaded to the guards with Government stores, was seen with

full head of steam puffing, sputtering, and groaning on her way to Charleston; but in a very short time she came back fairly flying as she went with the current, while the Captain shouted to the nearby shore, "Rebels up at Red House!" Now as there had been rumors of rebel cavalry scouting about we were at once on the *qui vive*. The citizen workmen were wild from fear, lest they should be captured and carried off South, and could not be controlled.

Throwing out everything that would impede their progress, they sprang into the wagons, and away they flew to the Ohio River, 30 miles distant. Company D, not to be outdone, fell back with alacrity and dispatch on Buffalo; took refuge in the court-house, getting in water and rations, determined to hold the fort if it came to a state of siege.

Early the next morning, however, no enemy having appeared, Company D went on board of a steamboat which ran up to Red House, where Colonel Guthrie, then commanding post at Charleston, had also come down with some of the Piatt Zouaves to meet the enemy; but they had long since retreated. The *Issetta* was hailed and ordered to come ashore; slowed down and swung about as if to do so, but instead of landing kept on swinging, put on all possible steam, and pulled away down stream, thus escaping capture, although some 200 rifle shots were fired into her without material harm.

This was the only exciting incident of the telegraph line expedition.

On October 16 the members of the Seventh at Gauley Bridge came to Charleston, and on the 19th Colonel Tyler assumed command of the post there, so that when Company D came into Camp Warren on the 21st, the regiment, which had not been together since the battle of Cross Lanes, was again reunited.

The unusual exposure and hardships immediately following the affair at Cross Lanes, assisted by the damp, chilly mountain air (the result of fogs, dew, and frequent showers), plainly told upon the health of the members of the Seventh at Gauley Bridge and Charleston, causing diarrhœa,

typhoid and malarial fevers, sending many of them home on sick furloughs, to the hospitals, and the cemetery. During the balance of October some effort at company and regimental drill was made, but guard duty and scouting after the enemy, up and down and across the river, rendered this inoperative. However, everything went along in the usual way until General Floyd advanced to Cotton Hill, opposite Gauley Bridge, and threatened attack.

CARNIFAX FERRY.

Although not engaged in this battle the Seventh was greatly interested therein because of the fact that General Floyd's force engaged there was the same as that which fought at Cross Lanes.

The engagement at Cross Lanes called the attention of General Rosecrans in that direction, causing him to take the field in person. Reaching Sutton about September 1, 1861, with Benham's, McCook's, and Scammon's brigades and three batteries, he advanced over the same route covered by the Seventh, reaching the vicinity of Carnifax Ferry on the 10th about 3 P. M. Disposition was at once made for battle and a spirited attack and fusillade was kept up until dusk, without any perceptible advantage gained by the Union forces, when they were withdrawn, with a loss of 17 killed and 143 wounded. During the night the enemy withdrew across Gauley River, having suffered a loss of but 20 wounded.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

About the middle of October, Prof. H. E. Peck of Oberlin made a visit to the regiment, but more especially to Company C, at Gauley Bridge, bringing with him, as a token of remembrance from the loyal people at home, a beautiful silk flag, of the presentation of which he wrote as follows:

"The morning was bright with sunshine and the wild Virginia landscape glowed with richest splendor. At guard mounting after breakfast the 400 of the Seventh then at Gauley were drawn up to receive the colors I was com-

missioned to present to them. In presenting my charge I took occasion to express the affection which the people of the Western Reserve have always felt for the regiment, and which was deepened many fold by the occurrence at Cross Lanes.

"Colonel Tyler replied with great emotion and equal propriety. His manner and that of the whole regiment decisively proved that the gift from home was appreciated and well bestowed. It was a glad scene. The gentle air unfurled just enough the graceful colors; the joyous sun illuminated the blazon so that it shone as if a glory was upon it; the men were happy, and far off among the hills rolled the swelling notes of the 'Star Spangled Banner,' with which the band made its first salute."

The Professor said that the men in the Seventh were well-clothed; looked clean; were in good spirits; respected their officers and each other; that the right sort of fraternal spirit existed among them, and he nowhere saw soldiers in Virginia who seemed to be in as good physical condition as they did.

He closed with, "On the whole, the people of the Reserve may well cherish, as they have done, their noble representatives in the Seventh Ohio Volunteers."

"GAULEY, VA., 11th Sept., 1861.

"MRS. JOHN N. DYER,
"Paineville, Ohio.

"MY DEAR MADAM: Permit me to intrude myself upon you in this hour of your terrible trial and affliction as a friend to him who now, within the lines of our enemy's camp, 'sleeps the sleep that knows no waking.' As a friend to him who must have been to you what all else on earth cannot replace, allow me to intrude upon you and for a moment mingle my sorrow with your tears for one we loved and esteemed.

"While you, madam, and those little ones around you mourn the loss of a beloved husband and father, our regi-

ment joined you in your sorrow for the loss of one of our country's bravest and truest defenders, and we an esteemed friend and officer whose counsels and assistance we have ever appreciated.

"I saw him fall while leading on his brave men in obedience to my orders. His latest words were when I asked him if he could turn the enemy's advancing column and prevent them outflanking us, 'I will try, sir. Company forward by file left, march!' His order to fire soon followed. A moment after he was struck with a musket ball and Captain Dyer's earthly career was closed.

"Yet while we deeply mourn his death, it is some satisfaction to know the enemy paid dearly for his loss. Their disordered ranks and halting column showed clearly that his efforts were successful, although it cost his life and that of some of his men.

"No officer in line commanded more universal respect and had more of my confidence than Captain Dyer, and we mourn his loss as deeply as can any one save you and the little flock, made fatherless by his sudden death.

"My prayer is that He who holds the destinies of the universe in His hand may be your protector and a father to your orphaned children. If I can serve you in any way, you have only to command me.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"E. B. TYLER,

"Col. Seventh O. V., U. S. A."

CHAPTER XII.

THE COTTON HILL AND LOOP CREEK CAMPAIGN.

On the 29th of October, 1861, the rebels chased our outposts on the Fayette road, down near the mouth of Great Falls Creek, and on November 1 appeared on the heights of Cotton Hill, opposite Gauley Bridge, with a 6-pounder rifled piece, and, with another opposite Montgomery's Ferry, opened fire with shot and shell. General Cox was directed to put pieces in position, which replied to their fire.

The running of the ferry was discontinued during the day, for fear it might be struck, and the supply trains were passed during the night, to avoid exposure. Generals Schenck, McCook, and Benham were up New River, where they had gone into camp after the battle of Carnifax Ferry, while General Cox was at Gauley Bridge.

General Rosecrans planned to send General Benham up Loop Creek, to get in position on General Floyd's flank and rear, and when General Schenck had crossed New River, Benham was to cooperate, and together attack Floyd's flank and rear and ruin his command.

On November 2 orders were issued to General Benham to move by the mouth of Loop Creek, 7 miles below Gauley Bridge, and Colonel Tyler at Charleston was directed to send 500 picked men to join his command. On November 4 the detachment of the Seventh Ohio, under command of Lieut.-Col. William R. Creighton, left Charleston by boat and reached the vicinity of Loop Creek that night. The only mishap during this movement was the loss overboard of Corporal John D. Dicks of Company I, Seventh Ohio, who was never again heard from. On the 6th the Seventh crossed to the mouth of Loop Creek under General Benham.

On the 7th the regiment marched up Loop Creek by a mountain path, frequently crossing the stream until it

reached the forks of the creek some 8 or 10 miles up, and halted at Taylor's farm.

Lieutenant-Colonel Creighton was in command, and picketing and scouting (Lew. R. Davis of Company A, Edwin Hart of Company D, and Joseph E. Clarke of Company E, scouted and met with hairbreadth escapes) well toward General Floyd's camp, made report to General Benham. (On the 8th General Rosecrans mentioned the receipt of a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Creighton from up Loop Creek.)

On the 9th General Schenck had small boats ready to cross his troops over New River, but the incessant and severe rain storms had filled the river, bank full, which made the current so strong that the boats were useless.

General Benham having been ordered to place 1,000 men at Cassidy's Mill, only three miles from General Floyd's camp, the Seventh and Forty-fourth Ohio marched by a mountain path over a very high range (which suggested Bonaparte crossing the Alps) and reached that point on the night of the 12th. At 4 P. M. of the 13th General Benham advanced to Dickerson's farm, where he was joined at 11 P. M. by the troops from Cassidy's Mill and pushed on through darkness, rain, and mud, in pursuit of General Floyd's retreating army.

Also on this date, General Schenck having been unable to cross New River to operate upon General Floyd's right flank, moved down to Gauley Bridge, and crossed over the Kanawha River, but instead of joining in the pursuit, went into bivouac on Cotton Hill.

At 4 A. M. of November 14 General Benham's force of some 2,700 men reached Hawkin's farm, 5 miles beyond Fayetteville, made a brief halt for breakfast upon two hard-tack per man, then pushed on after the retreating foe.

The Thirteenth Ohio had the advance, and about 9.30 A. M. came up with some rebel cavalry, when a skirmish ensued. A little later the enemy made a brief halt near McCoy's Mill to cover the escape of their train, when Captain Schneider's rifled pieces came up and opened, while the

Seventh and Thirty-seventh Ohio Regiments, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Creighton, advanced along a ridge, opened fire, and sent the enemy flying toward their main column. Again the pursuers gave chase, and at 4 P. M. reached Kenton's farm, 15 miles from Fayette toward Raleigh, where a halt was made, and a message sent to General Schenck to come up and join in the pursuit. General Schenck consulted General Rosecrans, who replied that "he feared that his men would suffer," and ordered General Benham to return.

The order to return reached the head of the pursuing column at 11 P. M. of the 14th, in the midst of another down-pour of rain. After some delay, in hope that the storm might cease, at 1 A. M. of the 15th this wet, mud-be-draggled, hungry and exhausted force began the return march, over a road which, for depth of mud, was never again witnessed by the men who participated in it.

At 4 A. M. a halt was made at McCoy's Mill for a couple of hours, and then, with an almost uninterrupted march, the column moved on to and through Fayette, out some three miles toward Cotton Hill, where a halt was made for the night. A small supply of rations was drawn, which, with the fresh pork contributed by comrades who had remained behind, made an enjoyable feast. That night, wrapped in wet clothing and blankets, the Seventh bunked down to sleep on the wet ground, in chill air and under a cloudy sky, and in the morning awoke to find that a kind Providence had, during the night, added a blanket of about four inches of snow, to keep them warm.

General Rosecrans intended and expected that General Benham would provide well for his command. He instructed him to establish himself firmly up Loop Creek, see that his men were supplied with rations from three to five days ahead, and make them comfortable. He also suggested that while every other man carried a canteen filled with coffee, there should also be a good supply of whiskey and quinine bitters, to keep off malaria and mountain fever.

However, the absence of anything like a road up Loop

Creek, the incessant rain and raging floods rendered even the few pack-mules we had almost unserviceable.

General Rosecrans was astounded when General Benham mentioned lack of tents, exposure, and absence of rations, and suggested that such of his force as lacked shelter and rations be withdrawn until provision could be made for sheltering and feeding them, little knowing that this meant the withdrawal of his entire command. Although General Rosecrans found fault with General Benham because he did not perform impossibilities, and even went so far as to order him in arrest for not obeying, and executing orders, he said at the close: "The troops have suffered from the climate severely. They have submitted to many privations with cheerfulness and performed their duties with alacrity."

He also made the following report:

"CAMP GAULEY, VA., November 15, 1861.

"I have to report that General Benham pursued the rebels 15 miles beyond Fayette, overtook a rear guard of infantry and cavalry; and having no train or provisions to enable him to go farther, desisted from pursuit, and is returning to Fayette.

"ROSECRANS."

General Benham said of the skirmish at McCoy's Mill:

"I however soon discovered a ridge, that made out from our rear to the right, that commanded, at close range, the left of the enemy. I sent my aide to direct Lieutenant-Colonel Creighton with the Seventh and half of the Thirty-seventh Ohio Regiments to pass down this ridge to attack their left. When this attack was made it was entirely successful, and, with the first concentrated volleys of this command of about 750 men, uniting with the fire of the Thirteenth Ohio, the whole force of the enemy retreated in confusion with the last of their wagon-train."

General Benham thus wrote of the condition of his men when ordered to return from the pursuit:

“As the men were still, or more than nine-tenths of them, without any shelter in a most drenching rain or succession of violent thunder showers, many without their blankets, which had been thrown off in the ardor of the chase, and as they were still standing around their fires, unable to sleep in the rain, upon the open ground, the greater part of the command, though most unwilling to give up the pursuit, felt that if it was so ordered that it would be best for themselves, after a few hours' halt (it could not be called rest), to retrace their steps that very night rather than remain standing in the cold and wet until morning, with only the prospect of their return. We accordingly commenced our return (from Keton's farm, 15 miles out from Fayette, on the road to Raleigh) soon after 1 o'clock A. M., and reaching McCoy's Mill about 4 A. M., we rested until 6 A. M. of the 15th, when we moved onward, and with a single halt the command reached this place (Fayette) soon after noon, being still in excellent spirits, their main disappointment being in not having been permitted to continue the pursuit of the rebels. We are at this hour partly in houses, but a great number are out in the open air in the village, where it is now snowing upon them in their bivouac, which, added to their really great exposure, will, I fear, half annihilate their effective strength.

“I have now but to report the noble conduct of the forces during the most toilsome march, where through all their great exposure in the storm, upon the route, and in bivouac, without shelter against the rain or snow that fell in each of the last three nights, not a murmur was heard by me, but every duty was performed with the greatest cheerfulness and alacrity, and the principal officers of the command were worthy of the men they lead.

“Lieut.-Col. Creighton, of the Seventh Ohio, executed the maneuver from our right flank which decided the rout at McCoy's Mill, in the most gallant style.”

“H. W. BENJAM,

“Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.”

KILLING OF COLONEL CROGHAN.

Report of Col. William S. Smith, Thirteenth Ohio Infantry:

"We had proceeded but about 4 miles, when my skirmishing company, under command of Captain Gardner, came suddenly upon a scouting party of the enemy's cavalry, numbering 40 men. A sharp skirmish ensued, during which Colonel Croghan was mortally wounded. Several of his men, as he stated, were also wounded, though they escaped, leaving their horses to the number of five.

"The Colonel was left at a farmhouse by his men, and treated with the utmost kindness by our assistant surgeon, Dr. Chase, up to near the time of his death, which took place at 2 P. M. on November 14, 1861."

Gen. John B. Floyd said:

"Near this point [McCoy's Mill] a skirmish occurred between scouting parties, in which I am grieved to inform the Department, Lieut.-Col. St. George Croghan was killed.

"Colonel Croghan was one of the most gallant officers in the service. His bravery and gentlemanly demeanor, which characterized him to his latest breath, rendered him dear to all who knew him.

"His death has cast a gloom over the spirits of the entire army. In this no one shares more sincerely than I do.

"JOHN B. FLOYD,

"Brigadier-General, C. S.A.,

"Commanding Army of the Kanawha."

UP LOOP CREEK.

(Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

"General Benham was severely censured once upon a time because he did not go up Loop Creek, according to orders, and cut off Floyd's retreat from Cotton Mountain. People no doubt imagined that it was a very easy thing to

go up Loop Creek, but then the people never had any experience in that direction.

"Very early in the first Kanawha campaign a strong detachment of troops made a reconnaissance up Loop Creek Valley. The march commenced at dark and was conducted so quietly as to give it an air of mystery.

"The stream comes into the Kanawha through a little gap that is very deceiving. The boys moved along for a few hundred yards in high spirits. Then there was a stream to cross. This was Loop Creek, and shoes and stockings were taken off, and barefooted the men waded through the cold water in not the best of humor. A quick march of a few hundred yards brought them to another barrier of water. This was Loop Creek. The boys made jokes about the 'loop,' and stripping off shoes and stockings waded the stream again. A short walk and then there was a halt in front. What now? 'That durned old Loop Creek again,' said a man in front, and then the heaviest swearers went into action in a very spirited manner.

"As the men stopped to take off their shoes, a Virginian acting as guide said, 'I would not do it, men. The creek will be in your way all night,' and so it was. It was crossed thirty-six times before morning, the men wading recklessly through without removing shoes or stockings; but as the high lands were reached the stream became smaller and less troublesome."

On the 16th, marching over Cotton Hill to the Kanawha River, that night the Seventh slept upon the steamboat *Marmora*, which carried them to Charleston the next day, and the Cotton Hill and Loop Creek campaign was over.

CHAPTER XIII.

ROMNEY AND BLUE'S GAP.

Upon returning to Charleston the usual routine of camp life was resumed until November 28 and 29, when the regiment received its first visit from the paymaster, and was paid off. With the retreat of General Floyd toward Raleigh, the forces under General Rosecrans at Gauley Bridge were mainly sent to other military departments, and on December 6 Brig.-Gen. Jacob D. Cox came to Charleston and assumed command.

On the 9th the Seventh was ordered to prepare to move, and on the next day, embarking upon the steamers *Fort Wayne* and *Stephen Decatur*, ran down the Kanawha and up the Ohio River, reaching Parkersburg on the 11th, about noon. That evening the regiment took cars over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and after an all-night ride dropped off at Oakland, Md., for breakfast, then moved on to Cumberland, passed Patterson Creek to Green Spring Run, and disembarked.

On the 16th Sibley tents were drawn in lieu of the smaller ones we had been accustomed to, and were much enjoyed.

ROMNEY.

On the 17th the Seventh marched to Romney, 16 miles away, on the South Branch of the Potomac, carrying knapsacks, and that night were in good condition to appreciate and enjoy the thoughtful comradeship of the members of the Fifth Ohio Infantry when they invited us to coffee.

This was Colonel Dunning's regiment from Cincinnati, and it was the beginning of an attachment between these organizations, which grew and strengthened day by day during the more than two years that they were brigaded together. They marched and fought and shed their patri-

otic blood together at Kernstown, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Dumfries, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and on the Atlanta campaign, and together were welcomed by the city of Cincinnati when they returned from the front in June, 1864. Better comrades and truer soldiers than the members of the Fifth Ohio Infantry never went to battle.

Colonel Dunning was commander of the post at Romney with some 8,000 men of General Kelly's command, but this point was important only as tending to protect the B. & O. R. R. and threatening Winchester.

Camp Tyler was established, and some of the severest picket guard duty of the war engaged in, where infantrymen were sent out on post, in a rough and rugged country, from 5 to 7 miles from camp. The men were on duty every other day, and so far out that when relieved they were unable to reach camp until the afternoon.

Romney is surrounded by mountain ranges where wild game abounded, as was demonstrated on the 22d, when James Kelly of Company E killed a fine buck while on picket, regardless of consequences.

THE SKIRMISH AT BLUE'S GAP.

All was quiet and serene on the South Branch of the Potomac until January 6, 1862, when Colonel Dunning was directed with a part of his command to move upon the enemy.

A part of the Seventh Ohio, under command of Maj. John S. Casement, left camp a little before midnight, and proceeded with the rest of the force in the direction of Winchester, but as other regiments had the advance and did all the maneuvering and fighting, the Seventh merely went along as company and did not fire a gun. Colonel Dunning made the following official report of this affair:

"ROMNEY, VA., January 9, 1862.

"GENERAL: In obedience to your orders by telegraph received at these headquarters January 6, directing me to

make a detail of six companies from each of the following regiments, Fifth Ohio, Fourth Ohio, Seventh Ohio, First West Virginia, Fourteenth Indiana, and by special request of Colonel Carroll, six companies of the Eighth Ohio, with one section of Baker's Parrott guns, Daum's battery; the Ringgold Cavalry, the Washington Cavalry, and three companies of the First West Virginia Cavalry. Owing to sickness and large number on picket duty the response was small and this whole force did not exceed 2,000 men. The command assembled about 11 P. M. and by 12.30 o'clock the column was in motion for its destination at Blue's Gap.

"The fall of snow with the disagreeable and cold night rendered it difficult for the troops to march, but by 7 o'clock in the morning we reached a hill within about a mile of the Gap. On this hill the Parrott guns were planted, and from it the enemy could be seen preparing to burn the bridge. I then ordered the Fifth Ohio to advance by double quick. The order was responded to with a shout, and in a few minutes the advance of the regiment was on a bluff near the bridge, and with a few shots compelled the rebel force to retire from the bridge to the Gap. The column was then ordered to advance rapidly on and over the bridge, and the Fifth Ohio was deployed up the mountain to the left and the Fourth Ohio to the right.

"A sharp action then ensued, first on the left of the Gap and then on the right.

"Our force pressed on, driving the enemy from the rocks and trees, behind which they had taken position, and to the top of the mountain to the left, where they were found in rifle-pits. A charge was ordered, but before bayonets could be fixed the rebels had left the rifle pits and were fleeing down the mountain in haste to the back of the Gap.

"At this time the remaining detachments of infantry pressed through the Gap and the victory was complete. The cavalry was then ordered to charge, which was done promptly, but the enemy had by this time scattered to the mountains, rendering the charge of little avail.

"The enemy left behind them 2 pieces of artillery

(16-pounders, one a rifle gun), their caisson, ammunition, wagons, and 10 horses; also their tents, camp equipage, provisions, and correspondence. Seven prisoners were taken and 7 dead bodies were found on the field. Not one of my men was either killed or wounded.

"I take pleasure in stating that our officers and men seemed to vie with each other in the promptness with which they obeyed orders, and all advanced with the bravery of veteran soldiers.

"Finding the mill and hotel in the Gap were used for soldiers' quarters, I ordered them to be burned, which was done; but I am sorry to say that some straggling soldiers burned other unoccupied houses on the return march.

"The force of the rebels was stated by the negroes and citizens at from 800 to 1,000, but their papers show that rations were drawn for 1,000 men.

"We marched to the Gap, fought the battle, and returned to camp, (a distance of 32 miles) within 15 hours, bringing with us prisoners, cannon, and other captured articles.

"Respectfully submitted,

"S. H. DUNNING,

"Colonel Fifth Ohio Infantry,

"Commanding post of Romney.

"To Brig.-Gen. KELLY,
"at Cumberland, Md."

It may be proper to remark that Blue's Gap and Hanging Rock Pass was one and the same place, the former taking the name from Colonel Blue, who resided there, and the latter from an immense volume of rock which jutted out into the narrow pass, some feet above the ground, much like an immense bay window.

By reason of the all-night march and broken rest, the distance traveled, the muscular effort necessary to enable one to walk over the frozen, snow-covered and very slippery road, this march to Hanging Rock Pass and back was so disabling to many of the soldiers who engaged in it that they were unable to return, and were brought into camp during the next 48 hours upon sleds, drawn by horses, impressed along the route for that purpose.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEAVING ROMNEY.

On January 10, 1862, the troops at Romney were ordered to prepare to move, and that night, in the midst of a severe rain and sleet storm, they marched down the river until early morn, then, after a brief halt, passed through Springfield to Frankfort, where coffee was made, then on to Patter-son's Creek near Cumberland, and went into camp.

This camp was located on low ground saturated with water, and not only became very muddy but materially im-paired the health of the command. Brig.-Gen. F. W. Lan-der had been given command of the troops recently operating at Romney and charged with the repairing and protection of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His com-mand was also increased by the addition of new regiments just arriving at the seat of war, and among them the Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, with which the Seventh was brigaded and camped, marched, and fought for more than two years, in some of the most important campaigns and battles of that great war. The usual rou-tine of camp life prevailed until January 28, when part of the Seventh Ohio and Seventh Indiana Regiments ran down by rail to the South Branch of the Potomac and confiscated and brought back one thousand bushels of corn.

On February 5 the Third Brigade of Lander's division, under command of Col. E. B. Tyler, moved by rail some twelve miles to French's store, disembarked, and went into bivouac as if to remain during the night, but after dark was again set in motion, the Seventh having the advance, and marching by a mountain road, then up the Little Cacapon River a distance of 15 miles, after daylight halted near the Winchester turnpike, while the cavalry scouted toward Romney, to learn that General Jackson's forces had evacu-ated that place some days before and retired to Winchester.

While waiting for the cavalry to return, many of the soldiers were so worn and exhausted by the all-night march that, regardless of the sleet storm then prevailing, they sank down upon the ground and slept for hours, until their clothing froze to the earth, requiring some effort to get the same loosened, when the brigade resumed the return march. General Lander on this date (February 6) said:

“Romney is ours again. Advance guard at Little Cacapon. Colonel Gavin of the Seventh Indiana and Acting Brig.-Gen. Tyler, of the Third Brigade, are entitled to commendation for energy and vigor. A cold sleet storm is prevailing.”

This fruitless raid being over, this force moved down Little Cacapon until night, then bivouacked upon a farm in the little valley, where a couple of good-sized ricks of unthreshed wheat, yet in sheaf, provided excellent material for dry warm beds that were luxurious.

The next day this command moved on until it reached a large plateau with various names, such as Pine Levels, Philip's Cross-Roads, Breezy Heights, Camp Starvation, etc., where the Third Brigade bivouacked in the open for the space of 6 days, exposed to snow, extreme cold and high winds, without the semblance of any shelter whatever save roughly arranged sheds made of poles and covered with pine and cedar boughs, before which immense pine-wood fires were kept blazing all night long in order that some sleep might be obtained. With the exception of picket duty the entire command gave its time during the day to the collection of fuel for the night, and it would now be interesting to know how many acres of pine forest the Third Brigade burned while stationed there.

Great was our joy when orders came on the 13th to march to Pawpaw on the railroad, where the brigade halted that night.

On this date also General Lander decided to surprise an outpost of the enemy at Bloomery Gap, between Pawpaw and Winchester, and that night, bridging and crossing the

Big Cacapon River at early daylight, he closed in upon Bloomery, when, fearing that his infantry would not get up before the enemy escaped, away he went at the head of his staff and escort, making the most gallant sort of an attack with almost miraculous success. It is proper to state here that Lieut. J. B. Molyneaux of the Seventh went along upon this occasion at the request of the General, as a volunteer aide, and participated in the lively proceedings.

General Lander made the following report of this affair on the date of its occurrence:

“PAWPAW, February 14, 1862, 8 P. M.

“Had an important forced reconnoissance last night, completed to-day. Broke up the rebel nest at Bloomery Gap. Ran down and caught 17 commissioned officers, among them colonels, lieutenant-colonel, captain, etc. Engaged them with 400 cavalry. Infantry not near enough to support, and enemy retiring. In all, 65 prisoners; killed, 13. Lost 2 men and 6 horses at their first fire. Led the charge in person.

“It was a complete surprise.

“Major Frothingham is entitled to credit for building, under my direction, in four hours, in the dead of night, a complete bridge of wagons across the Great Cacapon at an unfrequented road. Two columns of 2,000 men marched 32, one column 43 miles since 4 P. M. yesterday, besides bridging the river.

“As the work entrusted to me may be regarded done and the enemy out of this department, I most earnestly request to be relieved. If not relieved, I must resign. My health is too much broken to do any severe work.

“F. W. LANDER,

“Brig.-Gen.

“To Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN.”

PAWPAW.

On the 14th camp equipage arrived, when tents were pitched and camp established.

On the 19th General Lander, in a message to Secretary of War Stanton, said:

"I congratulate you on the earnestness and energy of the Western troops under my command. They have suffered every hardship and made no complaints. God bless them! If I could evade the army rules and furnish them with a set of cooking utensils such as men can carry upon their backs, which I have so extensively used in the Rocky Mountains, we should have fewer sick men and dispense with lumbering trains.

"Beef cattle, sugar and coffee, and three tablespoons of flour to a man are all that is required for a ten days' march. Nothing but my experience in mountain life has caused this army to move in the way it has. Neither the roads nor the enemy have been an obstacle. Give me, sir, men and means and orders to go on, and hold me strictly responsible for failure. I am never so sick as when I cannot move."

With a view to ordering General Lander to move from Pawpaw through Bloomery Gap to Winchester, he was requested to state how many additional troops he would require, when, in his characteristic and gallant way, he replied: "I would like 4,000 infantry; but, if you cannot spare them, order me to take Winchester and burn it. I am confident I can do it with what I have."

On the 22d General Lander reviewed his command at Pawpaw, while his batteries fired a national salute.

On the 26th General Marcy, chief of staff to General McClellan, said to General Lander: "The present intention of the General commanding is for you to march by Bloomery, and I would think it advisable for you to make all your preliminary arrangements accordingly."

Because of this message, on March 1st, Colonel Tyler was ordered to move his brigade to Bloomery Gap, and left camp that afternoon, crossing the Big Cacapon River and going into bivouac in a pine forest upon the slope of Shenandoah Mountain, from whence he was, the next day, ordered back to Pawpaw, in a snowstorm.

The following reports are self-explanatory:

“CAMP CHASE, PAWPAW, VA., March 2, 1862.

“GENERAL McCLELLAN: General Lander is very ill. It is the opinion of the brigade surgeons, Bryant and Robinson, his attending physicians, that he is unfit to lead an army in the field to-day; that he may be unfit to do so for many days. By his command I ordered General Tyler's brigade of five regiments to advance and hold Bloomery Gap by a road leading up grade 4 miles from here, and crossing Great Cacapon by a bridge laid on wagons 7 miles from here, and Colonel Mason, chief of artillery, to move with his support of two regiments; Tyler's train, with eight companies of cavalry to Bloomery Gap by the grade, crossing the ford near Bloomery, and report to General Tyler. They started at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 11 last night, when, from the report of the physicians, I was assured that General Lander could not move with the main body to-day, I ordered a halt.

“This order found General Tyler at the wagon bridge, Colonel Mason 10 miles from this on the Pawpaw grade. The advance moved with tents and knapsacks. They had rubber shirts, three days' subsistence in haversacks and ten on wagons, 100 rounds of ammunition to the infantry, 200 to the artillery.

“The main body was to have moved to-day in the same way. I can carry out General Lander's plan of moving on Martinsburg, and from reconnaissances, spies, and deserters am satisfied we shall meet no enemy worth notice, nor an advance from Winchester; but there is no one here capable of filling in any respect Lander's place, and I have read your two dispatches of yesterday, and would respectfully ask whether Lander's proposed plan is to be carried out or whether the movement is to be by railroad, for which we have sufficient transportation. Lander has so much determination and energy that he may rise from his sick bed to-

day and take command, but I feel it my duty to lay these facts before you and abide the consequences.

“S. F. BARSTOW,
“Assistant Adjutant-General.”

“CAMP CHASE, PAWPAW, VA., March 2, 1862—1 P. M.

“GENERAL McCLELLAN: General Lander has been sleeping under the influence of morphine for twenty hours. A heavy snowstorm has set in and if I do not receive orders for the contrary, from Washington by 2 P. M. on this day, I shall order Tyler and Mason back to camp, that their commands may not be exposed to storms.

“S. F. BARSTOW,
“Assistant Adjutant-General.”

“PAWPAW, March 2, 1862.

“GOVERNOR CHASE,

“Secretary of the Treasury:

“General Lander died at 5 o'clock this afternoon without suffering.

“I should regret that so firm and valiant a friend heard of the sad news from any one but

“S. F. BARSTOW.”

On March 3 the Seventh Ohio Infantry had the post of honor in escorting the remains of General Lander to the train which bore them to Washington.

Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, as commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac, paid the following tribute to the memory of General Lander:

“The operations of Brig.-Gen. F. W. Lander on the upper Potomac during the months of January and February, 1862, frustrated the attempts of General Jackson against the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Cumberland, etc., and obliged him to fall back to Winchester. His constitution was impaired by the hardships he had experienced, and on the second of March the fearless General Lander expired, a victim to the excessive fatigue of the campaign.”

CHAPTER XV.

FROM PAWPAW TO WINCHESTER.

General McClellan having decided to take additional measures to secure the reopening of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, crossed General Banks's division at Harper's Ferry on February 26, sending a strong reconnoissance to Charlestown the next day, and, under its protection, went there himself.

On the 28th he sent orders to General Lander at Pawpaw, to move at once to Martinsburg, but there must have been some confusion at General Lander's headquarters, because we have seen how a part of his force, as late as March 1, was ordered to move to Bloomery Gap, in quite another direction. However, as soon as General McClellan, on the 2d, learned of the serious illness of General Lander, the emergency being great, he assigned Brig.-Gen. James Shields to the command of Lander's division, and the next day instructed Col. Nathan Kimball of the Fourteenth Infantry to move the command to Martinsburg without unnecessary delay, where General Shields would join him.

At Pawpaw, on March 6, the Seventh was again paid off, and on the 7th "ponchos" (oil-cloth pieces from which shelter-tents could be constructed) were drawn. On March 8th President Lincoln issued War Order No. 2, providing for the formation of Army Corps, by which Banks's and Shields's divisions were to constitute the Fifth Army Corps, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks. On that date also, the Seventh went by rail to Sleepy Run and the next day to Cherry Run and Back Creek, where the railroad bridges had been destroyed by the enemy in January, 1862, and were being rebuilt.

On the 11th the whole command, carrying knapsacks, marched on the railroad track to Martinsburg, arriving about 3 P. M., where the wreckage of many locomotives and

cars attracted attention. To those who looked upon that destructive scene the following extract from Major Dabney's "Life of Stonewall Jackson" will be of interest :

"On June 19, 1861, Colonel Jackson moved north of Martinsburg to observe the movements of General Patterson. On this expedition he was ordered by General Johnston to destroy the locomotives and cars of the Baltimore Railroad at Martinsburg. At this village there were vast workshops and depots for the construction and repair of these cars; and more than forty of the finest locomotives, with three hundred burden cars, were now destroyed. A number of locomotives and cars were drawn along the turnpike roads by long trains of horses to Winchester and thence to the Central Virginia Railroad. Colonel Jackson said: 'It was a sad work; but I had my orders, and my duty was to obey.'"

Lieut-Col. Creighton, who always took pride in his regiment, never omitted an opportunity to parade the streets with band playing and colors flying, and this was done at Martinsburg, with fine effect, when the Seventh passed through and took the pike for Winchester, bivouacking two miles out at Big Spring.

The crossing of the Union troops at Harper's Ferry and their advance to Charlestown was regarded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, in command of the Southern army about Centerville and Manassas, as a great flanking movement against his position, instead of a simple movement for the protection of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and on the 8th and 9th he gathered up his entire command of many thousands of men, needlessly destroyed quantities of accumulated supplies, and hastened toward Culpeper, taking post behind the Rappahannock. General Jackson, at Winchester, with more deliberation, yet with the liveliest regret, also prepared to fall back to Mount Jackson, and upon the approach of General Banks's division left the gateway to the Shenandoah Valley, on the 11th, after having been compelled by the adverse judgment of his officers to forego a night at-

tack upon General Hamilton's brigade, which occupied the town the next day.

On the 12th Shields's division, under its new commander, moved up to within three miles of Winchester and bivouacked until the baggage arrived, in what became Camp Shields, and the next day the General made the following report to Washington:

"I beg leave to report that I was able to bring 7,000 men here yesterday, and have upwards of 4,000 more en route to this point. The command is an efficient one and is able to do efficient service. I reported as ordered, to Maj.-Gen. Banks."

The following is the roster of Shields's division of the Fifth Army Corps at that time:

"HEADQUARTERS SHIELDS'S DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
"NEAR WINCHESTER, VA., March 17, 1862.

"BRIG.-GEN. S. WILLIAMS,

"Assistant Adjutant-General:

"I have the honor to report the following as the present strength and condition of my command:

FIRST BRIGADE.

COLONEL NATHAN KIMBALL, *Commanding.*

	<i>For Aggre- Duty. gate.</i>	
14th Indiana Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Harrow,	744	908
4th Ohio Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason,	397	992
8th Ohio Infantry, Colonel S. S. Carroll,	476	852
7th West Virginia Infantry, Colonel Evans,	*	861
67th Ohio Infantry, Colonel Bustenbinder,	587	896
84th Pennsylvania Infantry, Colonel Murray,	503	1,023
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,707	5,532

SECOND BRIGADE.

COLONEL J. C. SULLIVAN, *Commanding.*

	<i>For Aggre- Duty. gate.</i>	
5th Ohio Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Patrick,	821	918
62nd Ohio Infantry, Colonel F. B. Pond,	854	948

*On duty as Railroad Guard.

	<i>For Aggre- Duty gate.</i>	
66th Ohio Infantry, Colonel Charles Candy,	730	892
13th Indiana Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Foster,	632	848
39th Illinois Infantry, Colonel T. O. Osborn,	550	788
	3,587	4,394

THIRD BRIGADE.

COLONEL E. B. TYLER, *Commanding.*

	<i>For Aggre- Duty. gate.</i>	
7th Ohio Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Creighton,	659	886
29th Ohio Infantry, Colonel Buckley,	696	893
7th Indiana, Colonel Gavin,	716	961
1st West Virginia Infantry, Colonel Thoburn,	674	891
110th Pennsylvania Infantry, Colonel Lewis,	462	670
Andrew's Sharp-Shooters,	48	96
	3,255	4,397

ARTILLERY CORPS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAUM, *Commanding.*

	<i>For Aggre- Duty. gate.</i>	
Battery E, 4th U. S. Light Art., Captain Clark, (6 guns, 10-pounder, Parrotts.),	109	121
Battery H, 1st Ohio Light Art., Captain Huntington, (6 guns, 6-pounder rifled.),	124	144
Battery L, 1st Ohio Light Art., Captain Robinson, (6 guns, 4 6-pounder smooth-bore; 2 12-pounder, howitzers.), ..	128	150
Battery A, 1st Va. Light Art., Lieutenant Jenks, (6 guns, 4 10-pounder Parrotts; 2 6-pounder brass.),	119	132
Battery B, 1st Va. Light Art., Captain Davey, (2 guns, 10-pounder Parrotts; 1 gun 4th Ohio Inf., 12-pounder brass, smooth-bore.),	128	148
Total, 27 guns.		
	608	695

CAVALRY CORPS.

	<i>For Aggre- Duty. gate.</i>	
1st Virginia Cavalry, Major Chamberlain,	484	636
1st Battalion Penna. Cav., } Captain J. Keys,	214	469
1st Squadron Ohio Cav., }		
	698	1,105

Total for duty, 10,855 and 27 guns.
Total aggregate, 16,123.

CHAPTER XVI.

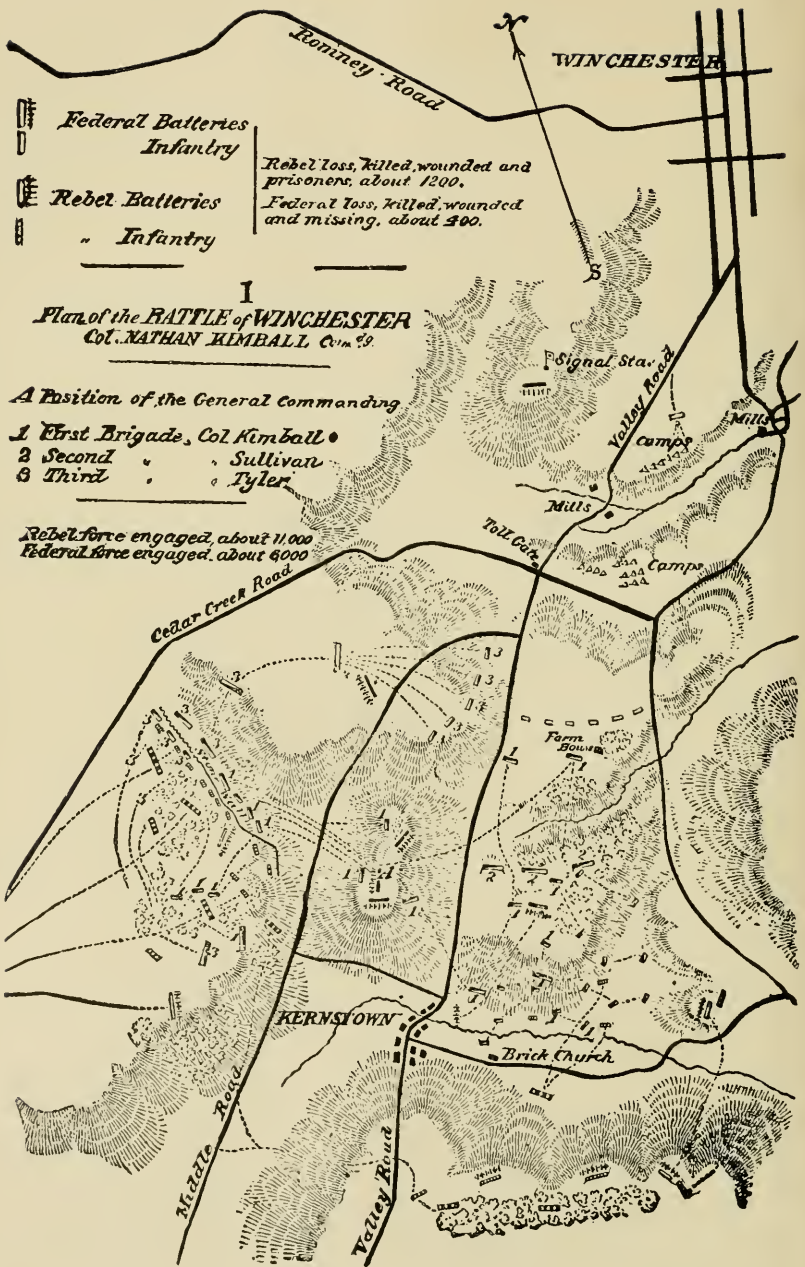
THE BATTLE OF KERNS TOWN, OR WINCHESTER.





On March 18, 1862, under orders from Brig.-Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, commander of the First Division, and temporarily in command of the Fifth Army Corps, Shields's division moved through Winchester on the road to Strasburg. Out near Middletown, some 13 miles distant, the advance encountered Ashby's cavalry, who fled, and burned behind them the fine bridge across Cedar Creek 3 miles north of Strasburg, where the command bivouacked for the night. The next morning, a temporary bridge having been constructed, this force moved on to Strasburg, where the entire day was actively spent in scouting, skirmishing, and artillery practice, without serious results. Here the Seventh drew the fire of Ashby's guns, and was introduced to screaming shot and bursting shell, with which they were to become more familiar later on.

That night the division went to rest in and about the town and the next day, in the midst of rain and mud, stepped back 21 miles to Camp Shields again. Although the elements were against us upon this return march, Lieut.-Col. Creighton caused the band to play lively airs, and when he reached Winchester the Seventh paraded through the streets as if in holiday attire, much to the surprise of the men of the First Division on duty there, who greeted us with shouts of approval and generous applause. The next day all was serene, and General Banks reported to General McClellan as follows:

“General Shields has driven the enemy to Mount Jackson, 20 miles south of Strasburg. He fled before our troops, burning the bridges in his march.”

However, on the 22d Col. Turner S. Ashby, who commanded the cavalry then serving under Stonewall Jackson,



 *Federal Batteries*
 *Infantry*
 *Rebel Batteries*
 *Infantry*

Rebel loss, killed, wounded and prisoners, about 1200.
Federal loss, killed, wounded and missing, about 500.

I
Plan of the BATTLE of WINCHESTER
Col. NATHAN KIMBALL, Comdr.

A Position of the General Commanding

- 1 *First Brigade, Col. Kimball*
- 2 *Second " Sullivan*
- 3 *Third " Tyler*

Rebel force engaged, about 11,000
Federal force engaged, about 6,000

BATTLEFIELD OF WINCHESTER, VA.

March 23d, 1862

reappeared, and made an attack upon the outposts below Winchester, of which General Shields said:

“On the 22d about 5 o'clock P. M., Ashby's cavalry attacked and drove in some of our pickets. By order of General Banks I put my command under arms and pushed forward one brigade and two batteries of artillery to drive back the enemy, but to keep him deceived as to our strength, only let him see two regiments of infantry, a small body of cavalry, and part of our artillery. While directing one of our batteries to its position, I was struck by a fragment of shell which fractured my left arm above the elbow, bruised my shoulder, and injured my side. The enemy being driven from his position, we withdrew to Winchester.”

As a precautionary measure, however, the First and Second Brigades with Daum's artillery were pushed forward nearly three miles, on the Strasburg pike, making the requisite dispositions, while the Third Brigade was held in reserve in the suburbs of Winchester.

On Sunday morning, the 23d, this brigade returned to camp but under instructions to be ready to fall in at a moment's notice. Some of the men, “scenting the battle from afar,” were busy writing brief messages to their loved ones, when the sound of Ashby's guns again fell upon their ears.

Near 11 o'clock A. M. the bugler sounded “Fall in.” the five regiments were soon in readiness, and with the Seventh Ohio leading, Colonel Tyler's brigade moved to the front.

In passing through Winchester the windows, porches, and even trees and housetops were seen occupied by the citizens (whose sympathies were strongly with the attacking force), with their anxious faces turned toward Kernstown, from whence the sullen boom of distant artillery was now frequently heard.

Upon reaching the field the brigade halted some distance in the rear of Colonel Daum's batteries, posted along a ridge, from which they were replying to the enemy's guns. Here the Seventh Ohio and Seventh Indiana Regiments

were detached as the artillery support. Colonel Nathan Kimball, who assumed command when General Shields was wounded, said:

"We had succeeded in driving the enemy from both flanks and the front until about 4 o'clock P. M., when Jackson, with the whole of his infantry, supported by artillery and cavalry, took possession of the hill on the right, and planted his batteries in commanding position, and opened a heavy and well-directed fire upon our batteries and their supports, attracting our attention whilst he attempted to gain our right flank with his infantry.

"At this juncture I ordered the Third Brigade, Col. E. B. Tyler, Seventh Ohio, commanding, to move to the right to gain the flank of the enemy, and charge through the wood to their batteries posted on a hill. This brigade moved forward steadily and gallantly, opening a galling fire on the enemy's infantry."

Colonel Tyler said:

"At about 4 o'clock Colonel Kimball ordered me to proceed with my command down a ravine to the rear of a piece of woods on our right, and thence along the woods to the rear of a point on the enemy's left flank, where he had a battery of two pieces planted. I succeeded in reaching the enemy's rear unperceived by him, but found him in large force, and on the eve of attempting a flank movement similar to ours to capture Robinson's battery.

"Our front was within musket range of him when he opened on us, and with such force that I immediately ordered up my reserve. His position was a strong one, and stubbornly maintained for a time, but he was at length forced to fall back before the incessant and well-directed fire of our men. He was protected in front by a stone fence while our only breastworks were the scattered trees of the woods, and a small natural embankment, and the fact that all of his killed and wounded in that locality were struck in the head speaks in stronger terms than I can use of the skill of our men as marksmen.

“After my brigade had thus bravely stood their ground for at least an hour, other regiments came up, when the complete rout of the enemy was effected, he leaving for me 2 pieces of artillery (1 iron 12-pounder and 1 brass 6-pounder) with caissons, and all his dead and wounded. Both men and officers of my command fought with most commendable bravery and determination, and are entitled to special mention. The colors of the Seventh Ohio were struck by 28 balls, one carrying away the crescent of the spearhead, another breaking the staff. To Acting Assistant Adj.-Gen. E. S. Quay and Aide-de-camp Henry Z. Eaton, of my staff, I am greatly indebted for the prompt performance of their respective duties.”

The Seventh Ohio had the right and led the Third Brigade in this battle, where its losses were quite perceptibly heavier than that of any other regiment in it.

As we approached the enemy Sergeant Llew. R. Davis of Company A was sent forward as a scout to locate the enemy, and did so gallantly and effectively, for which he was given a commission.

Lieut.-Col. Creighton's horse was struck by a bullet, and becoming unmanageable dashed toward the enemy, when his rider dexterously sprang from the saddle, thereby avoiding capture. He then picked up the gun of a disabled soldier and fought in the ranks until the order came to charge, when away he went abreast of the liveliest and best of his men.

Major Casement sat his horse like a statue, several bullets passing through his clothing, but doing no harm, while Colonel Tyler, although commanding the brigade, took position near his regiment regardless of danger.

Wilder of Company C, said:

“In the course of the action, Day, Dickinson, and Worcester [of that company], to secure good shots, made their way around nearly to the rear of the enemy. Here Worcester received his mortal wound. Lieutenant Junkins of General Jackson's staff, losing his way, Sergeant Day

and an Indiana corporal beckoned him hitherward, captured and delivered him up as a prisoner of war. Orderly Danforth was killed in the first volley."

At dusk the battle of Kernstown ended, and the victors bivouacked upon the field, in the midst of the dead and dying and suffering, where great fires were built and around which the wounded were gathered, and made as comfortable as possible, in the open, on a damp frosty night in March.

Stonewall Jackson having been misled by the statements of his cavalry commander, Colonel Ashby, in reference to the number of Union troops at Winchester, hastened with all dispatch to return to make the attack at Kernstown, where, after a determined struggle from behind stone walls, favorably located, he was signally defeated, and pursued the next day, to beyond Strasburg, made the following report:

"As the enemy had been sending off troops and from what I could learn were still doing so, and having a prospect of success, I engaged him yesterday about 3 P. M. near Winchester, and fought until dusk; but his forces were so superior to mine that he repulsed me with the loss of valuable officers and men killed and wounded; but from the obstinacy with which our troops fought and from their advantageous position I am of the opinion that his loss was greater than mine in troops, but I lost 1 piece of artillery and 3 caissons. Shields appears to have had 17 regiments of infantry. I heard he had much less when I made the attack."

When General Johnston, then commanding the Department of Northern Virginia, read the above, he said: "He evidently attacked the enemy under a misapprehension as to his force."

In his initial report of the battle of Kernstown, General Shields estimated the force of the enemy at about 15,000, under Jackson, Smith and Longstreet; but as neither Smith

nor Longstreet was present, it is found, according to the official reports, that General Jackson had, in this engagement, but 2,742 men, and 18 pieces of artillery, while according to General Shields his own force amounted to 8,000 men, with about the same number of cannon as were used by the enemy.

The casualties reported in the Seventh Ohio were 20 killed, 62 wounded, and 10 missing; but as 9 of the missing reported for duty, there was but 1 man captured, making the total loss 83.* Sergt.-Maj. Webb was among the killed. The total loss in Shields's division was 118 killed, 450 wounded, and 13 missing; total, 581. General Jackson reported 80 killed, 375 wounded, and 263 missing; total, 718.

The following is self-explanatory:

"Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and they are hereby tendered, to Maj.-Gen. T. J. Jackson and the officers and men under his command for their gallant and meritorious service in the successful engagement with a greatly superior force of the enemy, near Kernstown, Frederick County, Virginia, on the 23d day of March, 1862."—Published in General Orders No. 37 by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Commanding Department of Northern Virginia.

Such is history.

The following is an account, as nearly as possible in his own words, of the first battle of Winchester, as it was seen and participated in by Corpl. Selden A. Day, of Co. C. It is also a record of the capture of Lieutenant Junkin, brother-in-law and staff officer of Stonewall Jackson. For this achievement, coupled with Corporal Day's gallantry at Cedar Mountain and Port Republic (where he was wounded in both legs), he was recommended for promotion and appointed by President Lincoln to be second lieutenant of artillery in the Regular Army. He did credit and honor to the selection, was wounded a number of times, but remained

*See Casualty List, p. 632.

continuously on duty through the civil and Spanish wars. He was retired after nearly 42 years' active service as lieutenant-colonel, afterward being raised by law to the rank of colonel.

“THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER, MARCH 22, 23, 1862.

“Shields's division had been left by Banks at Winchester, Va., to hold the place. Stonewall Jackson, learning that Banks had gone east, came down the valley from Strasburg and made the attack on Shields, south of the town of Winchester, so that the battle is spoken of by Virginians and known in Southern history as the battle of Kernstown, while by the Northern soldiers and writers it is always spoken of as the first battle of Winchester, which fact has caused some historical confusion.

“This was the only fight in which Stonewall Jackson was ever worsted. He was killed accidentally by his own men, the following year, during his brilliant operations at Chancellorsville.

“On March 22, our regiment, the Seventh Ohio Infantry, moved out of camp with the brigade into position to cover the town. There was some cavalry skirmishing and an artillery duello going on at the time, which ceased at sundown, and we bivouacked in position on the field that night, which I remember was very cold, from which we suffered greatly, the ground being frozen under us.

“Sunday morning, the 23d, the fighting was renewed with frequent lulls and ominous silences which plainly indicated maneuvering—perhaps on both sides—for advantage in position. The artillery firing was resumed along a road near a church to the left of where our brigade waited in position. After a time we moved over to the left to support a battery there engaged. This duty was the most trying of all that day's hard work.

“As we stood in line behind the hill on which the battery was posted, frequent shots would come over and cut through our ranks. Colonel Tyler of the Seventh Ohio, commanding the brigade, sat on his horse waiting for developments

and further orders. He was calm, cool, and patient. I noticed, however, that he was pale, and that he too was feeling the strain of inaction under the trying circumstances. After a while an aide rode up to him from the left and front and evidently delivered an order. The Colonel, when the staff-officer had ridden away, turned to his command, and in a low but far-reaching voice said, 'Boys, put on your bayonets;' adding, 'you will need them.'

"The answer to this command must have been gratifying to the leader who gave it, as mingled with the clatter of fixing bayonets a shout of exultation went up from every man in the ranks. The terrible strain of inaction and waiting under fire was over. Column was quickly formed to the right and we marched over in that direction, where double column on the center was afterward formed facing the front, and the advance taken up.

"The invisible guns in front of us were still firing to our left at the batteries we had been supporting. Steadily and in silence the brigade moved forward in double column for some distance as if upon the drill-ground. Then coming into a patch of woods, and commencing the descent of a gentle slope, we saw the smoke of the guns through the trees in front of us, on an elevation beyond a stone wall, over which the fire of musketry began to flash. Instantly the artillery was also turned upon us and we got the order, clear and distinct, from our commander, 'Charge bayonets!' A rush forward down the slope amongst the trees followed. As the musketry from the wall in front and the canister and shells from the elevation beyond began to tell in our ranks, they were soon broken up and the advance ceased. All began firing without orders, and after that very few orders could be heard at all. C and F of the Seventh Ohio being the right and left center companies, formed the first or leading division of the regiment and brigade, and I, being a corporal in Company C, was of course in the front rank.

"When the advance ceased I found myself near the bottom of the hill, but could still see the top of the stone wall ahead of us, on the slope of the opposite elevation, above

which were bobbing heads and flashing rifles. More Confederates were running up to it through the grove beyond. Conspicuous amongst these was an officer on a white horse gallantly directing the movements. Some of us singled him out as a target and he was soon brought down.

"Men were falling all around me, and glancing backward I saw that the slope of the hill was barely sufficient to enable the men in the rear to fire safely over the heads of those of us in the front. A sergeant of Company H fell near me, shot through the neck, and I was quite sure it was done from the rear. After my second or third shot at the row of heads above the wall in front of us, as I threw up my rifle to reload, the bayonet went spinning away over my head, shot off near the shank. I replaced it quickly, taking the one from the musket of the sergeant who lay gasping at my feet, and replacing the stub of my own in its scabbard as far as it would go. I thought, even then, what a nice souvenir it would be when the war was over. It dropped out, however, later, and was lost.

"Standing on the slope of the hill down which we had come and firing as fast as I could, having loaded my musket, I was holding it at the balance, in my left hand, while feeling for a cap in the little wool-lined cap-box on my belt (we were using the old Harper's Ferry muzzleloaders at that time), and something struck me on the left arm near the shoulder. My gun dropped from the paralyzed hand and I saw that the overcoat was torn and blackened. As I grasped the injured arm with my available hand, Sterry, of Company C, who was standing beside me and firing away, said with a smile, as if it were a good joke, 'You have got it, haven't you?' 'Yes,' I said, and finding that the place was scarcely bleeding, only bruised, added, 'but not very bad.' This souvenir, however, was destined to stay with me.

"Just then an order came to 'deploy,' and though I belonged in the center with my company had there remained any ranks or formation, in which case I should have stood fast, something was shouted about 'the left' and I picked up

my gun from the ground and ran in that direction. At a short distance a few of us climbed over a fence into an open field, but as no more came over I went back to the hollow in the woods, from the bottom of which I could see nothing of the enemy. The air above our heads in the hollow seemed full of projectiles going in opposite directions. I crept cautiously up the hill until I could see well over the brow, and at one place the slope of the hill beyond, over which more of the enemy were hurrying to the front to reinforce those at the wall and be themselves sheltered as well.

"I fired quickly into the advancing men and fell forward on to the slope for shelter while I reloaded. This maneuver I repeated several times, advancing a little before each shot, until I was near the wall, a little below the brow of the hill. At the last advance—on hands and knees—I noticed a short distance farther on and close to the wall, fifteen or twenty feet from it perhaps, a low ledge of rock jutting from the ground, ten or twelve inches above the surface. It had a shallow gully washed out along the side diagonally, next to me, which I thought would afford some shelter from the enemy could I reach it. A brier-bush grew near one end of the rock, which would also serve to screen me from the sight of those behind the wall. Accordingly, I crept carefully forward and got into this natural rifle-pit. Though the height of the rock and the depth of the depression were scarcely sufficient to shelter my body when lying flat, the friendly brier-bush screened me from view from the front, and here, with comparative safety, I emptied my cartridge-box, enfilading the line behind the wall down the hill to the right of my position. While doing this my greatest danger seemed to be from the rear, as the jutting rock only afforded some little shelter from the front, while the depression gave almost none from the opposite direction. Bullets from the rear tore up the ground all around me.

"While firing down the line, turning on my back to reload each time, I noticed that a fine-looking young fellow

whom I did not know, from some other company, had crawled up as near to me as he could get, within arm's length, but not so well sheltered as I. He was firing away as fast as he could. I looked at him as he was loading his gun and preparing for another shot, when he said to me, 'Isn't it fun?' I did not reply, and when I looked at him next he was dead.

"Having emptied my cartridge-box and put the last load in my gun, I crawled feet foremost into the depression where Colonel Tyler and some of the other officers were trying to form a line to renew the charge. Here I replenished my cartridges from the boxes of the dead lying about, but before falling in, as I was ordered to do, I ran up the hill until I could see over the brow as before, and then noticed that the enemy down to the right were breaking away from their position.

Previously, while lying on the hill, I had witnessed two distinct charges on that part of the field, our men endeavoring to carry the wall. They were now making a third attempt. A few had gotten over, others were running up cheering, and the enemy were leaving, dodging behind wood-piles, that part of the field having been mostly cleared of its trees, and getting away as best they could, firing as they ran. Seeing this, instead of lying down after firing or going back to the ranks, as I should perhaps have done, I waved my cap to those behind and shouted, 'We have got them started! Come on, come on!' and those of us nearest made a rush for the wall.

"As soon as I was over the wall I fired at some men a few yards to the right, who were still hugging it for shelter. While reloading, immediately after, Dixon and Worcester, of Company C, came up and we all hastily shook hands, swearing that we would 'stick together' as we started on following up the retreating enemy, who singly and in squads were firing at us while dodging behind the wood-piles or running to a fence at the bottom of another wooded hill, some two or three hundred yards away, on which the battery was posted.

“While crossing the open field, Major Casement of the Seventh Ohio rode up from the right along the line. He had crossed the wall down there, and, outstripping the nimblest of his men on his beautiful little sorrel mare, he dashed up in front of us, and full of fire and enthusiasm, waving his sword, he shouted, ‘Who will go with me into that battery?’ ‘We will!’ was the reply. ‘Come on, then, said the Major, as he urged his horse off to the front and left, taking the battery in flank as he entered the grove and rode up the hill.

“He was not wounded in that fight, that I remember, but as he spoke to us I noticed the wadding of the cape he wore was sticking out of several bullet holes.

“Following the Major as fast as we could toward the flank of the battery, when I reached the fence at the edge of the grove toward which some of the enemy had retreated, I discovered that Dixon and Worcester were not with me, nor did I see them again until the fight was over. It seems that in the rush across the open field Worcester was shot, his leg being shattered, and Dixon hearing him cry out had stopped to help him.

“When I got up to the battery in the grove I found the Major there taking a survey of the dead and dying men and horses, the crippled guns and overturned caissons. His command to us as we came up was, ‘Keep them going! Follow them up!’ or something to that effect, which we endeavored to obey.

“Our few scattered men, after passing through the captured battery, dodged along through the grove, firing at such of the retreating enemy as we could see running from tree to tree and firing back as they went.

“In this way my attention was engaged when I suddenly came upon a party of three or four of the enemy in a fence corner at the edge of the grove. They were quite near me and on my left. I fired quickly into the party and dodged behind a tree for shelter and to reload. I felt quite confident that my shot was effective, especially as all but one jumped over the fence and disappeared, running along the

other side. The other was lying upon the ground. Having reloaded, with cocked musket, I cautiously approached the prostrate form, and when I stood over him I saw that he was an officer and was dying. He gasped for breath, and in his delirium muttered, 'Don't, don't.' Strange as it may seem, I did not feel at that moment in the least like a murderer looking upon his victim. But as I knelt down to unbuckle his belt I discovered evidence that the wounded man had been perhaps carried to this spot, and with feelings of the intensest horror it dawned upon me that I had fired into a party carrying away a wounded comrade. I was completely overcome for the time, and the tears ran down my face.

"The battle was now nearly over, dusk was coming on. There was still some little firing over to the right where the cavalry were following a few fleeing men along a road near a house. I climbed over the fence into an open field and looked about me, my enthusiasm much diminished. Some of our men were near the fence and others in the wood beyond and on my right.

"To the left a column of troops was crossing the field, marching rapidly. I took them to be our left, advancing. As the twilight deepened the musketry off to the right together with the carbines of the cavalry began to show more of fire than smoke, in that respect differing from the appearance of firing in good daylight, especially in the times before the invention of smokeless powder.

"As I approached the column, now some two or three hundred yards away, I noticed a troop of horsemen, fifteen or twenty perhaps, marching alongside of the infantry, and between us. My object in approaching what I supposed to be our own troops was to inquire as to the whereabouts of my regiment. They turned out, however, to be the enemy's right wing, falling back in good order, and the horsemen Jackson and his staff with their couriers. As I drew nearer, one of the horsemen rode out in front of me, crossing the field toward the right, where some little firing was still going on. He seemed to be an officer being followed by an

orderly. As he got nearly in front of me I shouted, 'Hold on! Hold on, please,' and added, 'I want to speak to you.' He stopped, and I walked on toward him. When I got quite close, as he sat on his horse, waiting to hear what I had to say, I discovered to my great fright that he was a Confederate, and it flashed on me at once that all those on my left must be the same and that I was a prisoner, unless, indeed, I could get him away, or away from him, to the woods behind, without undue commotion. So instinctively and quickly stepping to the left of the horse's head, I placed the muzzle of my cocked musket close to his breast and said (in a frightened voice, I have no doubt), 'Get down, or I'll shoot!' A more astonished man one can hardly imagine. At this moment a couple of our men were coming up to see what was going on, knowing no more than I had that we were virtually in the enemy's lines.

"The officer looked hastily and somewhat nervously, perhaps, first to one side and then on the other, and as he hesitated I repeated, 'Get down! Surrender, or I'll pull!' Seeing that I doubtless meant business and that I had the drop on him, he got down beside his horse.* Turning toward us he said, 'I want you all to understand I did not come up here to surrender. I thought you were some of our men.' 'Won't surrender, eh?' said one of our men. 'Shoot him!' 'Stick him,' said the other. 'Damn him, let me stick him,' said the first, and tried to elbow me aside to make room.

"At this I said, as I faced the men, my back to the prisoner:

"'Look here, this man is my prisoner, and the one who shoots or sticks him has got first to shoot or stick me.'

"'He says he won't surrender,' said one of the men.

"'But he has,' said I; and turning to the prisoner I asked, 'Haven't you surrendered?'

*It is undoubtedly true that the old, dirty, faded and torn overcoat worn by Corporal Day helped greatly to deceive Lieutenant Junkin. Even in the daytime it was no longer blue, and in the twilight it must have looked like a perfectly orthodox Confederate garment—holes and all.

“‘Yes,’ said he; and straightening himself up, folding his arms on his breast, turning very pale, he said in a dry, hard voice, *‘But let them shoot and be damned!’*”

“It occurred to me at the time that if ever a man pronounced his own death sentence, this one thought he was doing it then.

“‘Well, that’s plucky,’ said one.

“‘He’s all right,’ admitted the other, and they turned their attention to the orderly, who all this time had been sitting his horse a few yards away without the least suspicion that anything was wrong.

“‘Come away from here,’ said I and we went up into the woods, followed by a couple of men with the orderly. Noticing the crossed silver arrows on the cap of the orderly, I asked him what he belonged to. ‘Ashby’s cavalry,’ was the jaunty reply, with a wag of his head and a laugh, as if it were all a huge joke. Whatever became of him, or who he was, I never knew.

“As we walked along I asked the prisoner his name and regiment. I understood him to say he was Lieutenant Dunkin of General Jackson’s staff.

When we had got into the woods it was nearly dark, and many men had come through, all in disorder. The man with me, who seemed to be one of the Indianians, said, ‘Oh, there is our doctor.’ I said, ‘Doctor, we have got a prisoner here. What shall we do with him?’

“‘Go to hell with him! I have got men dying all over this field,’ was the reply.

“This was anything but encouraging, but we went along with our prisoner up the hill. Seeing an officer on horseback giving orders to some men, my companion said to me, *‘That’s our Colonel.’* We approached him, and I said:

‘Colonel, we have a prisoner here and don’t know what to do with him. He is a staff officer,’ I added.

“‘Indeed!’ said he. ‘What is his name?’

“‘Lieutenant Dunkin,’ said I, ‘of Jackson’s staff.’

“‘*Junkin,*’ the prisoner corrected, and then spelled it out for me in a disgusted, emphatic manner, ‘J-u-n-k-i-n.’

“ ‘Well, take him up the hill,’ said the Colonel, and turned to shout some orders to the men who were coming around.

“We went along up the hill until we reached the top near the captured battery, I think, and while standing there wondering what next to do and feeling that we had an elephant on our hands, Dixon came up and said, ‘Oh, Day, I have been looking for you! Come with me to bring in Worcester; he is wounded. His leg is broken and we must carry him.’

“I told him what I was doing, but that I would go with him, and turning the prisoner over to my companion I went with Dixon to where Worcester was lying on the field.

“He was later carried to the straw stack where some of the wounded were cared for. But our loved comrade lost much blood and died in the hospital at Winchester a few days later.

“The night was spent by both sides in caring for their wounded, and sometimes we met thus peacefully on the field.

“In the morning Jackson had disappeared from our front.”

CHAPTER XVII.

FROM KERNSTOWN AND NEW MARKET TO FREDERICKSBURG AND BACK TO FRONT ROYAL.

On March 16, 1862, General Banks was directed by General McClellan to leave General Shields in the Shenandoah Valley, while he, with his First Division, commanded by Gen. A. S. Williams, crossed the Shenandoah River at Castleman's Ferry and the Blue Ridge Mountains through Snicker's Gap, to the vicinity of Centerville, where he would be more directly in position to protect Washington, while General McClellan moved his army to the Peninsula to enter upon his campaign for the capture of Richmond.

In compliance with this order the last of General Williams's division left Winchester on the 22d, General Banks himself leaving the next day for Washington, but had not passed Harper's Ferry when he learned of the battle at Kernstown, and not only ordered General Williams to return but did so himself, reaching Winchester in time to assume command of the entire force, and conduct the pursuit of the enemy on the 24th, to Cedar Creek, where he halted for the night. Early on the next morning General Banks crossed Cedar Creek upon another temporary bridge and pursued Stonewall Jackson's defeated and sorely disappointed little army some miles beyond Strasburg, then bivouacked until the baggage-train arrived, when camps were established until April 1st, and then another advance was made to and beyond Woodstock, the enemy falling back and destroying bridges wherever practicable, in order to delay pursuit and worry the pursuers.

Colonel Ashby was the moving spirit on the other side, and while he conducted the backward movement with great skill and energy his force was not sufficient to make it effective.

On the 4th camp was again established at and beyond

Edenburg, where General Shields came up on the 12th, riding in an ordinary top buggy, with his arm in a sling, and was most cordially and enthusiastically greeted and welcomed by his command, much to his evident gratification and satisfaction.

While infantry skirmishing and artillery duelling was the order of the day, few casualties occurred until the 16th, when an entire company of Ashby's cavalry, including all the officers except the captain, was trapped at Columbia Furnace, about 7 miles from Mount Jackson. The next day the command advanced to New Market, the enemy retreating after having destroyed railroad and other property in large quantities at Mount Jackson.

Inasmuch as General Jackson, by reason of lack of force, had made no determined resistance to the advance of the Union forces from the battlefield of Kernstown to New Market, the authorities at Washington concluded that General Shields's division could be spared to strengthen the command of General McDowell at Fredericksburg, therefore as early as April 26 Secretary of War Stanton notified General Banks that it was possible that events might make it necessary to transfer General Shields to the Department of the Rappahannock, and that he was advised to act accordingly, while on May 1 he was informed that Shields was to be ordered away, and instructed him to fall back to Strasburg. On this date the following order was issued:

“WAR DEPARTMENT, May 1, 1862.”

“Maj.-Gen. McDOWELL: The President has directed the transfer of General Shields, with his division, to your department. You will transmit an order to General Shields, addressed to Woodstock, to move to such point within your department as you may designate, the President preferring Catlett's Station, having in view the instruction hitherto received by you with respect to this capital, communicating a copy of your order in the case to this Department.

“EDWIN M. STANTON,

“Secretary of War.”

In compliance with this order from the Secretary of War, General McDowell addressed General Shields as follows:

“HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT THE RAPPAHANNOCK,

“AQUIA, May 2, 1862.

“Maj.-Gen. SHIELDS,

“Commanding Division, Woodstock, Va.:

“We are delighted in this department that the President should have done me the honor to place your gallant division under my command. I am instructed by the Secretary of War, under date of May 1, to transmit you an order to move to such place within this department as I may designate. Accordingly, I wish you to repair at the earliest moment practicable, and by such route as you may find best, to Catlett’s Station, on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, and where that road crosses Cedar Run. This point is about two miles from the junction of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad with the Warrenton Branch Railroad. So far as my knowledge of the country goes, this point may be best reached by way of Front Royal, Chester Gap, and the town of Warrenton. What the distance is and the condition of the road, I do not know nor do I know your means of transportation. Let me know when you can take up your line of march; by what road you are coming; what are your means of transportation and what the composition and strength of your command.

“IRVIN McDOWELL,

“Major-General, Commanding Department.”

On May 3 General Banks said to the Secretary of War: “I do not think it possible to divide our forces at this time with safety. The enemy is largely reinforced by Ewell’s division.” On this date an advance was made to Harrisonburg but nothing but Ashby’s cavalry encountered, while on the 5th the command dropped back to New Market, where on the 9th General Shields announced to General McDowell that he could move with 10,000 men, 356 wagons and 2,500 horses, including cavalry and artillery.

On the 11th, in a message to Assistant Secretary of War Watson, General Shields said: "I leave to-morrow at 6 A. M. with a division of 10,000 men equal to any in the United States, by Luray, Front Royal, through Chester Gap to Warrenton." And he did so.

Before starting upon this march a most thorough inspection of Shields's entire division had been made, when not only all weaklings were eliminated, but our Sibley tents taken from us and the little shelter tents substituted, which then seemed so unreasonable and cruel that our officers contemplated sending in their resignations as a protest against such treatment of their men; but better counsel prevailed and we marched away with our baggage-train greatly relieved both in bulk and weight.

Crossing the Massanutton Range, and the South Branch of the Shenandoah River at White House Bridge toward Luray on the 12th, a distance of 16 miles was covered; the next day 12 miles, and on the 14th, 15 miles, when Front Royal was reached.

The next day the column moved through Chester Gap 10 miles, and discovered rebel cavalry. On the 16th, Flint Hill and Gaines Cross-Roads were passed but not without incident. Comrade J. M. Guinn of Company C wrote as follows:

"On the fifth day of our march, at a place called Gaines Cross-Roads, we had a brilliant little skirmish with some rebel cavalry, who had been hovering around us for a day or two. We had halted to rest and thrown out our pickets. A squad of rebel cavalry made a dash upon them and came near capturing them. A squad of cavalry and a company of infantry went out to reconnoiter. Our cavalry found a force of two or three hundred drawn up in the woods. Being too many to engage they fired and wheeled. The rebels gave chase. I was engaged at the General's headquarters and had a fine view of the skirmish. The infantry, seeing them coming, lay down on their faces. Down thundered the rebel cavalry, and when within short range, up sprang the infantry and poured a volley into them.

They about-faced and double-quickened for cooler latitudes. Shortly afterward the whole body, some five or six hundred, disappeared over a hill just in time to save themselves from our artillery. We had only about thirty or forty cavalry with us. We killed and wounded three or four, took five or six horses and two prisoners, and badly scared the rest. We had two men slightly wounded."

"WASHINGTON, RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, VA.,

"May 16, 1862—7 P. M.

"GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you that about 2 o'clock my picket made a dash at a foraging party near Gaines Cross-Roads with a very small party. My men were driven back. I soon reinforced them and dismounted 30 men behind a stone wall. When the enemy came up the dismounted men emptied seven saddles, and I then charged down the road until I met an infantry regiment, who opened on us in fine style. The skirmish was the briskest affair I have seen for many a day. The whole army were drawn up to receive us, and by constant firing I kept them in check the whole day. I occupied a commanding hill and could have used a piece of artillery with splendid effect. The enemy are still between Flint Hill and Gaines Cross-Roads. They have a heavy train of wagons. I am certain we killed 3 and wounded 4 others. The infantry pressed me too closely to catch the loose horses, though I got one saber and carbine and one six-shooter. I had 2 men slightly wounded, but lost no horses. I have used up all of my small stock of ammunition. Think of a whole army drawn up in line of battle and kept so six hours by 250 half-armed cavalry. I send you a letter taken from the Yankee mail. Their wagon trains were hurrying along at a furious rate toward Warrenton and are evidently expecting an attack from you. Where shall I join you at?

"THOMAS. J. MUMFORD,

"Col. Second Va. Cav., C. S. A.

"Maj.-Gen. EWELL, Comdg."

On the 17th, crossing one of the tributaries of the Rappahannock River at Waterloo Bridge, the division bivouacked at Warrenton, resting over Sunday. On the 17th Secretary Stanton said to General McDowell:

“GENERAL: Upon being joined by General Shields’s division, you will move upon Richmond by the general route of the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad, cooperating with the force under General McClellan now threatening Richmond from the line of the Pamunky and York Rivers.”

On the 19th the march was resumed to Warrenton Junction, and to Catlett’s Station the next day, where orders awaited General Shields to march to Fredericksburg, which point was reached on the 22d.

General McDowell’s force when joined by Shields consisted of 40,000 men, 100 guns, and 11,000 animals.

The next day, after some attempt to brush our travel-stained garments, blacken our mud-covered shoes and burnish our rusty muskets, we paraded in a grand review of General McDowell’s entire command before President Lincoln, Secretary of War Stanton, Secretary of Treasury S. P. Chase, and General McDowell, returning to our camp after dark. The next day we rested, but learned that General Jackson had advanced against General Banks at Strasburg and had him in rapid retreat to Winchester. There was also a casualty in the Seventh Ohio on this date, when Louis Shraeder (“Big Louis”) of Company A was drowned in the Rappahannock.

President Lincoln said to General McClellan this date (May 24): “I left General McDowell’s camp at dark last evening. Shields’s command is there, but is so worn that he cannot move before Monday morning, the 26th.” His kindly eyes had not overlooked the effects of our almost continuous campaign from Camp Dennison and especially during the last five months from Romney to Fredericksburg, including our exposure and hardship at “Camp Starvation” and our losses at the battle of Kernstown. That afternoon, as late as 5 o’clock, President Lincoln most reluctantly issued the following order:

“GENERAL McDOWELL: You are instructed, laying aside for the present the movement on Richmond, to put 20,000 men in motion at once for the Shenandoah, moving on the line or in advance of the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Your object will be to capture the forces of Jackson and Ewell, either in cooperation with General Fremont or, in case want of supplies or of transportation interferes with his movements, it is believed that the force with which you move will be sufficient to accomplish this object alone.”

To this General McDowell replied: “I beg to say that cooperation between General Fremont and myself to cut Jackson and Ewell there is not to be counted upon, even if it is not a practical impossibility,” yet he at once had the following order issued:

“HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK,
“OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA., May 24, 1862.

“Maj.-Gen. JAMES SHIELDS, Commanding Division.

“GENERAL: Maj.-Gen. McDowell directs that you take up your line of march with your division under your command to Catlett’s, commencing the movement to-morrow morning.

“ED. SCHRIVER,
“Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.”

The reason assigned for this order was that having served in the Shenandoah Valley, Shields was most familiar with that section, hence could be most serviceable, which was entirely correct.

On the 25th Gen. E. B. Tyler having received his commission as a brigadier-general to date May 14, 1862, and by a special order from the War Department, dated May 20, been assigned to duty in Shields’s Division, his old Third Brigade was reorganized so as to consist of the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments. The Seventh suffered severe loss on this date in the resignation of Maj. John S. Casement, who left the regiment here.

When Shields’s division, after its all-winter campaign at

and from Romney, through the battle of Kernstown, the march up the Shenandoah Valley to Harrisonburg and then across to Fredericksburg, reached the Department of the Rappahannock under the command of Maj.-Gen. McDowell, it found a body of 30,000 men who had been quartered in large tents, in perfectly arranged camps, with neat, clean uniforms and guns and accouterments upon which no storm ever beat, the very picture of a perfect soldiery, in comparison with which Shields's "brave boys" (as he called them) cut a sorry figure. In fact, the contrast was so great that Shields's boys were inclined to blame themselves for their weather-beaten and worn condition, until McDowell's men began to ridicule them, calling them "Shields's Foot Cavalry," "Shields's Bushwhackers," "Shields's Conscripts," "Shields's Guerrillas," etc., causing a feeling of resentment and many pugilistic encounters.

On May 25, drawing such clothing and new equipment as could be obtained, about noon the return march began. Marched 14 miles toward Catlett's Station, reaching that point the next night, when General Shields (who had gone from Fredericksburg to Washington to consult with the President and Secretary of War in reference to the campaign after Jackson, and had reached Manassas by rail) wished the Third Brigade to make a night march to Manassas Junction, but his men demurred and did not go. General Nathan Kimball, commanding the First Brigade, Shields's division, had the advance, and as he moved along the Manassas Gap Railroad and noted the evidence of a very hasty evacuation by the Union troops formerly stationed there, under the impression that a large force of the enemy was close upon them, on May 27, he said from Haymarket: "We are moving finely. Roads good. Rifles, carbines, tents and clothing burned. This is the all-firedest scare I ever heard of;" while General Shields characterized the whole affair as a disgraceful panic. On May 30, at 11 A. M., General Kimball's brigade, preceded by four companies of the First Rhode Island Cavalry under Major Nelson, reached Front Royal, and after a sharp encounter in which

8 cavalymen were killed and 5 wounded, the enemy hastily evacuated, leaving over 150 prisoners in our hands. General Tyler's brigade came up at 3 P. M. and bivouacked. The next day Colonel Carroll's Fourth Brigade of Shields's division pushed forward to Middletown, met the enemy's infantry and cavalry and drove them in the direction of Winchester, and nothing having as yet been heard of General Fremont, who was to have been at Strasburg at that time, he returned to Front Royal. General Jackson learning of this movement of the Union forces to Front Royal some 40 miles in his rear, while he was near Charlestown, marched with all possible speed to Winchester and Strasburg, making his escape on June 1, before the commands of McDowell and Fremont closed the passageway, and continued his march to beyond Harrisonburg in the direction of Port Republic. And what had become of Stonewall Jackson after the battle of Kernstown? Falling back leisurely before the Union forces, passing Harrisonburg, he had on or about April 19 crossed the South Branch of the Shenandoah River to Elk Run Valley, where he remained until the arrival of General Ewell's division from toward Culpeper, on or about April 30, then, leaving Ewell to watch Banks, he hastened over the same route that Carroll and Tyler traveled later on, to Port Republic, then on to and beyond Staunton, where he united forces with General Edward Johnson and moved upon General Milroy at McDowell, where he made an attack on May 8, defeating the Union forces under Milroy reinforced by Schenck, after a spirited affair, in which Jackson's loss was 75 killed and 423 wounded. Having cleared that section of his adversaries, however, on May 15 he moved toward New Market, united with Ewell on the 21st, bringing General Edward Johnson's command along, thus increasing this force to more than 16,000 effective men. General Banks had about 5,000 men at Strasburg and Front Royal. When General Shields was ordered away General Banks predicted that nothing but disaster awaited his command, as soon as the enemy, largely reinforced, should advance. Making pre-

text of attack upon Strasburg from the direction of New Market with a part of Ashby's cavalry, General Jackson crossed over to Luray, reached Front Royal on May 23, and drove off and captured the Union troops there, but, fortunately for General Banks, did not, with his usual energy, press on to Middletown until General Banks's main force, then in retreat from Strasburg, had passed that point. On May 24 and 25, however, General Banks's command was sorely pressed while it fell back, not only to Winchester, but through Martinsburg and across the Potomac, to Williamsport by the 26th, leaving Stonewall Jackson in peaceable possession of the entire Shenandoah Valley. On the 28th, 29th and 30th General Jackson sent his troops to Charlestown, Halltown, and across to Loudoun Heights, to alarm the authorities in Washington for the safety of the nation's capital, and how well this whole movement on his part checkmated the proposed movement of McDowell toward Richmond has already been fully shown. On June 2, 1862, General Shields said in a message to Secretary Stanton: "We would have occupied Strasburg, but dared not interfere with what was designed for Fremont. His failure has saved Jackson." Fearing lest some of Fremont's troops might intercept him at Strasburg, Jackson sent a small force out to meet them, which, by maintaining a bold front, succeeded in keeping his line of retreat open until his troops had passed that point in safety.

It is estimated that this movement of General Jackson against General Banks not only disconcerted and prevented the execution of important and almost vital plans and movements looking to the capture of Richmond, but employed not less than 50,000 troops for at least thirty days.

On May 31 there was at Front Royal a large flouring mill well filled with sacks of flour, and as the paymaster had paid the troops not long before, many of the soldiers in Tyler's Third Brigade, and the Seventh Ohio in particular, sought to purchase some flour as a luxurious change in their bill of fare; but when approached, the party at the

mill declined to accept "damned Yankee money," and true to his principles and his faith in the ultimate success of his cause, demanded Confederate scrip or no trade. Now it so happened that some enterprising Yankee had conceived the idea that such individuals as this mill man might exist, when it would be altogether convenient for the Union soldiers to be armed with a supply of Confederate money, as well as greenbacks, hence he had printed several train-loads of facsimile five and ten dollar Confederate notes and flooded the entire army with this "currency" at one cent on the dollar, hence they were in condition to oblige this loyal Virginian, and a very lively traffic with the boys in Shields's division at once began. But soon General Tyler's attention was called to the line of his men with sacks of flour upon their shoulders, much like a stream of ants, wending their way from mill to camps, and always anxious for the protection of private property in the early part of the war, he mounted and in some haste galloped to the mill, went in, saw the deal going on, heard the miller declare his preference for Confederate scrip, smiled "child-like and bland" and went his way, while his soldier boys fared sumptuously upon griddle cakes, thickened soup and dumplings ere they marched away on the morrow.

D. A. Ward, of Company C, writes of this march. His experience fitly illustrates the hardships of this campaign:

"The boys of Shields's division will not soon forget that forced march from Fredericksburg, the last of May, 1862, to the support of Fremont on the upper Shenandoah. It was day and night without let up; about the most trying experience I ever had. In crossing Manassas Gap, it will be remembered, the column jerked along, with short halts and starts, all night long; a manner of marching that often tested the endurance, and even the patriotism, of the weary soldier more than fierce battle. At every short stop the men would throw themselves on the ground for what rest they could snatch. In my case, late that night, when the column halted for a few moments, exhausted nature suc-

cumbed to sleep, and not even the moving troops awakened me. When I opened my eyes it was broad daylight and the column miles in advance. It was double forced march for me then till I came up with the command at Front Royal.

“Before leaving Fredericksburg Uncle Sam had presented me with a nice looking pair of brogans (charged to my account on the pay-roll). On this march to Port Republic these same brogans parted company with their soles and left me to make the balance of the march on the rough pike in bare feet. The soles of those shoes consisted of wood, covered with welts of leather which peeled off, leaving me to walk many weary miles, a la Valley Forge, with bleeding feet, and, I must say, lacerated sentiments toward the rascally contractor who furnished such stock to the Government.”

CHAPTER XVIII.

FROM FRONT ROYAL, TO PORT REPUBLIC.

Failing to intercept Jackson in his march by Strasburg, the combined forces of Fremont and Shields broke away in pursuit, and while Fremont followed by New Market and Harrisonburg, Shields moved up the Luray Valley in a desperate effort to prevent the enemy from crossing the South Fork of the Shenandoah River, while Fremont thundered down in his rear.

On the night of June 1 Shields's division camped 10 miles out toward Luray and the next night near that place.

There had been three bridges across the South Fork of the Shenandoah not far from Luray; one known as the White House Bridge, on the route from Luray to New Market; one as Columbia Bridge 4 miles above, and one near Conrad's Store, 10 miles above Luray, and when General Shields left Front Royal he supposed that all of these bridges were yet intact. Imagine his surprise, however, when he learned that Stonewall Jackson, fearing lest just such a movement as was then taking place might occur, and with that sagacity for which he was famous, had some time before dispatched a mounted force to destroy them all.

Finding it impossible, therefore, to cross the river to take Jackson in flank, and feeling that he would yet escape by crossing the river higher up, Colonel Carroll of the Fourth Brigade was commissioned with cavalry and two guns, without caissons, to push on to Port Republic. The heavy and continuous rainfall had rendered the roads well-nigh impassable, while at certain points along the Blue Ridge such raging torrents swept by as to be unfordable at times even by horsemen until they had to some degree subsided. While Carroll with his cavalry and guns moved on, his infantry closely followed, and on June 7 Tyler's Third Brigade stripped for the race at Luray and camped 15 miles away that night, joining Colonel Carroll the next day.

At early dawn on Sunday, June 8, Colonel Carroll reached Port Republic, to the great surprise of Stonewall Jackson and his staff, who anticipated spending a quiet Sabbath there, and who by the narrowest margin escaped capture.

Colonel Samuel S. Carroll said:

"I reached the vicinity of Port Republic about 6 A. M. of Sunday, the 8th instant, with about 150 of the First Virginia Cavalry and four pieces of Battery L, First Ohio Artillery. I found the enemy's train parked on the other side of the North Branch of the Shenandoah, with a large quantity of beef cattle herded near by, and the town held by a small force of cavalry only. I chose the most commanding position I could find, about half a mile from the bridge, and planted there two pieces of artillery to command the ends of the same. I then ordered Major Chamberlain, commanding the cavalry, to rush down and take possession of the bridge.

"Finding that he had been injured by a fall from his horse, that his command in consequence were in confusion, and hesitated as they came to the South River, and that a body of the enemy's cavalry were assembling at this end of the bridge, giving me fears that they would fire it, I ordered the artillery to open fire upon them, and sent Captain Goodrich to urge the cavalry forward immediately, which he did, and took possession of the bridge, driving part of the enemy's cavalry across it and part of them out of town by the road leading to the left.

"I then went into the town myself, and took with me two pieces of artillery, one of which I planted at the end of the bridge and the other at the corner of the street commanding the road by which part of the enemy's cavalry had fled.

"While occupying a position between these, and devising some method by which I could hold the town until my infantry came up, I suddenly perceived the enemy's infantry emerging from the woods a short distance from the bridge and dashing down upon it at a run in considerable force.

“As soon as my cavalry, which was now under charge of its own officers, perceived them, they broke and ran in every direction by which they could secure a retreat.

“Seeing that I could not hold that position, I ordered the two pieces of artillery to be withdrawn. The enemy’s infantry fired so heavily into the limber horses of the piece at the bridge that they ran away with the limber, and that piece had to be abandoned.

“The other piece was brought away from its position by Captain Robinson, but instead of taking the road, he followed by mistake some of the flying cavalry into the woods, and not being able to extricate it, concealed and abandoned it. In the mean time, my infantry had almost reached the position where I had left two pieces of artillery planted, and they were opened upon by eighteen pieces of the enemy’s artillery from the hills on the opposite side of the river, and partially catching the contagion from the panic-stricken cavalry, were retreating amid a heavy shower of shot and shell. The two pieces which I had left upon the hill, superintended by Captain Keily, had been withdrawn from their position, and one of them abandoned in the mud by its cannoneers, while the other was also abandoned, with the pole of the limber broken.

“By the indomitable energy and courage of Colonel Daum and Captain Keily those pieces were saved, and I managed to fall back with my force to a better position out of the range of the enemy’s guns. At this juncture General Tyler, with his brigade, joined me.”

General Jackson said :

“The main body of my command had now reached the vicinity of Port Republic. This village is situated in the angle formed by the junction of the North and South rivers, tributaries of the South Fork of the Shenandoah. Over the larger and deeper of these two streams, the North River, there was a wooden bridge connecting the town with the road leading to Harrisonburg. Over the South River there was a passable ford. The troops were immediately under

my own eye, and were encamped on the high ground north of the village, about a mile from the river. General Ewell was some 4 miles distant near the road leading from Harrisonburg to Port Republic. General Fremont had arrived with his forces in the vicinity of Harrisonburg, and General Shields was moving up the east side of the South Fork of the Shenandoah, and was then at Conrad's Store, some 15 miles below Port Republic. My position being about equal distance from both hostile armies. To prevent the junction of the two Federal armies I had caused the bridge over the South Fork of the Shenandoah at Conrad's Store to be destroyed. Intelligence having been received that General Shields was advancing farther up the river, Captain Sipe with a small cavalry force was sent down during the night of the 7th to verify the report and gain such additional information respecting the enemy as he could. Capt. G. W. Myers, of the cavalry, was subsequently directed to move with his company in the same direction, for the purpose of supporting Captain Sipe, if necessary.

"The next morning (the 8th) Captain Myers's company came rushing back in disgraceful disorder, announcing that the Federal forces were in close pursuit.

"Captain Chipley and his company of cavalry, which was in town, also shamefully fled. By this time the Federal cavalry, accompanied by artillery, were in sight, and after directing a few shots toward the bridge they crossed the South River, and dashing into the village they planted one of their pieces at the southern entrance of the bridge. In the mean time, the batteries of Wooding, Poague, and Carpenter were being placed in position, and General Taliaferro's brigade, having reached the vicinity of the bridge, was ordered to charge across, capture the piece, and occupy the town. Colonel Fulkerson's regiment, the Fifty-seventh Virginia, delivered its fire and then gallantly charged over the bridge, captured the gun, and, followed by the other regiments of the brigade, entered the town and dispersed and drove back the Federal cavalry.

"About this time a considerable body of infantry was seen advancing up the same road.

"Our batteries opened with marked effect upon the retreating cavalry and advancing infantry. In a short time the infantry followed the cavalry, falling back to Lewis, 3 miles down the river, pursued for a mile by our batteries on the opposite bank, when the enemy disappeared in the wood around a bend in the road."

This attack of Carroll had hardly been repulsed before Ewell was seriously engaged with Fremont, moving on the opposite side of the river, at Cross Keys.

Ever since this affair occurred there has been much speculation among the members of Shields's division in reference to the instructions given Colonel Carroll by the General, concerning the bridge at Port Republic, one contending that he was directed to destroy, while the other asserted that he was to save it.

The official records as published show that on June 4, 1862, General Shields in a message to Colonel Carroll said, "You must go forward at once with cavalry and guns to save the bridge at Port Republic," yet in an official report Shields stated that Carroll reported to him that the bridge there had been destroyed some weeks before. There is also found in the official records the following:

"HEADQUARTERS SHIELD'S DIVISION,
"FRONT ROYAL, VA., June 4, 1862.

"Captain E. B. OLMSTEAD.

"SIR: You are hereby directed to send a detail of forty pioneers with a lieutenant to accompany the command under Colonel Carroll to Port Republic. Be particular to instruct your men to burn the bridge at that place.

"I am, very respectfully,

"J. B. SWIGART,

"Lieutenant of Volunteers and
"Acting Assistant Adjutant-General."

All of which at least indicates some confusion.

In this affair Colonel Carroll's forces lost 9 killed, 30 wounded, and one lieutenant missing; total, 40.

During the afternoon of June 8, while near Lewiston, below Port Republic, Tyler's and Carroll's brigades listened to the artillery duel going on at Cross Keys, across the river toward Harrisonburg, between the Union forces under Fremont and Ewell's division of Stonewall Jackson's command, where, after a spirited encounter, both sides withdrew until the morrow.

Francis M. Cunningham, sergeant, first sergeant, and first lieutenant, Company H, First West Virginia Cavalry, Ohio-pyle, Penna., granted a medal of honor for the capture of the battleflag of the Twelfth Virginia Infantry, C. S. A., at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865, writing of the advance upon Port Republic, said:

"We came in sight of the town about sunrise on the morning of June 8, 1862. About seventy-five of my regiment, the First West Virginia Cavalry, had been detailed as Carroll's escort, and had been feeling our way along through the mud and darkness with him all night. When daylight came and the fog cleared away a little, one of Shields's staff officers came galloping up and asked for two men to ride with him up the road toward the town. Myself and one of the other boys were ordered to go with him and the command ordered to stand fast until we returned. We dashed up the road at a lively gallop almost up to the town, and wheeled quickly about and back again without seeing any force or anything else. Then Carroll ordered Major Chamberlain, who was in command of the cavalry, to charge and take the town, which we did, but not until we had some trouble in crossing the South River, which was booming high.

"There was no bridge there and nobody seemed to want to be the first fellow over. In fact, it looked for a little while as though nobody was going over to call on Stonewall Jackson, who I afterward learned was in the town

when we charged up the river. We could see rebels running out of town and across the bridge over North River, but not a shot was fired at us that I remember. I happened to be mounted upon a big brown stallion that I had borrowed from a rebel major in a little brush we had had with the rebels a few weeks before this. Sergeant Ebichousen was mounted on a fine mare that was a good swimmer. We two volunteered to try the water, and as good luck would have it, we got over without much trouble. The other boys soon pitched in and all got over, and entered the town by the main, and I think, the only street that ran through it. About this time Carroll came dashing in and ordered Captain Kerr to send four men across the bridge to the top of the hill, to make an observation, and return as soon as possible.

"I was ordered to take three men and go. I took Sergeant Sutton, and Corporals Charles Winter and Walton Williams, and went on what would seem to be a foolhardy piece of business, as any one could see that there were lots of rebels over on the other side of North River. But we obeyed the order, crossed the bridge, went to the top of the hill; but how we got back, I suppose the good Lord knows, but I don't. Williams and Sutton were both wounded, while Winter's horse was shot. I was not touched, but I was scared when the bullets were flying thick about me. When we advanced to the top of the hill no one seemed to pay any attention to us. We blazed away at four fellows sitting under a tree. Three of them ran away, the fourth surrendered. My three comrades wheeled and rushed for the bridge, and while I was trying to force my prisoner to mount behind me I was almost surrounded; then leaving my "Johnny Reb," I tested the speed of my stallion—laying flat upon his back—and reached the bridge safely. My comrades had already reported to Carroll that the rebel army was near, when he ordered Captain Kerr to 'charge and give them hell!' but as a column of rebel infantry appeared, coming down the hill on the double-quick to the bridge, he changed his mind and disappeared. The rebels

charged through the bridge and captured the gun stationed there.

“Our cavalry soon left town. Batteries lined up across the North River and shelled Carroll’s forces out of range.

“We had plenty of time to burn the bridge, and should have done so, but I think Carroll was just about enthusiastic enough to believe that he could just lick Jackson and hold the bridge. Shields was surely right when he said Carroll lacked the good sense to burn the bridge when it was impossible to hold it.

“Did we have time to burn the bridge? Yes, plenty of time. As near as I remember we held the town about 30 minutes. A big Dutch sergeant (Ebichousen) and myself were the first to cross the South River and enter the town only a few rods from the bridge. There was a blacksmith shop near by, and a fire burning to heat a wagon tire, also the remnant of an old strawstack near by, from which there could have been a fire kindled upon that bridge that Jackson’s whole army could not have extinguished.”

CHAPTER XIX.

THE BATTLE OF PORT REPUBLIC.

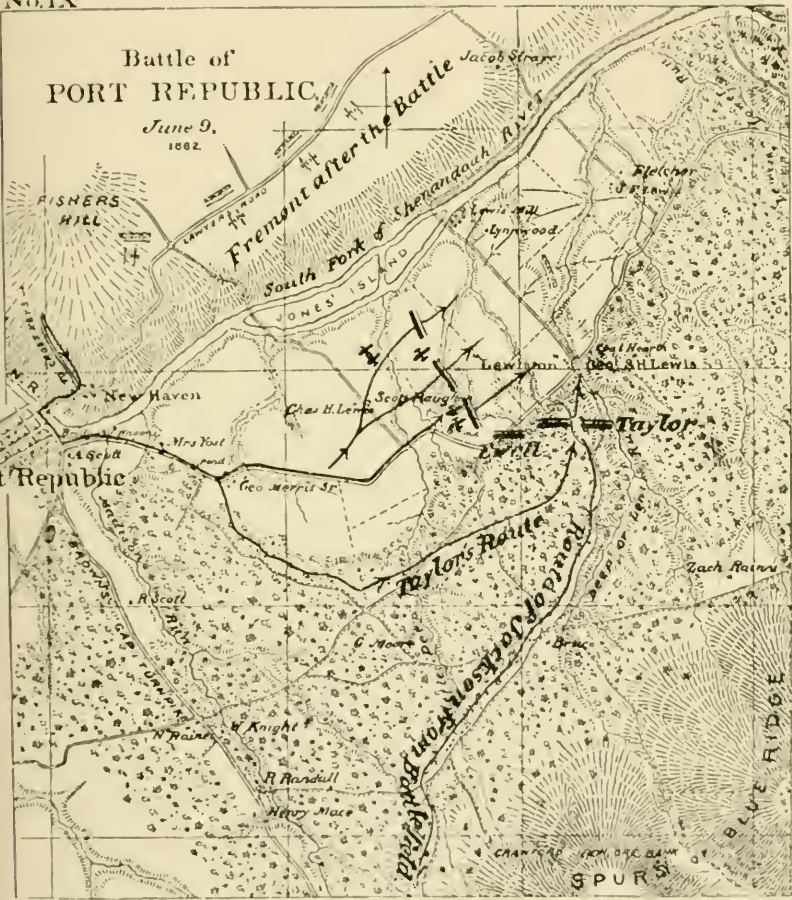
General Jackson said that as Shields did not renew the attack on the 8th, he decided to take the initiative in the morning. With Fremont up against his rear and Shields threatening in front, the condition of affairs required vigorous action and Maj. R. S. Dabney of Jackson's staff is authority for the statement that Jackson expected to brush Shields's troops away and get back to fight Fremont by 10 o'clock A. M. on the 9th.

Leaving Trimble's brigade mainly to hold Fremont in check, Jackson ordered the rest of his command to move to Port Republic. He said:

"Before 5 o'clock in the morning General Winder's brigade was in Port Republic, and having crossed the South Fork by a temporary wagon bridge placed there for the purpose, was moving down the river-road to attack the union forces." (This was the famous "Stonewall" Brigade, and had the advance, but soon came to grief.)

"Advancing one and a half miles he encountered the Federal pickets and drove them in. The enemy had judiciously selected his position for defense. Upon a rising ground near the Lewis house he had planted six guns, which commanded the road from Port Republic and swept the plateau for a considerable distance in front. As Winder moved forward his brigade, a rapid and severe fire of shell was opened upon it. Captain Poague with two Parrott guns was promptly placed in position on the left of the road, to engage, and if possible dislodge the Federal battery.

"Captain Carpenter was sent to the right to select a position for his guns, but finding it impracticable to drag them through the dense undergrowth, they were brought back and part of them placed near Poague. The artillery fire



BATTLEFIELD OF PORT REPUBLIC

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was well sustained by our batteries, but found unequal to that of the enemy. In the mean time, Winder being now reinforced by the Seventh Louisiana, seeing no mode of silencing the Federal battery or escaping its destructive missiles but by a rapid charge and the capture of it, advanced with great boldness for some distance, but encountered such a heavy fire of artillery and small arms as greatly to disorganize his command, which fell back in disorder.

"The enemy advanced across the field, and by heavy musketry fire forced back our infantry supports, in consequence of which our guns had to retire. The enemy's advance was checked by a spirited attack upon their flank by the Forty-fourth and Fifty-eighth Virginia Regiments, directed by General Ewell and led by Colonel Scott, although his command was afterward driven back to the woods with severe loss,

"The batteries were all safely withdrawn, except one of Captain Poague's, which was carried off by the enemy." (A member of the Fifth Ohio Infantry was granted a medal of honor for capturing this gun.)

"While Winder's command was in this critical condition, the gallant and successful attack of General Taylor on the Federal left and rear diverted attention from the front, and led to a concentration of their force upon him. Moving to the right, along the mountain acclivity through a rough and tangled forest, and much disordered by the rapidity and obstructions of the march, Taylor emerged with his command from the wood just as the loud cheers of the enemy had proclaimed their success in front, and, although assailed by a superior force in front and flank, with their guns in position, within point-blank range, the charge was gallantly made, and the battery, consisting of six guns, fell into our hands. Three times was this battery lost and won in the desperate and determined efforts to recover it."

General Tyler stated that a heavy picket was kept well to his front during the night to observe any movement of the

enemy, and at 4 o'clock A. M. Colonel Carroll and himself went to the outer videttes, who reported not having discovered any movement of the enemy during the night.

In a short time, however, General Tyler learned that the enemy was advancing in force into the woods with a view to outflanking him upon the left. The General said:

"Captains Clark and Robinson opened their batteries upon them with effect. Two companies as skirmishers and two regiments of infantry were ordered into the woods to counteract this movement of the enemy. The fire of our skirmishers was soon heard, and I ordered two more regiments to their support. A sharp fire was kept up until the enemy retired, crossing to our right. The enemy opened two guns on our right. The Seventh Indiana was now sent to the extreme right, next to the river. A section of Clark's battery also took position well to the right. The Seventh Indiana having been forced to retire a short distance, the Twenty-ninth Ohio went to their assistance, which moved forward in splendid style on the double quick. The Seventh Ohio was now sent to support Clark's guns, while the Fifth Ohio was sent to care for Huntington's. Regiment after regiment of the enemy moved upon the right and the engagement became very warm.

"The First Virginia Infantry was ordered to the right, entering the open field with a loud shout. By my direction, Colonel Carroll took charge of the right wing. My entire force was now in position.

"Seven guns were yet on the left at the Coal pits, the Sixty-sixth Ohio in support. Under cover of the engagement on our right, the enemy had thrown another force into the woods, and pressed down upon our batteries on the left, so rapidly as to pass the Eighty-fourth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry unobserved, and making a charge so sudden and vigorous as to compel the cannon-eers to abandon their pieces. Colonel Candy met the enemy with great coolness, his men fighting with commendable bravery."

Col. Henry B. Kelley of the Eighth Louisiana Infantry, who fought for our guns at the Coal pits, said in an account of this battle:

“While this exultant crowd were rejoicing and shouting over their victory, suddenly a scathing fire of canister was poured into them by a section of Clark’s battery, which had been rapidly brought over from the Federal right to within two hundred yards of the position of the captured guns. At the same time the Fifth and Seventh Ohio, which, when the battery fell, had retired from their advanced position in the field in good order, changed front to their left and rear, and formed line of battle within a few hundred yards of the Confederate mass about the guns.

“A conspicuous figure in the battle scene at this stage was a field officer on a gray charger, directing and leading the advance of the Federal line. Referring to an earlier stage of the battle, on the right near the river, the commanding officer of the Fifth Virginia, in his report, makes mention of a Federal officer upon a gray steed, who there rode in front of his men, waving his hat and cheering them on, but this officer he says was soon picked off by Confederate sharpshooters. As to this he must have been mistaken, for it was doubtless the same intrepid officer who led the last charge of the Federal forces on that field, with a gallantry so conspicuous as to win the admiration of both armies. Whoever he was there is not a Confederate survivor of that fierce fight who would not be proud to salute him. (Carroll and Creighton each rode a white horse.)

“The disorganized mass of Confederates about the captured guns were not only subjected to a fire of canister at short range from a section of Clark’s battery, and musketry from the line of the Fifth and Seventh Ohio, but from other regiments as well, who, like so many hornets, swarmed about the Confederates around their lost battery. At the outset of the attempt of the Federals to retake their guns, Lieut.-Col. Peck of the Ninth Louisiana, called out to his men to shoot the horses, which was done.

“When therefore the Federal forces retook and held for

a time, as they did, the ground upon which the guns stood, they were unable, when they fell back, to carry more than one of the guns with them, for want of horses. Under the galling fire so promptly brought to bear upon the Confederates it was impossible to reform, or reorganize, or to hold the ground they occupied, and they fell away to the wooded hills."

Major Wood said that while the Seventh was moving upon the enemy about the guns at the Coal Pits—

"Five color-bearers had now been shot down, while advancing as many rods. Lieut. Leicester King seized the colors and pressed forward, followed by the regiment, which sent volley after volley after the fugitives, the firing ceasing only when the rebels were covered by a friendly hill."

General Tyler stated:

"The enemy had given way along the whole line, but I saw heavy reinforcements crossing from the town that would have been impossible for us successfully to resist. After consulting Colonel Carroll I ordered the troops to fall back under his direction. Colonel Carroll took command of the covering of the retreat, which was made in perfect order. Aide-de-camp Eaton was the only officer of my staff present. Captain Quay being too ill to take the field, Chaplain D. C. Wright of the Seventh Ohio volunteered to serve me. The duties these gentlemen were called upon to perform were arduous, and led them almost constantly under fire of the enemy, yet they executed their duties with commendable coolness and energy, meriting my warmest thanks."

General Jackson had intended to get back to Fremont by 10 A. M. but says: "Finding the resistance more obstinate than I anticipated, orders were sent to Trimble to join the main body." Trimble said: "Receiving from General Jackson two messages, in quick succession, to hasten to the

battlefield where he had engaged Shields's army, I marched rapidly to obey his orders, crossed the bridge and burned it at 10.15 A. M."

Our line of battle, extending from the hills on our left to the river on our right, nearly a mile in length, occupied the attention of our entire force, and having no reserves, whenever one point was strengthened it was at the expense of another, and this constant shifting wearied the troops; yet although confronted and largely outnumbered by the acknowledged champion fighters of their day, our little command, for four and a half hours, held them in fierce, steady, and persistent battle, and made a record for gallant fighting in the open not excelled in any contest of that great war. Jackson said he "found the resistance more obstinate than he anticipated." Shields said: "Our men fought like devils." Said Tyler: "The Seventh and Fifth Ohio moved forward and engaged the enemy in a style that commanded the admiration of every beholder," and that they "were supporting the Sixty-sixth Ohio, driving the enemy from their position and retaking the battery;" while a gallant soldier in gray who lost a leg in battle said we were Western men whose forefathers moved from Virginia and "foemen worthy of their steel."

Lieut.-Col. William R. Creighton, who commanded the Seventh Ohio at Port Republic, stated that he was ordered to the right in support of a section of artillery; enemy advanced at charge bayonet; gave order to fire; enemy fell back; advanced in line with Fifth Ohio; line of battle well kept; enemy broke and ran; was attacked on left flank; drove enemy off, then retired and retook guns at Coal Pits. He then said:

"I cannot too highly praise the conduct and gallant bearing of the officers. Adjutant Molyneaux, Captains Crane, Seymour, Wood and Weed; Lieutenants McClelland, Krieger, Brisbane, King, Day, Reed, Howe, Johnson, Davis and Ross deserve the highest praise and commendation. Every officer and man without exception, was in his place doing

his duty. Captain Wood was wounded in leg and Lieutenant Day in shoulder. Lost 11 killed, 56 wounded, and 7 missing; was obliged to leave 5 wounded on the field. Took into the fight nine companies, numbering in all 327 men. Company B was on detached duty—was obliged to leave some men behind because of lack of shoes and clothing. My men were worn out by constant marching and lack of rations, and in no condition to fight.” (Many of the men who participated in this altogether active and strenuous battle were bareheaded and barefooted, yet never fought better.)*

As an indication of the mettle of some of the men after the retreat began, we note the following incident: The driver of the horses attached to the only gun that was rescued at the Coal Pits, struck soft ground, mired down, and must have assistance or abandon the gun to the enemy, who were already near enough to command a halt, when Sergt. Charles King of Company G, who had been shot plump through his face, and Henry H. Rhodes of Company D, who had gone into this battle barefooted and bareheaded, were leaving the field deliberately, each grasped a wheel and lifted to such purpose as to materially assist the horses in again starting the gun and thus saved it from capture. Comrade Rhodes states that when Sergeant King was in the act of lifting at the artillery wheel, his exertion was so great as to force the blood out of the openings in his cheeks in distinct spurting streams.

The writer distinctly recalls having seen Sergeant King the next day, in an ambulance, with his face so swollen as to be beyond all recognition from his features alone. For this gallant and heroic act both of these comrades should have been granted medals of honor.

Not long after General Tyler and his command had left the battlefield of Port Republic, the forces under General Fremont came up, and opened their batteries upon the enemy and drove them off.

General Jackson said :

*See Casualty List, p. 634.

“While the forces of Shields were in full retreat and our troops in pursuit, Fremont appeared on the opposite bank of the South Fork of the Shenandoah River with his army, and opened his artillery upon our ambulances and parties engaged in the humane labors of attending to our dead and wounded, and the dead and wounded of the enemy.”

Toward nightfall General Jackson withdrew his troops into the mountains by a road leading up the ravine of Deep Run into Brown's Gap in the Blue Ridge, while the forces under General Tyler halted at the Shenandoah Iron Works for the night, having met General Shields, with the First and Second Brigades, en route.

CHAPTER XX.

FROM LURAY TO ALEXANDRIA AND AROUND TO CULPEPER COURT HOUSE.

On June 7, 1862, in a message to Colonel Carroll then en route to Port Republic, General Shields stated that while his command was in position to throw itself upon Jackson's flank, he was pestered about shoes and stockings and clothing, and added: "Why, if the clothing was here, there is no time to get it. Push on and take 5,000 of the enemy prisoners; then there will be time to clothe you."

As early as the 8th, General McDowell, then in Washington, directed his chief of staff, then at Front Royal, to send orders to Shields to cease pursuit and withdraw his command to Luray, from whence he was to march to Warrenton and Fredericksburg, to resume operations against Richmond, but they were not received in time to avert the battle at Port Republic.

On June 10 the march was resumed, and at 5.30 P. M. Shields sent a message stating that he was then about 12 miles from Columbia Bridge, en route to Luray; that he would be unable to reach that point that night, and that by reason of his troops having been over-worked and about one-third of them barefooted, and all exhausted, he would be obliged to remain there two or three days to rest up. Reaching Luray on the 11th he remained there until the 15th, then moved to Front Royal, arriving on the 16th; the pay-rolls were signed on the 17th, troops paid on the 19th, and on the 21st "Shields's Foot Cavalry" were again on the march along the Manassas Gap Railroad, en route to Bristow Station, where they arrived on the 23d and went into camp along Broad Run.

Lieut. Frank Paine, who by reason of continued ill health was unable to endure the severe marching and inclement weather to which Shields's division continued to be sub-

jected, and whose resignation in consequence had been accepted on June 10, 1862, relates that while returning on foot from Luray to Front Royal he obtained a glass of milk at a farmhouse near by, which soon produced severe nausea and vomiting, leading him to fear and believe that he had been poisoned. After walking a short distance, and while experiencing great agony, he threw himself under a tree to die, when Comrade W. P. Tisdell came along in charge of the supply train, gathered him up and conveyed him to Front Royal, where medical attendance was soon had, and his life saved. Both of these comrades yet survive.

As an indication of the condition of Shields's division when it reached Bristow Station, it can be shown that a close inspection revealed the fact that during the past month and a half he had, including the casualties in two brigades on the expedition to Port Republic, lost 4,000 men, three-fourths of whom had been placed *hors de combat* by the vicissitudes of the march, inclement weather, exposure, and insufficient rations.

In his memorandum furnished in order that his men might be re clothed, he mentioned 4,000 blankets, 12,000 shoes, 20,000 stockings, 12,000 pants, 10,000 blouses, 12,000 shirts, 12,000 drawers, and 3,500 rubber blankets, which indicates that his "brave boys" were at that time a little light on wardrobes.

On the 25th the Seventh was called out to witness the presentation of a handsome and spirited horse, fully caparisoned, with sword, shoulder straps (denoting the rank of colonel), sash, spur and field-glasses—a present from the officers and men to Col. William R. Creighton. The presentation address was made by Capt. James T. Sterling of Company B, and Colonel Creighton having been so overcome by emotion that he could not make suitable reply, General Tyler did so for him.

General Shields was relieved of his command on June 26 and did not again appear in the theater of war. On June 27 the Third Brigade took cars for Alexandria, arriving on

the 28th, and embarked upon the steamer *North America* for the Peninsula, but on the morrow went ashore and encamped on the heights beyond Alexandria. On July 4 the brigade assembled at General Tyler's headquarters, located in a house surrounded by trees, where Sergt. Charles P. Bowler of Company C read the Declaration of Independence, and addresses were delivered by General Tyler, Chaplain Wright, and Hon. A. G. Riddle of Cleveland. On the 5th the regiment surrendered the old converted flint-lock muskets, which it drew at Camp Dennison, for Springfield rifles, probably one of the best guns then in use. This was a welcome and agreeable change.

On the 9th the brigade was again at General Tyler's headquarters to listen to addresses, as the General had a fondness for exhibiting his brigade to any and all of his friends who came from Ohio and elsewhere to visit him.

However, this pleasing diversion, with now and then a day on grand review, was about all the duty the brigade performed during the four weeks it was stationed there. Mrs. Creighton and Mrs. Crane came to camp on July 11 and remained a couple of weeks, which proved a pleasure to the members of the entire regiment, who were pleased to look upon their happy faces once more.

With light duty and liberal passes to Washington, Alexandria, and Mount Vernon, the members of the Seventh Ohio yet remember the four weeks spent in camp near Alexandria in July, 1862, as the only "soft snap" of its entire service.

On June 26, 1862, President Lincoln issued an order creating the "Army of Virginia," which was to consist of Fremont's, Banks's, and McDowell's corps, as well as the troops in the defenses of Washington under General Sturgis (changing the number of Banks's corps from the Fifth to the Second), and assigning Maj.-Gen. John Pope to its command.

General Tyler's brigade was ordered to report to General Banks, then near Little Washington, west of Culpeper Court House. Taking cars over the Orange & Alexandria Rail-

road on July 25 it reached Warrenton the next day; marched out near Gaines's Cross-Roads on the 31st, joining General Banks's corps the next day near Little Washington, in a beautiful country occupied by a large force, which appeared grand and war-like.

On Sunday, August 3, Maj.-Gen. Pope arrived, and reviewed and inspected the entire corps.

The strength of the Second Corps was then reported as consisting of 15,962 men, while Sigel (formerly Fremont) had 14,310 and General McDowell 25,607, total 55,879, composing the "Army of Virginia," in the field under General Pope. The following is self-explanatory:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

"CAMP NEAR SPERRYVILLE, VA., August 2, 1862.

"Special orders

No. 32.

"Section II. The brigade brought to this place yesterday by General Tyler will be consolidated with the brigade under General Geary, which will be known as the First Brigade, General Augur's division.

"General Tyler will return to Washington and report to General Sturgis to organize a new brigade.

"By command of Maj.-Gen. Pope.

"R. O. SELFRIDGE,

"Assistant Adjutant-General."

With this order in his possession General Tyler regretfully bade his old regiment and brigade an affectionate good-by, his moistened eyes plainly indicating the depth of his feelings.

The so-called brigade of General Geary was found to consist of the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, composed of some 1,800 men, and Knap's Pennsylvania Battery, just needing the four Ohio regiments to make it what it should be, not only in the number of regiments, but its numerical strength as well.

This organization served together until June, 1864, and made its mark upon many gory fields.

On August 6 the main body of the Second Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, marched beyond Woodville; on the next day to Hazel River, and on the night of the 8th encamped about that pretty county-seat, Culpeper Court House.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

General Pope stated, in an official report, that when he assumed command of the Army of Virginia it was the wish of the Government that he should cover the city of Washington from any attacks from the direction of Richmond; make such dispositions as were necessary to assure the safety of the Valley of the Shenandoah; and at the same time so operate upon the lines of communication in the direction of Gordonsville and Charlottesville as to draw off, if possible, a considerable force of the enemy from Richmond, and thus relieve the operations against the city of the Army of the Potomac.

To this end early in July he ordered General Sigel to take post at Sperryville; Banks at from six to ten miles east of that point, while Ricketts's division of McDowell's corps moved to Waterloo Bridge on the upper Rappahannock, with King's division, also of that corps, at Fredericksburg, and all of his cavalry scouting well to the front.

Crawford's brigade of Williams's division of Banks's corps was soon advanced to Culpeper Court House, while his cavalry pushed forward to the Rapidan, in the direction of Gordonsville.

On July 14, while the troops under the command of General Pope were in position as above indicated, he ordered a substantial cavalry raid to be made upon the railroad near Gordonsville and Charlottesville, but this movement failed miserably with no good results.

On July 29, more than a month after he had assumed command of the Army of Virginia, General Pope left Washington to join his troops in the field, and on August 7 there were assembled along the turnpike from Sperryville to Culpeper 28,500 men, with King's division yet on the lower

Rappahannock, while his cavalry was guarding his front along the Rapidan, Robertson's River, and at Madison Court House.

Soon after the battle of Port Republic on June 9, Stonewall Jackson hastened to Richmond and the Peninsula; helped defeat the Army of the Potomac, and on July 13 was ordered to Gordonsville to watch the movements of the Army of Virginia, when, learning of the strong force under General Pope he requested General Lee to reinforce him, which was done by sending A. P. Hill's division, so that while the Union forces were concentrating in the direction of Culpeper, Stonewall Jackson was on the *qui vive* below the Rapidan with a force of some 20,000 men, seeking an opportunity to engage them.

On August 7 Rickett's division reached Culpeper Court House, and Jackson, learning that only a part of Pope's forces were there, and hoping to arrive in time to defeat them in detail, also marched for that point.

While at Sperryville on the afternoon of the 7th, Pope learned of the enemy crossing the Rapidan, and reached Culpeper the next morning. Here he again learned of the advance of the enemy, and pushed Crawford's brigade in the direction of Cedar Mountain, to support his cavalry under General Bayard, then slowly retiring in that direction. He also ordered Banks and Sigel to move promptly to join him at Culpeper.

General Pope said:

"To my surprise I received after night on the 8th, a note from General Sigel, dated Sperryville at 6.30 that afternoon, asking me by what road he should march to Culpeper Court House. As there was but one road between these two points, and that a broad stone turnpike, I was at a loss to understand how General Sigel could entertain any doubt as to the road by which he should march. This doubt, however, delayed the arrival of his corps at Culpeper Court House several hours, and rendered it impracticable for that corps to be pushed to the front, as I had designed, on the afternoon of the next day."

Early on the morning of the 9th General Banks, whose corps by reason of regiments on detached duty, etc., then numbered about 8,000 men, was directed to move forward to Cedar Mountain to join the brigade of General Crawford sent out the day before.

He was to take up a strong position at or near the point occupied by Crawford's brigade; push his skirmishers well to the front; and if the enemy advanced to the attack, to check and delay him; determine his force and intentions, and notify the commanding general, 7 miles away at Culpeper, at once.

From General Pope's standpoint all this appears to have been a simple matter for General Banks to accomplish, but when General Pope had never had any personal experience in handling Stonewall Jackson, and probably did not then appreciate some things as well as he did later on.

The march to what became the field of battle, by reason of the extreme heat, was necessarily very slow and tedious, affecting friend and foe alike, and was thus aptly described by Gen. John W. Geary:

"At about 8 A. M. August 9, the brigade took up the line of march, taking the road toward Orange Court House. The extreme heat of the day caused many cases of sunstroke, and the scarcity of water immense suffering among the men; in fact, after a march of five or six miles the road on each side was full of men who had been compelled to fall out from sheer exhaustion, and many cases of sunstroke terminated fatally."

This condition is further emphasized by the fact that it required 6 hours in which to march 7 miles.

The batteries took position on high ground, where they unlimbered and prepared for action, while the troops were near by in ready support. The public highway leading from Culpeper to Orange Court House, and upon which the enemy was expected to approach, was the dividing line between the divisions of Williams and Augur—the former being upon the right and the latter upon the left.

Immediately in front of Williams's left, where the main battle was joined was timber, then a wheat-field in which the shocks of grain were standing, then timber beyond, while in front of Augur was an open field—pasture, corn-field and meadow—with Cedar Mountain a mile to the left oblique, as we faced to the front. The road from Madison Court House intersected the road to Culpeper at Colvin's Tavern, some three miles in rear of Banks, where Ricketts's division of 10,000 men was posted to guard against any force which might threaten from that direction. Before General Banks reached the field at Cedar Mountain in person, General Bayard, commanding the cavalry at that point, said in a message to General McDowell: "The enemy are advancing in force; artillery, cavalry and infantry wagons in sight. They advance confidently, more than a thousand cavalry in sight. They are attempting to flank us on the left." And yet when General Banks came up and looked the situation over he sent the following message to General Pope:

"August 9, 1862—2.25 P. M.

"The enemy shows his cavalry (which is strong) ostentatiously. No infantry seen and not much artillery. Woods on left said to be full of troops. A visit to the front does not impress that the enemy intends immediate attack; he seems, however, to be taking positions.

"N. P. BANKS,
"Major-General."

The woods on the left referred to the slope of Slaughter Mountain, where a part of General Ewell's division had gone under cover.

Shortly after General Banks sent this message the enemy opened up with six batteries and poured a constant shower of solid shot and shell into our batteries and troops, in plain view in the open fields, while the indication of a desperate struggle became more and more apparent until 4.50 P. M., when General Banks, in another message to General Pope, yet at Culpeper, said:

"About 4 o'clock shots were exchanged by the skirmishers. Artillery opened on both sides in a few minutes. One regiment of rebel infantry advancing now deployed in front as skirmishers.

"I have ordered a regiment on the right (Williams's division) to meet them, and one from the left; Augur to advance on the left and in front.

"5 P. M.—They are now approaching each other.

"N. P. BANKS,
"Major-General."

And what of Stonewall Jackson?

On August 9, when at Locust Dale, twelve miles from Culpeper, and five below Cedar Mountain, he said in a message to Gen. R. E. Lee:

"General: I am not making much progress. The enemy's cavalry yesterday and last night also, threatened my train. Hill, though at Orange Court House yesterday morning, having encamped in a mile of the town on the other side, reported last night that he was not more than a mile on this side, thus making only two miles yesterday. Ewell's division, which is near this point, marched about eight miles. Yesterday was oppressively hot; several men had sunstrokes. To-day I do not expect much more than to close up and clear the country around my train of the enemy's cavalry. I fear that the expedition will, in consequence of my tardy movements, be productive of but little good. My plan was to have been at Culpeper Court House this forenoon. The enemy's infantry, from reports brought in last night, is about five miles in front; his cavalry near ours."

From the foregoing it appears that while he was informed as to the location of Crawford's brigade near Cedar Mountain, he had not as yet learned of the advance of the rest of Banks's corps to that point, and that nothing was farther from his expectation than that of fighting that afternoon one of the most destructive battles of the war.

In his official report of the battle, after stating that the Federal cavalry displayed unusual activity, endangering his train, and rendering it necessary to detach a brigade of infantry to guard it, he said :

“On the 9th, as we arrived within about eight miles of Culpeper Court House we found the enemy in our front, near Cedar Run, and a short distance west and north of Slaughter Mountain. When first seen his cavalry in large force occupied a ridge to the right of the road.

“A battery opened upon the cavalry, which soon forced it to retire. Our fire was responded to by some guns beyond the ridge from which the Federal advance had just been driven. Soon after this the enemy's cavalry returned to the position where it was first seen. General Early was ordered forward, keeping near the Culpeper road, while General Ewell, with his two remaining brigades, diverged from the road to the right, advancing along the western slope of Slaughter Mountain. General Early pushed forward, driving the Federal cavalry before him to the crest of a hill which overlooked the ground between his troops and the opposite hill, along which the enemy's batteries were posted. In his front the country was for some distance open and broken. A corn-field, and to the left of it a wheat-field upon which the shocks were yet standing, extended to the opposite hill, which was covered with timber. So soon as Early reached the eminence described, the Federal batteries were opened upon him. Large bodies of cavalry were seen in the wheat-field to the left. General Early having retired his troops under the protection of the hill, Captain Brown with one piece, and Captain Dement with three pieces of artillery, planted their guns in advance of his right, and opened a rapid and well-directed fire upon the Federal batteries.

“By this time General Winder, with Jackson's division, had arrived, and after having disposed Campbell's brigade under cover of the wood, near the wheat-field; Taliaferro's brigade parallel to the road, in the rear of the batteries of Poague, Carpenter, and Caskie, then being placed near the

road, and Winder's brigade as a reserve, he was proceeding to direct with his usual skill and coolness, the movements of these batteries, when he was struck by a shell from which he expired in a few hours. Latimer's guns were planted upon an elevated spot on the northwest termination of Slaughter Mountain about two hundred feet above the valley below, which opened with marked effect upon the enemy's batteries. For some two hours a rapid and continuous fire of artillery was kept up on both sides.

"Our batteries were well served and damaged the enemy seriously.

"About 5 o'clock the enemy threw forward his skirmishers through the corn-field and advanced his infantry until then concealed in the woods, to the rear and left of his batteries. Another body of infantry apparently debouching from one of those valleys, hid from view by the undulating character of the country, moved upon Early's right, which rested near a clump of cedars where the guns of Brown and Dement were posted."

General Banks said he had ordered Augur to advance on the left and in front. General Augur said:

"I caused Geary's brigade to advance, which it did steadily and quickly, and when within range opened a regular and well-directed fire upon the enemy. I then caused Prince's brigade to advance in like manner upon the left, which it did under its gallant leader, handsomely and in good order, and when in position opened its fire."

The Seventh Ohio had the right and front of Geary's brigade, with its right resting upon the road to Orange Court House, and had the honor of opening the fierce infantry fighting which ensued.

The Thirteenth Virginia Infantry, of Early's brigade, was directly opposed to the Seventh in front, and gave us a warm reception, while a part of Taliaferro's brigade, in line of battle to Early's left and beyond the road to Orange, also poured destructive volleys in a right oblique fire into our

right wing, rapidly reducing our ranks, while the concentrated artillery fire of the batteries then but a short distance away rapidly insured our complete annihilation.

General Geary said:

"The Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio, under the destructive fire of at least five times their number, were being terribly cut up, but retained their ground, closing up their decimated ranks and still pressing toward the enemy. Seeing their condition I ordered the Fifth and Twenty-ninth Ohio to their support. They promptly answered the command, the Twenty-ninth passing immediately to the support of the Seventh, and the Fifth to the left of the Sixty-sixth."

General Williams, whose troops were on the right of Geary, said:

"About 5 o'clock, by direction of the major-general commanding corps, I ordered Crawford's brigade to occupy the woods in front, preparatory to a movement which it was thought might relieve the left wing severely pressed by the enemy, especially by a heavy cross-fire of artillery, one battery of which would be exposed to our infantry fire from the new position."

General Crawford estimated the wheat-field in his front as being 300 yards wide, which he must cross in plain view of the brigades of Jackson's old division and the batteries already in position to receive him. He said:

"My regiments were immediately formed, the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania on the right and the Twenty-eighth New York and Fifth Connecticut on the left. The Tenth Maine was advanced through the woods on my extreme left under the immediate direction of a staff officer of the major-general commanding corps, and was some distance from the other regiments.

"I then gave the order to advance to the edge of the woods, to fix bayonets and to charge upon the enemy's position. Steadily in line my command advanced, crossed the

fence which skirted the woods, and with one loud cheer charged across the open space in the face of a fatal and murderous fire from the masses of the enemy's infantry who lay concealed in the bushes and woods in our front and flank. Onward these regiments charged, driving the enemy's infantry back through the woods beyond.

"The Twenty-eighth New York, Fifth Connecticut, and part of the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania entered the woods and engaged in a hand-to-hand contest with vastly superior numbers of the enemy, reaching the battery at the heart of the position, but the reserves of the enemy were at once brought up and thrown upon our broken ranks.

"The field officers had all been killed, wounded, or captured; the support I looked for did not arrive, and my gallant men, broken, decimated by that fearful fire, that unequal contest, fell back again across the space, leaving most of their number upon the field.

"The slaughter was fearful. Most of the officers had fallen by the side of their men, and the color guards had been shot down in detail as they attempted to sustain and carry forward the colors of their regiment."

The battle had been joined in earnest and the grim monster was reaping a bountiful harvest. The courage and dash exhibited by Crawford's troops in the gallant and heroic charge so vividly described by their commander was of the highest order, and should be recorded high up on the Tablet of Fame.

Resuming what Stonewall Jackson said:

"The infantry fight soon extended to the left and center. Early became warmly engaged with the enemy on his right and front. He had previously called for reinforcements.

"Thomas's brigade was sent to him and formed on his right. While the attack upon Early was in progress the main body of the Federal infantry moved down from the wood, through the corn and wheat-fields, and fell with great vigor upon the extreme left, and by force of superior numbers, bearing down all opposition, turned it and poured

a destructive fire into its rear. Campbell's brigade fell back in disorder. The enemy pushing forward, and the left flank of Taliaferro's brigade being by these movements exposed to a flank fire, fell back, as did also the left of Early's line. During the advance of the enemy the rear of the guns of Jackson's division became exposed and were withdrawn.

"At this critical moment Branch's brigade of Hill's division, with Winder's brigade farther to the left, met the Federal forces, flushed with their temporary triumph, and drove them back with terrible slaughter through the woods."

It was said of Colonel Garnett's brigade that the bayonet was freely used and a hand-to-hand fight with superior numbers ensued before the right of the brigade fell back.

General Jackson restored his line of battle and won the day by ordering up the brigades of Branch, Archer, and Pender, which, with the return of some of the troops which "ran off in disorder," soon swept the field of the remaining fragments of Banks's corps, then unable to stem the victorious advance.

An extract from the journal of General Branch reads as follows:

"The battle commenced and raged for a short time, when General Jackson came to me and told me his left was beaten and broken, and the enemy were turning him and he wished me to advance. I was already in line of battle and instantly gave the order to forward march. I had not gone 100 yards through the woods before we met the celebrated Stonewall Brigade, utterly routed and fleeing as fast as they could run. After proceeding a short distance farther we met the enemy pursuing. My brigade opened upon them and quickly drove them back from the woods into a large field. Following up to the edge of the field, I came in view of large bodies of the enemy, and having a very fine position I opened upon them with great effect."

When the charge of Crawford's regiments broke up and put to flight Jackson's line of battle on the left, the

Twenty-ninth Ohio advanced and relieved the Seventh, which moved back to a place of safety across Cedar Run.

As the enemy advanced in pursuit of the Union forces now falling back across the wheat-field, the Tenth Maine, of Crawford's brigade, which had been held in reserve to his left, was advanced, but soon met the fate of the other regiments, and was swept from the field. At this time Gordon's brigade of Williams's division, consisting of the Second Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin, and the Twenty-seventh Indiana, which had been holding the extreme right, nearly a mile to the right rear of the point of severest battle, was hurried across Cedar Run, to and up the decided slope of a hill covered with brush and trees, and in an exhausted condition brought up on the verge of the famous wheat-field, now fully occupied and covered by the enemy, to be, like their predecessors, cut to pieces and forced to retire.

At this time a remarkable incident occurred. With a view to delaying the advance of the brigades of infantry in and about the wheat-field, moving in the direction of a battery without support, Maj. Richard I. Falls of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry was ordered to charge the foe, and the following is, in part, his official report of the affair:

"I was directed by Brig.-Gen. Bayard to charge through the enemy's lines at a point where they were supposed to be forming for a charge on our batteries, my command consisting of Companies A, B, C, and D; Companies A and B forming the first squadron, commanded by Capt. William Litzenberg of Company B; Companies C and D comprising the second squadron, commanded by Capt. John P. Taylor of Company C.

"After getting in front of the point designated, and being in column of fours, I immediately formed squadron, my command being already under fire. I moved forward at a rapid gait until within fifty yards of the enemy's lines, which I found in great force and three in number, when I gave the command 'charge,' when with loud and terrific cheering my command charged through the enemy's lines, cutting and running down and scattering them in every direction, caus-

ing sad havoc and discomfiture in their ranks, as a view of the field and prisoners can testify. After charging back and reforming, I found my command reduced from 164 to 71, the remainder having been killed, wounded, or otherwise placed *hors de combat*, by their horses falling over others killed or wounded."

Major Falls and Captain Taylor had their horses shot from under them, while Stonewall Jackson said of this cavalry charge:

"At this time the Federal cavalry charged Taliaferro's brigade with impetuous valor, but was met with such determined resistance by his brigade in front, and Branch's brigade in flank, that it was forced rapidly from the field with loss and in disorder."

The official records show that some three brigades of infantry and a battery took credit for firing upon Major Falls and his immortal little band, and the wonder is that a single man escaped to tell the story.

General Pope, in referring to the battle of Cedar Mountain, said he had continued to receive reports from General Banks during the day that no attack was apprehended, and that no considerable infantry force of the enemy had come forward; but toward evening the increase in artillery firing satisfied him that an engagement might be at hand, though the lateness of the hour rendered it unlikely, and he ordered McDowell to advance Ricketts's division to support Banks, and directed Sigel (who had reached Culpeper that afternoon, but could not move until his command was fed out of McDowell's wagons) to bring his men upon the ground as soon as possible.

General Pope then said:

"I arrived personally on the field at 7 P. M. and found the action raging furiously. The infantry fire was incessant and severe. I found Banks holding the position he took up early in the morning. The slaughter was severe on

both sides, much of the fighting being hand-to-hand. The dead bodies of both armies were found mingled together in masses over the whole ground of the conflict.

"The behavior of Banks's corps during the action was very fine. No greater gallantry and daring could be exhibited by any troops. I cannot speak too highly of the intrepidity and coolness of General Banks himself during the whole engagement.

"He was in the front and exposed as much as any man in his command."

General Pope's criticism of General Banks:

"He left the strong position which he had taken up and had advanced at least a mile to assault the enemy, believing that they were not in considerable force, and that he would be able to crush the advance, before the main body could come up from the direction of the Rapidan. He accordingly threw forward his whole corps into action against superior forces of the enemy, strongly posted and sheltered by woods and ridges. His advance led him over the open ground, which was everywhere swept by the fire of the enemy concealed in the woods and ravines beyond.

"Notwithstanding these disadvantages his corps gallantly responded to his orders and assaulted the enemy with great fury and determination."

Just before the battle opened Lieut. Llewellyn R. Davis, then in command of Company D of the Seventh Ohio, was detailed to serve upon the staff of Brig.-Gen. John W. Geary, and Lieut. Henry Z. Eaton of Company B, who had been serving as aide-de-camp on the staff of Brig.-Gen. E. B. Tyler, was detailed to command Company D in that battle, where he was severely wounded and carried out of the service by it.

On the night of August 9, when Banks's corps had retired behind Cedar Run, Jackson still wishing to reach Culpeper, ordered an advance, which had proceeded but a short distance beyond Cedar Run, however, when it came up

against Rickett's division, and after a brief yet severe and destructive artillery duel was forced to retire.

General Pope said the next day was exceedingly hot and the troops on both sides were too much fatigued to renew the action, so the whole day was given by both armies to burying the dead and gathering and caring for their wounded, while on the 11th there was a regular flag of truce under which the troops of Pope and Jackson fraternized upon the battlefield, where the burial of the dead and caring for the wounded was mutually carried on.

As early as August 8 General Pope had ordered General King, on the lower Rappahannock, to march to him near Culpeper, and then by reason of the battle on the 9th, in other messages, had urged King to hasten, which brought this reinforcement near Cedar Mountain on the 11th. This was probably known to Jackson, as on that night he withdrew across the Rapidan, to which line General Pope promptly advanced the next day, but did not cross.

He also issued Special Order No. 41, dated August 12, 1862, directing Brig.-Gen. A. S. Williams, then temporarily commanding the Second (Banks's) Army Corps, to establish his command in camp at or near Culpeper, which was done, and this corps was for a few days General Pope's reserve corps.

On the 13th General Halleck directed Pope not to advance across the Rapidan, and to guard well against a flank movement, while on the 16th he suggested that it would be far better if he were in rear of the Rappahannock and that he look well to his left. By this time it having been decided to withdraw the Army of the Potomac from the Peninsula, and General Pope having learned from dispatches captured by his cavalry and from other sources that Gen. Robert E. Lee, who with his entire force had now reached the Rapidan, intended to flank him on his left and cut him off from the Rappahannock, issued orders on the 18th for his entire command to prepare to retire, and by the night of the 19th his trains and infantry were safely behind that river.

CASUALTIES AT CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

Command: Brigadier-General Geary's Brigade.

Staff, wounded (the General himself),	1
Fifth Ohio: Killed, 14; wounded, 104; missing, 4, ..	122
Seventh Ohio: Killed, 31; wounded, 149; missing, 2,	182
Twenty-ninth Ohio: Killed, 6; wounded, 50; miss- ing, 2,	66
Sixty-sixth Ohio: Killed, 10; wounded, 81; miss- ing, 3,	94
Total: Killed, 61; wounded, 385; missing, 19,..	465

NOTE.—The 2 missing in Seventh Ohio were later on found to have been killed. The entire loss in said battle in Pope's command is given as follows: Killed, 314; wounded, 1,445; missing, 622; total, 2,381—Jackson's loss: Killed, 229; wounded, 1,047; total, 1,276, making total casualties, 3,657.

(Casualty list in Geary's brigade as found in the Rebelion Records.)

REPORT OF COL. WILLIAM R. CREIGHTON, SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,

"IN THE FIELD NEAR CULPEPER COURT HOUSE,

"August 9th, 1862.

"SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Ohio Infantry in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Saturday, August 9, 1862:

"At about 8 o'clock A. M. we moved forward, by order of Brig.-Gen. Geary, commanding the brigade, a distance of eight miles, suffering greatly from the scarcity of water and the intense heat, from the effect of which a number of men were fatally sunstruck. We took position in rear of Knap's battery, on the west side of Cedar Run, forming a

line of battle due north and south, and remained there until 3.30 P. M., when we changed position by the right flank to support the right center battery. In that position we remained about an hour, when we received orders to advance in line of battle. We moved forward about 200 yards, and were ordered to halt and await further orders. In the mean time, we were exposed to a terrible cross-fire from rebel batteries, when we lost several men killed and wounded.

"We remained there about an hour, when we advanced to support the line of skirmishers thrown out by the Twelfth Regular Infantry, who were retreating under the fire of the enemy, then advancing in force in line of battle. We were soon in range of their infantry, and became hotly engaged. We held our position until relieved by the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, when, closing my decimated ranks I moved off the field by the right of column to the rear, and halted on the summit of a hill on the east side of Cedar Run. Having been wounded in the left side and arm, I was compelled to retire and leave the regiment to the senior officer in the field. At about 9 o'clock P. M. the regiment moved forward toward Cedar Run, being detailed for picket duty. When within a short distance of the creek our advance was challenged, but giving no answer, it was fired into from right, left, and front, compelling it to retire under cover of the woods, and falling back one mile it bivouacked for the night.

"I cannot speak too highly of the officers and men. Every one was at his post, and nobly did each one do his duty.

"Number of field, line, and staff officers wounded, 2; line officers killed, 3; wounded, 5; enlisted men killed, 34; wounded, 146. Total killed, 37; wounded, 153. Total loss, 190 out of 307.*

"W. R. CREIGHTON,
"Col. 7th O. V. I."

The Seventh Ohio lost more men in killed and wounded

*See Casualty List, p. 636.

in this battle than any other regiment engaged therein on either side.

Comrade M. M. Andrews contributes the following:

"Not a braver nor nobler life was sacrificed on the altar of patriotism during the civil war than that of Charles P. Bowler, of my company. I was at his side when he fell. It was in the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862. The Confederates were strongly posted on a ridge and in woods in our front, and we, without protection or support, were facing them in an open field. The battle had raged furiously for several hours. Our ranks were being rapidly thinned. Colonel Creighton was wounded, but continued to ride along the line, urging the men to renewed efforts. Lieutenant Ross, in temporary command of Company C, was killed, and many officers and men were down.

"In that terrible furnace of fire in the meadow, below the corn-field, our line had begun to yield stubbornly before the murderous guns of Stonewall Jackson's veterans, when Sergeant Bowler, cheering on his comrades, was hit by a hostile bullet which passed through his heart, and he fell to instant death. At this moment it seemed plain that we would have to fall back. I thought at once of making an effort to help my comrade if, possibly, he was still alive. For this purpose I dropped on my knee at his side and endeavored to unloose his cartridge belt. This left me about twenty feet in advance of our front line, which had begun to recede. Of course I was a good mark for the enemy's sharpshooters, and was myself hit by a shot from their left center, the ball entering the cartridge-box at my side. Fortunately my body was not pierced, but, being off my balance, I fell over. Just then a shout arose from our boys, and looking up, I saw the rebel line moving rapidly by flank. This movement of the enemy's front gave us the impression that we were driving them, and our men pressed forward again. I sprang up and, advancing with our line, began firing once more. The rebel front had indeed given away, but only to give place to fresh troops, who poured into our ranks a most deadly storm of bullets.

“The confusion of battle carried me away from Bowler’s body, so that when, some time afterward, I went to the rear with a disabling bullet through my hand, I had no further opportunity to care for my fallen comrade.

“That evening, when night fell, the enemy had possession of the meadow, the scene of our terrific struggle. The next day when a detail, under a flag of truce, went through our lines to bury the dead, they found the bodies unrecognizable, black and swollen in the August sun; their pockets turned out and robbed of their contents.

“Bowler, with many of his noble comrades, sleeps in an unknown grave, honored in memory as he was beloved by all who knew him in life.”

CHAPTER XXII.

THE SECOND BULL RUN CAMPAIGN.

BY CAPT. GEO. A. MCKAY.

The Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, was changed by order of the President to that of the Second Corps, Army of Virginia; the First Division remained under the command of Brig.-Gen. Alpheus S. Williams, and the Second Division was placed under Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur, the brigade commanders being S. W. Crawford, First Brigade, and George H. Gordon, Third Brigade, both in the First Division, and John W. Geary, First Brigade: Henry Prince, Second Brigade, and George S. Greene, Third Brigade of the Second Division.

Augur and Geary were both wounded severely at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., August 9, 1862, and the senior officers present assumed command of the division and brigades till they returned to duty.

The First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, was composed of the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Sixty-sixth Ohio, and the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

General Pope reports:

"That under the changed conditions of things brought about by General McClellan's retreat to James River, and the purpose to withdraw his army and unite it with that under my command, the campaign of the Army of Virginia was limited to the following objects.

"1st. To cover the approaches to Washington from any enemy advancing from the direction of Richmond, and to oppose and delay its advance to the last extremity, so as to give all the time possible for its withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac from the James River.

"2d. If no heavy forces of the enemy moved north, to operate on their lines of communication with Gordonsville

and Charlottesville, so as to force Lee to make heavy detachments from his force at Richmond and facilitate to that extent the withdrawal of the Army of the Potomac."

Halleck was of the opinion that the junction of the two armies could be made on the line of the Rappahannock, but when the enemy moved north with the bulk of his army so promptly, that the line of the Rappahannock was too far to the front and had to be modified to suit the movements as they developed. To meet one of them, Pope ordered his army from near the Rapidan and Culpeper Court House on August 18 to the north side of the Rappahannock River to escape being flanked on his left, crossing on the 19th.

August 21 Pope's headquarters were at Rappahannock Station on the north side of the river facing south, with the following commands in position awaiting the onset of Lee and his cohorts: McDowell's, Sigel's, and Banks' corps, the latter-named being at and near Beverly's Ford leaving his cavalry in observation on the south side.

The Seventh Regiment O. V. I., being in Banks's corps in the Second Division, it is with that division mainly that it will deal. The enemy on the 20th advanced with their whole army in pursuit of a vanquished foe as they thought the right wing to the vicinity of Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock River, the left to the railroad bridge and ford above, believing it was possible to force a crossing at that ford; but after a careful reconnaissance they found the upper crossings too well defended and their left wing marched to reach some point on the river not so well defended, closely followed by their right wing.

The Union troops made a dash across the river and engaged the enemy, but their main body pursued the even tenor of its way and the Union troops retired to the north side of the river, the casualties on both sides being slight.

At Beverly's Ford, where the Seventh Ohio was stationed, General Rosser's brigade of Stuart's cavalry crossed and made a lodgment on the east bank, but being unsupported by infantry, after a brisk skirmish it was forced to

retire. The Union troops countered by crossing at Freeman's Ford and attacked General Trimble, who had been left as rearguard by Jackson in his advance to the upper crossings. Hood's and Whiting's brigades from Longstreet's corps reinforced Trimble and the Union troops were forced to retire.

The position on the east bank of the river was higher than that of the west, making it possible for the artillery of the Union troops to overlook and enfilade the lines of the enemy.

When Jackson's corps left Rappahannock Bridge, a strong force of the Union troops passed over to the west bank of the river under cover of several batteries stationed on the east side. In this movement the Second Division of Banks's corps was in reserve.

General Longstreet put nearly the whole of his artillery into position to drive them back, but the Union troops fought so stoutly that they did not retire until the evening of the 23d, when they recrossed the river.

General Stuart crossed at Waterloo and Hunt's Mill with 1,500 cavalry and a battery of horse artillery of the Confederates, and rode to Catlett's Station via Warrenton, capturing several prisoners, a large amount of United States currency, several dispatches, and part of General Pope's equipments. He returned to Sulphur Springs on the 23d, going into position outside of General Lee's left. The dispatches captured were valuable to Lee, giving the different positions of Pope's army.

General Jackson crossed over to the east bank of the river at Sulphur Springs, but being pressed by Pope he was forced to retreat to an upper crossing, where he could move to the west bank again.

The whole of the 23d and 24th was spent in severe artillery fire, infantry in support. The Second Division of the Second Corps had its share of the peril and losses.

Pope was reinforced by the divisions of Kearny and Reynolds on the 24th. On the 25th Jackson crossed the fords of the upper streams and reached Salem. On the

26th he passed through Thoroughfare Gap to Gainesville where Stuart joined him with all of his cavalry, and the combined command reached Bristow Station soon after sunset. Two trains and a number of prisoners were captured. General Banks's corps was concentrated on this day at Sulphur Springs, near Waterloo, and marched on Warrenton in pursuit of Jackson. On the 27th Jackson marched to Manassas Junction with the divisions of Taliaferro and A. P. Hill, leaving Ewell at Bristow Station. On the march he was attacked by a regiment of cavalry, a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery, with part of Scammon's division in reserve, but brushed them aside and reached the junction where the captures, an eight-gun battery complete and an immense quantity of army supplies, were divided such as could be consumed or hauled off, where he was joined by the divisions of A. P. Hill and Ewell after hoodwinking Pope by false marching, and went into bivouac under the cuts and embankments of an unfinished railroad.

On the evening of the 27th Pope had concentrated his troops at Warrenton, McDowell's corps and Reynolds's division, 15,000; Sigel's corps, 9,000; Banks's, 5,000; Reno's, 7,000; Heintzelman's and Porter's corps, 18,000—in all 54,500 men with 4,000 cavalry. In his rear was Jackson with 20,000. On the Rappahannock, Longstreet, 25,000, and R. H. Anderson's division in reserve, 5,000—total, 50,000 with 3,000 cavalry under Stuart.

On the 26th Longstreet crossed at Hinson's Mill Ford leaving Anderson's division on the Warrenton Sulphur Spring route.

Longstreet marched over the route of Jackson via Whit Plains and Thoroughfare Gap, crossing two brigades above the Gap and three brigades crossing at Hopewell Pass, and forcing Ricketts, who was on the east side of the Gap, to withdraw to prevent being attacked on flanks and rear.

On the 28th General Pope ordered McDowell with his own corps and Reynolds's division and Sigel's corps to bivouac at Gainesville at nightfall, Reno's corps and Kearney's division to Greenwich to support McDowell, and ordered Por-

ter's corps to remain at Warrenton Junction till relieved by Banks's corps, then to push on to Gainesville, Banks to follow by the railroad route.

There was some heavy skirmishing between Jackson and Hatch's division, in which two of his brigades lost 751 officers and men.

On the 29th Pope ordered Hooker's and Kearny's divisions and Reno's corps to reinforce Sigel's corps and Reynolds's division, the troops in front of Jackson, and that McDowell's and Porter's corps march to Gainesville, Banks to remain at Kettle Run with his corps, making it the extreme left of the line.

At 2 o'clock Kearny attacked Jackson, supported by Stevens, and tried to escalate the railroad cut and embankment behind which was Jackson's corps. He made charge after charge, but did not succeed. Generals Hooker and Sigel did some desperate fighting, but without any result whatever except in one place in the line, where one brigade broke through, cutting off the extreme left brigade; but the enemy reinforcing the broken line, they were driven back after losing heavily.

Longstreet marched in the direction of Gainesville at daylight. The firing of the attacking force operating against Jackson became deadly in the extreme, the battery on the extreme left of the Union line partially turning Jackson's right. Longstreet's men were thrown forward; Hood's two brigades were deployed across the turnpike at right angles, supported by the brigade under Evans; Kemper deployed two of his brigades, supported by the Third, on the right of Hood.

The three brigades of Wilcox were posted in the rear of Hood and Evans and in close supporting distance. Between Hood's left and Jackson's right was an open field. Colonel Walton of the Washington Artillery occupied it at once, it being a commanding position.

The division under D. R. Jones deployed in the same order as the others, with a crochiet to the rear across the

Manassas Gap Railroad to guard against the forces of the enemy from Manassas and Bristow.

R. H. Anderson's reserve division marched for Gainesville at daylight along the Warrenton turnpike.

On the 30th the Union forces were in line—Kearny, Ricketts, Hooker, Stevens, Reno, Sigel, King, Porter, Sykes, Reynolds, Schenck, Milroy, with Banks on the extreme left at Kettle Run. Numerous changes were made in the position of these troops after they became engaged, moving from position to position so as to reinforce certain parts of the line which had become weakened by the fierce firing.

The positions of the different commanders of the Confederates remained as stated previously, the only difference being that when they advanced they made a half left wheel of Longstreet's corps, the different divisions retaining their positions in line.

When Pope was driven back by the terrible onslaught of the enemy, Banks's corps was isolated and cut off, as well as the wagon-trains and cars loaded with ammunition and supplies.

Setting fire to the trains while on the west side of the railroad, Banks was forced to march his corps through the blazing trains and exploding ammunition, where it was as dangerous, if not more so, than in a pitched battle, so as to gain the east side of the railroad.

There was one notable exception as regards the burning. Sergt. Levi F. Bauder in command of the ammunition train of the First Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, did not burn his, but escaped to Manassas with eighteen wagons loaded with ammunition and took with him seventy or eighty stragglers.

As soon as all of his troops had passed the obstacle, Banks made a forced march via Brentsville to Bull Run, reaching there at Blackburn's Ford on the 31st of August. On our arrival there the first officer we met was General Kearny.

September 1, we marched on a parallel road with Kearny (to the east of his column), bound for Fairfax Court

House. There was a heavy rain storm, and officers and men, thoroughly tired out with marching and fighting, straggled somewhat. A sharp rattle of musketry to our left, and our men closed upon the double-quick on our advance. The firing still continuing we formed in line of battle and moved to our left so as to join hands with Kearny's division as a reserve to his force.

Generals Kearny and Stevens were killed, and nearly 2,000 officers and men killed and wounded in a very few minutes, as it appeared to us. As soon as we could after the battle (which we called Chantilly), we continued our march to Fairfax Court House.

September 2, our command marched for Alexandria, and was halted near Fort Worth, where we were informed that General McClellan had been reappointed to the command of the army.

During the retreat from Cedar Mountain the Seventh Regiment O. V. I. was continually hearing artillery and musketry firing, and was in dangerous proximity to moving cannon and musket balls.

The losses on both sides during Pope's retreat from the Rappahannock aggregated 15,000 for the Union and 10,000 for the Confederate troops. But the loss in weight on account of shortage in rations could not be computed, nearly every soldier in the command subsisting on green corn for several days. Cooking the corn over the embers in this campaign was the general and accepted way.

September 3, we marched to the rear of Fort Richardson, situated beyond Alexandria, Va.

General Banks's health having failed on this campaign, he was relieved from the command of the corps and placed in command of the military defenses around Washington.

General A. S. Williams was assigned to temporary command of the corps.

CHAPTER XXIII.

ANTIETAM.

BY CAPT. GEO. A. MCKAY.

September 4, the corps moved to Georgetown, and crossing the Potomac on the Aqueduct Bridge marched to Tenallytown, near Washington, D. C., where they found their wagon-train waiting their arrival.

September 5, the corps moved to Rockville, Maryland, situated about sixteen miles from Washington.

September 6, it was ascertained by reconnaissances of cavalry and infantry that Lee's army had crossed into Maryland. An invasion of the North was threatened, Washington and Baltimore were in danger. Our corps moved up in line two and one-half miles from Rockville.

In his advance through Maryland, in pursuit of the enemy, General McClellan moved his army in three parallel columns, the two corps of Sumner and Williams having the central line of march.

September 9, moved to Middlebrook.

September 10, moved to within 2 miles of Damascus.

September 11, moved to Damascus.

September 12. In General Orders, No. 129, the President directed that the Second Corps of the Army of Virginia should become the Twelfth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

The corps moved to Ijamsville.

September 13, moved from Ijamsville to Frederick, fording the Monocacy River on the way. It arrived in the same fields that were occupied the previous day by the Confederate division of Gen. D. H. Hill. Corporal B. W. Mitchell, of Company F of the Twenty-seventh Indiana, picked up an order written at Confederate headquarters, which was at once transmitted through the ordinary medium of communication to McClellan's headquarters, where it was found to be a general order signed by Lee's adjutant-general, giv-

ing directions for the movements of the entire Confederate army, thus revealing the plans of the enemy.*

Fully informed now as to the location and movement of each column of the Confederate army, McClellan gave immediate orders for an advance, overtaking their rear in the passes of the South Mountain. Here the enemy had made a determined stand, but was defeated and driven out with severe loss.

September 14, moved forward, passing through Frederick, where we did not see "Barbara Frietchie or her gray head." The troops pushed on to the front, where the fighting had already commenced, as the marching troops could hear the boom of artillery at South Mountain and Harper's Ferry. It was past midnight when the head of the column reached the field and went into position in reserve. The enemy retreated during the night, leaving their dead unburied on the field.

September 15, Maj.-Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield, who had been assigned to the command of the Twelfth Army Corps, joined us while on the march, General Williams resuming charge of the First Division. Resuming the march the corps passed over the battlefield, and through Boonsboro. The hospitals were filled with Confederate wounded, while along the roadside lay many of their dead. That night the corps bivouacked in the fields near Keedysville, not far from the Antietam Creek.

September 16, received orders to move and line of battle was formed. Just over the low ridge of hills that skirted the stream a lively cannonade was in progress that sounded as if it were close by. Hooker was shelling the enemy's lines on the farther side of the creek; at times a brisk skirmish fire was heard, but the corps did no fighting.

*The gratification expressed at McClellan's headquarters over this event was so pronounced that it was noised about, and coming to the ears of a citizen of Frederick, who was a Southern sympathizer, he carried the news of it after dark on the night of the 13th to General J. E. B. Stuart, who transmitted it to General Lee, who was then at Hagerstown.—John Bresnahan, Twenty-seventh Indiana.

Everywhere the brigades and divisions of the other corps were going into position. As far as the view extended were regiments on regiments, many of them closed *en masse* on close column by division that looked like solid squares, with their colors in the center. It was a grand, a memorable sight. The hours passed quickly, and in the fading light of a generous sunset the men prepared their evening meal. Then while the bugles were sounding sweet and clear from distant camps they made their simple bivouac under the starlight and lay down to sleep. But their rest was short. At 11 o'clock the men were awakened and ordered to fall in quietly; they were instructed to make no noise. Silently and half asleep the column moved off in the darkness, and crossing the Antietam on one of the upper bridges arrived at their designated position after a three-hour march. The corps was now on the farm of J. Poffenberger, at the right of the Union army, and in the rear and partly to the left of Hooker's corps, which was in camp on a farm belonging to another J. Poffenberger and about one mile distant from the Twelfth Corps. A heavy dew was falling, but the men threw themselves down in the wet grass for a few hours' sleep. They were soon startled from their heavy slumbers by a volley of musketry that rang out noisily on the night air from a piece of woods close by. It was an accidental collision between the Confederate pickets of Hood's division and a regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserves attached to the division commanded by Maj.-Gen. Meade. Nothing came of it and soon all was quiet again.

When day broke on Wednesday morning, the 17th, Hooker, looking south from the J. Poffenberger farm along the turnpike, saw a gently rolling landscape of which the commanding point was the Dunker Church, whose white brick walls appeared on the west side of the road backed by the West Wood, which sloped toward him, filling a slight hollow which ran parallel to the turnpike, with a single row of fields between. Beyond the Miller house and barns the grounds dipped into a little depression. Beyond this was seen a large corn-field between the East Wood and the

turnpike, rising again to the highest level. There was, however, another small dip beyond, which could not be seen from Hooker's position, and the second ridge, near the church, and extending across the turnpike. Eastward into the East Wood could be seen the Confederate line of gray, partly sheltered by piles of rails taken from the fences. They seemed to Hooker to be at the farther side of the corn-field and at the top of the first rise of ground beyond Miller's. It was plain that the high ground about the little white church was the key to the enemy's position, and if that could be carried Hooker's task would be well done.

The Confederates opened the engagement by a rapid fire from a battery near the East Wood as soon as it was light, and Hooker answered the challenge by an immediate order for his line to advance. Doubleday's division was in two lines, Gibbon's and Phelps's brigades in front supported by Patrick and Hofmann. Gibbon had the right and guided upon the turnpike. Patrick held a small wood in his rear, which is upon both sides of the road a little north of Miller's house. Some of Meade's men were supposed to be in the northwest extension of the West Wood, and thus to cover Gibbon's right flank as he advanced. Part of Battery B, Fourth United States Artillery, was run forward to Miller's barn and stack-yard on the right of the road, and fired over the heads of the advancing regiments. Other batteries were similarly placed more to the left. The line moved swiftly forward through Miller's orchard and kitchen garden, breaking through a stout picket fence on the near side, down into the moist ground of the hollow, and up through the corn, which was higher than their heads and shut out everything from view. At the southern side of the field they came to a low fence, beyond which was an open field, at the farther side of which was the enemy's line. But Gibbon's right, covered by the corn, had outmarched the left, which had been exposed to a terrible fire, and the direction taken had been a little oblique, so that the right wing of the Sixth Wisconsin, the flanking regiment, had crossed the turnpike and was suddenly assailed by a sharp fire from the

West Wood in flank. They swung back into the road, lying down along the high, stout post-and-rail fence, keeping up their fire by shooting between the rails. Leaving this little band to protect their right, the main line, which had come up on the left, leaped the fence at the south edge of the corn-field and charged across the open at the enemy in front. But the concentrated fire of artillery and musketry was more than they could bear. Men fell by the hundreds, and the thinned ranks gave way and ran for the shelter of the corn. They were rallied in the hollow on the north side of the field.

The enemy had rapidly extended his left under cover of the West Wood, and now made a dash at the right flank and Gibbon's exposed guns. The gunners double charged the cannon with canister, and under a terrible fire of both artillery and rifles the enemy broke and sought shelter. Patrick moved up in support of Gibbon and was sent across the turnpike into the West Wood to cover that flank.

The Confederates advanced again, forcing Patrick to resume his original line of front and to retire to the cover of a ledge at right angles to the road near Gibbon's guns. Farther to the left Phelps's and Hofmann's brigades had had similar experiences, pushing forward nearly to the Confederate lines, and being driven back with great loss when they charged over open ground against the enemy. Ricketts's division entered the edge of the East Wood, but here, at the salient angle, where D. H. Hill and Lawton joined, the enemy held the position stubbornly, and the repulse of Doubleday's division made Ricketts glad to hold even the edge of the East Wood as the right of the line was driven back.

It was about 7 o'clock, and Mansfield's corps (the Twelfth) was approaching, for that officer had called his men to arms at the first sound of Hooker's battle and had moved to his support. The corps consisted of two divisions, Williams's and Greene's, and were marched to the field in columns of battalions *en masse*. Proper intervals for deployment had not been preserved and time was necessarily

lost before the troops could be placed in line. General Mansfield fell mortally wounded before the deployment was complete, and the command devolved on General Williams. Williams had only time to take the most general directions from Hooker, when the latter also was wounded. The Twelfth Corps' attack seems to have been made obliquely to that of Hooker, and facing more to the westward, for General Williams speaks of the post-and-rail fences along the turnpike being a great obstruction to their front. Greene's division on the left moved along the ridge leading to the East Wood, taking as the guide for his extreme left the line of the burning house of Mumma, which had been set on fire by D. H. Hill's men.

In Greene's division was the First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, consisting of the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth, Sixty-sixth Ohio and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. The writer was a member of the Seventh Regiment and in future will confine himself mainly as to what that regiment, brigade, and division did in the battle of Antietam, giving full credit to others for what they did so far as lies in his power, with malice to none, as the rank and file of every corps present and in action did their duty well. Some of the most desperate fighting done during the war took place in its immediate front.

Doubleday in his report notices the change of direction as indicated above of Williams's division, which had relieved him, and says Williams's brigades were swept away by a fire from their left and front, from behind rocky ledges they could not see. Our officers were deceived in part as to the extent and direction of the enemy's line by the fact that the Confederate cavalry commander, Stuart, had occupied a commanding hill west of the pike and beyond our right flank, and from this position, which in fact was considerably detached from the Confederate line, he used his batteries with such effect as to produce the belief that a continuous line extended from this point to the Dunker Church. Our two lines of attack were convergent ones, the right sweeping

southward along the pike and through the narrow strip of the West Wood, while the division which drove the enemy from the East Wood moved upon the commanding ground around the church. This error of direction was repeated with disastrous effect a little later, when Sumner came on the ground with Sedgwick's division.

When Mansfield's corps came on the field, Meade, who succeeded Hooker, withdrew the First Corps to the ridge north of Poffenberger's, where it had bivouacked the night before. It had suffered severely, having lost 2,470 in killed and wounded, but it was still further depleted by straggling, so that Meade reported less than 7,000 men with the colors that evening. Its organization was preserved, however.

Greene's division, on the left of the Twelfth Corps, profited by the hard fighting of those who had preceded it, and was able to drive the enemy quite out of the East Wood and across the open fields between it and the Dunker Church. It was here that Adj. J. B. Molyneaux, of the Seventh Regiment O. V. I., disarmed an officer of the Confederate army in a hand-to-hand sword combat.

Just as we emerged from the East Wood Sergt. Jere G. Claffin, of Company A, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., was wounded, being hit on the shin-bone as he was crossing a fallen tree, and for a few minutes the air was blue with expletives from him on account of the severe pain occasioned by the wound.

Greene succeeded, about the time of Sumner's advance, in getting a footing about the Dunker Church itself, but only after desperate fighting, the enemy lying in windrows over the corn-field. This position was held for some time.

The fighting of Hooker's and Mansfield's men, though lacking unity of force and purpose, had cost the enemy dear. J. R. Jones, who commanded Jackson's division, had been wounded; Starke, who succeeded Jones, was killed; Lawton, who followed Starke, was wounded. Ewell's division, commanded by Early, had suffered hardly less. Hood was sent back into the fight to relieve Lawton, and had been reinforced by the brigades of Ripley, Colquitt, and McRae (Garland's) from D. H. Hill's division.

When Greene reached the Dunker Church with his division, consisting of the Seventh O. V. I. and other regiments, the Confederates on that wing had suffered more fearfully than our own men. Nearly half their number were killed and wounded, and Jackson's famous "Stonewall" Division was so completely disorganized that only a handful of men under Colonels Grigsby and Stafford remained and attached themselves to Early's command.

Of the division under Early, his own brigade was all that retained much strength, and this, posted among the rocks in the West Wood and vigorously supported by Stuart's horse artillery on the flank, was all that covered the left of Lee's army.

Sumner's Second Corps was now approaching the scene of action, or rather two divisions of it—Sedgwick's and French's—Richardson's being still delayed till his place could be filled by Porter's troops, the strange tardiness in sending orders being noticeable in regard to every part of the army. Sumner met Hooker, who was being carried from the field.

Both Sedgwick and French marched their divisions by the right flank, in three columns, a brigade in each column, Sedgwick leading. They crossed the Antietam by Hooker's route, but did not march as far to the northwest as Hooker had done. When the center of the corps was opposite the Dunker Church, and nearly east of it, the change of direction was given; the troops faced to their proper front and advanced in line of battle in three lines, fully deployed, and 60 or 70 yards apart. Sumner himself being in rear of Sedgwick's line, and near its left. When they approached the position held by Greene's division at Dunker Church, French kept on so as to form on Greene's left, while Sedgwick, under Sumner's immediate lead, diverged to the right, passing through the East Wood, crossing the turnpike on the right of Greene and of the Dunker Church, and plunged into the West Wood. At this point there were no Confederates in front of them.

Early was farther to the right, opposing Williams's division of the Twelfth Corps, and now made haste under cover of the woods to pass around Sedgwick's right and to get in front of him to oppose his progress. This led to heavy skirmishing until McLaws's and Walker's divisions came upon the field, marching rapidly from Harper's Ferry.

Walker charged upon the left flank of Sedgwick's lines, which were soon thrown into confusion, and McLaws, passing by Walker's left, threw his division diagonally upon the already broken and retreating line of Sumner.

All of the troops were rallied at the ridge on the Poffenberger farm, where Hooker's corps had already taken position, supported by thirty pieces of artillery.

Every effort of Jackson and Stuart to resume the aggressive or to pass between them and the Potomac was rendered abortive.

The enemy now concentrated upon Greene at the Dunker Church, and after a stubborn resistance he, too, was driven back, with his division, upon the turnpike and the open ground to the edge of the East Wood. Here, by the aid of several batteries gallantly handled, he defeated the subsequent effort to dislodge him.

It was here that Capt. Wm. A. Howe, of the Seventh Regiment O. V. I., while flourishing his sword over his head and leading on his men, had the blade of it snapped off by a shot from the enemy. The shock from the blow temporarily paralyzed his right arm, all that was left of the sword being the hilt.

The battle on the extreme right was thus ended before 10 o'clock in the morning, and there was no more serious fighting north of the Dunker Church.

French advanced on Greene's left, over the open farm lands, and after a fierce combat about the Roulette and Clipp farm buildings drove D. H. Hill's division from them.

Richardson's division came up on French's left soon after, having been relieved by Porter's corps, and the enemy were pressed back, till after several hours of fighting the sunken road, since known as the "Bloody Lane," was in

our hands, piled full of Confederate dead who had defended it with their lives. Richardson was mortally and Barlow desperately wounded and Hancock transferred to command the division.

The Confederates during this movement ran out of ammunition, but securing enough powder for their artillery, they seized a blacksmith shop, and soon its contents, consisting of wagon chains, hammers, tongs, etc., were sent howling over our heads, the noise being simply horrible.

The head of Franklin's corps (the Sixth) had arrived about 10 o'clock and taken position near the Sharpsburg Bridge, which Sumner had occupied. Smith's and Slocum's divisions were ordered to Sumner's assistance, and early in the afternoon Irwin and Brooks, of Smith's, advanced to the charge and relieved Greene's division and part of French's, whose guns were foul, the men out of ammunition and suffering for want of water. Greene's division had been engaged in battle for about seven hours continuously, losing heavily. Just before the division was relieved the writer was severely wounded and taken to the brick hospital, together with Sergt. Jere G. Clafin.

In the battle the Second Division (Greene's) was supplied twice with forty rounds per man, from their ammunition-train, by Sergt. Levi F. Bauder in charge. When it entered the battle each man had sixty rounds, making a total of 140 rounds per man expended by it.

Where you read Greene's division, read Seventh Regiment O. V. I., as they were the advance in all of the movements on the battlefield of the division that day, and held on to their position in the East Wood tenaciously from the time it was captured until relieved by Franklin, who with Greene held the position until the retreat of Lee to Virginia.

About 5.30 P. M. Greene's division was ordered to form in rear of Franklin's corps, in support, by General McClellan in person. The movement was done promptly and we lay on our arms all night.

Lieut.-Col. Tyndale, Twenty-eighth Penn. V. I., commanding the First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army

Corps, was severely wounded, and Lieut.-Col. Orrin J. Crane assumed command.

At 10 o'clock A. M., as a diversion, McClellan gave orders for Burnside's corps and Cox's division to try to cross the Antietam and attack the enemy. This was done by moving Rodman's division to a ford below the bridge, and Sturgis's over the bridge, strongly supported by Cox's division in reserve, although at times it became the front in the different movements. They were confronted by D. R. Jones's division of four brigades deployed on the neighboring hills.

The advance of the Union troops was supported by numerous batteries well posted in commanding positions, but inferior to that of the enemy, who appeared to be stronger in that arm of the service. Jones's division was driven back and the Union troops had partially occupied Sharpsburg, when they were confronted by a heavy reinforcement consisting of six brigades under Gen. A. P. Hill, who had marched from Harper's Ferry, arriving at noon at Sharpsburg. The Union troops were forced to retire, but remained in position on the west side of Antietam Creek until the Confederates crossed into Virginia on the morning of the 19th.

The losses of the Union troops in this battle were 12,400 men. Those of the Confederates, as reported by Longstreet in his Memoirs, were 13,687. The losses in the Twelfth Corps were 1,746, the Seventh O. V. I. losing nearly one-half of the number taken into action.*

September 18, the Twelfth Corps remained on the battlefield in line of battle, with arms stacked.

September 19, marched over the battlefield toward Harper's Ferry, reaching Sandy Hook, Maryland, about 3 P. M. September 20, after marching all night.

September 22, occupied Loudoun Heights, Va., and went into camp.

"HDQRS. FIRST BRIG. SECOND DIV. BANKS'S ARMY CORPS,

"LOUDOUN HEIGHTS, VA., Sept. 25, 1862.

"SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the First Brigade, Second Division, in the battle of Antietam, on the 17th September, 1862. The bri-

*See Casualty List, p. 640.

gade was composed of the Twenty-eighth Pa. Vols., Maj. Ario Pardee, commanding; Fifth Ohio Vols., Maj. John Collins, commanding; Seventh Ohio Vols., Maj. O. J. Crane, commanding, and the Sixty-sixth Ohio Vols., Lieut.-Col. Eugene Powell, commanding. The brigade under command of Lieut.-Col. H. Tyndale, Twenty-eighth Pa. Vols., was formed at 5.30 A. M. in column of divisions, right in front. It was then marched in column about one mile to a point of woods, where the enemy were in force and had engaged our right, holding them in check. At this point the order came to deploy column into line of battle, which was promptly executed. We then advanced a short distance into the woods, where the enemy were formed under cover of a fence. The action then commenced. After exchanging a few shots the engagement became general, which continued for an hour and a half of severe fighting with great slaughter to the enemy, when the enemy gave way in confusion and disorder before the furious onset of our troops. We pursued them rapidly, capturing many prisoners, and strewing the ground with their dead and wounded. After pressing them closely for a distance of one-half mile, we were obliged to slacken our fire, as our ammunition had given out, when, receiving a supply, we changed our line by the right flank and marched to an elevation, where we awaited the advance of the enemy, who was advancing in column of regiments.

"We then received orders to fall back under cover of the hill, and awaited the advance of the enemy. When within a short range, our troops were quickly thrown forward to the top of the hill, where we poured into their advancing columns volley after volley. So terrific was the fire of our men that the enemy fell like grass before the mower; so deadly was the fire that the enemy retired in great disorder, they not being able to rally their retreating forces.

"We charged them in a heavy piece of woods, driving them out of it, capturing a large number of prisoners (among them was a lieutenant-colonel and a lieutenant), and made terrible havoc in their ranks, covering the ground

with their slain, many of them officers. We gained the woods, and held our position for two hours. We were then ordered to retire and be relieved by other troops, under command of General Smith.

"It is impossible at this time to speak of individual bravery, but I can say, without flattery, that all, both officers and men of the different regiments of the brigade, nobly stood by their colors, and did their duty well on that eventful day. Lieut.-Col. Tyndale, while nobly doing his duty, was severely wounded.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ORRIN J. CRANE,

"Major, Commanding Brigade.

"Brig.-Gen. GREENE,

"Commanding Second Division."

CHAPTER XXIV.

ON LOUDOUN AND BOLIVAR HEIGHTS AND THE FIGHT AT DUMFRIES.

While encamped upon Loudoun Heights near Harper's Ferry, the Seventh Ohio, whose ranks by reason of its almost continuous active service in the field since leaving Camp Dennison, and the casualties of battle, had become very much depleted, was materially strengthened on the 9th of October by the arrival of Lieut. William D. Shepherd in charge of 150 recruits, besides a number of the regiment who were returning from hospitals where they had been on account of wounds received at the battles of Kernstown, Port Republic, and Cedar Mountain.

These recruits had enlisted just after the news of the snug fighting and heavy losses at Cedar Mountain had reached northern Ohio, for the distinct purpose of joining the Seventh to fill its ranks and strengthen its battle line, and it can be most truthfully stated that the subsequent service of that organization amply proved that a better class of young men than the recruits who came to us at Loudoun Heights could not have been found. Above the average in education and intelligence, apt in drill and in learning the duties of a soldier, they readily adapted themselves to their surroundings; were brave, gallant, and true, and in fact measured up to the highest standard of American volunteers.

General Mansfield having been killed at the battle of Antietam, Gen. A. S. Williams commanded the Twelfth Corps until October 20, when Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Slocum assumed command. General Slocum was a graduate of West Point who resigned as early as 1857 to follow civil pursuits, but when the call for troops was made early in 1861 he tendered his services, and on May 21 became colonel of the Twenty-seventh New York Infantry. With his

regiment he participated in the battle of Bull Run on July 21, 1861, where he was severely wounded. He was promoted to brigadier-general to date August 9, 1861, and when able for duty was given command of a brigade in Franklin's division of the Army of the Potomac.

He went to the Peninsula, where after participating in the battles there he was, on the 4th of July, 1862, promoted to major-general and given command of a division in General Franklin's corps. On September 14, 1862, with his division, he captured Crampton's Gap in the Catoctin Range, and on the 17th took an active part in the battle of Antietam. He was modest, quiet, and unassuming, yet always measured up to the best standard and was greatly beloved by his men.

On October 21, at 2.30 o'clock A. M., the Second Division of the Twelfth Corps, under the command of Gen. John W. Geary, who had returned to duty and been given command of a division, moved up Loudoun Valley some fifteen miles to Lovettsville, where a number of prisoners were taken, the command returning to camp the next day. On the 30th the Second Division moved camp to Bolivar Heights, across the Shenandoah River, where it was more comfortably situated. On the 31st Colonel Creighton rejoined his regiment, having been absent since August 9, on account of a severe wound received at Cedar Mountain.

During the month of November the Second Division almost daily performed herculean guard duty some miles out toward Charlestown, where General Geary had a corps of pioneers cutting all the timber in sight to give clear range to his artillery. On October 1 President Lincoln visited General McClellan's army, remaining some days, during which he rode over the battlefield of South Mountain and Antietam, and also reviewed the troops. Upon his return to Washington, President Lincoln issued an order on October 7 directing General McClellan to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy, but he did not begin to comply with this order until the 26th, and did not get his army across until November 3d, which reluctantly compelled his

removal from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and as it subsequently proved, from further military duty during that war. The order relieving Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan from his position as the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac was dated November 5, 1862, and was received by him on the 7th, while at Rectortown on the Manassas Gap Railroad. He was relieved by Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside.

On December 2 General Geary, under orders from General Slocum, moved with his division on a scout, which has been very ably handled by Sergeant M. M. Andrews of Company C, as follows:

“RECONNAISSANCE TO WINCHESTER.

“Our stay at Harper’s Ferry, from September 20th to December 10th, 1862, was characterized by the most severe guard duty in the experience of the regiment, and much of the romance of war. Our picket lines extended several miles through the rough mountains about and toward Winchester in the Valley, which was occupied by the enemy. From our first camp on the rocky side of Loudoun Heights we looked down upon a splendid panorama of varied scenery—the beautiful Potomac and the dashing Shenandoah rivers, joining their waters at the village of Harper’s Ferry with its quaint buildings and the U. S. Arsenal in ruins, and everywhere camps of infantry, artillery and cavalry; while beyond, as far as the vision could reach, were picturesque forest and mountain. Almost daily the great military balloon “Constitution” floated over the white tents below us.

“The last of October Geary’s division moved down and camped on Bolivar Heights, relieving Sumner’s corps, and for a month, with other troops, was busy strengthening the defenses of our position. Heavy details of choppers slashed down the trees in our front, our brigade acting as pioneer guard between them and the enemy.

“On December 2, General Geary, under orders from the commanding general, began a reconnoissance toward Win-

chester, for the purpose of locating the enemy and to ascertain his strength in the Valley. Our force consisted of about 3,000 picked men, 12 pieces of artillery from the different batteries of the division, and 50 mounts from the Maryland cavalry. With well-filled cartridge-boxes and haversacks the column started at 6.30 A. M. The boys were in fine spirits, with the prospect of active service, and swung along in the crisp, frosty air of the early morning, with joke and song.

“Approaching Charlestown (where John Brown was tried and hung) our advance had a sharp skirmish with the rebel cavalry, resulting in the wounding of four or five of their men and several horses killed. They fell back beyond Charlestown, where we arrived at 8.30 A. M.

“As our fellows entered the one street of the village some one struck up ‘John Brown’s Body,’ and the rousing song was taken up with a volume of sound by the whole column. In front of the court-house we halted, and, stacking arms for a brief rest, every one was curious to inspect the courtroom where the old hero was tried, and the field near by, where he was executed.

“Taking up the line of march on the Berryville Pike, we soon encountered more rebel cavalry, who retreated before our advance to near the hamlet of Berryville, where we discovered the enemy in some force on a hill. Knap’s boys dropped a few shells amongst them, when they withdrew toward Winchester. Our advance took possession of the hill, and General Geary at once disposed his force in order of battle.

“The Seventh Ohio, with two pieces of Knap’s battery, took the lead, and our squadron of cavalry was sent forward in advance. The writer, who was in command of Company C, was directed to deploy the company as skirmishers to the right of the road and advance through the field to the woods beyond, from which rifle shots were coming. Just as this movement began our cavalry squad was seen galloping back, followed by a large force of rebel horsemen—the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry—on a furious

charge against our front. Knap's guns swung into position in the road and received the rebs with grape; and the regiment poured into their ranks a volley of musketry. This broke their impetuous charge and turned them back in great confusion. They left on the field 4 men mortally wounded, who died soon after, and about 20 horses killed and disabled. Company C advanced into the woods, where we came up against a line of the enemy's skirmishers, and drove them steadily before us.

"When the firing had ceased, an incident of personal interest occurred which is perhaps worth mention. The writer saw a Confederate soldier raise his gun to fire at one of the company, but he got the first shot and winged the reb, who ran back, holding his arm. Advancing at once to the spot, the writer found the reb's rifle and knapsack by the tree which had partially protected him. The fresh blood on his knapsack told the story of his sudden decision to part with it.

"About dusk our troops bivouacked in line of battle behind temporary barricades of fallen trees. The next morning, December 3, the march was resumed toward Winchester. Crossing Opequon Creek we came upon a camp recently vacated by the rebel Gen. A. P. Hill's corps. The whole force was brought up and bivouacked that night on the rebel camp-ground.

"Early Thursday morning we proceeded cautiously to Winchester. General Geary sent Dr. Ball, medical director of the division, under a flag of truce, into the town to demand its surrender. The commanding officer replied that no resistance would be made; but, learning that there existed in the place an epidemic of smallpox, General Geary decided not to go in.

"Gathering up a lot of prisoners, 118 in all, and recapturing some of our own men who had been taken prisoners, our column took up the line of march at about 3 P. M. on the Martinsburg turn-pike toward Harper's Ferry. Camped that night about six miles from Winchester, and next day, December 4, proceeded via Bunker Hill and

Smithfield on our return march. The night of the 5th of December, we bivouacked in a snowstorm, without shelter, or adequate covering to protect us from the severe cold, but got some rest; and next day arrived at Bolivar in excellent condition, having made the entire scout without a single casualty on the Union side."

M. M. ANDREWS.

On December 10 the Twelfth Corps marched away to Hillsboro, Leesburg, Fairfax Court House and Station, across the Occoquan, reaching Dumfries Court House on the 18th, where the Fifth, Seventh, and Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry and a section of McGilvery's Sixth Maine Battery, under command of Colonel Charles Candy, were left to guard and help keep open a line of communication in the rear of the Army of the Potomac then mainly stationed about Falmouth on the Rappahannock. Between excessive picket duty in many directions and all sorts of rumors with reference to possible attack from J. E. B. Stuart's raiders by day, and Mosby's Guerrillas by night, the little garrison at Dumfries had a strenuous time until the 27th, when something occurred of which Comrade Condit of Company C has written as follows:

"THE DUMFRIES 'SCRAP.'

"In point of magnitude the Dumfries fight was a robust skirmish, not to dignify it as one of the smaller conflicts of the war. We who were wounded, and our friends, prefer to think of that engagement as a battle rather than a skirmish. Our first fight is always spoken of as the 'battle of Cross Lanes,' and although attended by far more disastrous results to the regiment, it lasted scarcely 30 minutes, while the conflict at Dumfries, with three times the Union troops engaged, raged almost continuously from 12.30 P. M. until dark.

"But let us go back a little. The great battle of Antietam had been fought on the 17th of September, 1862. Following up the advantage gained, our army slowly felt its way

down the river to Harper's Ferry, and the Seventh Regiment, after wading both the Potomac and the Shenandoah rivers, went into camp on Loudoun Heights for a 'breathing spell.' From this and the surrounding heights our army was reviewed by President Lincoln, and the *holler* this writer gave him as he passed along the line he feels sure is still reverberating somewhere around Maryland Heights. Here the Potomac army took its final leave of 'Little Mac,'—its old commander—a most unwelcome parting to most of us. If there had been giants in those days I am sure the regiment would have detailed a large squad of them as water-carriers on Loudoun Heights. Carrying water up that mountainside was really one of the hardships of the war. Some favoring providence coming our way, after a few weeks, permitted us to change our base to Bolivar Heights, where we later prepared and went into winter quarters. From this height the writer was elevated from the ranks to that of a corporal—a bit of military history not likely to add greatly to the renown of this mountain top which Miles and Jackson had just previously made famous.

"Early December snows had begun to fall upon our cabins, and now, alas! our cozy winter quarters must be abandoned. Lee had fallen back and the greater part of our army was nearing the Rappahannock hard by Fredericksburg, and on December 10 we too were ordered forward. It was a cross-country march to the south with little or no halting until we reached the village of Dumfries on Quantico Creek near where it puts into the Potomac. Here the 'Ohio Brigade,' consisting of the Fifth, Seventh and Sixth-sixth Regiments, was detached and went into camp on the 18th of December. To this force must be added a section of the Sixth Maine Battery and a company of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, altogether a miniature army constituting a part of the reserve to and rear protection for Burnside's command which was about to strike Lee at Fredericksburg.

"Dumfries was one of those sleepy old towns that one would hardly undertake to wake up with a cannon, though

Gen. Wade Hampton did make the effort on the 12th inst. previous to our arrival. Happening that way with something over 500 of his cavalry and a field battery, he opened on the town just at daybreak. After firing a couple of cannon shot he made a dash into the village, capturing the 50 odd Union troops that garrisoned the place, together with 24 wagons loaded with sutler's supplies; but this incident must have passed from the memory of the then remaining villagers after a day or two, for I can not recall its mention at the time, nor did I know of the circumstance until 44 years afterward. But this raid of the 12th of December seems to have had its influence. The sutler's goods captured had found a responsive welcome on the part of the Confederates, whose stomachs were rarely surprised with such delicate 'liquids' and 'solids' as our sutler used to hand out to us at seven-story prices. The holidays were now upon Confederate and Unionist alike, and the said 'liquids' and 'solids' of sutler and army supplies may have had more to do with this Confederate move on Dumfries than we suspected at the time.

"It was 12 o'clock noon, December 27th, 1862, when Orderly Sergeant Andrews of Company C and this writer threw down a dressed Confederate sheep in front of Joe's kitchen. (Joe was our private colored cook.) We had killed and dressed this sheep about a mile from camp, tied its legs together, through which we ran a pole, and then hustled it into camp on our shoulders. We had killed the sheep partly in 'self-defense' and partly because we did not have the wealth to put up for a 'sutler's layout' on New Year's Day. By the time we had gotten our breath and given Joe his orders about a *fry* for dinner, a cannon ball came *shrieking* over our heads; then another and another passed over the camp close enough to be hair-lifting. Plainly it was time to 'get busy.' Our supply of fresh mutton was a forgotten incident. Everybody was yelling 'fall in!' and soon the three regiments and battery were on the move to meet the enemy who, as yet, had not disclosed himself to our vision. Our camp lay on the north side of the

village. Immediately on the south side of the town was a worn-out open field of considerable proportions. This field on its far side to us was skirted with a thicket of second-growth pine timber, through which was deployed this Confederate force who had not only 'called' for us who were in the ranks, but were there to demand any delicacies Uncle Sam and the sutlers had that would be suitable for holiday consumption. The reader is already familiar with the Union troops under command of Col. Charles Candy, the ranking officer of the Post—a command numbering ten to twelve hundred soldiers able for duty. But who were these Confederates in front of us? Burnside had been driven back at Fredericksburg, in more or less confusion, only two or three days before, and this released a part of J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry for a raid in the rear of our main army. Confederate history establishes the fact that this particular force confronting us at Dumfries was made up of select detachments from the cavalry brigades of Fitz Hugh and W. H. F. Lee, with Wade Hampton's division not far away on a side mission—all under the personal command of General Stuart himself, who admits he had about 1800 men with him besides 4 pieces of artillery. There is a question whether Wade Hampton with his command of 870 men were actually present and engaged our forces. Colonel Creighton of the Seventh had been detailed that morning as the general officer of the day, and thus the picket forces along the outer defenses fell to his command, while the command of the regiment itself devolved upon Major Crane, who moved forward with the Seventh in splendid order and with marked coolness under a galling fire of grape and solid shot as we crossed the old field and met the enemy's skirmishers (dismounted), driving them in and holding the thicket of pines—a position they stubbornly resisted, for now it was our cover and protection as well as theirs.

“At this point, and just as I was congratulating myself that we were to have this thick woods for protection, I received a severe gun-shot wound in the left thigh, and so I must turn to the official reports covering the balance of the

engagement. Quoting from Colonel Creighton's official report of the battle: 'We now changed position by the right flank to the crest of a hill on our right, and soon orders were received to fall back to the support of the Fifth O. V. I., which was supporting the battery in the open field. * * * After remaining in this position about an hour, we were ordered to support our left with part of the regiment, moving the right wing about 200 yards to the right. With the right wing we opened fire by volley on the enemy who were opposing the left center of the main force and quickly silenced them. We then received orders to throw out heavy pickets to the front and bivouac for the night.' This refers, of course, only to the movement of the Seventh. The Colonel seems to have been too modest to make any mention of the part he bore in this fight as commander of the picket forces. Colonel Candy, commanding, in his official report says: 'About 3 p. m. the enemy moved to the right, where they were met by the Sixty-sixth Ohio and a part of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. Enemy made repeated charges upon this force only to be repulsed. During this part of the engagement Colonel Creighton of the Seventh Ohio, general officer of the day, and Lieutenant Clark of the Sixty-sixth, officer in charge of the pickets, displayed great coolness and bravery in discharge of their duties.' While, of course, no *official* mention would be made of our brave Colonel's enthusiastic reception of the enemy, at this time, as he repeatedly rode forward in the open, calling at the top of his voice, 'Come on, you devils! Come on!'

"The Fifth Ohio, assigned to the support of the battery, seems not to have suffered equally with the other two regiments. During the engagement the battery itself fired 185 rounds and came off the field without loss of a man or horse. During the night the Confederates withdrew from the field, and if not roundly defeated they were completely foiled in their plans for our capture and the much-coveted army and sutlers' supplies.

"The Seventh went into the engagement with 312 men and returned to camp with 293. The casualties—omitting

the 'missing'—were as follows: Sylvester Carter, private Company B, wounded in head; John Gordon, private Company B, taken prisoner; Andrew Atloff, private, Company B, taken prisoner; E. M. Condit, corporal, Company C, wounded in left thigh; Philip Grigsby, private, Company C, left ankle crushed; Thomas Roff, private, Company D, wounded in left leg by grape-shot; Wm. P. Root, private, Company D, wounded in shoulder; Wm. H. Kibbe, private, Company F, wounded in breast; Wm. M. Perry, private, Company F, wounded in ankle; Austin Bull, corporal, Company G, killed; Stephen Willock, corporal, Company I, wounded in ankle. Eight others are reported 'missing,' presumably taken prisoners, or may have suffered a worse fate.

“The writer was put out of business so early in the fight that he had no opportunity for observation of interesting incidents which never find their way into official reports. His own experience he regarded as thrilling at the time. While I was lying in a depression waiting the hospital stretcher which was to bear me to the rear for surgical operation, a shell struck into the ground perhaps forty feet back of me and then kindly bounded over my head, lighting a few rods beyond; but it left a 'cloud burst' of gravel and red clay behind it which kept falling upon me till I felt sure I was to be buried alive. Loaded on to the stretcher I passed my gun to a third soldier to carry, remarking to him that I would not exchange that gun for any 160 acres of land, for the wood of its stock had received and retained a bullet at Antietam that would have otherwise hit me in the face. We had not proceeded far when a shell came screaming along our way. The man with my gun did not do the natural thing, drop it and run, but striking the posture of an athlete, threw the gun fifty to seventy-five feet from him, and then got down and ran. That was my army farewell to my trusty gun. The ambulance eventually landed me in a thicket of brush near the banks of the Potomac, where other soldiers were lying on the ground receiving attention

from the surgeons. When my turn came I blandly waived the anesthetic offered and boldly told the surgeon to 'sail in and find that rebel bullet.' After he had slashed into me *ad libitum* he nailed the infernal thing where it was deeply imbedded amid arteries and ligaments, that made me *howl* with pain; but the instant I recovered my breath and the surgeon handed me the bullet, I exclaimed with deep eloquence, 'Doctor, you're mine for ninety days!' though why I should have thus limited my great admiration for this servant of Uncle Sam has never been quite clear to my mind.

"Mixed in with memories of fresh mutton, screaming shells, wounds and agonizing yells, Dumfries has still another memory which your honored historian—Dr. Wilson—shares with this writer, viz: that we were both made sergeants from this headquarters of the Seventh O. V. I.

"E. M. CONDIT."

"HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.,

"DUMFRIES, VA., Dec. 27, 1862.

"Col. CHAS. CANDY,

"Candy's Ohio Brigade.

"SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Regiment O. V. I. in the skirmish at Dumfries, Va., December 27, 1862:

"Orders were received at these Headquarters about 1 P. M. to 'form the regiment into line, awaiting further orders, which was promptly done. Soon we were ordered to 'move to the front.' Moved off by the right flank to the crest of a hill in the right center of the town, where, forming in line of battle, we moved forward to within one hundred (100) yards of a pine grove south of the town. The First Maryland Cavalry being in front and falling back under the first fire of the enemy, we fixed bayonets and walked promptly forward to the edge of the grove, our left resting on the Telegraph road, at which point the rebels opened fire upon us with a few shots which were quickly responded to,

though after the loss of two wounded men. We now changed position by the right flank to the crest of a hill on our right, and soon orders were received to fall back to the support of the Fifth O. V. I., which was supporting the battery in the open field. In pursuance of which orders we took position with our right resting on the wood road which runs parallel with the Telegraph road. After remaining in this position about one hour, we were ordered to support our left with part of the regiment, moving the right wing about the distance of two hundred (200) yards to the right. With the right wing we opened fire by volley on the enemy who were opposing the left center of the main force, and quickly silenced them. We then received orders to throw out heavy pickets to the front and bivouac for the night.

"I have the honor to further report as follows :

Number present in action,	312
Number killed,	1
Number wounded,	8
Number missing (1 of whom is prisoner),	6
Number prisoners,	2
Number stragglers,	2
	— 19

*Total returned from battle, 293

"I have the honor to be

"Your most obedient servant,

"WM. R. CREIGHTON,

"Col. Comdg. Regt."

*See Casualty List, p. 642.

CHAPTER XXV.

FROM DUMFRIES TO CHANCELLORSVILLE

From December 27, 1862, to April 20, 1863, the troops at Dumfries devoted much time to the strict performance of picket duty with a view to being prepared for every emergency, but they were not again disturbed by the enemy.

Although this command was isolated and small, offering a tempting bait to Stuart's raiders, yet it passed the winter pleasantly, as it was, as a rule, not only supplied with ordinary hardtack, beans, coffee and bacon, and occasionally treated to soft bread and desiccated potatoes and vegetables, but frequently feasted upon Potomac oysters, on the side, while in addition to all this liberal furloughs were granted and taken advantage of by many to visit home and friends once more.

All this, with the return of many who had been absent sick, and wounded, and in prison, reinforced and encouraged the membership of all their regiments, giving new tone and animation to the entire command.

While at Dumfries, however, the Seventh met with heavy loss in the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Joel F. Asper, Capt. Charles A. Weed, Capt. J. B. Molyneaux, and First Lieutenant and Adjutant William D. Shepherd, all of whom had served faithfully since the organization of the regiment at Camp Dennison, and been repeatedly tried in the fire of battle.

While there, Colonel Creighton was for a time in command, as witness the following:

"DUMFRIES COURT-HOUSE, VIRGINIA,
"February 25, 1863.

"Lieut.-Col. H. C. ROGERS,

"Assistant Adjutant General:

"Our scout brought in information this evening that he was told by a citizen that the enemy's cavalry intended

making a raid on this place, to capture the commissary stores, etc., supposing that the new picket line established last Sunday was simply a ruse, and supposing that we have left.

"From what information he could get in regard to position of cavalry, the Prince William Cavalry was at White Sulphur Springs, with five light pieces of artillery; the Black Horse Cavalry are at Warrenton. We will be on the alert, and are able to repel any attack of their cavalry.

"W. R. CREIGHTON,
"Colonel, Commanding Brigade and Post."

On March 20 many of the Seventh who were captured at Cross Lanes on August 26, 1861, and had been in prison in Richmond, New Orleans, and Salisbury, having been duly exchanged, rejoined their companies and were given a cordial welcome.

On January 25, 1863, Maj.-Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside was relieved by order of President Lincoln and Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker was assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac, then mainly in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, where it had recently met a most signal defeat.

The new commanding general had had large experience as a brigade, division and corps commander in the army he was now called upon to lead to victory, and was far and near favorably known as a ready and steady fighter, having been dubbed by his admirers as "Fighting Joe Hooker."

He at once set to work to restore tone and confidence to his men, and to bring back to their places at the front the more than 85,000 officers and men then "absent without leave."

In this he was cordially assisted by President Lincoln, who issued a proclamation extending clemency to every officer and soldier, then so absent, who would report for duty within the next thirty days. On March 21 General Hooker issued an order establishing corps badges, to be worn by officers and men to indicate the corps and division to which they belonged. The Twelfth Corps badge was a

five-pointed star. First Division, red; Second Division, white; Third Division, blue.

As early as April 11 the commanding general informed President Lincoln that he intended to move against General Lee to the right, and the cavalry under General Stoneman was directed to move to the enemy's rear on the 13th.

On April 19 orders came for the troops stationed at Dumfries to be ready to march at 6 A. M. on the morrow.

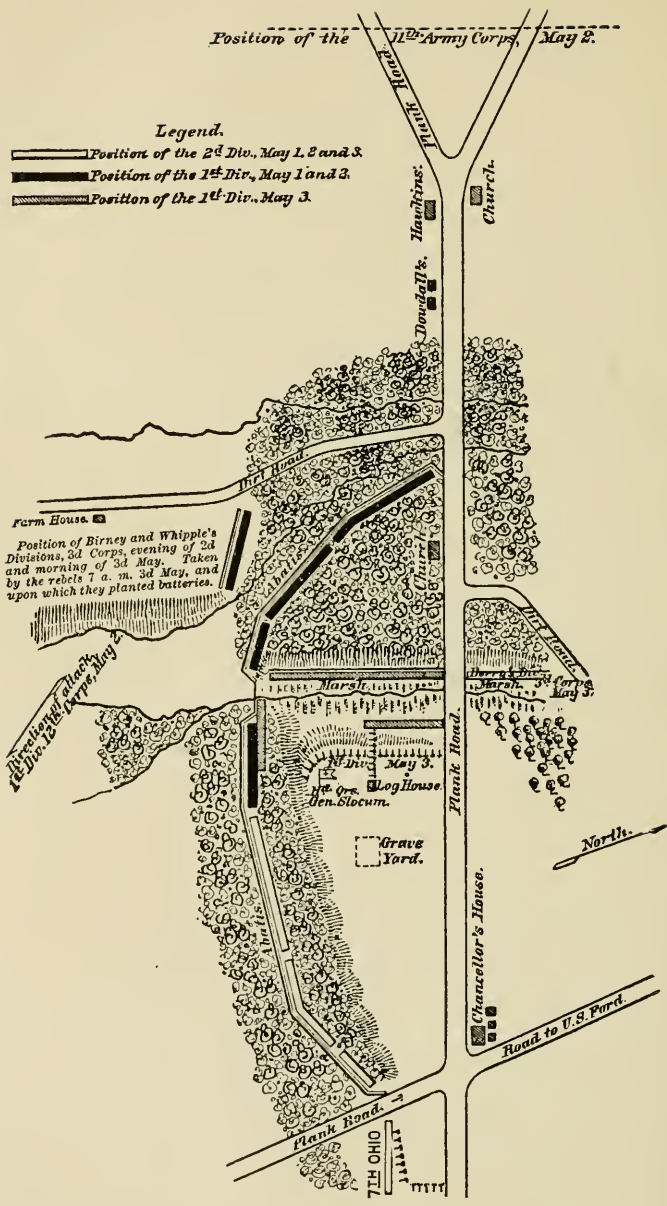
The next day a short march to the front was made; Hartwood Church reached on the 21st; Stafford Court House passed on the 22d; paid off on the 27th; near Kelly's Ford on the 28th; crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford and the Rapidan at Germanna Ford on the 29th, and reached Chancellorsville at 2 P. M. on the 30th.

The troops then up were the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps, with Pleasonton's cavalry; and all under the command of Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Slocum, the commander of the Twelfth Corps.



BADGE OF THE SECOND DIVISION

12th and 20th Army Corps



BATTLEFIELD OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.

May 1st, 2d and 3d, 1863

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

As a place, Chancellorsville consisted of one stately mansion with out-buildings, and a blacksmith shop, located twelve miles west of Fredericksburg at the intersection of the Plank and Wilderness roads leading to that point, and in the midst of a densely wooded country.

The cavalry attached to the Fifth Corps, which was commanded by Gen. George G. Meade, crossed the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, reaching Chancellorsville as early as 11 A. M. of April 30, while his infantry came up at 1 P. M. ahead of the Twelfth Corps, which arrived at 2 P. M.

The Twelfth Corps at once took position in the woods, on a line nearly parallel to the Plank road, with the left resting near the Chancellor house and the right near a church about one and a half miles therefrom.

The Eleventh Corps joined the right of the Twelfth, with its right resting on Hunting Creek. The Fifth Corps extended from the left of Geary's division of the Twelfth Corps toward the United States Ford on the Rappahannock.

Knap's and Hampton's batteries were posted at a point about two hundred and fifty yards in front and slightly to the left of the Chancellor house, commanding the approach by the Plank and Wilderness roads, and were supported by the Seventh Ohio and the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, who thus composed the extreme left of Geary's line, the remainder of the First Brigade forming on the right of the Plank road, the Second on the right of the First, the Third on the extreme right of the division.

In accordance with his usual custom as a careful commander, no sooner had his division formed line than General Geary ordered his pioneer corps to construct abatis by cutting down the brushwood and trees in front, and in ad-

dition barricaded the Plank road by placing large timbers across it.

In this position, with strong pickets out, the command rested during the night, and General Hooker's expressed desire that not a moment be lost until his advance troops were established at Chancellorsville, where he was then in person and in command of the Second, Fifth, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, had been realized.

On May 1, by 9 A. M., General Sickles reported the crossing of his Third Corps, which was then temporarily posted to strengthen and extend the right of the line, at and beyond the right of the Eleventh Corps.

At 11 A. M. a general order was issued for an advance toward Fredericksburg, and after the troops had, with great effort, pushed out through the almost impenetrable thickets, a distance of a mile and a half, they were ordered back to their original position.

By way of explanation of this movement it may be stated that in a message to his Chief of Staff, who had been left in charge of general headquarters near Fredericksburg, the Commanding General said:

"CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., May 1, 1863.

"Maj.-Gen. BUTTERFIELD:

"After having ordered an attack at 2 P. M., and most of the troops in position, I suspended the attack on the receipt of news from the other side of the river.

"Hope the enemy will be emboldened to attack me. I did feel certain of success. If his communications are cut he must attack me.

"I have a strong position.

"JOSEPH HOOKER,
"Major-General."

He also, at 6 P. M., instructed his corps commanders to set their pioneers to work in their front to make abatis and clearing for their artillery, and to keep them at work during the entire night.

At about 7.30 P. M. there was supposed to have been a sudden advance of the enemy directly in front of Knap's and Hampton's batteries, reinforced by two sections of Bruen's New York battery and a section of Battery F, Fourth U. S. Regulars, under Lieutenant Muhlenberg, which for a time caused the most spirited artillery and infantry firing by the batteries named, supported by the Seventh Ohio and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania. Captain Knap reported that some 300 rounds were fired. During this affair and while the Seventh Ohio was lying down in front of the guns, shots were fired so low by the Regulars as to kill Cheney of Company A and wound several others.

This most lamentable carelessness on the part of the gunners caused great sorrow and indignation and nearly caused a riot.

On the morning of May 2 the men of the First Brigade were greatly surprised to see a column of rebel infantry approaching on the Plank road, entirely oblivious of danger, until fired into by infantry and artillery. The following explanation is found in an extract from the official report of Brig.-Gen. Alfred Iverson, C. S. A.

"Immediately after daylight on the morning of May 2 I was directed by General Rodes to relieve the brigade of General Ramseur, then posted in front and to the right of the Plank road leading into Chancellorsville. I passed the point occupied by General Ramseur without perceiving it, owing to his being posted in dense woods and the courier who had been directed to show me the position not being on the spot where I expected to find him, and came in sight of the enemy about 400 yards distant, whom I mistook for General Ramseur's troops till they saluted me with a shower of Minie balls, followed by canister, wounding four or five men of the Twenty-third North Carolina troops. The brigade was moved by the right flank into the woods, and by the rear of column back to the position of General Ramseur."

The comrades present will readily recall the spirited duel

which also took place in the early morning of that date between a rebel battery which attempted to locate in an open space more than a mile distant but was greeted with such a warm reception by the expert gunners of Knap's battery, as to cause it to hurriedly move out of range. Captain Knap said:

"On the morning of the 2d a battery was brought to bear on our flank, and four guns of Knap's were placed in position, which in about forty-five minutes succeeded in silencing the enemy, exploding two of his caissons and dismounting one of his pieces. Two hundred rounds were fired, and three men and three horses of Knap's wounded."

Early on the morning of May 2d General Hooker rode the line, when he was greeted most enthusiastically by his troops, and upon his return to the Chancellorsville house the following order was issued:

"CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., May 2, 1863—9.30 A. M.
"Major-Generals HOWARD and SLOCUM:

"I am directed by the Major-General commanding to say that the disposition you have made of your corps has been with a view to a front attack by the enemy. If he should throw himself upon your flank, he wishes you to examine the ground and determine upon the positions you would take in that event, in order that you may be prepared for him in whatever direction he advances. He suggests that you have heavy reserves well in hand to meet this contingency. The right of your line does not appear to be strong enough. No artificial defenses worth naming have been thrown up, and there appears to be a scarcity of troops at that point, and not, in the General's opinion, as favorably posted as might be. We have good reason to suppose that the enemy is moving to our right. Please advance your pickets for purposes of observation as far as may be safe, in order to obtain timely information of their approach.

"J. H. VAN ALAN,
"Brigadier-General and Aide-de-Camp."

With such a correct and comprehensive view of the situation on the right of his line at that early hour, without explanation it seems utterly impossible that within a few hours Stonewall Jackson could appear unheralded with 25,000 men and without any semblance of serious opposition sweep every vestige of the right of Hooker's line from the field. But to go back a little. As early as April 11, in a message from General Hooker to President Lincoln, he said in reference to this Chancellorsville movement:

"I am apprehensive that the enemy will retire from before me the moment I should succeed in crossing the river, and over the shortest line to Richmond, and thus escape being seriously crippled. I hope however that when the cavalry have established themselves on the line between him and Richmond, they will be able to hold him and check his retreat till I can fall on his rear, or if not that, I will compel him to fall back by the way of Culpeper and Gordonsville, over a longer line than my own, with his supplies cut off."

So here we find General Hooker, with all his experience in fighting the troops under General Lee and Stonewall Jackson, on the Peninsula, under General Pope, and at Antietam and Fredericksburg, stating to his chief he feared that as soon as he crossed the Rappahannock they would ingloriously fly the field and hasten to Richmond, without stopping to measure swords with him, unless his little handful of cavalry could head them off and hold them up until he could "fall upon their rear."

It therefore appears that when in the afternoon of May 2 the troops in Sickles's corps (which had been brought up from the extreme right and placed between the Eleventh and Twelfth corps) discovered the enemy in the distance crossing their front in the direction of Culpeper, this hallucination of the Commanding General took possession of other prominent officers until it was noised about, and by some believed, that the enemy was in full retreat.

Nor was this all; with the consent of General Hooker, General Sickles with the Third Corps, supported by Wil-

liams's division of the Twelfth, and Barlow's brigade (the only reserve which General Howard had) of the Eleventh Corps, moved out of line toward the supposed retreating foe and were in that position at about 6 P. M., when Stonewall Jackson, having during the day passed his command from the Plank road to the left front of Chancellorsville, to and beyond the extreme right of the Eleventh Corps, bore down upon the thin and unsupported line, like an avalanche, where blind panic and great confusion reigned supreme. Officers were hastily sent to recall Generals Sickles, Williams, and Barlow, who were so much needed to stem the tide of battle going against the Union forces, but of little avail that night, as the enemy virtually had their own way until Stonewall Jackson was wounded at about 9 P. M.

At about 5 P. M. of the 2d, when General Williams moved out of line in support of General Sickles, General Slocum directed General Geary to advance his division and feel the enemy. General Geary said: "I was ordered by the General Commanding to move out on the Plank road with a portion of the command, for the purpose of cutting off the train of the enemy, who was supposed to be retreating toward Gordonsville." The Seventh Ohio and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiments moved out along the Plank road, where they found the enemy in force, and while advancing to the attack were fired into by troops in their rear, it was believed, with fatal effect, to members of the Seventh, who were on the right of the Plank road.

Orders were sent for these regiments to fall back, but failing to reach them, they held on hotly engaged until their ammunition became exhausted. That night, when the entire force which had been occupying the Eleventh Corps line had been swept away and rapidly pursued some miles by Stonewall Jackson's noisy and defiant fighters, Geary's division was sorely tried by the fleeing host, who in many instances plunged through their line of battle regardless of entreaty or command.

At early dawn on the 3d Stonewall Jackson's troops, then marshaled under that famous cavalry commander, Gen. J.

E. B. Stuart, made prompt and vigorous attack upon the Third Corps and Williams's division of the Twelfth Corps, now lined up on the right, and were most successfully held at bay until about 8.30 A. M., when, having exhausted their ammunition and no response having been made to their urgent calls for both ammunition and reinforcements, they reluctantly yielded the field and took position near the Chancellor house. Geary's division, still holding its line from the Chancellor house to the right, had been hotly engaged, holding its own, but when that sturdy fighter General Williams with his gallant men retired, with loud shouts the enemy came bearing down, to close the contest. General Geary said :

"About 8 o'clock the division was in the trenches, exposed to a terribly raking and enfilading fire from the enemy, who had succeeded in turning the right flank of the army, leaving us exposed to the full fury of his artillery, while at the same time attacks were made upon us in front and flank by his infantry.

"Thus hemmed in, and apparently in danger of being cut off, I obeyed an order to retire and form my command at right angles with the former line of battle, the right resting at or near the brick house, the headquarters of General Hooker.

"While in the execution of this order, and having withdrawn the command and in the act of forming my new front, General Hooker came up and in person directed me to resume my original position and hold it at all hazards.

"I accordingly advanced again into the trenches with the First Brigade, Greene's and Kane's having, in the confusion of the moment and conflict of orders, become separated from the command and retired to a line of defense in a woods to the north of the Chancellor house. Upon regaining the breastworks I found that the Sixtieth and One Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, of Greene's brigade, had been left behind when the command had retired, and were now hotly engaged with the enemy, who were attempting breaches throughout the whole length of my line, and in

many places actually occupied it. These two regiments had captured some thirty prisoners and a battle-flag of the enemy, the One Hundred and Second having captured that of the Twelfth Georgia.

"Our men here, after a fierce struggle, took a number of prisoners, who had advanced into our works under the impression that we had abandoned them.

"The fire upon our lines was now of the most terrific character I ever remember to have witnessed. Knap's and Hampton's batteries had been ordered to take part in the engagement in another part of the field. Two brigades of my command were separated from me, and, had I even known their locality, could not hope to have them reach my position. I was thus left with but Candy's brigade and two regiments of Greene's, and Lieutenant Muhlenberg with two sections of Bruen's battery and one of Best's. Against this comparatively small body the whole fury and force of the enemy's fire seemed to be concentrated. Three of his batteries engaged Lieutenant Muhlenberg in direct fire at about one mile range. A heavy battery completely enfiladed our works from the right; while one in front played upon us at short range with destructive effect, and under cover of these guns the infantry, becoming emboldened by the near approach of what seemed to them our utter and total annihilation, charged upon us repeatedly and were as often repulsed.

"At this stage of the action the enemy suffered severely at our hands.

"Candy's brigade seemed animated by a desire to contest single-handed the possession of the field, and before the deadly aim of our rifles rank after rank of the rebel infantry went down, never to rise again.

"This brigade had been in many well-fought actions, and their coolness and courage were conspicuous on this occasion, and told with fearful effect on the rebel lines. When the order was given by me to retire by the left flank, the movement was executed in excellent order, and even at that time the parting volleys of this brigade were given with an

earnestness of will and purpose that showed their determination to avenge the death of their comrades if they could not avert the issue of the day; but the odds against us were too fearful to render the contest one of long duration, and, finally, after suffering very severe loss, and finding the enemy almost entirely enveloping my front, right, and rear, the order of General Slocum to retire was obeyed in a soldierly and masterly manner."

No better illustration of the condition of affairs upon that part of the field can be given than that shown in General Geary's report, wherein he admits having left two regiments to their fate when his division first retired, and then lost two brigades out of three, without knowing whither they had gone. Pandemonium and wild panic reigned supreme and the wonder is that any of Candy's brigade and the two New York regiments escaped utter annihilation and capture. While in the midst of all this seething fire of battle, Colonel Candy paid the Seventh Ohio a high compliment. Wishing to retire his brigade gradually and in good order, he said:

"I immediately placed the Seventh Ohio in position to support the remainder of the brigade, and cover them until such time as they could reform, which was done gallantly."

The withdrawal of the Seventh from the trenches and placing it in the open where it was to not only stand fast but do all it could to hold back the enemy then advancing in many directions, was indeed a crucial test, but their brigade commander said that this "was done gallantly."

Colonel Creighton's official report of this battle is as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH REGT. OHIO VOLUNTEERS,

"NEAR AQUILA LANDING, VA., May 9th, 1863.

"COL. CHAS. CANDY,

"Comdg. 1st Brig., 2d Div., 12th A. C.

"COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Regiment O. V. I.,

in the late engagement at Chancellorsville, Va. The regiment arrived at Chancellorsville Thursday P. M., April 30 and camped for the night on the road leading southeast from Chancellorsville to the south of Fredericksburg Plank road. Friday, the 1st inst., the regiment was unemployed until 11 A. M. when it advanced with the brigade out on the south and east roads and formed part of the second line of battle in the open wood-lot facing southeast. From this point it moved east with the brigade through the woods about half a mile, remaining there until ordered back. It returned to camp about 4 P. M. and in a short time was ordered farther back and formed the second line of battle facing south at the edge of the wood directly south of the large brick house called the Chancellorsville place. Just before dark the regiment was ordered by General Geary to move to the left to support Knap's Pennsylvania battery against an attack coming from the woods bordering on the southeast road. At this point, while lying on the ground, one man was killed and two severely wounded from Company A, by the carelessness of Battery F, Fourth U. S. Artillery, which was in our rear. The regiment remained near this point during the night and forenoon of the following day, the 2d inst., supporting Knap's battery, but was not actively engaged.

"About noon of this day we were ordered to move out on each side of the woods leading southeast to support skirmishers from the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and to clear the woods of the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters. * * * During the early part of this engagement some of the regiments in our rear, believed to be from General Kane's brigade, commenced firing over us and to our right and left, supposing that we were outflanked, and thereby creating some confusion, but which was soon remedied. On the right wing several men were believed to have been killed by this fire. The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania skirmishers soon fell back and our regiment took the advance, moving steadily forward on both sides of the road, with flankers out, and driving the enemy back and holding

him for two hours. We then retired without confusion, and when clear of the woods halted until ordered back to the entrenchments. During this engagement the loss in the left wing was very slight, a few being wounded only, but the right wing lost severely considering the nature of the engagements. After arriving at camp the regiment again formed part of the second line of battle in its old position at the edge of the woods opposite the brick house, and remained there during the night. At daylight, Sunday morning, May 3, we were ordered to the left of Best's battery, situated at the left of the old rifle-pit, which is south of the Fredericksburg road, and remained there until 8 o'clock. At this time the regiment was sent to occupy the rifle-pit and remained in it while the troops were falling back across the cleared field south of the Plank road. It then left the pit, formed under the fire of the batteries at the west end of the field, and moved back to the left and rear of Best's battery and lay there while the brigade occupied the breast-works and wood opposite the brick house. During all this time the regiment was under a severe fire from both front and rear, and a portion of the time receiving also musketry fire of the enemy with whom the brigade was engaged. The brigade finally being forced from the woods, passed over the regiment and formed in its rear, and the order was then given to advance and if possible clear the woods. The order was obeyed with alacrity, and the Seventh Ohio led the way, supported by the other regiments to the left and rear and driving back the enemy for a considerable distance, until seeing no support for the brigade it fell back to the left of the battery again, lying down in the road until the shelling became too heavy. At about 11 o'clock A. M. the regiment and the brigade withdrew across the cleared field east of the brick house, turning through the woods on the north side of the road and losing a number of men from the enemy's guns shelling the woods as we retired. About two

miles from the battlefield on the road to the U. S. Ford, the regiment was halted and rested some time in the afternoon, when it moved up the road a mile. Here it remained until 11 o'clock at night, when it was ordered back down the road, where it occupied a rifle-pit on the left of the line and about one-half mile from the river. It remained here through the night and until 4 P. M. of Monday the 4th inst., when it was relieved by the Fifth Ohio, and ordered to move by a circuit to the left, where it encamped for the night in the ravine near the river. During the afternoon of the 5th inst. it was employed in the entrenchments on the left until dark. At half past ten o'clock Tuesday night the order to be ready to move was received, but the regiment did not leave its position until twenty minutes before four Wednesday morning, the 6th inst. At a quarter before five the same morning it crossed the pontoon at U. S. Ford to the north side of the Rappahannock and arrived at its old camp near Aquia Landing, Va., early Thursday afternoon, the 7th inst.

"I cannot close this report without mentioning the officers under my command. Lieut.-Col. O. J. Crane, Capt. Samuel McClelland (the bravest of the brave), Captains Kreiger and Wilcox, Adjutant Lockwood, Lieutenants Clark, Howe, Braden, McKay, Spencer, Bohm, Dean, and Cryne, all exhibited the most daring bravery, obeying every order promptly. The same can be said of privates as well as officers; not a man wavered, but all performed their duties bravely.

"I remain, Colonel, very respectfully your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM R. CREIGHTON,
"Col. Comdg. Seventh Ohio."

The Rebellion Records accredit the Seventh Ohio with the capture of a flag at the battle of Chancellorsville, as shown by the following:

"HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
 "CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., June 1, 1863.
 "Circular.

"But five only of the fifteen colors captured during the recent battles have been received, to wit, those taken by the Forty-ninth, Seventy-seventh, and One Hundred and Second New York, the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania, and the Seventh Ohio Regiments. Corps and other independent commanders will forward forthwith to these headquarters any flags captured by their respective commands not already sent in.

"By command of Maj.-Gen. Hooker.

"S. WILLIAMS,

"Assistant Adjutant-General."

(Series 1, Vol. XXV, Part 11, Correspondence, etc., Rebellion Official Records.)

On the night of May 3 Geary's division formed along the new line of battle back toward the Rappahannock, where it remained without further incident until the morning of the 6th, when it crossed the river at the U. S. Ford, and on the 7th again encamped near Aquia Creek, where it was before the battle.

General Hooker's losses in the Chancellorsville campaign are placed at 17,287, while those of General Lee were 10,281. The loss in the Seventh Ohio is given in the Official Records as 16 killed, 62 wounded, and 21 missing; total, 99. Its loss in killed and wounded exceeded that of any other regiment in the First Brigade, and was only excelled by one regiment in the division.*

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

While the Seventh Ohio was at Dumfries, Sergt. Willard P. Tisdell of Company D obtained a furlough and visited his relatives and friends in Painesville, Ohio, but when

*See Casualty List, p. 642.

he returned the Chancellorsville campaign was on, with his regiment south of the Rappahannock, and its exact location not definitely known at Aquia Creek, where he could with every propriety have remained in safety; but disdaining to do so while his comrades were exposed to danger, he obtained permission to go to the front and joined them while in line of battle near the Chancellor house. His appearance and jovial and breezy greeting caused a shout to go up, while he proceeded to distribute the small packages, letters, and verbal messages he had brought with him.

This manly exhibition of true courage and high sense of duty won for Sergeant Tisdel the soldierly regard and respect of all his associates. That night, however, he appeared in something of a comical role. When the Eleventh Corps had passed to a place of safety and Stonewall Jackson had been placed *hors de combat* and matters had quieted down for the night, a few men at a time were permitted to go to the rear, where fires would not draw the shots of the enemy, to make coffee, and among them Sergeant Tisdel. Stepping back some distance he came near a cheerful and inviting camp-fire, and at once proceeded to hold his little coffee pail over the flames, but had not been long thus engaged when a somewhat distinguished individual approached and said, "Who you vos?" Now in those days if Sergeant Tisdel lacked anything, it was not a spirit of independence and assurance, so he promptly replied, "I am Sergeant Tisdel, of the Seventh Ohio Infantry." The other party observed him for a moment, until the little coffee pail began to simmer, and then drawing himself up to fullest regulation height, he said in tones of suppressed emotion, "Vell, Sergeant Tisdel of der Sevent Ohio, I vos Prigadier-Sheneral Von Steinwehr of der Eleventh Corps, und I nitz vont you to make coffee mit my headquatters." At this positive and emphatic announcement, notwithstanding his independence, Sergeant Tisdel deemed it expedient to heed the General's remonstrance, and at once proceeded to find a camp-fire where a more democratic spirit prevailed, where he finished the preparation of his frugal meal; but was not

long in telling of this occurrence, and expressing his private opinion of brigadier-generals, and this one in particular, when he rejoined the company.

ORDERS FOR THE CHANCELLORSVILLE CAMPAIGN.

"CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,

"April 13, 1863.

"Circular.

"The Major-General Commanding directs that your command have packed in their knapsacks, by to-morrow night, five days' rations of hard bread, coffee, sugar, and salt.

"That you have in readiness, so that it may be issued and cooked at short notice, three days' rations of pork or bacon, with hard bread, coffee, and sugar, to be placed in the haversacks.

"That your command have drawn and ready for movement, five days' fresh beef on the hoof, making complete eight days' rations to be carried with the troops.

"That each officer, by the use of his servant and his haversack, provide himself with eight days' rations.

"That the small-arm ammunition to be carried will be 150 rounds, 60 rounds on the person, the full complement of the pack-train, and the balance to be in the train, ready to start first when the trains move.

"The supply-trains will be in readiness for such movements as may be ordered. Each teamster must have with him the forage for his own team. The batteries will carry eight days' subsistence for the troops and their full capacity of forage, at least six days' grain, as much as possible on the guns.

"The general hospital for those unable to move will be designated by the medical director, who will give all the necessary directions in the premises.

"The surplus clothing of the troops, beyond the extra shirt, pair of socks and drawers, should be stored under the supervision of the Quartermaster's department.

“Corps commanders will require every serviceable man to march with the column.

“By command of Maj.-Gen. Hooker.

“S. WILLIAMS,
“Assistant Adjutant-General.”

THE ONLY REPORT GENERAL HOOKER EVER MADE OF THE
BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.

“(1.15 P. M. by Orderly to United States Ford; thence by telegraph.)

“HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
“May 3, 1863—3.30 P. M.

“HIS EXCELLENCY ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
“President of the United States:

“We have had a desperate fight yesterday and to-day, which has resulted in no success to us, having lost a position of two lines, which had been selected for our defense. It is now 1.30 o'clock, and there is still some firing of artillery.

“We may have another turn at it this P. M. I do not despair of success. If Sedgwick could have gotten up, there could have been but one result. As it is impossible for me to know the exact position of Sedgwick as regards his ability to advance and take part in the engagement, I cannot tell when it will end. We will endeavor to do our best. My troops are in good spirits. We have fought desperately to-day.

“No general ever commanded a more devoted army.

“JOSEPH HOOKER,
“Major-General.”

GENERAL R. E. LEE'S INITIAL REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF
CHANCELLORSVILLE.

“MILFORD, May 3, 1863.

“PRESIDENT DAVIS:

“Yesterday General Jackson, with three of his divisions, penetrated to the rear of the enemy, and drove him from all

his positions from the Wilderness to within one mile of Chancellorsville. He was engaged at the same time in front by two of Longstreet's divisions. This morning the battle was renewed. He was dislodged from all his positions around Chancellorsville, and driven back toward the Rappahannock, over which he is now retreating. Many prisoners were taken, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded large.

"We have again to thank Almighty God for a great victory.

"I regret to state that General Paxton was killed, General Jackson severely wounded, and Generals Heth and A. P. Hill slightly wounded.

"R. E. LEE,
"General Commanding."

The following is self-explanatory:

"HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
"May 3, 1863.

"GEN. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
"Commanding Corps.

"GENERAL: I have just received your note informing me that you were wounded.

"I cannot express my regret at the occurrence.

"Could I have directed events, I should have chosen for the good of the country, to be disabled in your stead. I congratulate you upon the victory which is due to your skill and energy.

"Very respectfully,

"R. E. LEE,
"General."

On May 11, 1863, in a message to General Stuart, General Lee said:

"I regret to inform you that the great and good Jackson is no more. He died yesterday at 3.15 P. M. of pneumonia: calm, serene, and happy. May his spirit pervade our whole army: Our country will then be secure.

"R. E. LEE,
"General."

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN.

After the battle of Chancellorsville, until June 13, the Seventh Ohio remained in camp near Aquia Creek performing light duty, the most important occurrence having taken place on the 6th, when again paid off.

The usual camp rumors as to the probable movements of the enemy prevailed until June 3, when the following communication came to General Hooker's headquarters:

“WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1863.

“GENERAL PLEASANTON.

“DEAR SIR: There is one thing that looks very apparent to me, and that is, that this movement of General Lee's is not intended to menace Washington, but to try his hand again toward Maryland, or to call off your attention while General Stuart goes there. I have every reason for believing that Stuart is on his way toward Maryland. I do not positively know it, but there is the best of reasons for believing it.

“Very respectfully,

“G. S. SMITH.”

So much credence was attached to this statement that the Commanding General as late as 10.15 P. M. of June 3 issued orders to his entire command to be prepared with rations and ammunition to move at a moment's notice, which was well, as this was in fact the date upon which Gen. Robert E. Lee began to withdraw his troops from about Fredericksburg and set the Army of Northern Virginia in motion for the Gettysburg campaign. This was detected in his evacuated camps the next morning, when General Hooker ordered pontoon bridges thrown across the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg and crossed a part of the Sixth Corps

under General Sedgwick, to make a demonstration, but found the enemy in such force as to cause him to withhold aggressive action.

On June 5, 1863, 11.30 A. M., General Hooker in a message to President Lincoln in reference to the probable intention of General Lee to cross the upper Potomac, or throw his army between the Army of the Potomac and Washington, said in part:

"After giving the subject my best reflection, I am of the opinion that it is my duty to pitch into his rear, although in so doing the head of his column may reach Warrenton before I can return. Will it be within the spirit of my instructions to do so?"

To this he received the following characteristic reply:

"WASHINGTON, June 5, 1863—4 P. M.

"MAJ.-GEN. HOOKER: Yours of to-day was received an hour ago. So much of professional skill is requisite to answer it, that I have turned the task over to General Halleck. He promises to perform it with his utmost care. I have but one idea which I think worth suggesting to you, and that is, in case you find Lee coming to the north of the Rappahannock, I would by no means cross to the south of it. If he should leave a rear force at Fredericksburg, tempting you to fall upon it, it would fight you in entrenchments and have you at disadvantage, and so, man for man, worst you at that point, while his main force would in some way be getting an advantage of you northward. In one word, I would not take any risk of being entangled upon the river, like an ox jumped half over a fence and liable to be torn by dogs front and rear, without a fair chance to gore one way or kick the other.

"If Lee would come to my side of the river, I would keep on the same side, and fight him or act on the defense, according as my estimate of his strength relatively to my own.

“But these are mere suggestions, which I desire to be controlled by the judgment of yourself and General Halleck.
“A. LINCOLN.”

On the 9th, with a view to securing information as to the designs of General Lee, General Pleasonton, then in command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's and Beverly Fords with his cavalry, supported by some 2,500 picked infantry, and moving in the direction of Culpeper, engaged the enemy's cavalry under Gen. J. E. B. Stuart about Brandy Station, Stevensburg, and Fleetwood, in one of the most memorable cavalry contests of the war. The battle lasted nearly the whole day, and although forced back across the river, with his dead and severely wounded left in the hands of the enemy. General Pleasonton captured despatches which clearly indicated plans for a Northern invasion, and to this extent, at least, he was successful.

On the 10th General Ewell left Culpeper with his corps, for the Shenandoah Valley, via Front Royal, to be followed later on by Longstreet and Hill, while on the 11th General Hooker strongly picketed the Rappahannock as far up as Beverly's Ford with infantry, while his cavalry kept a sharp lookout beyond.

On the 13th a part of Ewell's corps invested Winchester and the last of Hill's corps left Fredericksburg, while General Hooker, maneuvering to protect Washington, ordered the First, Third, Fifth, and Eleventh Corps to move toward Manassas, and the Second, Sixth and Twelfth to Dumfries.

The Seventh Ohio left camp on the 13th at 8 p. m., and after an all-night march reached Dumfries early the next morning and remained during the day. Getting off very early on the morning of the 15th, the corps marched to Fairfax Court House, a long, hot, and exhaustive march, as was shown by the death of fifteen men of Geary's division alone, having died along the road from fatigue and sunstroke.

Rested on the 16th.

On the 17th the Twelfth Corps marched to Dranesville.

Also on June 17th General Pleasonton successfully engaged the enemy's cavalry under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee at Aldie, and Capt. William R. Sterling of Company I, Seventh Ohio, then on staff duty at General Hooker's headquarters at Fairfax Court House, with a Captain Fisher of the Signal Corps, and an orderly, were sent with despatches to General Pleasonton, but were captured while en route, by Mosby's guerrillas. It is said that when they learned into whose hands they had fallen Captain Sterling said:

"We have laughed so much at our men for being gobbled up by Mosby, that we cannot help laughing at being caught ourselves."

The following report is self-explanatory:

"HEADQUARTERS PICKET RESERVE,

"June 18, 1863—12 M.

"LIEUT. JOHN M. CLARK, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

"LIEUTENANT: In accordance with directions from the commanding officer of the brigade, I report the facts in regard to the capture of Maj. William R. Sterling and Captain Fisher, as related to me by the people of the house where they were taken. Major Sterling and Captain Fisher were on their way to communicate with General Pleasonton, when they halted at the residence of Mr. Almond Birch for supper and to inquire how far it was to Aldie. Having finished their supper, they started for their horses, which were left with their orderly at the yard gate. The horses and orderly had been removed, and before Major Sterling and Captain Fisher had reached the gate, 10 or 12 cavalymen seized them, and hurriedly mounted them and bore them off. This took place last evening at 10 o'clock about 400 yards from the picket outpost, at the house of Mr. Birch on the Little River turnpike. Mr. Birch and family are from Clifton Park, Saratoga County, N. Y. They are Union people, known to some of the officers of our regiment. I am satisfied that these people had no complicity with this

affair, and had no knowledge of the enemy being anywhere near their house.

"The capture of these officers appears to have been as unexpected to the enemy as it was to the officers captured, since the enemy was unaware of our forces being so near.

"I also report that I have reestablished the picket line, in some respects, since coming on duty this morning, so as among other points to include the house of Mr. Birch.

"All is quiet upon the line.

"I am most respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JAMES C. RICE,

"Colonel, Commanding Outposts."

On the 18th the command reached Leesburg. As early as June 15 a part of Ewell's infantry crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, while his cavalry were as far north as Chambersburg. It was about this time that President Lincoln said to General Hooker:

"If the head of Lee's army is at Martinsburg and the tail of it on the Plank road between Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the animal must be very thin somewhere. Could you not break him?"

On the 19th the Twelfth Corps was ordered out to witness the execution of three soldiers who had been tried by military court martial, convicted, and sentenced to be shot to death, by musketry, for desertion, and then marched past their lifeless bodies, in order that the enormity of their crime might be more emphatically and indelibly stamped upon our minds and consciences.

On June 24 Longstreet and Hill crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown and Williamsport, and reached Chambersburg on the 27th.

On the 26th the Twelfth Corps crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry. The Seventh marched through Poolesville to the Monocacy; on the 27th by Point of Rocks to Petersville, and on the 28th to near Frederick City. As the regiment filed off the pike into a field to bivouac for the

night, Colonel Creighton announced to his men that Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker had been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and had been succeeded by Maj.-Gen. George Gordon Meade, which to many suggested that this was like swapping horses while crossing a river. On the 29th the Twelfth Corps moved through Frederick, Walkersville, Woodsboro, and Bruceville, toward Taneytown, and passed that point the next day, reaching Littlestown that afternoon while J. E. B. Stuart's raiders were hurrying by on the road to York.

On July 1, under instructions from the Commanding General, General Slocum moved his corps from Littlestown to Two Taverns, there to await further orders, and was at this point about 1 o'clock when informed by a civilian passing that way that a battle was in progress beyond Gettysburg. Major Guindon, of his staff, with an escort of mounted orderlies, was sent to ascertain the truth of the story, but before he returned a message from General Howard confirmed the report, when orders were given to push forward. General Geary having the advance reached Cemetery Hill in person by 4 P. M., when he was ordered by General Hancock to take position on the extreme left, to the right of and near Little Round Top, and General Geary states this movement was consummated at 5 P. M., and that night Little Round Top was occupied by the Fifth Ohio and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania of Candy's brigade while the other regiments bivouacked near by. Early on the morning of the 2d Geary's division was relieved by Birney's division of the Third Corps, and crossing to the right, went into position on Culp's Hill, where substantial breastworks were constructed during the day. At 6 P. M. the Twelfth Corps, excepting Greene's brigade, was ordered to the left to assist in the repulse of Longstreet's corps, which had made successful aggressive battle against all the troops on that part of the line. Here General Geary mistook direction and moved back along the Baltimore pike across Rock Creek, where he remained until after midnight, when ordered to return to his former position, which had been occupied and was then held by the enemy.

At early dawn the battle opened strong, about Culp's Hill, and did not end until well on to 11 o'clock A. M., when the Twelfth Corps was again in full possession of its original line. That afternoon the attack of the troops under General Longstreet, in what is known as "Pickett's charge," was made against the center of the Union line, where after desperate fighting the enemy was repulsed with heavy loss and the battle of Gettysburg had ended.

It is said that upon no part of the field were more men killed than about Culp's Hill, where repeated charges were made, and repulsed by Geary's division and others engaged there.

On July 4, 1863, by mutual consent the whole day was given to the burial of the dead and care of the wounded, while on the 5th it was learned that the Army of Northern Virginia had retreated.

General Longstreet said:

"The armies rested on the Fourth of July, one under the bright laurels secured by brave work of the day before, but in profound sorrow over the silent forms of the host of comrades who had fallen during those three fateful days, whose blood bathed the thirsty fields of Gettysburg, made classic by the most stupendous clash of conflict of that long and sanguinary war; while gentle rain came to mellow the sod that marked the honored rest of friend and foe: the other with broken spirits turned from fallen comrades to find safety away from the fields that had been so promising.

"The Union forces had cast their lines on grounds too strong for lead and steel, and, exhausted alike of aggressive force and means of protracted defense, there was nothing left for the vanquished but to march for distant homeward lines."

"HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.,

"July 6, 1863.

"LIEUT. A. H. W. CREIGH,

"A. A. A. General 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 12th A. C.

"SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report

of the part taken by the Seventh Ohio Volunteers in the engagement of July 2 and 3, 1863, near Gettysburg, Pa. On Thursday morning, July 2, we were encamped on the left side of the Gettysburg and Taneytown pike. At 6 o'clock A. M. we received marching orders, and at 6.30 moved out in line, changing our position on the hill at the right of the road. In obedience to your orders I sent forward Company H, under command of Capt. Samuel McClelland, to picket our front. They were posted along the stream which runs through the hollow at our left and remained there until 6 o'clock P. M., when they rejoined my regiment. At this time the 'fall in' was sounded and my regiment, in company with the remainder of the brigade, moved by the right flank to the right and rear of the position which we had held during the former part of the day. I formed my regiment in the open field in the rear of the stone wall at the left of and near the turnpike. At this place I allowed my men to sleep, having their arms and accouterments in perfect readiness to fall in at any moment. My regiment had not during any part of the day been exposed to musketry fire, but for some time in the afternoon we were exposed to quite a brisk fire of artillery, although not suffering any serious loss from it. At half past 11 P. M., July 2, I was ordered to form my command. It was then moved under your directions out on to the pike and advancing toward Gettysburg, but turned from the pike to our right at the same place which we had in the morning when first advancing. My line was formed in the hollow at the right and in the rear of General Greene's brigade. At this place we received a volley of musketry from the enemy's guns, wounding one man from Company I. In a few moments we were ordered to move by the right flank back to the open field, forming our line in the rear of a stone wall which runs parallel with the road leading to the pike. In a few moments, by order of General Geary, I moved my command over the wall into the road, throwing out to the front twenty men under charge of Sergeant Stratton to act as skirmishers. At this place Sergeant Stratton received a

severe if not a mortal wound.* Soon after daylight on the morning of the 3d, in compliance with your order, I drew in my skirmishers, and in a few moments moved my regiment by the left flank back near the position which we occupied the morning previous. When in the edge of the woods, I formed my command in line of battle, and in compliance with orders I moved forward 'double-quick' and relieved the Sixtieth New York Volunteers. My regiment remained in the entrenchments until near 8 o'clock, when it was relieved by the Sixtieth New York Volunteers. When relieved I formed my regiment in the rear of the breastworks, remaining until 9.30 o'clock, when I was again ordered forward to relieve a regiment. I was not again relieved until 9.30 P. M., having been under fire of musketry most of the day. When relieved I again formed my line in the hollow and remained there until 1.30 A. M. on the morning of July 4th, when my command was again ordered forward to the entrenchments, which position we held until the brigade moved out on the pike preparatory to returning to Littlestown. About 11 o'clock on July 3, I observed a white flag thrown out from the rocks in front of our entrenchments and immediately ordered my men to cease firing, when 78 men of the enemy advanced and surrendered, including three captains, two first lieutenants and two second lieutenants. At the time the white flag was raised a mounted officer, rebel, Maj. B. W. Leigh, General Edward Johnson's chief of staff, was seen to come forward and endeavor to stop the surrender, when he was fired upon by my men and immediately killed.† Early in the morning of July

*A bullet tore an eye from its socket, but Sergeant Stratton recovered, rejoined his company, reenlisted as a veteran, and was killed in battle May 25, 1864, at New Hope Church, Georgia.

†Major Benjamin Watkins Leigh not only had the reputation of being one of the bravest and most fearless officers in Stonewall Jackson's command, but it is stated that at the battle of Chancellorsville, on May 2, 1863, when his chief was severely wounded and yet in the immediate presence of the Union forces, he used his own body as a shield to protect him from further harm. That he died gloriously in the battle

Corpl. John Pollock of Company H, of my regiment, advanced over the entrenchments and captured the rebel flag belonging to the Fourth Virginia Regiment, Infantry, which, in compliance with orders received, was delivered to our headquarters. I went into the action with 265 enlisted men, and came out with 247, losing 1 man killed and 17 wounded.*

"I feel it my duty to mention the officers and men under my command, but when each and every man went forward to the contest without any exceptions whatever, I will merely say that every officer and man performed his duty manfully, every order being obeyed promptly.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM R. CREIGHTON,

"Colonel Commanding Regiment."

The Seventh Ohio had the honor of being selected to scout our front in search of the enemy, as indicated by the following report:

"CAMP NEAR GETTYSBURG,

"July 5, 1863—11 A. M.

"GENERAL GEARY: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance of your order, I have this morning, with the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, under Colonel Creighton, reconnoitered the country and roads for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town in the directions of Hanover, Oxford, and Hunterstown. I proceeded as far toward Oxford as a house which the enemy's picket retired from early this morning, when I received your order to return to camp. I found citizens on the roads who had come this morning from Oxford and Hunterstown.

"They report no enemy in sight along either of the roads. The general impression among the inhabitants in that vicin-

front at Culp's Hill on July 3, 1863, is shown by Colonel Creighton's official report.

*See Casualty List, p. 645.

ity is that Lee's army has moved off by the Chambersburg route.

"His cavalry rearguard left a house on the Hanover turnpike, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Gettysburg, at 9 A. M., yesterday, after removing all their wounded who could be moved on horses and in ambulances.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"W. T. FORBES,

"Acting Assistant Inspector-General."

A FORCED MARCH TO THE BATTLEFIELD.

"As we hurried along, the booming of cannon, at first scarcely heard, gradually became more distinct. Quickening our pace we pushed on through clouds of thick dust which continually rolled back, enveloped and almost choked us, while the terrible rays of the sun seemed momentarily to grow more intense. Soon strong men began to stagger from the ranks and fall fainting by the wayside, but our pace was not slackened. Louder and fiercer boomed the yet distant guns, and 'Forward, men; forward!' shouted the officers. Every piece of woods we passed through was left almost filled with gasping, prostrate men; and all along the road, with no one to care for them, lay the dying, and in not a few instances the dead, who had fallen from the column ahead of us. But forward, forward! was the cry, and on, on we pushed. Blankets, tents, clothing, and even food, guns, and cartridge-boxes, lay strewn along the line of march. Two-thirds of the time our field and staff officers were dismounted, and their horses loaded down with the guns of men who had become too weak to carry them, and when at length we reached the high ground just south of Gettysburg, and the order to halt for the night was received, not over one hundred men, and but five or six officers, appeared in our regimental line." (Col. Charles H. Weygant, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth N. Y. Infantry, Second Brigade, First Division, Third Corps.)

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE RETURN FROM GETTYSBURG.

On July 5, when it became known that the enemy had withdrawn from about Gettysburg in the direction of Hagerstown, the Army of the Potomac at once started in pursuit. The Twelfth Corps moved back along the Baltimore pike to Littlestown, where it remained during the next day, but getting off on the 7th, at 4.30 A. M., it covered 27 miles in the direction of Frederick City, over the same route by which it had advanced, passing that point on the 8th, to Jefferson, having seen the body of a spy hanging to the limb of a tree where he had been executed by our troops while en route.

On the 9th the command moved through Burkettsville and Crampton's Gap toward Boonesboro; camped upon the battlefield of Antietam on the 10th, and on the night of the 11th bivouacked in line of battle in front of the Army of Northern Virginia, toward Williamsport, where the Potomac River was bank full and General Lee unable to cross.

On the 12th moved up about a mile and on the 13th fell back some distance and began to entrench. A general advance was ordered on the morning of the 14th, when it was discovered that the main force of the enemy had crossed the Potomac during the night, and that all prospect of doing him serious harm had vanished.

Pursuit was at once ordered, and on the night of the 15th the Twelfth Corps bivouacked near Harper's Ferry; crossed the Potomac at that point the next day; reached Hillsboro on the 19th; Snicker's Gap on the 20th; Ashby's Gap and beyond on the 23d; Manassas Gap and then along the Manassas Gap Railroad on the 24th; then through Thoroughfare Gap, Haymarket, Gainesville, and to Catlett's Station by the 26th, making camp near Warrenton Junction on the 27th, where a brief rest was had.

On the 31st Candy's brigade moved to Kelly's Ford on the Rappahannock, where the Sixty-sixth Ohio crossed the river in boats and guarded the front until a pontoon bridge was laid, when the Seventh went to their support and was on picket duty that night. When General Lee crossed the Potomac near Williamsport on the night of July 13 he was prevented by the prompt movements of General Meade, along the eastern side of the Blue Ridge, from resting and refreshing his exhausted and defeated army in the land of plenty, the beautiful and productive Shenandoah Valley, and was compelled to hasten Longstreet's corps to prevent a serious attack in flank near Front Royal while en route to Culpeper through Chester Gap, while a part of his army was forced to march by Strasburg, New Market, Luray, and Thornton's Gap, ere it could take position behind the Rappahannock, toward the Rapidan.

On August 1 the Seventh recrossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, and on the 2d moved some four miles toward Hartwood Church. On the 5th all sick and disabled soldiers were ordered to be sent to the rear. Although the armies under Generals Grant and Meade had won great victories at Vicksburg and Gettysburg on or about July 4, 1863, causing universal joy among all who believed in battling for the preservation of the Union of States, yet many loyal people were greatly alarmed about this time at the development and strength of the anti-prosecution of the war spirit in the great State of New York, where threatened opposition to the enforcement of the draft was openly made, and mob spirit prevailed in places to such an extent as to be uncontrollable by the civil authorities, hence it became necessary, as a matter of reasonable precaution, to send armed troops from the Army of the Potomac to maintain peace and order and see that the law, in reference to drafting, be duly executed,

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE SEA VOYAGE TO NEW YORK CITY AND BACK.

With the foregoing explanation, the following orders are self-explanatory :

“HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

“August 15, 1863—9.15 P. M.

“MAJ.-GEN. H. W. SLOCUM,

“Commanding Twelfth Army Corps :

“The Commanding General directs that the following regiments of your command proceed to Alexandria tomorrow, under the command of Brig.-Gen. T. H. Ruger, for service, with the nature of which you are acquainted, viz: Second Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin, Twenty-seventh Indiana, and Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Sixty-sixth Ohio Regiments. You will please send the One Hundred and Seventh New York Regiment if you think it advisable to do so.

“The regiments will march to Rappahannock Station, where railroad transportation will be furnished them. No supplies will be taken. The transportation now with the regiments will be turned over to Captain Pierce, Assistant Quartermaster, at his depot near these headquarters.

“S. WILLIAMS,

“Assistant Adjutant-General.”

“HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

“August 16, 1863—10.30 A. M.

“MAJ.-GEN. H. W. HALLECK,

“General-in-Chief :

“The following regiments will proceed to Alexandria to-day under the command of Brig.-Gen. T. H. Ruger, viz: Second Massachusetts, Third Wisconsin, Twenty-seventh Indiana, Fifth Ohio, Seventh Ohio, Twenty-ninth Ohio,

Sixth-sixth Ohio, Fourth Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana, Fifth Michigan, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio. Aggregate strength of these regiments is about 3,800. General Ruger has been directed to report to you by telegraph on arriving at Alexandria, for further instructions, and also by telegraph to the Quartermaster-General for transportation.

"The number of men already detached and who have left are as follows: August 14, Regulars and Vermont brigade, under General Ayers, 4,000; August 15, regiments, 1,800; August 16, Ruger's command, 3,800; making in all 9,200, which, when swollen by convalescents and men detached on extra duty (who will be sent as soon as possible), will make the aggregate force fully up to and over 10,000. I do not propose, without further orders, to send any more. I have sent you my best troops and some of my best officers.

"GEORGE G. MEADE,
"Major-General Commanding."

On August 15th the Seventh was ordered to be ready to move on the morrow.

On the 16th left camp and marched to Rappahannock Station, where it took cars for Alexandria, arriving at 6 P. M. We were paid off on the 17th, and on the 22d embarked upon the great ocean steamer *Baltic*, with other regiments, which was novel and interesting to the great mass of the soldiers, who had never before seen a boat of such huge dimensions. On the 23d the *Baltic* left Alexandria under seemingly favorable auspices, but had proceeded but a few miles when she ran aground off Aquia Creek, where, despite the frantic efforts of tugs, scows, high tide, etc., she remained until 1 P. M. of the 27th, and then proceeded on her way down the Potomac, through the Chesapeake Bay, past Fortress Monroe, into Old Ocean, and headed for New York City. This was to the majority of those on board a delightful ride, which was only marred in some instances by exceeding nausea and paying tribute to Old Neptune.

On the morning of the 29th this great vessel approached New York Harbor, was boarded by a pilot, and safely passing through the Narrows and past Forts Columbus and Hamilton, anchored off Governors Island, whither the Seventh and others encamped.

"HEADQUARTERS, U. S. TROOPS IN CITY AND HARBOR,
"New York, August 29, 1863.

"Special Orders,
No. 40.

"The Fifth Michigan Infantry, and the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth and Sixty-Sixth Ohio Infantry, now on board the steamer *Baltic*, expected to arrive in course of the afternoon, will be attached to the Second Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger commanding, and will, for the present, be stationed on Governors Island.

"Requisitions will be made as soon as practicable for such camp and garrison equipage as these regiments may need.

"By order of Brig.-Gen. Canby.

"C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
"A. A. G."

The entire Second Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger in the Department of the East, in August, 1863, consisted of the Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-ninth, Sixty-sixth, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Twenty-second, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio; Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh Indiana; Third, Fifth, and Seventh Michigan; Second Massachusetts; Third Wisconsin, and First Minnesota Infantry, and Second Connecticut Battery.

The draft took place in New York City on August 31st, and in some parts of the State, on September 7th, peaceably.

On September 8th the Seventh, after a pleasant week on Governors Island, reembarked upon the steamer *Baltic* and on the 11th reached Alexandria, Virginia, once more, and

bivouacked in the suburbs, the return trip from New York City having been made without any unusual incident.

On the 13th the return march to the front began. Marched only 8 miles.

On the 14th passed Fairfax Court House and Centerville toward Manassas.

On the 15th passed Manassas, Broad Run, and Bristow, to Catlett's; the 16th to Brandy Station beyond the Rappahannock, and on the 17th rejoined Geary's division near Raccoon Ford on the Rapidan.

The next day the entire corps fell in to witness the execution of a couple of deserters. This was a most unpleasant and trying ordeal under any circumstances, but when the execution, as in this case, was conducted in a bungling and unnecessarily cruel manner, it was horrible in the extreme. On the 19th the entire army in that section was seriously startled and alarmed by extended firing of small arms to our left rear, indicating for the time being a flank attack. Bugles sounded from various headquarters, aides dashed hither and thither to get troops in line of battle, when it was learned that a division of cavalry, just in from a scout, were unloading their carbines. It is to be hoped that the Recording Angel has long since torn out and destroyed for ever and ever his record of the extremely warm and positive oaths that he must have been obliged to record that evening against many of the bravest and best soldiers that ever went to war.

CHAPTER XXX.

FROM THE RAPIDAN TO WAUHATCHIE VALLEY.

BY CAPT. GEO. A. MCKAY.

While lying near the Rapidan River, Virginia, September 20, 1863, the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry was inspected by Lieut. George A. McKay, A. A. I. G., First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, who found ordnance and camp and garrison equipage in first-class order and so reported. The inspection was preparatory to a movement to the Southwest on account of the defeat of General Rosecrans at Chickamauga, Tennessee, and had been ordered by Col. Chas. Candy, Commanding Brigade. The Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, commanded respectively by Major-Generals Howard and Slocum, were ordered to reinforce the defeated army at Chattanooga, both corps being placed under Maj.-Gen. Joe. Hooker.

September 21 to 23, the regiment remained in camp. Occasionally one or more of the command would stroll down to the river to view the landscape over, and were not interfered with by the Southerners, providing they did not try to cross the stream.

September 24 marched to Brandy Station, Virginia. The march was a disagreeable one.

September 25, the regiment was paid off, the men receiving such amounts as were left after the sutler got his share, as his bills against the soldier were always paid by the paymaster before the soldier received anything.

September 26, marched to Bealton Station, Virginia, at which place, September 27, the regiment was loaded on cars ready for a movement West. After being loaded on the cars the military superintendent would not allow the cars to go forward, as he had not been consulted as to how equipage and troops should be loaded. He spoke to the A. A. I.

G. of the brigade, who had, pursuant to orders from his commanding officer, loaded the troops and paraphernalia, ordering him to unload everything and everybody. Instead of doing as requested, he asked the irate railroader if the loading was not satisfactory. The answer was yes, but that no orders had been given by him and whatever had been done in consequence was wrong. The A. A. I. G. politely declined to do what was required and referred the worthy superintendent to his superior officer. After a while the railroader cooled off and the train was allowed to proceed on its way to Washington, where there was a delay of about an hour, and the soldiers left the cars in skirmishing order after wet and dry goods. What they wanted they got.

The regiment remained on the train, occasionally stopping for coffee and provisions, until the 30th, when they arrived at Benwood, Virginia, and immediately crossed the Ohio River to Bellaire, Ohio, where they encountered for the first time a so-called "copperhead." The officers, having no regular rations distributed to them, were to a certain extent dependent on the different stoppages in transit for provisions, and went up to the hotel where several of General Morgan's cavalry officers were on parole, and ordered breakfast. The proprietor of the hotel said that he would not feed any of Lincoln's hirelings. Colonel Creighton, who was one of the party, gave him ten minutes to get the breakfast on the table or have his house ripped up from top to bottom. Before the time allowance expired everything necessary was on the table and no blood shed or property destroyed. I do not suppose that proprietor did any more bluffing for that day, as it came very near being an expensive one for him.

The regiment left for Columbus, Ohio, arriving there at 6 o'clock A. M., October 1, leaving there inside of half an hour for Indianapolis, Indiana, reaching there at 6 P. M. October 2, where a great many officers and soldiers visited the County Fair Grounds and other places where liquors were the principal product.

October 3, reached Jeffersonville, Indiana, crossing the

river at once for Louisville, Kentucky. Part of the officers stopped off at the latter-named place and went to the Gault House for a square meal. They got it all right, and at the same time got left, as the train for the regiment was made up and left for Nashville, Tennessee, at 1 P. M., arriving there on the 4th, the missing officers putting in an appearance when they could get there, as on October 5 we received notice that Generals Forrest and Wheeler were on a raid in our rear, destroying property, bridges, etc. When at Tullahoma, seeing a great cloud of dust, we imagined that they had struck us, but found out on a careful reconnoissance that it was occasioned by a drove of beef cattle for our army plodding along the road in our rear.

On the 6th were loaded on cars at 3 P. M. and ran down to Duck River, where we found the bridge destroyed and the Southern troops hovering all around us.

On the 7th marched to Wartrace, and were engaged in scouting in various directions until the 11th, when we returned to Wartrace Bridge.

On the 13th an election was held for Governor, and Brough received the unanimous vote of the regiment.

On the 14th returned to Wartrace, where we remained until the 27th, when we were relieved by the Third Wisconsin.

On the 28th the regiment was loaded on cars for Bridgeport, Alabama. While in transit had an accident, the engine and cars being ditched at Decherd, but no one injured. While stopping at Stevenson a train consisting of wagons and mules came over the mountains from Chattanooga with 100 guards. They had been on quarter rations for about three months, and looked fearfully weak and emaciated. The brother of the writer was in command and he wanted to borrow money enough to take the boys up to the hotel and give them a square meal and incidentally get one himself. He was told to get his men together and march them to the hotel. When they arrived there they were formed in columns of two and marched in, and were supplied with all the pork, hard tack, pickles and coffee which they could eat,

at a cost of one dollar and fifty cents each. The writer paid the bill with the greatest of pleasure in the world, and it was worth the money to see the boys eat. Incidentally I would remark that the brother did not whack up, nor was it expected either.

On the 30th we marched to Shell Mound in a heavy rain storm, reaching there cold, wet, and hungry.

On the 31st we marched to Wauhatchie, reaching there during the night, and went into camp near Gen. John W. Geary's headquarters.

November 1 and 2, part of the regiment were engaged in scouting under command of Lieut.-Col. Orrin J. Crane.

November 4 to 16, mostly engaged in trading coffee and hardtack for bacon and tobacco with Longstreet's men from the Rapidan.

November 17, Gen. W. T. Sherman's troops arrived from Vicksburg, Mississippi.

On the 22d regiments ordered to fall in and occupy the position of the Eleventh Army Corps, which had been ordered to Chattanooga.

November 23, division partially inspected, everything found in good order.

The only casualty in the Seventh now recalled as having occurred while being transferred from Virginia to Tennessee happened at Grafton, West Virginia, on the 29th of September, when St. Onge Mitchell (familiarily known throughout the regiment as "Santa") of Company B, fell under the cars and had a leg crushed.

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

BY CAPT. GEO. A. MCKAY.

Our division from the time they arrived in the Wauhatchie Valley had gazed in astonishment on the rocky face of Lookout Mountain, and if they had been asked the question as to the practicability of carrying it by storm would have scouted at the idea. Some of our generals thought otherwise, notably Grant and Hooker. The latter stated often, that in his opinion it could be carried by a rapid movement by assaulting columns.

General Grant was also imbued with the same idea, and when all of his plans were made and the troops for which he had called for were well in hand he ordered it to be carried into effect.

From the time our division arrived in the valley our main duties had been scouting and picket duty. While on picket duty our men were stationed on one side of Lookout Creek and the rebels on the other, being only a short distance apart, and became quite friendly with each other, trading coffee and hardtack for bacon, corn-pone, and tobacco. While on picket duty, unless there was an advance of skirmishers, it was very seldom that pickets fired on each other; but if there was an advance that was a different proposition.

This deadlock continued until 3 o'clock on the morning of the 24th of November, 1863, when Gen. John W. Geary, commanding the Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, received orders from Maj.-Gen. Joe. Hooker to cross Lookout Creek and to assault Lookout Mountain, marching down the valley, and to sweep every rebel from it. At that time the line of the division extended from the confluence of Lookout Creek and the Tennessee River on the left to the top of Raccoon Mountain on the right, and consisted of 141

officers and 2,216 men present for duty. One day's rations and the usual 100 rounds of ammunition were issued to the men, when in light marching order they moved to Wauhatchie Railroad Junction and were joined by General Whittaker, of Thomas's corps, with his brigade, consisting of 110 officers and 1,355 enlisted men, making the total effective force at that point 251 officers and 3,573 men.

Crossing the railroad at Wauhatchie Junction the troops named above were marched under cover of the trees to a point back of an old mill situated about two and one-half miles from the mouth of the creek and were massed behind a hill. Drifting clouds enveloped the mountain top, heavy mists and fogs obscured the slope from lengthened vision until we reached the summit.

The creek being too deep to ford, it was bridged and skirmishers sent across and engaged the enemy, driving them back, capturing 42 prisoners. The bridge was crossed at 8.30 A. M. Moving rapidly by a flank up the mountainside in a direct line for the palisades, arriving there, line of battle was formed by the left flank, facing the front.

The report made by Gen. John W. Geary officially to Maj.-Gen. Hooker gave the following as the formation of his division and supports:

"Cobham on the right with two regiments, Ireland in the center with four regiments, Candy on the left, in echelon, at about 30 paces' interval to the troops on the right, with the Sixty-sixth Ohio and three companies of the Fifth Ohio, in echelon, as reserve. Constituting the front line, covering the slopes from the mound of the crest to Lookout Creek. There was a supporting line 350 yards in the rear of the front line, consisting of General Whitaker's brigade, the right resting opposite Cobham's center. About 100 yards in rear of the supporting line were placed the Ninety-sixth Illinois and Fifty-first Ohio as a support of both lines.

"This formation was observed throughout the movement to the farthest point gained on the mountain, with the exception of necessary changes in Candy's movements on the left."

The artillery under supervision of Maj. J. A. Reynolds, chief of artillery for Geary's division, supported the movement of the infantry columns, and consisted of Knap's Pennsylvania Battery; Battery K, First Ohio Regiment; Fourth Ohio Battery; Battery I, New York Artillery, and First Iowa Battery, the batteries being well posted in numerous commanding positions west of Lookout Creek, and when required opened on the enemy's entrenchments, shelling continuously the skirmishers and lines of battle of the enemy, doing good work, which assisted in every way the advance of the infantry.

It is with Candy's brigade (which consisted of the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth and Sixty-sixth Ohio, and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, although the Fifth and Twenty-ninth were not engaged in all of the movements, being on picket duty and guarding prisoners) that I will have to do mostly, as the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry belonged to this brigade, of which I was an officer, and I can only answer for what I saw myself.

The inclination of the mountain is from north by east to south by west. We swept the westerly slope from this point, about three miles south of the dividing ridge between the east and west sides of the mountain, known as Point Lookout. A heavy line of skirmishers advanced, covering the whole front of the line of battle. The flanks were protected on the right by the palisade and on the left by Lookout Creek, and they could not be turned.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the whole line moved forward, the right keeping in close contact with the rugged precipice of the summit, gradually swerving our advance in an oblique direction from the creek, lengthening the line for cover on the left, changing Candy's formation from echelon to two lines.

General Geary ordered the left brigade to govern its movements by those of the front line on the right, the extreme left resting near the creek, the guide being the upper curvature of the mountain.

The right, center, and right of the left brigade made a rapid advance over the steep sides of the mountain, which, breaking into numerous ravines varying from 50 to 100 feet in depth, were overcome by clambering with hands as well as feet in many places.

The enemy's rifle-pits at the base of the mountain, not far from the mouth of Lookout Creek, were carried with a rush and hurrah, uncovering the fords and allowing reinforcements to cross, consisting of Grose's brigade of Cruft's division, Thomas's corps, and Osterhaus's division of Sherman's corps, numbering 5,857 effectives, including officers. This reinforcement brought up the total effectives to 9,681 men.

After uncovering the fords, and the reserves gaining a footing, General Geary ordered Candy's brigade to execute a "half wheel" converging on the objective point, sweeping up the mountain at an oblique angle to the main line, heading for Point Lookout. After progressing about one and one-fourth miles the enemy's pickets were encountered by the right and center. Our skirmishers engaging them, they were driven on their main body within a camp covering the whole plateau in front of the left of our right and center, formidable in natural defense and seemingly impregnable with rocks, stone and earthworks, surrounded with tangled slashings. These were the advanced works of a continuous network of fortifications—rugged, natural, and artificial irregular polygons—within which was Walthall's brigade of Mississippians, in line of battle. Our whole line, with bayonets fixed, charged on the double-quick.

Regardless of the sharpshooters in the gorges and from the crest and the heavy firing in front, the men of the First, Second and Third Brigades made a vigorous assault, carrying the enemy's entrenchments, and the brigade laid down its arms and surrendered, along with four battle-flags. The prisoners were despatched to the rear. As soon as this was done the line pressed forward in its original formation. The obstructions met at every step showed how a small, determined force could have resisted a vastly superior one.

The sharpshooters of the enemy in the gorges, trees, and on the cliffs were especially venomous, and many were killed and wounded.

The fortified approaches toward us and on a line with the overhanging ledge of the point above were occupied by a brigade of Alabamians and Georgians under command of General Moore.

Before reaching their position our right encountered the almost perpendicular pyramid of Lookout Point. As we rounded the curvature between the lower and uppermost ridges the line obliqued to the right continuously but steadily, as became veterans. The movement brought us to the most elevated accessible point of the mountain, short of the crest itself. While making the curve a rebel regiment was encountered and captured. Then our troops, with a yell, charged the fortifications held by the Alabamians and Georgians, killing, wounding, and capturing nearly the whole of the brigade.

During this fight the enemy opened with artillery fire from the crest, trying to enfilade our line, but could not depress their pieces enough, although their shells and solid shot tore through the tops of the trees, the limbs and branches of which were hurled down the ravines. Shells with very short fuses were fired, but burst with trivial effect over the heads of Candy's brigade, which, unseen by the enemy, was sweeping up the steep declivity just below the palisades. Shells and hand grenades were hurled from the cliffs among the troops in the front line and their support, but were mainly ineffective.

The front line of the enemy wavered and then broke into flight, our men following with a fierce hurrah. Clouds and mists hovered over us and fogs darkened the hills below. Our troops breasted the dividing point, swept around the slope of the mountain upon the double-quick, charging the retreating foe. The completion of this movement rendered each of the long lines of works and rifle-pits of the enemy untenable.

Peters's brigade, standing behind a stone wall, engaged our troops, making things lively for us, but a sudden dash of our division carried the wall, capturing two pieces of artillery and hundreds of prisoners, near the Craven house.

About 500 yards beyond Craven's house, in front of the Mountain road, the enemy appeared in heavy force, consisting of troops from Walker's and Stevenson's divisions, and upon this column the retreating rebels rallied. Our troops engaged them at once. The enemy made several charges, but were repulsed. While so engaged the fog settled down until it was almost impossible to see or to be seen, and it continued the balance of the day.

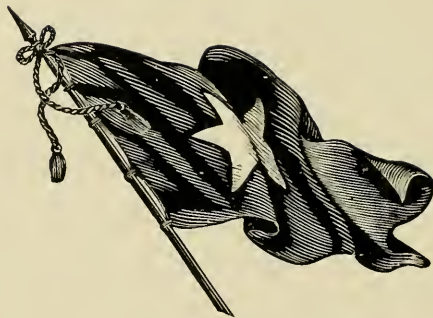
Our troops were still striving for the old road leading from the mountain into Chattanooga Valley, with every prospect of securing it, when orders were received at 12.30 P. M. to halt and strengthen our position.

The Seventh Regiment Ohio and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania of Candy's brigade were thrown to the front to support and relieve the brigade on our right, they being completely out of ammunition. While here the right of the Seventh was at the palisades, and the rebel sharpshooters made it very warm for the two regiments for a while until they could reciprocate. At this time Col. W. R. Creighton, of the Seventh Ohio, was in command of the brigade, Candy having been injured by a fall on the rocks.

Creighton's brigade relieved Ireland's brigade, and while so relieving they received several heavy volleys from the enemy, which were returned with interest. An irregular and desultory fire was kept up by the enemy during the afternoon, without any serious loss.

At 3 o'clock the rebels massed a heavy force under the cliff on our extreme right, but this was routed by the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania. At 3.30 o'clock Creighton's brigade was relieved by the Thirteenth Illinois and Fourth Iowa, and at different times during the night brigades relieved each other.

No fires were allowed on the front line during the night,



GEARY'S DIVISION FLAG

and the troops suffered severely from the cold. During the night provisions and ammunition were distributed to the troops.

After dark Osterhaus's division and Grose's brigade formed a junction with Geary's command near the Craven house, having captured several hundred troops while marching up the mountain.

Our colors were planted on Point Lookout in the morning of November 25, the enemy having evacuated their position during the night, leaving camps, equipage, arms, and stores in profusion. Many stragglers from the ranks of the enemy wandered into our lines, having lost their commands during the fog.

General Geary's report shows the different positions around Lookout Mountain as follows:

"The position of the enemy on the western slope of the mountain was Walthall's and Moore's brigades of Walker's division of Polk's old corps, commanded by Hardee, the former in fortifications on the side of the mountain, about one and one-half miles from our point of crossing, the latter in works, under and around the peak.

"On the eastern slope, near the old Mountain road, were two of Walker's brigades, strengthened by a portion of Stewart's command of Breckinridge's corps. One brigade of Stevenson's division was stationed in the works on top to the rear of the point.

"Brown's and Cumming's brigades of the same division were fortified about one and one-half miles from the point high up on the mountain overlooking Chattanooga and near Summerville, another of Stevenson's brigades was on the descent of the Nickajack trace."

General Geary reported the capture of 2 pieces of artillery and 1,940 men by his command. The official report of the rebels shows a loss of 1,281 men.

"And the red field was won."*

*See Casualty List, p. 645.

The following piece of poetry, written by Comrade Levi F. Bauder, of Company B, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., on the storming of Lookout, properly becomes a part of this history.

THE RIGHT FLANK AT LOOKOUT.

Chattanooga sent northward a cry of distress,
 For the men of the Cumberland, famished and gaunt,
 Worn with fighting and vigils and tattered in dress,
 Manned their guns in the trenches in peril and want;
 For the foe closely pressed them in hostile array,
 And their guns shrieked and thundered in demon-like
 glee,
 While old Lookout's rock front, lined with soldiers in gray,
 Threw its shadows of death o'er the blue Tennessee.

But on wings of the lightning that cry for help flew,
 To Sherman, to Meade, and from captain to man;
 And from Vicksburg marched Sherman's long column in
 blue;
 And grim Hooker's tried corps, from the swift Rapidan,
 Came with bread for the famished, with lead for the foe.
 Gleamed Wauhatchie's sweet vale with their bayonets
 bright;
 Torn and bleeding, the ferry guards reeled at their blow,
 And dismayed up the mountain side fled in affright.

But the Bar flag still flaunted on Lookout's high peak,
 In defiance above the bright stripes in the vale;
 And the iron shells hurtling with insolent shriek
 Scarred the great antlered oaks in that beautiful dale.
 In the night, lines of watch-fires on Lookout's sides,
 Gleamed like comets bespangling the eastern sky,
 While the shouts from the heights in derision defied
 The threatened assault for the mastery.

Through the fog shroud no bugle call echoed that morn
From the hills in the vale, or the mount's rocky side,
But swift couriers silently mounted to ride,
In the darkness, through thicket and stubble of corn,
To the camps; and battalions, in whispering tones,
Heard, and fell into ranks with accouterments bright;
And the strapping of knapsacks, and loading of guns,
Spoke of marching and battle at dawn of the light.

Through the mist moves the long, silent column, now
Like a giant snake nearing its dreaming prey
Fast asleep in their huts on the mountain's brow,
And no glitter or sound does the peril betray.
Hear ye that? On the left flank the signal guns crash,
Now the picket shots patter, the batteries boom!
On the right, the troops over the mill-dam dash,
Unseen and unheard in the mountainside's gloom.

Forward the right flank! but fire not a gun,
Double-quick, double-quick, now on the run!
Gibraltar is ours if we first reach the top;
A year more of war if they force us to stop!
On, on, for your comrades famish for bread;
Forward, for Knoxville still trembles with dread!
Up—over brushwood and rock and ravine,
Routing the pickets from watch-fire and screen,
Hindered by laurel-bush, cane-brake and log,
Still firing no shot, but through the dense fog,
Breathless, but desperate, upward we climb,
For victory hinges on moments of time.

Up, to the precipice guarding the top,
Not till they reach the great wall do they stop;
Then, forming in battle line, onward they sweep
Along the great slope of the mountain's scarred steep.
Still onward, like fox hounds freed from the leash,
Though the quick bullets thud in the quivering flesh—
Onward they fight—till a glance of the sun
Bathes with glory the flags on a battlefield won.

And the Cumberland army, in breathless suspense,
 Heard the battle's fierce roar in the fog-cloud dense;
 Now clearer—now fainter—no waver—now stop,
 Repulsed? Or held Hooker, in triumph, the top?
 Weak yet with fasting, but with eyes flashing fight,
 They watched long in vain that mist-mantled height,
 Till a rift in the cloud showed the mountain top's crag,
 And like Constantine's cross, in the sky gleamed a flag!
 But which? Ah, the shout that along the line flew,
 As it showed first the Stripes, then the Star-sprinkled
 blue!

'Twas a tale of sweet love that torn banner there told,
 Like the star in the east in Bethlehem Old;
 'Twas an emblem of hope to that suffering host,
 Like the star of the North to the mariner lost;
 'Twas a signal of faith, like the beacon's bright light,
 Safely guiding the ship to the harbor at night;
 'Twas a scepter of power; as upheld on the heights,
 It unfurled its silk folds in the sight of six States;
 A forerunner of vengeance to enemies all,
 Like the writing of old on the King's palace wall;
 And from that day to this, that dear Flag of the Free,
 To the walls of Atlanta, and thence to the sea,
 To the fields where surrendered the columns of Lee,
 Ever fluttered in triumph. May God in His might
 Ever keep the old Flag in the pathway of right.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

BY WM. L. KELLY.

Forward! up the mountain, rugged and steep
 Our columns unfaltering, fearlessly sweep
 Higher and higher;
 Up from the valleys gloaming beneath,
 Up to the batteries freighted with death,
 Onward they dash,

And the mist on the mountain grows dark and thick
With the battle's wild breath, and loud and quick
Rifles and cannon crash,
While the lines of their fire
Show the struggle grows fiercer apace.

Charge! Men of the East there, and men of the West,
Charge shoulder to shoulder, and breast square with breast,
And shout deep and wild as the Ocean's loud roar,
When he strikes his grand hymn from the keys of the shore,
To the order replies; and streaming on high
Like God's bow of promise set in the sky,
Floats the flag of the free.

Brave men are swept down as forest leaves strewn;
The harvest is ripe which the demon had sown,
Death revels in glee.

Each brow's firmly knit, not a dastard is there,
For the blood of the slain went up in the air,
And they felt the proud words of the old Scottish chief,
"To-day for revenge and to-morrow for grief."
They are lost to the sight, and the pitying cloud
Covers foeman and friend in its mantling shroud,
As though God from the eyes of His children would hide
The hell which they make through their passion and pride.
Still the roar of the battle,
The musketry's rattle,
The blast of the bugle, the peals of the drum,
O'er the din of the strife, crying, "Come, come, come!"
Sweep down wild and loud,
Yet seem higher and higher.

The conflict has ended. May Heaven guard the right.
May we see the dawn clear from this tempest's dark night;
From fortress and camp an army's stern gaze
Strives vainly to pierce the still deepening haze.
No answer comes back on the crisp frosty air
To the anguishing cry, "Is our banner still there?"

But silent and grim as a giant at rest,
With the sun on his brow and the clouds on his breast,
 The mountain stands lone,
 From base unto crest.

Now grandly the cloud-drifts are lifted on high,
 And Lookout stands crowned with the smiles of the sky.
 What means the wild cheer from the legions beneath?
 Look on high, and be answered—thou man of weak faith.
 See from the highest peak proudly unfurled
 Waves our “star-flowering banner—the hope of the
 world”—

There where the eagles their eyries have made,
 There where the lightning and Storm King have played,
 It waveth forever.

Its glory is shed o'er the living and slain,
 Who baptized it anew in life's ruby rain,
 Deserted it never.

And while for these heroes sculpture and song
 The tale of their valor through the ages prolong,
That river, their poet, in its waters sings by,
That mountain, their monument, points to the sky
Forever and ever.

Louisville, March 1, 1864.

CHAPTER XXXII.

MISSIONARY RIDGE.

BY CAPT. GEO. A. MCKAY.

Shortly after 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, our division, preceded by Osterhaus's and Cruft's divisions, marched down the mountain toward Missionary Ridge, upon the left of which the rebel troops withdrawn from Lookout and Chattanooga valleys during the night were posted, extending the Southern lines, their left resting on the ridge, within 6 miles of Lookout Mountain.

Moving into Chattanooga Valley, the divisions took the route of the rebel retreat on the road to Rossville, crossing Chattanooga Creek, after being delayed nearly three hours in repairing the bridge partially destroyed by the enemy. Our advance was disputed by artillery fire from the gap, but the enemy were driven back and one gun captured.

When near Rossville our column turned to the left and followed the base of Missionary Ridge in a northeasterly direction, the ridge running northeast and southwest. The roar of cannon and musketry was continuous where the left of our army was engaged.

General Geary reports :

"Cruft advanced to reach the crest and sweep its line, Osterhaus moved down the eastern base, and our division and five batteries under Major Reynolds advanced along the western base, parallel to the enemy's front, and toward their right so rapidly that there was considerable of a gap between Cruft's advance and ours, as his movements were bitterly contested.

"Creighton's and Cobham's brigades were sent forward along the base in columns of regiments. Ireland supported the artillery which had opened upon the flank and rear of the enemy's lines, forcing them back, pressed by Cruft on the ridge and Osterhaus on the eastern line.

“The artillery pouring in a heavy fire our division was formed in a column of brigades, with the Seventh deployed as skirmishers, Creighton in front, and Cobham in the second line, and scaled the craggy side of the ridge, moving obliquely to effect a junction with Palmer’s right, just gaining the top half a mile north of us and two miles from the gap.”

The troops of our division were filled with enthusiasm at the sight of the rebels retreating and the sound of incessant cannonading and musketry, and had to be held in leash to keep their movements in touch with other commands. The lines on the top of the ridge rushed madly forward, cheering wildly. The echoes from below exceeded in volume those above, but all pressed forward gallantly.

On all sides were found arms and equipments abandoned by the fleeing enemy, now on the run, occasioned by the pressure from our division on their flank and in the rear by our artillery. Our skirmishers advanced, firing rapidly, followed by Creighton and Cobham up the steep and cragged sides of the ridge.

The ascent was steep and difficult to overcome, but it was done at last. Our division gained the summit, Johnson’s division of the Fourteenth Corps the adjoining cliff on our left. Our division holding at bay a rebel brigade trying to escape, the junction was completed. We held the left of the ridge at 6 P. M., together with Stuart’s brigade of Breckinridge’s corps. The whole army was successful and Missionary Ridge was ours.

General Geary reports:

“The combined movements on the left gave us many prisoners and several pieces of artillery. Maj.-Gen. Hooker was personally present and he was greeted with prolonged cheering by his victorious troops. Pursuant to his orders we descended to the western base of the ridge and bivouacked in the enemy’s winter quarters. Several hundred prisoners were captured during the night, besides those captured during the day.”

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, our division marched through Rossville Gap in a southeasterly direction. We were in rear of Osterhaus's division and were followed by Cruft's division of the Fourth Corps. West Chickamauga Creek was crossed, the infantry on a foot bridge, the horses swimming. The artillery, unable to cross, was forced to wait for a pontoon bridge on the way.

The panic of the enemy was evidenced by burnt and burning trains and supplies on all of the routes over which the troops were marching. Abandoned caissons, limbers filled with ammunition, broken wagons, arms and equipments were visible on all sides. All the bridges had been destroyed by the enemy as they retreated, although pressed closely by our cavalry and infantry. Hundreds of stragglers from the enemy's rearguard were captured.

General Geary reports :

"About dusk we arrived at Graysville. While waiting for the construction of a foot bridge over Pea Vine Creek, our advance struck the rearguard of Breckinridge's command. Our division formed in line of battle on both sides of the road. Advancing, we captured three guns of Ferguson's battery, all artillerists, and a portion of the infantry supports, making four guns of this battery captured on the retreat. 'The main body retreated in panic.'"

We passed Pea Vine Creek and Chickamauga Swamp at 10 P. M., when it was ascertained that the enemy were in force on Pigeon Hills and skirmishing with Osterhaus's advance. Creighton's brigade was moved to the front, doubling on Osterhaus's troops, forming line on a road on the level below the hills, at right angle with the Ringgold road, their right resting on the latter.

Cobham's brigade was in line 300 yards to the rear. Our skirmishers were thrown to the front, scaled the hills, and drove the rebel rearguard from the ridges. We bivouacked for the night at the foot of Pigeon Hills, 4 miles from Ringgold.

THE BATTLE OF RINGGOLD.

BY CAPT. GEO. A. MCKAY.

At daylight of the 27th, Osterhaus's division on the right, our division in the center and Cruft's division on the left, marched by a flank over Pigeon Hills and other ranges capturing many prisoners while advancing.

Osterhaus's division commenced skirmishing with the enemy's rearguard in the town of Ringgold as we approached the creek. With accelerated pulse and pace we followed the creek down and crossed it upon the toll bridge northwest of the town. At 8 o'clock we passed through the town, under a heavy fire of musketry from the bridge beyond. Several of our men were wounded. Just beyond, the Western & Atlantic Railroad ran through a gap in Taylor's Ridge, running in the same general direction (north and south) as Missionary Ridge, but much higher and more precipitous, and well covered with timber upon its summit.

Before our arrival the whole of Bragg's army had passed through the gap, leaving Cleburne's division of Hardee's corps as rearguard upon the ridge, supported by General Gist's division, to dispute our advance and enable their trains and artillery to escape. General Cleburne extended his lines both ways from the gap. General Osterhaus at 7.30 formed his lines at the foot of the ridge, and covered by lines of skirmishers he assaulted the enemy under a heavy fire.

Shortly after 8 o'clock, Osterhaus being warmly engaged, General Geary ordered Creighton's brigade past Osterhaus's left, which it unmasked about a quarter of a mile, and it was formed about three-quarters of a mile from the gap parallel with the railroad, in echelon; the Sixty-sixth Ohio, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, Seventh Ohio, and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania "with orders to scale the mountain, gain the summit and if possible attack the enemy in flank, and to charge with vigor along the ridge."

As soon as Creighton's command moved under orders to the left, Cobhan's brigade was brought up and massed be-

hind a large stone depot on the confines of the town toward the ridge, and held in that position for an emergency. Ireland was halted in reserve 400 yards back in the main street of Ringgold.

Creighton, pursuant to orders, moved rapidly, marching in echelon across a large open field to the foot of the ridge under a severe fire from the summit. The echelon movement was here abandoned, the regiments advancing until the brigade formed a single line—Sixty-sixth Ohio on the right, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania on their left, Seventh Ohio on their left, and the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania on the extreme left.

Under a galling fire from the heights 500 feet above, Creighton steadily ascended the steep sides of the hill, determined to carry the ridge at all hazards. By his orders the men advanced with fixed bayonets until within close range, when the whole line was ordered to fire upon the enemy on the summit. Volley after volley was poured into the hosts above, and their return fire was deadly in the extreme.

The fatigue of climbing was fearful and the assault was slow. General Geary ordered "Creighton to make a final attempt to carry the ridge, sheltering his troops as much as possible. While so doing, he continued the assault, his men delivering their fire with precision as they advanced."

The Seventh Ohio, on the right of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania on the extreme left, was compelled in its advance to move through a ravine, through which it was rapidly ascending, when a terrific enfilading fire from the enemy opened upon them. Unflinchingly the regiment moved forward toward the top of the mountain, firing steadily, some of the men being killed on the summit, the regiment as a unit being within 25 yards of it.

Colonel Creighton in this movement of the brigade marched with his regiment, Lieut.-Col. Orrin J. Crane, commanding. Crane was killed near the top of the ridge, and the men forced to retire.

Creighton rallied the regiment and tried to reach the body of Crane, crying out that they must carry off the body, even

if the charge failed; but it was impossible, the men had done all that men could do, and they were ordered to retire, which they did slowly and sullenly. While retiring the writer was shot and Creighton mortally wounded, and they were borne off the field together, Creighton dying within six hours thereafter.

The loss to the regiment in this charge was 12 officers killed and wounded out of 13 present for duty, and 74 non-commissioned officers and privates, being one-half of those present in the battle.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania retired at the same time with the Seventh, and both regiments were halted about half way down the mountain, where they were joined by the Sixty-sixth Ohio and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania. The brigade retained its position until the enemy were routed.

This veteran brigade, the heroes of many well-fought fields, had for two hours and a half done all that brave men could do, sustaining the concentrated fury of battle against an enemy overwhelmingly superior in numbers and in an almost impregnable position.

During the action Carlin's brigade of Palmer's corps arrived and formed on the railroad in rear of the First Brigade, in reserve.

Osterhaus's division became heavily engaged, and Cobham's brigade was sent to his support. Double-quicking, they crossed the railroad under a severe fire, taking position on a mound on the left of the gap and railroad, and the enemy were checked.

The sharpshooters of the enemy were very active, and our skirmishers were sent out to meet them, the main line lying down.

Ireland's brigade was ordered to the front, formed in echelon of regiments, *en masse*, behind the stone depot.

The battle on the front line was desperate, and at 10.40 A. M., under a concentrated fire of artillery and infantry, Osterhaus on the extreme right was forced to give way. Ireland was ordered to reinforce him on the right. He did so magnificently, although his line was swept by grape,

canister and musketry. Crossing an open field he moved to the left along the Catoosa Creek toward the gap, forming line in the gap bottom, his right resting on an old barn, and the left on the railroad, joining Cobham's right. The ridge on both sides of the gap was lined with sharpshooters of the enemy, assisted by artillery.

Ireland was a first-class officer and handled his men well, repulsing the enemy, and retained his position until the arrival of our batteries at noon under command of Major Reynolds, who wheeled one section of Knap's battery into position on Ireland's right and one section of Landgraeber's to the right of that. Opening fire, they silenced the rebel guns and drove back the infantry.

General Geary states in his report that "another section of Knap's battery, under his immediate orders, opened fire, near our left, upon the enemy massed in front of Creighton's brigade, compelling them to retire."

Several regiments of Osterhaus's division scaled the mountain, flanked on their left by Creighton's brigade.

Ireland advanced into the gap, capturing two flags, one the guidon of the enemy's battery; and a great number of prisoners were captured when the ridge was carried.

Detachments were sent out to bury the dead and collect together the wounded. Quite a number of rebel dead were found in front of Creighton's position, showing that his brigade had attended strictly to business while engaged in fighting the enemy.

All prisoners, as well as our wounded, were sent to Chattanooga November 28.

Our division remained at Ringgold until December 1 at 2.30 A. M., when they marched to Lookout Valley, arriving there the same day.

General Geary in his official report wrote in the highest terms in regard to Col. W. R. Creighton and Lieut.-Col. Orrin J. Crane, stating that they were two as brave men and thorough veterans as ever commanded in the field, and to speak of Creighton and Crane was at once to personify all that was gallant, brave and daring.

In the face of the guns every officer and soldier who marched up the mountainside, toward the ridge, in that charge of Creighton's brigade was a hero.

Oh! the wild charge they made,
Not a man dismayed.
Into the valley of death,
Into the mouth of hell,
Marched the First Brigade.

It is now evident that if Cobham's and Ireland's brigades had been formed in line of battle with Creighton's, the ridge would have been carried with a rush. We would have outflanked them, not they us. Or if the charge had been held in abeyance until the arrival of our artillery there would not have been so much blood shed.

General Geary reported that 119 officers and 1,870 enlisted men were present for duty in his division at Ringgold, and his casualties as 24 officers and 179 enlisted men. Of which loss the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteers lost 12 officers and 74 men, being nearly one-half of the total loss of the division, and the heaviest loss of any regiment there.*

The effectives in Osterhaus's and Cruft's divisions amounted to 5,670 officers and enlisted men. The loss in killed and wounded I am unable to state, as I have had no way of ascertaining; but in certain regiments of Osterhaus's division they suffered severely.

Carlin's brigade of Palmer's corps was present with others, but what their numerical strength and loss were I am unable to state, although I have every reason to believe the loss was slight on account of being on the reserve.

Every soldier present did his duty well, no matter where placed by his superior officers.

A HEROIC INCIDENT.

When the Seventh Ohio left its camp in Wauhatchie Valley to engage in what became the Lookout Mountain, Mis-

*See Casualty List, p. 646.

sionary Ridge and Ringgold campaign, two men from each company were detailed to remain behind to guard the camp equipage, and it so happened in Company C that Charles F. King and Joseph S. Cleverdon were selected, much to their dissatisfaction, as they preferred to go with the regiment. However, some time after the regiment had left camp, comrades who, on account of illness, had been permitted to return came in, when King and Cleverdon left the property in their charge and pushed out hurriedly to get into the ranks ere the battle opened. When they reached their company Lieutenant Jones severely censured them for leaving camp without his permission, and contemplated ordering them back, but their entreaties prevailed and they were permitted to remain. These comrades fought together and escaped injury until the regiment reached Ringgold, where, well abreast with the advance they had almost reached the crest of Taylor's Ridge in the midst of the foe secreted behind trees and rocks, when King said, "Boys, let's fix bayonets and charge them!" and while in the act fell dead, while the bullet intended as Cleverdon's death warrant shattered his right arm near the shoulder, and he too was placed *hors de combat*, becoming a cripple for life.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

BACK TO WAUHATCHIE AND BRIDGEPORT.

Although there was no fighting about Ringgold after November 27th, Hooker's command remained in that vicinity until December 1st, when the return march to the camps in Wauhatchie Valley was made.

The severe losses at Ringgold had so depleted the ranks of the Seventh that great depression fell upon the few remaining officers and men, which never again seemed to be fully obliterated.

Captain E. J. Krieger, one of the most fortunate officers, so far as casualties went, having escaped injury in the maelstrom of battle during the Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold campaign, assumed command of the regiment and led it back to camp, where he was later on relieved by former Capt. Fred A. Seymour, who had resigned on April 17, 1863, but who, when he heard of the death of Colonel Creighton and Lieut.-Col. Crane, obtained a commission as major and at once came to the front and assumed command. However, in so doing he became very unpopular with a majority of his officers and men, who made it very unpleasant for him until he resigned.

The Seventh remained in camp in Wauhatchie Valley until January 4, 1864, when, with the rest of the brigade, it marched for Bridgeport, Alabama, reaching that point the next day, where it remained until the opening of the great Atlanta campaign. At that time Bridgeport, by reason of the uncompleted railroad bridge across the Tennessee River there, was the terminus of the railroad route and a place of some military importance. With good quarters, sufficient supplies and light duty, the stay of the Seventh while there was altogether pleasant and enjoyable.

On or about February 22 Capt. Samuel McClelland, one of the oldest, bravest, and best captains of the regiment,

who had been severely wounded in battle at Ringgold, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, much to the gratification of his men, and assumed command, when the following orders of the day were issued:

“HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INF.,
 “BRIDGEPORT, ALABAMA, February 24, 1864.

“GENERAL ORDERS
 No. 2.

“Until further orders the following orders of the day will be strictly observed:

Reveille and Roll Call,	6 A. M.
Surgeon's Call and Police duty,	7 A. M.
First call for Guard Mounting,	8.45 A. M.
Guard Mounting,	9 A. M.
Company Drill,	10 A. M.
Recall,	11 A. M.
Dinner,	12 M.
Adjutant's Call,	4.30 P. M.
Dress Parade,	5 P. M.
Retreat and Roll Call,	6 P. M.
Tattoo,	8 P. M.
Taps,	8.30 P. M.

“By order of
 “SAMUEL McCLELLAND,

“Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

“Official: GEORGE D. LOCKWOOD,

“First Lieut. and Acting Adjutant.”

About this time many of the volunteer organizations were veteranizing, *i. e.*, having served two of the three years for which they had enlisted, they were offered \$402 bounty and a thirty-day furlough to reenlist for a term of three years, or the war, and many of them did so. The members of the Seventh however, as a rule, although importuned by Generals Slocum and Geary and others, declined, expressing a preference to serving out their original three-year term, before contracting for another, although quite a number of

the members of Company F, with now and then a member of other companies, did so. These comrades left Bridgeport for home on or about March 6, and returned on April 6, after having most thoroughly enjoyed their bounty and leave of absence. On April 4, 1864, under orders from the War Department, the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were consolidated, to be known as the First Corps, but was subsequently changed at the request of General Grant to the Twentieth Corps.

This corps consisted of four divisions commanded by Generals Williams, Geary, Butterfield, and Rousseau. The latter being on detached duty, never joined the command. The corps badge was that of the Twelfth, a five-pointed star, the color of the three divisions being red, white and blue. Requests made by Generals Hooker, Howard, and others that the new corps be known as the Twelfth Corps were unheeded. On April 12th, although under orders, yet with a view to recreation and adventure, General Geary with a picked command—of which the Seventh Ohio was a part—embarked upon the steamer *Chickamauga* at Bridgeport, for an expedition down the Tennessee River, of which he made the following report:

“HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
“TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,

“BRIDGEPORT, ALA., April 16, 1864.

“GENERAL: I have the honor to report progress and results of an expedition down the Tennessee River, made in pursuance of orders of the Major-General Commanding, under date of April 10th instant. We steamed from Bridgeport at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th, having on board and in two scows alongside, the Seventh and Sixty-sixth Ohio; detachments of the Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, and one section of Knap's Pennsylvania battery, in all about 800 men, with ample supply of ammunition, and ten days' rations.

“I manned a 12-pounder howitzer and a small mountain howitzer upon the boat. These additional pieces proved

very serviceable. We passed down the river by Island and Widow's Creeks and Caperton's Ferry, Coon Island, and Coon and Mud Creeks, Bellefonte Islands and Riley's Creek. At 8.15 p. m. we arrived at Larkin's Landing, when we halted for the night. I here found the Fifty-fifth Illinois and two sections of artillery, and the post commanded by Lieut.-Col. D. C. Coleman, Eighth Missouri, with whom I communicated, and learned that the rebels had a continuous chain of pickets from Lebanon to Guntersville, where Captain Smith's force of 100 men picketed. Starting at 6.50 a. m. on the 13th, we passed through the pontoon below Larkin's Ferry. Reached Seven-Mile Island at 7.40 a. m. and found a mail route across the head of it. We broke up the line by sinking the boat used for it, moored in the bushes. Ran up Town Creek and Short Creek, finding two scows and a canoe. Then proceeded to Guntersville, where we arrived at 10 a. m. Rebel pickets fell back. I opened artillery from the three decks of the boat upon main force, which took refuge in town. We occupied the town, captured mail and boats, one a large ferry-boat. Enemy fled. At 11.30 a. m. we passed Port Deposit, and Paint Rock at 12.15.

"When passing Flint River, where the enemy had a post, they discharged several volleys at us from places so sheltered that they could not be seen. Some of their balls passed over the heads of the officers on the upper deck, and several entirely through the boat. Two men of the Seventh Ohio were wounded, one through the face and one in the head. Two of the rebels were picked off by my sharpshooters. We put in at Whitesburg at 2.30 p. m. opposite two rebel forts, which offered no molestation.

"Post garrisoned by Fifty-sixth Illinois, Fifth Ohio Cavalry and section of Sixth Wisconsin Battery.

"At 4.30 p. m. we left Whitesburg, and discovered, a short distance above Indian Creek, a column of infantry, about two strong regiments, moving rapidly in a small vale on the south side toward a high rocky bluff, well

fortified by nature, presenting a precipitous wall to the river, evidently intending to dispute our passage.

"We halted the boat and opened a warm fire upon them from the four pieces for fifteen minutes, and shelled a party which was already on the bluffs, and then ran past. Reconnoitered 110 miles down to within 14 miles of Decatur, resolved to regain Guntersville before morning. Therefore directed boat up stream, reaching Whitesburg shortly after dark. Again got under way. Halted short time opposite Guntersville at 2 A. M. of the 14th, then passed to Roman's Ferry. Troops under arms going and coming. Reached Bridgeport April 16, 1864, at 2 A. M.

"Upon the expedition we destroyed forty-seven boats. Our casualties are: Private James B. Auxer, Company F, Seventh Ohio, gunshot wound through face; Private William H. Poor, Company F, Seventh Ohio, gunshot wound in head; Private Martin T. Britton, Company D, bruised right hand.

"Captured 4 prisoners with arms, and 17 \$1,000 R. R. bonds, taken at Guntersville.

"JOHN W. GEARY,
"Brigadier-General, Commanding."

Gen. George H. Thomas, in forwarding General Geary's report to General Sherman, did so "with expressions of satisfaction at the manner in which Brig.-Gen. John W. Geary conducted his expedition and the results which followed."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN, DUG GAP, AND RESACA.

At Bridgeport the Tennessee River, some hundreds of yards in width, was spanned by a substantial pontoon bridge, over which, on May 1, a large herd of beeves, intended for use during the then approaching Atlanta campaign, essayed to cross. The river was not only wide and deep but the current was very rapid, and when the leaders of this herd reached the middle of the stream the great expanse of boiling, whirling, and rapidly moving water seemed to terrify them, causing them to halt, as if to turn about and retreat; but this was prevented by the press from behind, resulting in such a concentration of weight as to sink the pontoon boats, break up the bridge, and precipitate many fine cattle into the river.

However, they all seemed to be expert swimmers, and while some at once started for the shore, others held on mid-stream and went floating down out of sight. How many cattle were actually lost to the Government by this incident we never knew.

Preparatory to entering upon what is known as the Atlanta campaign, Maj.-Gen. William T. Sherman, during the early part of the year 1864, exhausted every effort in bringing to Chattanooga sufficient supplies to enable every arm of the service under his command to start out with a plenty and to spare, in all of which he was eminently successful, and early in May the great army then concentrated under the command of Major-Generals Thomas, McPherson, Hooker, Schofield and Howard,—all under command of "Uncle Billy," of whom it was said, "Sherman will move if he has to eat his mules,"—marched away for Atlanta, while General Grant, in command of the Army of the Potomac, moved from about Culpeper toward Richmond. On May 3, 1864, Geary's division left Bridgeport and

marched to Shell Mound, while the next day it again marched through Wauhatchie Valley, along the west side of Lookout Mountain, crossing over its nose near the Tennessee River, and halting on the Chattanooga side for the night. Here we saw every indication of a great military campaign, in the great bodies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, filling and crowding the roads in every direction, while the supply trains of wagons, in almost endless number, were parked in the fields until the troops should lead off and get under way.

On the 5th, passing through Rossville Gap across the Chickamauga battlefield toward Ringgold, it kept to the right to Post Oak Church, and the next day reached Pea Vine Church.

On the 7th it crossed Taylor's Ridge, passing Gordon's Springs to Nuckles, and to Dug Gap in Rocky Face Ridge on the 8th, where Geary's division made vigorous attack by way of a diversion, while other troops passed through Snake Creek Gap lower down the range.

In this affair at Dug Gap the Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry was very roughly handled, something after the style of the Seventh at Ringgold, while the Seventh, by order of General Geary, who remembered Ringgold, was held in reserve and not exposed or engaged in any way. That night, however, the Seventh was on picket and well to the front at that point until the 12th, when the command moved through Snake Creek Gap and toward Resaca, where the enemy had halted for battle. On the 13th we drew closer to Resaca; on the 14th moved to the extreme left of the line on the left of Williams's division, while on the 15th the battle of Resaca was fought.

General Geary said: "Owing to the extremely rough and hilly nature of the ground, and the small compass within which the entire corps was to operate in the first charge, the only formation by which my command could be handled to advantage was that of column by regiments,"—which suggested to the members of the Seventh the battle of Kernstown, where the Third Brigade went to battle in column of

divisions. Parts of Geary's and Butterfield's divisions raced for the capture of a 4-gun battery, posted in pits dug upon the brow of a modest elevation, and well guarded by infantry in trenches near by, and while they succeeded in silencing the guns, they could not bring them off. Between 3 and 4 p. m., by order of General Hooker, General Geary relieved General Butterfield's division and kept close guard over the silenced guns until nightfall, when General Geary instructed Colonel Cobham of the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania to dig through the works in front of the guns and bring them off with drag-ropes during the night. The necessary tools and ropes were supplied to do this work, which was accomplished successfully by the Fifth Ohio and a detail from the Thirty-third New Jersey, dragging the guns out from under the very nose of the enemy, despite all the resistance they could make—the Seventh being near by to join in the shooting when the dragging out took place, but suffering little loss. Corp. George W. Tyrrell of the Fifth Ohio brought off a rebel flag and was subsequently given a medal of honor therefor.

General Butterfield claimed credit for capturing this battery, but as General Geary had possession of the guns, he held on to them. On the morning of the 16th the enemy had evacuated and General Sherman ordered pursuit. Geary's division crossed the Connesauga and Coosawattee Creeks and encamped. On the 17th it marched toward Calhoun; on the 18th to Gravelly Plateau on the Cassville road; while on the 19th the Fifth Ohio led on the skirmish line, to near Cassville, where a halt was made for three days.

“HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

“BIVOUAC, NEAR CASSVILLE, GA., May 21, 1864.

“SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my command since May 12, 1864, and participation in the late engagement near Resaca, Ga.:

“At about 7 a. m. Thursday, May 12, 1864, my command moved from its position near Mill Creek Gap in a southerly

direction, and at sundown arrived at Snake (Creek) Gap, where we bivouacked for the night. May 13, at about 12 M., moved forward in a southeasterly direction until about 5 P. M., when we came upon our outer lines, which were skirmishing with the enemy. The regiment was ordered to take a position on a hill, where it remained during the night and until 4 P. M. the next day, May 14, when my command was ordered to the extreme left of our line of battle. We arrived after dark, formed in line and threw out pickets in front; remained here until 10 A. M. May 15, when the regiment was ordered to the right to the support of the Third Division, then heavily engaged in resisting the charge of the enemy. The regiment in line of battle advanced to within a few paces of the rest of the hill, in front of which were two lines of battle, and rested upon the ground. While lying in this position 5 men of my regiment were struck with the enemy's balls.* None was dangerously wounded. After lying here about an hour I was ordered to support the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers. We moved to the immediate front and formed on the right of that regiment, the regiment being in a ravine. Forty men were sent to the crest of the hill in advance as sharpshooters, their position being protected by piles of rails, breastworks having been built and artillery got into position on a commanding hill a few paces in our rear. At about 10 P. M. the regiment was ordered to join the remainder of the brigade, then lying in a ravine to our right and near the road running east and west. Here arms were stacked and the men laid down to rest. I was aroused at about 11 P. M. by rapid discharges of musketry, and caused the regiment to fall in and be in readiness for any emergency. By order of General Geary three companies of my regiment were deployed on the crest of the hill to stop the retreat of stragglers from the front. The firing soon ceased, and the regiment rested undisturbed until daylight. At about 9 A. M. we were ordered to fall in, and moved off by the road toward the east, crossing the railroad a mile

*See Casualty List, p. 648.

north of Resaca at noon; crossed Connesauga Creek at 5 P. M.; arrived at Coosawattee Creek; found the cavalry had discovered a body of the enemy in a piece of woods on the opposite bank. I was ordered to take my command a half mile to the left to support a section of artillery in position on commanding ground near the bank of the creek, our troops having crossed the creek without opposition. At 9 P. M. received orders to rejoin the brigade, then in camp on the opposite bank. May 17, again moved forward at about 12 M. After marching about eight miles halted for the night near Calhoun. May 18, fell in at 4 A. M., and after a very fatiguing march, principally across fields and over mountains, went into camp soon after sunset. May 19, moved off soon after sunrise in an easterly direction, scarcely any of the time being on a beaten path. At about 4 P. M., when approaching the town of Cassville, found that we were in the vicinity of the enemy. The regiment was ordered to take position behind some breastworks of rails hastily thrown up. After remaining here something like two hours my command was again moved forward about a mile and formed in line of battle on a retreating piece of ground in the rear of a piece of woods, where the regiment remains.

"Respectfully submitted.

"SAMUEL McCLELLAND,

"Lieut.-Col., Comdg. Seventh Regt. Ohio Vol. Inftry.

"Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,

"A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps."

CHAPTER XXXV.

PUMPKIN VINE CREEK, DALLAS, AND NEW HOPE CHURCH.

On the 23rd, moved to and across Etowah River and the next day to Burnt Hickory. Colonel Charles Candy, commanding First Brigade, said:

“On May 25 marched at 6 A. M., this brigade in advance of the division, and moved to Pumpkin Vine Creek, where the advance met the enemy’s cavalry pickets. Skirmishers were thrown across the stream, the Seventh Ohio performing this duty, when we advanced about three miles, where we met the advance of the enemy in force, composed of infantry and cavalry. The brigade was formed in line of battle. The Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania was ordered to advance as skirmishers to assist the Seventh Ohio, who were warmly engaged with the enemy, and were making a stubborn resistance. The enemy’s skirmishers were compelled to fall back to their main line, one and a half miles. The enemy then advanced in force and poured a heavy and galling fire into the entire line. It fell most heavily on the Fifth Ohio, who lost 7 killed and 51 wounded.”

Colonel Patrick of the Fifth Ohio and Lieutenant Hitt of Colonel Candy’s staff were killed in this battle, and Capt. Lew. R. Davis of General Geary’s staff captured, while Sergeants McClelland and Strattan of the Seventh, and others, were killed, and some wounded, still further decimating the already greatly depleted ranks.

Following is an extract from the official report of Brig.-Gen. John W. Geary.

“NEW HOPE CHURCH.

“May 25, at 7 A. M., I marched with my command, taking the road to Dallas via bridge across Pumpkin Vine

Creek at Owen's Mill. Williams's and Butterfield's divisions, moving, respectively, by roads on my right and left, were to cross the creek by other bridges. The point of concentration ordered was to be Dallas (see order of march for May 25, dated May 24, headquarters Department of the Cumberland). The Major-General Commanding corps and myself, with our staffs and escort, preceded the troops to the bridge at Owen's Mill, which we found burning, having just been fired. While engaged in extinguishing the flames and repairing the bridge we were fired upon from the hill opposite, proving that the enemy were here in our front. A portion of Maj.-Gen. Hooker's cavalry escort fording the creek, deployed and advanced on the opposite side through the woods, driving before them a short distance what proved to be an outpost of 25 cavalrymen. My infantry soon came up, and the repairs to the bridge being finished by the pioneer corps, the entire division crossed; the Seventh Ohio Volunteers preceding, deployed as skirmishers, advanced rapidly in the direction of New Hope Church, Candy's brigade leading. Near Hawkins's house, one and a half miles from the bridge, our skirmishers became heavily engaged with those of the enemy, and almost immediately a furious charge was made upon us. Our skirmishers resisted. Candy's brigade was deployed into line on the double-quick, and after a sharp engagement the charge was repulsed. The skirmish line was now reinforced, and extended to the length of a mile by the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The remaining four regiments of Candy's brigade were deployed in line of battle, and, supported by my other two brigades, moved forward, attacking and driving steadily for half a mile a heavy force of Hood's corps, which opposed us. From prisoners captured we learned that Hood's entire corps was in our front, and Hardee's not far off, in the direction of Dallas. My division was isolated, at least five miles from the nearest supporting troops, and had been sustaining a sharp conflict with the enemy for four hours. Close in my front was an overwhelming force. My command was, by

order of the Major-General Commanding the corps (who was with me), halted and formed on a ridge in the woods, advantageous for defense, and a slight barricade of logs hastily thrown up. My skirmish lines were deployed to a still greater extent than before, and ordered to keep up an aggressive fire, the object being to deceive the enemy as to our weakness by a show of strength. During this halt a charge made by a brigade of the enemy in column upon that part of my skirmish line occupied by the Seventh Ohio Volunteers was handsomely repulsed. The skirmish line there formed nearly a right angle toward the enemy, who charged upon the center line, not seeing that upon their flank. When the three regiments neared the angle they were met by a sharp fire in front and a heavy enfilading fire from their left flank, and retreated in hasty disorder and with considerable loss. Orders had been sent, as soon as the enemy was found in force in my front, by the Major-General Commanding corps, to Generals Butterfield and Williams to march their divisions to the point where mine was engaged. By 5 P. M. both had come up and massed, Williams on my right and Butterfield on my left and rear. Each division was quickly formed for attack in columns by brigades, Williams leading, Butterfield next, my division as a reserve, and the corps advanced upon the enemy. In the advance Butterfield's brigades moved toward the flanks, leaving me in support of Williams, who had been heavily engaged, driving the enemy some distance. I received orders to push forward and relieve his troops. This was between 6 and 7 P. M. The movement ordered for my division was made with great rapidity, through a dense woods, swept by a very heavy artillery and musketry fire. The discharges of canister and shell from the enemy were heavier than in any other battle of the campaign in which my command was engaged. The troops of General Williams's division were relieved by this movement, and Cobham's brigade and portions of Candy's brigade engaged the enemy furiously at short range, driving him again until after dark, when my command was halted close under the

enemy's batteries and entrenchments near New Hope Church. The night was intensely dark, and a very severe thunder-storm, with cold, pelting rain, added to the gloom. It was, therefore, impossible to form a regular line with the troops, and all the dispositions of them we could make was by the fitful flashes of lightning. Breastworks were thrown up as fast as possible during the night, and the dead and wounded were all cared for before morning.

"May 26, when dawn came I found the position held by my troops to be a ridge of considerable natural strength confronting another ridge at a distance of from 80 yards on the left to 300 yards on the right, on which were the enemy's main lines. Around us in every direction were thick woods. The road to New Hope Church passed through my lines occupied by Candy's brigade, the flank of which, on the left of the road, was not in connection with any other troops. At this point near the road my lines were closest to those opposing us, and sharpshooters from Candy's brigade were so posted as to command a battery in his front, preventing the enemy from working his guns, excepting now and then to deliver an occasional shot. Another battery in Cobham's front was similarly commanded by sharpshooters from his brigade. Strong skirmish lines were posted along our front and drove the enemy's skirmishers into their main line of entrenchments and kept them there for the most part during the succeeding days that we remained in this position. The battle of the 25th was altogether in the woods, affording no opportunity for the use of artillery on our side. In my front this day I ascertained that the enemy had seventeen pieces of artillery well entrenched in their second line of works on top of the ridge occupied by them. This line of works was very strong, with re-entering angles. From my skirmish line it could be closely reconnoitered, being distant only about 100 yards. In addition to this they occupied in strong force a line of breastworks nearer us at the foot of the ridge. To this work their skirmishers were all driven, and my skirmishers, advanced to the farthest point possible,

were ordered to hold them there and to cover with their own fire, if possible, every piece of artillery posted in our front. Directions were also given when night came for the construction of log rifle-pits of the V pattern for the protection of my skirmishers and sharpshooters, the number of casualties among them being quite large during the day. At noon troops of General Stanley's division, Fourth Corps, came up and connected on my left by a refused line, and by order of Maj.-Gen. Thomas relieved five regiments of Candy's brigade, which had held the left of the road since the evening of yesterday. My entire division was now formed on the right of the road from left to right, in the following order: Candy's brigade, Lockman's, then Coburn's brigade of Butterfield's division, and on his right Cobham's brigade, of my division. Two-thirds of each brigade formed the front line. The remainder was placed in reserve near the foot of the ridge. Under protection of our sharpshooters breastworks were erected during the day, and, wherever possible, the timber in front was slashed, forming an abatis. All of my artillery, twelve pieces, was placed in position along my line during the day and night. The enemy made frequent sorties, attempting to drive in my skirmishers, establish their own line, and prevent our throwing up works, but in every case they were driven back with severe loss. Their artillery was rendered almost entirely inefficient by the constant watchfulness of our sharpshooters, and our works progressed rapidly. After dusk, Cobham's brigade, being relieved by Ward's, of Butterfield's division, took the place held in line by Coburn, thus bringing my entire command into a connected line.

"My losses during yesterday and to-day were 376 killed, wounded, and missing. A full statement of them will be found hereto appended. I have to enumerate among the dead, fallen in the battle of New Hope Church, Col. John H. Patrick, Fifth Ohio Volunteers, a brave officer, who had served with his regiment since April, 1861, and here fell

mortally wounded by a canister shot, and Lieut. Joseph W. Hitt, of Colonel Candy's staff, a promising young officer. My three brigade commanders, Colonels Candy, Lockman, and Cobham, all displayed personal gallantry and performed their whole duty in the most efficient manner. The behavior of the officers and men under their command was excellent throughout. For twenty-four hours they were actively engaged with the enemy without opportunity to cook a single meal or make a cup of coffee. I sustained a personal loss in the capture of Capt. L. R. Davis of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, who had served as aide-de-camp on my staff for two years and had earned a wide-spread reputation for his extreme gallantry and personal daring.

"May 27, lively skirmishing all day, our sharpshooters preventing the enemy from free use of their guns (artillery). The enemy made occasional attempts to drive in our skirmishers, but were each time driven back to their entrenchments with heavy loss. My artillery kept up a destructive fire, enfilading portions of the enemy's works. In this constant, watchful war between skirmishers, kept up night and day, here as elsewhere in similar positions during this campaign, my troops thoroughly proved their superiority over the enemy as sharpshooters, invariably driving them from their post. During the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st days of May our position and general daily routine of artillery practice and sharpshooting were unchanged. Small out-works for the protection of skirmishers were thrown up at every available point, thus diminishing my daily returns of casualties. From the 25th of May until the 1st of June, my entire division was under fire, without an hour of relief. Owing to the proximity of the lines, and the nature of the ground, no one, whether in front or rear, could rest quietly with any assurance of safety. No opportunity being afforded for proper shelter, rest, and diet, the necessary result of this series of operations was a large increase of sickness.

"CASUALTIES IN BATTLE AT NEW HOPE CHURCH, GA.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Aggregate.
Commissioned officers, . . .	3	17	1	21
Enlisted men,	49	422	17	488
Total,	52	439	18	509

"June 1, being relieved by Harrow's division, of the Fifteenth Corps, I withdrew my command from the works and, forming in the Dallas road, marched to the rear of the left of Johnson's division, of the Fourteenth Corps, where the division encamped, with Butterfield on the right and Williams on the left. June 2, moved still farther to the left in the direction of Allatoona Church, within about two and a half miles of which I placed my command in position on a thickly wooded ridge in the rear and in support of the Twenty-third Corps. During the day heavy storms of rain and hail prevailed, making the ground heavy, and swelling the creeks so as to render them almost impassable. Active artillery and musketry fire in the front, during which many shots passed through my camp, in which also several shells exploded. June 3, 4, and 5, remained in same position. On the 3d the Third Brigade was detached, and at 4 P. M. proceeded to the bridge on the Acworth road over Allatoona Creek, with orders to hold the bridge and the ford. It found the bridge in a shattered condition, but placed it in good order, remaining at this point during the 4th and 5th. June 6, the enemy having evacuated the works in the immediate front of the army, the division marched to the Marietta road, encamping on Hull's farm, near the junction of the roads leading to Big Shanty and to Lost Mountain, Butterfield and Williams on the right, the Fourth Corps upon the left. June 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, remained in same position, having thrown up breastworks to cover the roads approaching my front, advancing my

skirmishers and feeling the enemy, who were found fortifying the ridges connecting Lost Mountain and Pine Hill. On the 7th, Colonel P. H. Jones, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, having reported for duty, and being the senior officer, was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade. On the 10th orders were received to move on the Marietta road toward Kenesaw Station, but the Fourth and Fourteenth Corps, occupying the road with troops and trains, prevented any movement on the part of my command. On the 11th, the term of service of the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. McClelland, having expired, the regiment departed for the North. During its long connection with my division, this regiment, by gallant service upon many fields, on which it lost heavily, earned for itself a reputation of which Ohio may well be proud."

"HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEERS.

"NEAR ALLATOONA, GA., June 9, 1864.

"SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my command since May 17, 1864, to the present date:

"May 17, my command, then in camp on the south bank of the Coosawattee Creek, at about 11 A. M. moved forward in line a southerly direction, and at sundown halted for the night near Calhoun. May 18, moved on at 4 A. M., and after a very fatiguing march, most of the way over mountains and across fields, halted for the night just after sunset. May 19, moved forward in an easterly direction. Scarcely any of our line of march was in a beaten path or traveled road. At about 4 P. M., when approaching the town of Cassville, found the enemy in our immediate front. My command was ordered to take a position under cover of some hastily constructed breastworks, and after remaining there about two hours, was ordered forward about a mile, and then formed in line of battle in the rear of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers and on the left of the Fifth Ohio Volunteers. Here it remained until about 10 A. M. on the 21st instant, when it was re-

moved about one mile to the rear in a piece of woods, where it remained until the morning of the 23rd instant, when, with the division, it moved off, passing through Cassville and Cass Station, crossing the railroad and taking a south-westerly course; at about 4 P. M. crossed the Etowah River and halted for the night two miles beyond. May 24, at an early hour, the regiment was ordered forward, and at sunset was halted for the night on Hickory Ridge. May 25, received orders to take the advance of the brigade, which had the advance of the division and entire column; moved off at 7 A. M. At about a mile from camp, by order of General Geary, I deployed seven companies as skirmishers, three on the right and four on the left of the road. Owing to the density of the underbrush and rank growth of weeds, which were very wet with rain, the advance of the skirmishers was very slow and toilsome. At about three miles from the previous night's camp, and when approaching Pumpkin Vine Creek, our advance was fired upon by the enemy's pickets, who were stationed at the bridge; the extreme right of my skirmishers was also fired upon by cavalry pickets from the opposite bank of the creek. The enemy had made an attempt to destroy the bridge by tearing up the planking and setting it on fire in several places. With some delay my command crossed and advanced to the hill on the opposite bank. After resting half an hour they again moved forward. Generals Hooker and Geary, with their staffs and body-guard, were well up with, and at times in advance of, the skirmish line. At about 10 A. M., when about two miles beyond the creek, some of General Hooker's body-guard, then in advance, were fired upon by the enemy. General Geary immediately ordered me to deploy my reserve to the right and left of the road and move forward on the enemy to relieve General Hooker's body-guard, then being driven back. I did so, deploying my three remaining companies, consisting of about sixty-five men, who immediately engaged the enemy and held them at bay until the other regiments of the brigade were advanced in line of battle, pushing the enemy before them something like a

mile. During this skirmish I had 1 man killed and 8 wounded. Here we were ordered to remain and throw up breastworks, which was done very hastily. At about 6 p. m. my command was ordered into line, the Fifth Ohio Volunteers on my right and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers on my left, and advanced to the support of the Second and Third Brigades. On getting within range of the enemy's fire while advancing, 3 men were killed and 15 were wounded. One shell from the enemy's guns exploded in the ranks, killing 2 men and wounding 6 others. My command lay in position in the front line until 11 o'clock on the 26th instant, when it was relieved by a regiment from the Fourth Corps, and retired to a ravine a hundred yards in the rear, where it remained until the evening of the 27th instant, when it was ordered to relieve the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the first line of entrenchments. During the night and following day our skirmishers, stationed about fifty yards in advance of the breastworks, were constantly skirmishing with the enemy. At about 8 a. m. on the 28th instant the enemy opened upon us three pieces of artillery, but with no effect. The pieces were soon silenced by the Thirteenth New York Battery and our skirmishers in front. The regiment was relieved by the Fifth Ohio Volunteers, and retired to the ravine in the rear, where it remained until the evening of the 30th instant, when it was ordered to relieve the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the first line of entrenchments. During the succeeding twenty-four hours our skirmishers were constantly firing, but nothing unusual occurred. One man of my command was severely wounded in the face by a musket ball. May 31, at sunset, the regiment was relieved by the Fifth Ohio Volunteers, and retired to the second line of entrenchments.

"June 1, at 12 m. my command was relieved by troops from the Fifteenth Army Corps, and was removed to the extreme left of our line of battle, where it bivouacked for the night. June 2, at 11 a. m. I received orders to move, and, with the division, moved forward toward the advanced line and halted at about a thousand yards in its rear. By orders

formed in column by divisions, and here remained until the morning of the 6th instant, when the regiment was moved in an easterly direction for about four miles, when it was halted, and I was ordered to stack arms and immediately set about building breastworks. My command was very actively engaged at this until sunset, when it was relieved by a detail from the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and since that time has remained in camp upon the same ground.*

“Respectfully, your obedient servant,

“SAML. McCLELLAND,

“Lieut.-Col., Comdg. Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

“Lieut. A. H. W. CREIGH,

“A. A. A. G., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 20th Army Corps.”

Sergeant-Major Hubbard states that while at Burnt Hickory, New Hope Church, and Dallas, where the regiment was under fire almost constantly day and night from May 25 to June 1, on one occasion Colonel McClelland's cook brought something to eat, when, realizing the constant danger, the Colonel said, “Hubbard, sit behind that tree, where you will be safe; but the Sergeant demurred, insisting that as the Colonel's life was the more valuable he should sit there himself, and finally prevailed upon him to do so; but he had hardly seated himself when a bullet struck the limb of a tree, glanced, and hit the Colonel in the breast with such force that for a time his life was despaired of; but rallying, he commenced to breathe, and soon recovered from the effects of this almost knock-out blow near his heart. They went on with their meal, as if nothing had happened, but later, on examining the Colonel's chest, a flattened bullet was found, and preserved, as the cause of this almost fatal catastrophe.

*See Casualty List, p. 648.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

GOING HOME TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

The recruits who enlisted in August, 1862, with the understanding that they were to be assigned to the Seventh to serve for the unexpired term of the regiment, and assured that they would be permitted to return home when the original members did, expected to be allowed to do so. Imagine their great disappointment, however, when informed that they were, under the terms of their muster, to be held another year, and that the original members were going home without them. Sergt.-Maj. Hubbard states that the order to relieve the Seventh reached Colonel McClelland about 9 A. M., June 11, 1864, with instructions that all recruits and veterans were to report to the Fifth Ohio. The Colonel, with tears in his eyes, told the sergeant-major that he must rely on him to go down the line and make the announcement. This was almost if not quite as difficult a task for Sergeant Hubbard as for the Colonel, but he obeyed orders. At first there was a great shout, and caps went high in the air until the information concerning the recruits became known, when sadness and sorrow reigned supreme. However, the entire regiment fell in in two lines facing each other, one consisting of the original members, the other of the recruits and veterans.

The Colonel commanded, "Attention! Present arms! Shoulder arms! Original members, right face; forward, march!" and away they went, amid sobs and tears, the like of which is seldom heard or witnessed. Sergeant Hubbard says if tears ever fell from mortal eyes they did then.

These Seventh Ohio recruits and veterans formed a detachment which was attached to the Fifth Ohio Infantry, and after passing through the rest of the Atlanta Campaign, fighting in the great battles at Pine Knob, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peach Tree Creek, as well as in many minor en-

gagements, where some of them were killed and wounded, those remaining were, on the 31st of October, 1864, regularly merged into that regiment, and after marching with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea, and up through the Carolinas to Washington, D. C., they there participated in May, 1865, in that Grand Review of the Armies of Grant and Sherman, the finest military pageant ever seen in this country. Here, at last, seemed to be some compensation for all the disappointment that had the year before been theirs, and when the original members of the regiment really envied them because all this additional service and honor had so worthily come to them. Some effort has been made to obtain data concerning the deaths, wounds and promotions among these men, after June 11, 1864, but with only partial success however, as indicated in our roster.

Going to Big Shanty Station the Seventh was delayed for transportation, but finally got off for Chattanooga, arriving there in the night of the 15th of June, 1864. Left for Nashville on the 17th, arriving the next day at 6 P. M. On the 19th embarked on steamer *Mercury*, leaving next morning at 4 o'clock, going down the Cumberland River past Fort Donelson, where only modest earthworks could be seen.

At Canton, Kentucky, two companies of the Seventh went ashore in search of guerrillas who had fired into a boat ahead of us. None was found.

On the 21st, reached mouth of the Cumberland at 5 A. M. When our boat had passed Preston, Kentucky, a volley was fired at us from a rocky ledge on the Kentucky shore, which was promptly responded to, and this was the last shooting that the Seventh Ohio engaged in. (Two of the Seventh are said to have been wounded.) Reached Evansville, Indiana, on the 22d, New Albany on the 23d, and Madison on the 24th. Sergeant Trembly of Company C fell overboard and was lost to us. Comrades remained behind and found his body, and it was conveyed to his parents.

On June 25, 1864, the Seventh reached Cincinnati at 3 A. M., where the citizens had arranged to welcome the

original members of the Fifth Ohio who did not veteranize, and were expected by rail at 9 A. M.

Colonel Dunning, learning of the arrival of the Seventh, insisted that we should join in the welcome to the men we had served with so long and be received with them, and to this the officers and men of the Seventh consented.

When the train bearing some 235 of the Fifth Ohio came to a stop, as they disembarked it was something to see those bronzed and weatherbeaten veterans disappear in loving embraces. However, in time they were disentangled, and with the Seventh as their guests, after a short march they reached Mozart Hall, where formal addresses of welcome were made and then refreshments served. Each soldier had at least one sweet girl at each elbow, while they were very busy filling the soldier boys too full for utterance. Finally the Seventh said good-by, and at 2.30 P. M. left on a special train for Cleveland. The time of the home-coming of the Seventh had become known throughout the cities, towns, and country places from whence it came, hence not only those near and dear by the ties of nature and affection, but many hundreds of others came to meet, greet, and welcome the soldiers who had not only seen more than three years' active service in the greatest war of modern times, but had shed their patriotic blood upon many battlefields and made a record alike honorable to themselves and the great Commonwealth from which they hailed.

On this glad Sabbath morning, June 26, 1864, as the fire bells throughout the city and a battery, by agreement, announced the near approach of the regiment, a great host of people hastened to the depot, and as the train came to a stop a mighty shout of welcome greeted it, and such an eager throng pressed it as to make it almost impossible for the soldiers to alight.

However, as the men disembarked, as a rule, each one was captured by relatives and friends, when all the tender scenes witnessed at Cincinnati, in the welcome to the Fifth Ohio, were reenacted.

This cordial and affectionate greeting over, a substantial

breakfast at the depot followed, then marching up to the post-office building, Prosecuting-Attorney Grannis, in the absence of Mayor Senter, welcomed the regiment in behalf of the city. Mr. Grannis was followed by his excellency Governor John Brough, for whom the great majority of the regiment had voted, at an election held at Duck River, Tennessee, under the law permitting soldiers who were unavoidably absent from their State, to vote. (Note from diary: "October 13, 1863—We held our election to-day. I was chosen one of the clerks. Co. D polled 30 votes for Brough. None for Vallandigham.")

In the course of his remarks the Governor said:

"Men of the Seventh Ohio: On behalf of the State I am here to give you a cordial greeting on your return. We welcome you back, not only because you are back, but because you have reflected honor on your State. Standing, as I do, in the position of father of all the regiments of the State, it will not do for me to discriminate; but I will say that no regiment has returned to the bosom of the State, and none remains to come after it, that will bring back a more glorious record than the gallant old Seventh."

The regiment then marched to Cleveland Heights, where it made its final camp, where the preparation of reports, pay-rolls and discharges were made out by officers and first sergeants, assisted by comrades who wielded a ready pen, while the great mass of the membership went to their homes near by, to return for muster out. On Sunday, July 3, 1864, the members of the regiment then present marched to Erie Cemetery, where the remains of Colonels Creighton and Crane were in a vault, and escorted the same to Woodland Cemetery, where the Seventh Ohio Infantry monument was subsequently erected and where the remains of these beloved commanders yet remain.

Seven companies were discharged on the 6th and three on the 7th of July, 1864, and all services terminated on those dates, although not paid off until the next day.

On July 8, 1864, therefore, the members of the Seventh

Ohio Infantry separated with heart-felt regrets, many to never greet each other again, causing a feeling of peculiar sadness, as well as of real joy at being once more honorably free from military rule and discipline; yet a goodly number of both officers and men went out again ere the close of the war, adding new rank and honor to their already gallant military record.

(NOTE.—On Sunday morning, May 5, 1861, the Seventh left Camp Taylor for Camp Dennison; on Sunday morning, December 6, 1863, the bodies of Colonels Creighton and Crane reached Cleveland from the battlefield of Ringgold, Georgia, while on Sunday morning, June 26th, 1864, the Seventh reached Cleveland, to be mustered out of service.)

GREETING THE SEVENTH.

Oh! warriors true and tried,
 From weary wand'rings wide,
 Welcome ye home!
 With joy your friends to meet,
 Our hearts go forth to greet
 The coming of your feet,
 No more to roam.

Come to the fireside dear,
 Come to the homes so drear
 While ye were gone;
 From far-off battle plain,
 From days of toil and pain,
 To the home-hearth again,
 Wanderer return.

And they, the sainted brave,
 From many a distant grave,
 In spirit come!
 They join us in the cry—
 They swell the song on high,—
 Its echoes fill the sky,—
 Welcome ye home!

From the *Sandusky Register*.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

“A YEAR WITH THE REBELS.”

By G. W. SHURTLEFF,

Late Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion I was a tutor in Oberlin College and a student in its Theological Seminary. When Sumter was fired on and troops were called for, the young men were ready for the fight. Professor Monroe, who was in the State Senate, came to Oberlin and addressed a mass-meeting and called for volunteers. A company was at once filled and many offered themselves who could not be received. The Seventh Ohio Regiment, to which our company was assigned, had two candidates for the colonelcy, E. B. Tyler and James A. Garfield. Garfield was a prominent member of the State Legislature, and already gave promise of the greatness which he afterward achieved. Tyler was a man of little prominence, but an active politician. He was also a brigadier-general of the Ohio State Militia, and appeared in camp in military uniform, and this won him the election. Three months after the organization of the regiment, it was surrounded in the mountains of West Virginia and a large portion of it captured. The Oberlin company held an outpost long enough to allow the main body of the regiment to retreat, but too long for its own safety. Thirty-five of the company were captured and six wounded, two of them mortally. One, a talented member of the freshman class, died the next day in the hands of the enemy. It was my privilege to be at his side during his last hours and receive his dying message.

After two days we started over the mountains for Richmond. The enlisted men were tied together with a rope like a gang of slaves. After marching from daylight until dark, dry flour was issued and two skillets in which to cook supper for more than a hundred men. A few of them built

a fire, wet up the flour with water, and without salt, and cooked it. The process was slow and the result so unsatisfactory that most of the men went to sleep supperless. Lieutenant Wilcox and myself, the only commissioned officers among the prisoners, having given our parole of honor not to escape, were permitted to go ahead of the marching column. On the second day we learned where the night was to be passed and hastened on hoping to make some provision to prevent starvation. All we could do was to heat water in a large kettle ready to boil the flour when it came. After four days we reached Jackson River, where we took the cars for Richmond.

We had marched more than one hundred miles, and were so weary and starved that many were scarcely able to stand. Upon arriving at the depot in Richmond, Lieutenant Wilcox and I started to walk into the city, and were arrested by a rebel sergeant and taken to the tobacco warehouse which was used as a military prison at that time. This sergeant proved to be Wirz, afterward so infamous for the cruelty he practiced upon prisoners at Andersonville. The commissioned officers were placed on the first floor and the enlisted men on the second and third.

Our room was about forty by sixty feet, and one-half of this space was occupied by the machinery connected with the factory. There were more than eighty officers. Our food was wheat bread and boiled fresh beef for breakfast and dinner, and bread alone for supper. Those who had money bought other articles—tea at four dollars a pound, coffee at one dollar, butter, sixty cents. Confederate money and greenbacks were at this time on a par in the South. No beds or bedding of any sort were furnished. A few officers had purchased blankets and mattresses but most of us slept on the bare floor with a block of wood for a pillow. I sold my watch to a rebel officer and used the proceeds to purchase Thiers's "Consulate and Empire," two of Thackeray's novels, and copies of Livy and Virgil.

Orders prohibiting a near approach to the windows were rigidly enforced. On the floor above us a New York ser-

geant thoughtlessly stood nearer the window than was pleasing to the guard below and was shot through the head without warning. Roll was called at 9 in the morning by a young rebel, Lieutenant Withers. He was very small, wore a long sword that dragged on the floor, and was a dude generally. He came in one morning and gave the usual order to "fall in for roll-call." We arranged ourselves, according to custom, by standing with our backs to the wall in an irregular line reaching the whole length of the room. I happened to be sitting on the block which I used for a pillow, reading "Pendennis," and when the order to fall in came, I stood up, leaned my back against the wall and kept on reading. The Lieutenant was directly in front of me, and when I responded to my name without lifting my eyes from my book, he asked with an oath of execration why I did not get into line. The question seemed ludicrous and I glanced up and down the room and asked what line he referred to. My fellow prisoners laughed and the Lieutenant was enraged, and left the room in great haste and returned with a corporal and two private soldiers with fixed bayonets, halted them before me, and with his own hands put handcuffs upon my wrists. His triumph, however, was of short duration. The officers of the prison association wrote a note to the commanding officer asking him to come in and investigate. He did so, apologized to me and required Withers to remove the irons.

All the officers were searched immediately after this, and we learned that Withers believed that there was a conspiracy among the prisoners to mutiny, kill the guards, and get away, and that we had in some way obtained pistols.

Early in September an order came to transfer thirty officers to Charleston, South Carolina, to be placed in Castle Pinckney, a dismantled fort in the harbor. Major Potter, one of our number, was well acquainted in Charleston, and represented the fort as a delightful place. We started on the journey with hopes of better quarters. Reaching Petersburg, we had to march through the city from one depot to another. A crowd of citizens followed us, using

abusive epithets and appealing to the guards to shoot us. Women shook their fists at us from windows. The trip lasted twenty-four hours and no food was furnished us. Reaching Charleston early in the morning, we were kept waiting for hours, that our march through the city might be witnessed by the people. When we finally moved we were escorted by a brass band, a troop of cavalry in gala attire, and thousands of citizens, men, women, and children. We were paraded through the streets of the city, and when we finally came to a halt, it was not at Castle Pinckney, but in front of the city jail. We filed into the jail, climbed the dark and dirty stairs, and passed along a dingy hall with grated cells on either side. Five of us were thrown into one of these cells. The first sight that caught our eye through the only window was a huge gallows, and I said to Major Potter, "There's our castle, and it is a veritable 'castle in the air.'"

The rebel officers in charge of us knew that we had been twenty-four hours without food and yet several hours more passed before anything was brought us, and when it came consisted of raw coffee in the kernel, sea biscuit, and salt pork full of maggots. Our cell had a small open grate and our cooking utensils consisted of a single skillet. We succeeded in borrowing from the guard a kettle to cook our raw coffee in, and boiled it unground and unburned, fried our bacon over the coals, and had our dinner at 2 o'clock. And so we settled down to life in cells for four months. Some features of our life here are too shocking to relate.

The ration issued to us was this same maggoty pork and sea biscuit. No coffee, ground or unground, after the first day. We resorted to various methods of serving up sea biscuit. One day we boiled it until soft and served it with fat as a dressing. This we called lobscouse. The next day we softened it in hot water and fried it in fat. This we called dunderfunk. Occasionally we took up a collection and sent out for sweet potatoes and white bread. The rebel officers told us we were only temporarily in jail, until Castle Pinckney could be put in order. After about a month we

were sent to Castle Pinckney. At first this seemed a great improvement.

We had a large court-yard for outdoor exercise. We soon found, however, that our rooms were so damp as to make them exceedingly unwholesome. The fort was built on the shore of an island in the midst of the bay which constitutes Charleston Harbor. When the tide was out the island was bare, but when the tide was in it was covered with five or six feet of water. The outside walls of the fort were solid masonry and we occupied the casemates, which are nothing more than great recesses in the walls, arched at the top and opening into the central court. Bunks had been built up on the walls and blankets were furnished us. But this solid masonry was full of water that had been gathering for generations, and we soon began to have coughs and rheumatism and fevers—and after a few days were glad to be moved back to the stifling cells of the jail. In the early part of the winter there came an exciting episode to break the monotony of our prison life. This was the great Charleston fire, which swept away one-half of the entire city. It commenced in the night at a point quite distant from us, burned all the next day, and kept coming steadily toward us. It seemed as if the whole city was doomed. We learned from one of the guards who was friendly to us that it was the purpose of the officers in charge to leave us locked in our cells if the jail burned.

We managed to smuggle an ax into our cell, through the aid of a guard, determined to make at least a vigorous effort before surrendering ourselves to the flames. During that terrible night all the buildings in the neighborhood of the jail burned. Our cell was brilliantly lighted, so that one could read without difficulty, and for some hours the gratings of the windows were so hot as to burn the hands that touched them. Great fire-brands were driven against the windows, but the jail escaped.

Soon after this fire we were removed from Charleston to Columbia, and placed in the city jail, the officers in a large room and the enlisted men in barracks adjacent. Our

quarters were better than we had had before. Each officer had a bed, consisting of a plain pine bedstead with straw mattress, and our Government sent us warm clothing and army blankets.

Among the enlisted men were several members of a New York company which was made up of skilled engravers. Every night they manufactured Confederate money sufficient to furnish all our tables comfortably the next day. I have sometimes feared when I have related this circumstance that I should be regarded as drawing on my imagination, but it is, nevertheless, true.

One of the methods for passing time was to make trinkets from bones. The rebels were surprised at our skill, and eagerly purchased every article made. These engravers managed to buy necessary tools on the pretext of needing them for working in bone. Some that they could not get they made themselves. The officer in command of this prison, Captain Shriver, was a Christian gentleman, and treated us as honorable prisoners of war (which cannot be said of the officers of any other prison in which I was confined).

The rector of the Episcopal Church came in one Sabbath, and invited all who would like to attend divine service to go into an adjoining room. Some forty or fifty officers and soldiers went. Everything moved pleasantly until he reached the prayer for the President, which he had changed to a prayer for the "President of the Confederate States." The moment those words were uttered, we all jumped to our feet and shouted in confusion: "We are not Confederates!" "We are not traitors!" "We are not praying for Jeff Davis!" The poor rector seemed frightened, and slipped out at the side door and gave us up as a hopeless lot.

Before winter was fairly over an order came to parole all the prisoners at Columbia and send them to Richmond to be exchanged. We were wild with excitement and delight, too happy to sleep. Most of the night before starting was spent in an extemporized banquet, with toasts and speeches.

Reaching Richmond, we were told there was an interruption in the negotiations for exchange. We took quarters in Libby Prison and had full opportunity to experience that deferring of hope that maketh the heart sick. We stayed about three months in this famous prison, in many respects the most trying period of my prison life. Libby Prison had been occupied by a wholesale ship chandler and grocer. It was three stories high with three rooms on each floor, extending from one street to another. The officers occupied the middle room on the first floor. The whole room was about forty by one hundred feet, of which nearly one-third was partitioned off from the front as quarters for the guard. The only light and air came from the windows at one end. In this space, perhaps forty by seventy feet, there were at this time about one hundred and fifty officers. The air was extremely foul, and the room filthy and infested with vermin.

Our windows looked out upon James River and sloping fields beyond, and as spring advanced the water and the green fields were made beautiful by the bright southern sun, and presented a marked contrast with the filth, the squalor, and the stifling air of our prison.

Occasionally we could hear the distant boom of our cannon. We learned from the Richmond papers and from the arrival of new prisoners that McClellan's army was approaching Richmond.

Rebel troops were daily passing our window on their way to the front. To get out of prison and get to work became an absorbing passion. Lieutenant Wilcox of my own regiment, Lieutenant Kent of the Regular Army, and myself made an elaborate plan for escape. We managed to exchange our army clothing for citizen's dress, procured a pocket compass, and made from the mainspring of an old-fashioned watch a steel saw with which to cut the bars of a window. The plan involved cutting a hole through the floor, then through the brick partition beneath so as to pass from our room to the basement of the adjoining room. That room was occupied by loyal Southern men, and had a

window that opened to a side street which was not guarded. The floor had to be cut with an ordinary pocket knife. It was hard oak plank two inches thick and thoroughly seasoned. We worked on that hole in the floor two hundred and twenty hours. It was cut under the head of my iron bedstead, and the work had to be done lying flat on the floor face down. After we had taken out some pieces of the plank, I was lying there one day at work when a rebel officer came into this unused basement directly under me. I could have reached down and taken his hat from his head. I held my breath during the few minutes he stood there, but fortunately he did not look up, and went out without seeing me.

The opening through the brick wall was made much more speedily. I think we did the whole work on the wall in three days. Now we were ready to move. But the night before we were to start some loyal Southern men on the upper floor cut a hole through the roof and let themselves down by a rope to the street into which we were to escape. A guard was immediately placed in this street; and thus all our plans came to naught.

Whenever any one was sent North we sent a large secret mail with him. On the 21st of May a large number of private soldiers were sent from Salisbury. One of them brought North a half dozen letters for me. Most of them were put between the lining and the outside of the boot-leg.

One letter I sent by writing on tissue paper, taking the cap from a brass button of the New York State Militia, wadding my letter into it, adjusting the cap again upon its base, and sewing the button on the coat. When the militiaman reached New York he cut the button off and sent it to its destination. There was nothing important in these letters, but there was diversion in the effort to get them through. We were permitted to send short letters of six lines, through the mail, but they were all read by a rebel officer.

One of the hardest things we had to endure in Richmond prison was the great number of visitors who came to see the

"Yankees," and their unvarying assumption of superiority. After the disaster at Ball's Bluff, Howell Cobb came in, and with the greatest gusto told how many "Yankees" had been killed and captured, and with cool nonchalance assured us that one Southerner could whip ten "Yankees." The absurdity was only equaled by the meanness of the spirit which could prompt such insults to prisoners of war.

A Presbyterian minister of Richmond, with the most insolent and overbearing tone, descanted upon the chivalry of the South and the fanaticism of the North. There were some Southerners who treated us with kindness and courtesy. I have already spoken of Captain Shriver of Columbia. Archbishop Hughes, of the Catholic Church, called several times at our quarters while we were in Charleston, and though he indorsed the doctrine of secession, he always manifested a genuine Christian spirit and kindly disposition.

Early in May we were sent to Salisbury, North Carolina, where there were already several thousand prisoners, and among them were the members of my company who had been sent from New Orleans before that city was captured by General Butler. The prison at Salisbury consisted of a brick factory, perhaps forty by one hundred feet, four stories high, together with several small frame houses that had been used as residences by those who ran the factory. A stockade ten feet high had been built, enclosing these buildings and four acres of ground. The dead line was ten feet inside this stockade, and a line of sentinels with loaded muskets and fixed bayonets traversed this line day and night. The officers occupied the frame houses and had free use of the yard. This was a great improvement upon previous quarters. After the close confinement in filthy and stifling pens for nine months, the privilege of moving about in the free air and sunshine was an unspeakable blessing, and it apparently came just in time to save the lives of some of our members. We organized various kinds of outdoor sports. Baseball had come into vogue in Oberlin two years prior to the war, and I had played it. Many of the soldiers from New York were expert players. We formed an association and played every day.

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About the first of June a staff officer of Jeff Davis came to our quarters with an order to select two captains, place them in confinement, feeding them on bread and water only, and treating them in every way like criminals condemned to death, thus to be held as hostages and to be immediately hanged in case our Government should hang a rebel captain who had been condemned as a spy. There were ten of us with the rank of captain. The method of selection was left to us. We numbered ten slips of paper with the numbers from one to ten, dropped them into a hat, shook them thoroughly, placed the hat in the hands of Chaplain Eddy (one of the prisoners), and agreed that we would one by one draw out the numbers, and that the two who should draw numbers nine and ten should be elected. The whole process did not occupy more than twenty minutes, and two of our number were placed in a dungeon, with every prospect of speedy execution. Our Government decided not to hang the rebel captain, and after two weeks our friends were returned to us, a little paler from the confinement and the starvation, but no less loyal or determined.

There were about one hundred Southern loyalists in close confinement in a small stockade within our prison-yard. They were held simply because they were loyal. They planned an escape, digging a tunnel under the interior stockade and beyond the guard line which surrounded it. They had provided themselves with rope ladders with which to climb the outside stockade. To reach this they had to cross an open field of about two hundred yards. We all knew they were to make the effort at midnight and we were on the watch to see how it would come out. We had not much confidence in the success of the effort, as we were more than two hundred miles from the Union lines. At the hour agreed upon there was a terrific thunder storm in progress. The night was utterly dark, except as it was lighted up by flashes of lightning.

There was a rebel regiment encamped within the yard, but without experience or discipline. Promptly at 12 o'clock these loyal men rose up out of the ground, at the end of

their tunnel, in the darkness, and started across the field. The sentinels nearest yelled "Halt!" the long roll was beaten at regimental quarters, and the soldiers of the regiment became an uncontrollable rabble. They evidently supposed there was a general insurrection of prisoners. Our Union friends ran across the yard, the guards continuing to shout "Halt, halt!" and pursuing them, but apparently forgetting to fire at them. It was a novel scene as the flashes of lightning revealed it to us at frequent intervals. Every man succeeded in getting out of the enclosure and escaping into the woods. The rebel regiment succeeded in getting a line formed about three-quarters of an hour after the prisoners had escaped. Within a few days the escaped prisoners were all brought back, some of them mangled by hounds.

As the Fourth of July approached we determined to have an old-fashioned celebration. The commanding officer consented on condition that we would not abuse the Confederate Government or say anything about the war. In the afternoon we read the Declaration of Independence, sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and had some spirited, patriotic addresses. The afternoon was given up to games, among which were the greased pig, the sack race, wheelbarrow race, and some burlesque games, ending with a grand match of baseball. We had a crowd of spectators from the town. The players on both sides had been practicing for a month. After playing two hours the score stood five to six in favor of my club. We had had our last chance at the bat and two were out on the other side, while two men were on bases. My position was right field; the ball was batted directly over my head and across the dead-line. The game depended upon catching the ball on the fly or getting it in time to prevent a tally. Of course I ran across the dead-line, caught the ball, and saved the game. The guard cried "Halt!" but did not shoot, and after what I had seen a few nights before, upon the occasion of the escape of our Union friends, I did not believe he would shoot.

The better treatment in Salisbury, of which I have

spoken, did not include the private soldiers. They were kept in close confinement in the great factory, when they might just as well have had the use of the yard. Sickness was very prevalent among them and there was no proper provision for their care. The percentage of mortality among these private soldiers was enormous. The dead-house was near my quarters. Several dead bodies were brought there every morning. Sometimes as many as a dozen. About 10 o'clock a cart drawn by a mule was backed up to the door and the dead were tumbled into it with no show of feeling, hauled off to the woods, and thrown indiscriminately into a ditch and covered up. During the war the bodies of 12,000 soldiers were thus carted from this dead-house, and less than one hundred of them have any sign to mark the spot where they lie.

Early in August the order came to send all Union prisoners in Salisbury to Richmond for exchange. Most of the private soldiers had already been sent North. There were several in the hospital who had been unable to move, but they were all sufficiently recovered now to go with the rest, except one.

I had been visiting the hospital daily for more than a month, leading in religious exercises, and giving such attention to the sick as I could. Our chaplain, Hiram Eddy, and all the physicians among the prisoners had been exchanged. As soon as this order came I went to the hospital to aid the sick ones in getting ready to leave. One boy, barely seventeen years of age, had typhoid fever and was not fit to make the trip, but he insisted that he must go. His entreaties were so earnest and so touching that Capt. Thomas Cox, of Cincinnati, and myself, made the effort to take him along. We carried him on a rude stretcher to the depot. There the officer in charge refused to take him aboard unless he could stand, as every foot of room was occupied. A crowd gathered about us and our poor sick boy fainted. The disappointment of finding that he could not go had completely overcome him.

A lady came forward, and with the quiet dignity of one

who has authority made her way through the throng and asked the crowd to stand back and give him air; sent a boy for cold water, and tenderly lifted his head and bathed his brow and nursed him back to consciousness. The train was about to start. I said to Captain Cox: "What shall we do? He must not be left here alone," and the Captain answered: "We must stay"—and so the train pulled out; the train that was headed toward the North! toward the Stars and Stripes; toward home and friends and the stirring activity that was so attractive to us; and we were left alone with this poor dying comrade in the very center of rebellion and treason.

On this good woman's invitation we took the lad to her home, bathed his fevered body, exchanged his hard and ragged clothing for clean, soft linen, furnished by Mrs. Johnson, and laid him in a comfortable bed. (Mrs. Johnson was warned by the rebel Major in command that manifestation of such interest in a "Yankee" would bring her into suspicion of being a Union woman, but this did not turn her from the path of duty.) Tenderly she cared for that stranger boy, and when he died the next day she wept over him as if he had been her own child. Captain Cox and I were not allowed to remain in her home during the night, but had to go back to our prison. The next day we obtained permission to go to the house and found that he was dead. Mrs. Johnson went to the city authorities and asked permission to bury him in her own lot in the public cemetery, but this was indignantly refused, with another coarse warning against the interest she was manifesting in a "Yankee." She said to us: "He shall not be buried in the brutal way of other prisoners." We placed him in a plain pine box, Captain Cox and I dug the grave, and reverently laid him beneath the sod in the garden of this Christian woman.

When our cavalry captured Salisbury near the end of the war, Mrs. Johnson was still there, an object of hatred and persecution. Our soldiers learned the story of her loyalty and love, furnished her money with which to go North and erected a monument over that grave and inscribed upon it

not only the name of the soldier, but the heroic deed of this good Samaritan woman who soothed and comforted his last hours and gave him Christian burial. Captain Cox and I were allowed to start at once for Richmond, having given our parole that we would not attempt to escape. We found that our friends had not yet gone North, having again been delayed by negotiations in the business of exchanging. And so our staying with the dying soldier did not in the end delay us in the matter of our exchange.

While we were in Libby Prison a Federal officer was brought in who had secreted on his person a small battle-flag. We hid it and made daily pilgrimages to it and secretly feasted our eyes and comforted our hearts by looking on its Stars and Stripes undimmed and untarnished. For eight months we had not seen the national colors, had heard only of defeat of our arms, and had been in the power of those who expressed contempt for our Government and our flag. Despondency and gloom had been slowly taking possession of us. These officers, fresh from the battlefield, brought us tidings of the rallying thousands of the North and the deep determination to defend the flag; and there in the midst of the gloom and filth of Libby Prison we laid our right hands upon the emblem of national authority, and each for himself swore a solemn oath that he would use all his powers and shed his last drop of blood in defense of the national supremacy.

It was just at sunset of a bright Sabbath day in August that we stepped from rebel soil upon the flag of truce boat on the James River and saw the Stars and Stripes waving over our heads. We gathered beneath that flag, reverently uncovered our heads, and sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

PRISON LIFE.

By E. W. MOREY of Company C.

On the 26th day of August, 1861, at Cross Lanes, near Carnifax Ferry, West Virginia, the Seventh Regiment O. V. I. met the enemy for the first time. As a result of the engagement which followed, two commissioned officers—Captain Shurtleff and Lieutenant Wilcox—and 115 enlisted men were taken prisoners, besides 13 wounded men who were left in the hospital at Carnifax Ferry, but were afterward recaptured by Rosecrans when he drove Floyd back across the Gauley River.

This was one of the exigencies of war which few, if any of us, had counted on. Most of us had realized that we were liable to be sick, wounded, or killed, but had not dreamed of the possibility of being captured; but here we were at the very beginning of our term of service in the hands of the rebels, deprived of arms, accouterments, and liberty itself. We were gathered together near Floyd's camp at Carnifax Ferry, hustled into a rail pen, surrounded by a guard and most of the time by a motley crowd of civilians and soldiers, eager to see and talk with the "blamed Yankees!" The guards treated us like men, and soldiers, but some of those in camp took every opportunity to show their contempt of us, by taunting, insulting, and cursing us indiscriminately.

"What you'uns all come down here to fight we'uns for?" was a question so often repeated all along our route that it became a by-word with us. The oft-repeated statement that "one Southerner could whip a dozen Yanks" showed the estimate they placed upon our fighting ability.

We were furnished with some beef, flour, a little coffee, and two little skillets to cook our rations in. At night we lay on the ground in a circle round the fire, and slept as best we could, without covering of any kind.

Wednesday afternoon, August 28, we were arranged in four ranks, counted and recounted, to make sure we were all there, our elbows tied with ropes behind our backs, and took up our march—"on to Richmond."

After crossing the Gauley River, a few of us were allowed to go into the hospital for a few minutes to see our wounded comrades. It seemed hard to leave them there in the hands of the enemy, with no friends to smooth their pillows or alleviate their sufferings, but such is war. A feeling of sadness seemed to brood over us all, as we bade them adieu and started on our long weary tramp to prison.

Our escort consisted of a company of infantry deployed as skirmishers on each flank, and a company of cavalry in front and another in our rear. We halted for the first night about three miles from the river, and were again put into a rail pen with a little straw on the ground; but as it rained incessantly nearly all night, we stood around the fire most of the time, trying to dry one side while the other was getting wet.

About midnight supper was announced, which consisted of a small portion of flour and water, baked without any salt or soda, and a piece of mutton about the size of an egg. Here we were searched, and pocket-knives and all other dangerous weapons were taken away from us, and appropriated by the Confederates as "contraband of war."

The next day we had a hard march of twenty-seven miles. It rained most of the time, and the mud was nearly knee-deep, so that our army shoes were full of mud and water, and our clothing soaked, so that we were verily "in heavy marching order." Halted about sunset and took up our quarters for the night in an old barn, with a haymow for a bed, but were so wet and cold that we could sleep but little.

August 30, marched twenty-one miles—halted about six o'clock. Had plenty to eat for the first time since we were captured. Captain Shurtleff and Lieutenant Wilcox had taken a parole not to attempt to escape, and were allowed to go on ahead of us, and finding out where we were to stop for the night, secured a large kettle and had water hot

ready to cook our rations, so that we had our supper earlier. After this men were detailed to cook all night, so that we could have our breakfast and get started early in the morning.

August 31, passed over a spur of the Allegheny Mountains and through Lewisburg—were in the midst of grand and beautiful scenery all day, which revived our spirits and relieved the tedium of the march. Made twenty-three miles and camped on the bank of Greenbrier River. Here we had an opportunity to bathe and cleanse ourselves, and many of us improved it.

Sunday, September 1, passed through White Sulphur Springs, the noted Southern pleasure resort—a place we probably would never have seen but for the courtesy of our Confederate friends and the “fortunes of war.” A great crowd came out to greet us and bid us godspeed on our way to Richmond. Among the rest was a Georgia regiment, many of whom were the most insolent of any soldiers we had yet met. Marched about twenty miles, and found comfortable quarters for the night in a log house.

Monday, September 2, passed through Covington and arrived at Jacksonville, the terminus of the Virginia Central R. R., at 1 P. M. There was great rejoicing when we came in sight of the “iron horse.” Many of the boys were nearly played out after marching over a hundred miles within the last four and one-half days; with our arms pinioned behind us, with very little sleep, with less than half rations of food, much of which was absolutely indigestible, many of us suffering with diarrhoea brought on by such diet and exposure—it was no wonder that we hailed anything for a change.

But every cloud has its silver lining. There were some incidents in this weary march that reminded us that some of our enemies had a soft spot in their hearts that could be touched by our unfortunate condition.

During the second day's march Comrade Seymour Gill, a fifer (who, by the way, had exchanged his fife for a musket at Cross Lanes so as to take part in the fight

instead of seeking safety in the rear with Colonel Tyler), marched beside a guard all day and became quite well acquainted with him. On passing an orchard the guard left his post and foraged some apples for Gill. That night he called Gill out about 9 o'clock to eat roast pig and pot-pie with him, and the next morning invited him to breakfast. It can be readily imagined that such kindness, under such circumstances, was highly appreciated.

At Staunton we stayed over night in a new freight depot. Here we were happily surprised about 9 o'clock by a warm supper of fried bacon, shortcake and coffee brought in to us by a delegation from a Virginia regiment which was stationed there, and who seemed to have a friendly feeling for us.

While waiting on the platform here a crowd gathered around as usual, and a little old man piped out, "I guess you'uns would like to see your mammas about this time." "Oh, we were weaned some time ago," quickly responded one of our men. Then a big, lordly appearing Georgia major, who had been watching us, came forward with his thumbs in his waistcoat and said: "You are a prisoner and a Yankee. You want to understand that. We've had enough of your damned insolence. Shut up and behave yourself as a prisoner should, or I'll rope you. I have the authority and I'll do it." Some one asked how a prisoner ought to behave. "If I teach you it will not be at all to your liking," he replied, and then went off to pick a quarrel with Captain Shurtleff.

From Jacksonville we went by rail, via Staunton, Charlottesville and Gordonsville, passing over the Blue Ridge Mountains, to Richmond, where we arrived about 5 P. M., September 2.

After dark we were conducted to a tobacco factory near the James River, which was to be our abiding place for the time being—how long, no one knew. We were shown to our quarters on the lower floor of the building, the other three being already occupied by Yankee prisoners captured at Manassas. Nearly opposite was Libby Prison, which was also full of prisoners.

Our room was about forty by sixty feet, and was occupied by about one hundred men. Its furniture consisted of tobacco presses and machinery, a hydrant and tank. We slept on the bare floor, with a block of wood or a brick for a pillow—no blankets. The room was filled with tobacco smoke most of the day, and by bedtime the floor was well saturated with saliva. Only two were allowed to go to the rear at a time, and we were obliged to form in line and wait our turn, sometimes an hour or two. The cooking was done by prisoners who volunteered to do it, and it was well done.

Our breakfast consisted of about six ounces of bread, a small piece of meat, with water for drink. Our supper of bread and a half-pint of soup. The dishes consisted of a dozen tin plates and two dozen cups for a hundred men. We could manage the bread and meat very well, but when it came to soup it was rather difficult for each one to get his proper ration. Some of the men suffered terribly from hunger. Lice soon made their appearance and stuck by us as long as we were prisoners, in spite of every effort to get rid of them. We were not allowed to write, or receive letters or papers, but managed to smuggle in a daily paper occasionally, and to send letters home by some men who were sent North.

Books were very scarce, but Captain Shurtleff came in one day, before he was sent to Charleston, S. C., and gave some of the Company C boys some money with which they bought a French and German text-book, and a copy of Shakespeare, which helped to pass away the time.

Sergeant Wirz, who had charge of the prisoners in our building, was a heartless tyrant, who seemed to think that the "damned Yankees" were beasts to be driven, and treated us accordingly. He put one man in irons because he refused to go out and make barrels for the Confederacy. Several were shot by his order for looking out of the windows.

Saturday, September 21, the Sergeant called out eighty of the Seventh Regiment and told them to be ready to leave for New Orleans at noon. A detachment of about 250 took

the train of open cars, about 4 o'clock, and reached Petersburg soon after dark, where we were transferred to another train.

Our route to New Orleans was via Weldon, Goldsborough, and Atlanta to Montgomery, by rail; from Montgomery to Mobile by steamboat; from Mobile by rail via Jackson to New Orleans, where we arrived about 10 A. M., September 30.

Most of the time we rode in open cars, sometimes in box-cars, with no windows except such as the boys made with their jack-knives. Our rations during this trip consisted in general of hardtack and maggoty bacon, and was very meager in quantity. At every important station we were met by a crowd of men, women, and children, eager to see the Yankee prisoners. At one place a man in the crowd was heard to say that he had come a hundred miles to see a live Yankee.

At Montgomery, Alabama, a man who had formerly lived in Cleveland, Ohio, brought in a basketful of pipes, tobacco, wine, etc., which he distributed among the prisoners. He also gave some of the boys money with which to buy necessities for the sick and needy. The engineer of the steamer, R. B. Taney, on which we went down the Alabama River, was also from Cleveland, and treated the boys to a warm supper. The captain was a Maine man.

Some of the prisoners concocted a scheme to throw the guards overboard, run past Mobile in the night, and out to our fleet. But the next day a company of cavalry came on board and nothing more was heard of it.

On our arrival at New Orleans we were placed in charge of General Palfrey, who was in command of the Confederate forces there. Being the first Yankee prisoners seen in the city, our arrival caused quite a sensation. All the available space about the depot was packed with people; the streets were so full that it was difficult to make way for us to pass. All the military and police force of the city turned out to escort us through the principal streets and around Jackson Square to Parish Prison, which was to be our abid-

ing place while there. We were a hard-looking set of men when we reached New Orleans. Our clothing was badly worn, some being almost destitute, and many barefooted.

Parish Prison is a massive stone structure, three stories high, built by the French before Louisiana was ceded to the United States, and used as a penitentiary in which criminals of all classes were confined. A part of this building had been vacated for our accommodation. Our quarters were in cells arranged in rows along one side of the jail-yard or court, which was an open space about forty by eighty feet, with a stone pavement or floor. The walls of the building formed three sides of this yard—the fourth was a stone wall about twenty feet high. The large cells were twelve by twenty feet, and these were made to accommodate twenty-five men. The smaller ones, nine by twelve feet, were occupied by sixteen men each. There was just room for us to lie down on the floor on our sides, "spoon-fashion," and when we wanted to change our position some one would give the order "Flop," and we would all turn at once.

The furniture consisted of a stick to hang our meat on to boil, a bucket to get our soup in, a brick and broom with which to clean the floors, and a water-closet in the shape of a tub, set in the middle of the floor, for use during the night. When the door was closed all the light and air we had found its way in through a grating about twelve by eighteen inches in diameter and a little ventilator over the door.

At 5 o'clock P. M. we were shut in our cells, and the doors were bolted until 9 o'clock, when the guard came on, and the doors were opened until 4 o'clock the next morning. No one dared step over the threshold for fear of being shot. The guard left at 4 and the doors were shut until 7 or 8, after which we had the liberty of the yard until 5 P. M.

In this yard was a hydrant and tank which afforded plenty of water for drinking, washing, and bathing. A strong beam overhead, with a rope attached, indicated where the scaffold was built when an execution took place. Our daily rations consisted of a small loaf of baker's bread, a cup of herb tea, a piece of tough beef, and a cup of soup, made

from the water in which the beef was boiled, with a little rice added. Once a week we got a teaspoonful of salt, about the same of vinegar, and a little piece of soap.

A Spaniard, Dominique O'Mea, who was serving a life sentence for killing a Catholic priest (who had insulted O'Mea's wife), acted as cook, turnkey, and overseer; and although a criminal in the eyes of the law, the boys had much more respect for him than they did for Sergeant Wirz, of the C. S. A., who had charge of us in Richmond.

The beef bones, which formed the major part of the meat ration, proved to be quite a source of revenue to some of the prisoners. The "bone jewelry" made by the Yankees was a great curiosity, and found a ready sale among the citizens and soldiers. Several hundred dollars' worth of these articles were exchanged for Confederate scrip. Ladies from the city would send in orders by the guards, or leave them with Dominique, for rings, charms, etc., with their initials cut in them. Besides jewelry, some made penholders, stilettoes, crochet hooks, napkin rings, etc. This helped to pass away the time, and enabled them to get a good many extras.

Every morning after breakfast we took turns in scrubbing the floors with sand and a brick, then sweeping them, so that they were kept quite clean.

Another duty which we were obliged to perform daily was to examine our clothes (what we had left) and kill off the "gray-backs;" and woe betide the one who neglected this important duty, for he would have no peace day nor night.

Among the prisoners were a number of theological students from Oberlin College, and they organized a prayer-meeting and Bible class which met two or three times a week. In some cells they had religious exercises twice a day for a while. Mr. Moore, a Presbyterian minister, came in and preached to us nearly every Sabbath, and seemed to be greatly interested in us.

Colonel Donovan of the Confederate Army gave us a

good many religious books, Bibles and tracts. An Episcopal minister came in and preached to us one day, but he felt in duty bound to stick to his altered ritual, and when he began to pray for the blessing of God upon Jeff Davis and the Confederacy, most of his audience left him and he returned no more. An old gray-haired sugar-planter came in one day, who said that he had been a prisoner himself, and offered to furnish us all the molasses, tobacco, and rice we wanted. He sent in fourteen barrels of molasses, a cask of tobacco, and some rice; but he was published in the papers as a "sympathizer," and was not allowed to do anything more for us.

Molasses was a great luxury and Comrade Rogers of Company C, and N. K. Hubbard of Company D, used to send out and buy a barrel at a time, and sell it out by the pint or quart to the boys who were fortunate enough to have the price.

One of the men had a sister in the city, whose husband was a prominent business man. At first she was allowed to come in, with an officer, to see her brother, but she was soon deprived of that privilege.

We were not allowed to have any papers at all, but we managed to smuggle one in quite often. Sometimes we would get the criminals, who were confined in the cells adjoining ours, on the opposite side of the building, to poke one in through the ventilator. Sometimes the cooks would bring them in; sometimes the boys in the hospital would get one from the surgeon, so that we knew something of what was going on outside. We watched with intense interest any intimation of our release, and every new report would be construed in the most favorable light. There was great excitement among the prisoners (as well as outside) when our fleet entered the Mississippi River and had some skirmishing with the enemy below Fort Jackson. We were obliged to keep the papers concealed, for if one was found the unfortunate possessor was promptly conducted to the dungeon. The boys in one cell actually ate one to prevent its being found by the officers.

A lyceum was organized, which met once a week. The exercises consisted of declamations, discussions, and the reading of a paper called the "New Orleans Stars and Stripes," the editor being chosen from among the members once a month. All were invited to contribute to its columns. These meetings were sustained with a good deal of interest, and did much to relieve the monotony of prison life. After our release, Comrade Bates of Boston, Massachusetts, had the papers published under the title "The Stars and Stripes in Rebel-dom," and many of the members obtained copies of it, which they highly prize.

A great deal of time was spent in playing cards, chess, checkers, backgammon, etc. Some tried to study French, German, etc., but it was up-hill business in such a crowd, there being about five hundred who had the privilege of the yard in the daytime.

Christmas and New Year's were celebrated with patriotic songs and processions. Those who could afford it procured an extra loaf of bread and a pint of molasses, and had a Christmas dinner.

About the middle of January, 1862, we received a bountiful supply of clothing which the U. S. Government had sent, and was distributed under the supervision of General Palfrey. Every one got a full suit of army blue, and underclothing, so that we were in a better condition to stay, or go North.

Some of the Confederate officers tried to get hold of as much as possible of this clothing for the use of their own men. They authorized the guards and criminals to buy of the prisoners all they could. When this scheme was found out a meeting was called, and a committee was appointed, of which Sergeant Bohm of the Seventh was a member, to report to our Government any one who should sell clothing to the enemy.

With the new clothing the men began to be inspired with the military spirit once more, and organized the "First Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers." The company organizations were completed, with the full quota of officers; and

such drill as the limited space would admit of was practiced daily. This was called the advance guard of the Union Army in New Orleans.

The sanitary arrangements of the prison were very unsatisfactory. Close confinement in the dark and crowded cells for sixteen hours out of the twenty-four, with scant ventilation, added to a constant diet of bread and beef, with very little chance for exercise, soon told on the physical condition of the men. Scurvy soon made its appearance, and by the advice of the surgeon in charge, we were given a small portion of raw potatoes and cabbage with a little salt and vinegar occasionally, and some sour oranges were distributed as a preventative; so that we did not suffer very much from this pest while in New Orleans.

In the prison hospital there was lack of room, lack of nurses, and lack of medicine. Six men of the Seventh Regiment died while there. Briggs and Parmenter of Company C, James M. Butler of Company E, Alexander Dodge of Company D, Adolphus Kohlman, Company K, and another man, name not known.

Some of the prisoners, who did not understand the position of the Government in regard to exchanging prisoners, would sometimes get impatient at the long delay and would curse the President, the Administration, and the Congress indiscriminately; but the general sentiment was that the Government would have us released as soon as it could consistently, and that we would patiently bide our time. At one time a petition was gotten up to forward to the Secretary of War, asking for our release, but it was so unpopular that the idea was abandoned.

On the first of February General Palfrey came in, got the prisoners together in the yard, and told us that we would leave for the North in a few days and advised us to get rid of our "shin-plasters" (Confederate scrip). This announcement was greeted with such a roar of applause as was never heard before in Parish Prison. For the next few days the excitement was intense. The demand for bread and molasses was unprecedented. Haversacks, can-

teens, and pockets were filled to their utmost capacity. Nothing else could be thought of but preparation for our journey to the "promised land."

February 6, we emerged from Parish Prison and saw old Mother Earth for the first time in four months—breathed the pure air of Heaven and bathed in the sunlight.

Our trip to Salisbury, North Carolina, was by the same route we passed over before, as far as Kingsville, South Carolina—thence via Columbia and Charlotte, reaching Salisbury about midnight, February 14.

Our accommodations were even worse than on our previous trip. We were crowded into hog and cattle-cars, so that rest or sleep was out of the question. We suffered from the cold, but had the satisfaction of seeing our escorts suffer still more, as they were not as well provided with clothing as we were. We had provided extra rations for our journey, so that we fared very well in that respect. The ration of rotten fat pork which was dealt out to us was used for fuel instead of fodder, as it was much better fitted for that purpose.

We noticed a great change in our reception along the route. Very few came out to see us, and *they* had little to say—did not seem inclined to discuss the prospects of the war. Their respect for the Yankee had developed wonderfully. We heard none of that bragging and nagging which greeted us on our way South.

Salisbury was a little village in the western part of North Carolina, in a very retired spot, entirely removed from water communication, and well adapted for use as a depot for prisoners of war. The main building had been used as a cotton factory, and was made to accommodate about a thousand men, while several other smaller buildings in the same yard contained as many more. Our quarters here were an improvement on those of New Orleans and Richmond. We had bunks with straw ticks to sleep on, and were not so crowded. A part of the time we had the privilege of the yard to exercise in. We had plenty of light and could see some of the outside world from the windows.

At the first the food was more plentiful and of better quality, but the supply was soon exhausted, and what we did get was so miserably poor that it was unfit to eat. During the first month there we were constantly in a fever of excitement about going home, so that nothing else could be thought of; but finally, when it became evident that we were to stay for some time, various ways of whiling away the time were devised. Among these were theatricals.

On each of the three floors of the main building, containing about two hundred and fifty prisoners each, a stage was erected, with curtains, footlights, etc. Carpenters and decorators were in great demand, and the "corps dramatique" astonished the natives with their performances of "high tragedy" and "low comedy," interspersed with songs and dances. The rebel officers used to come in to see the plays, and seemed to be highly entertained. The officers who occupied some of the smaller buildings and had the privilege of the yard for exercise, organized a baseball team, and had some lively games.

The sanitary conditions here were worse than in Parish Prison. The rooms were cold and damp, with no fires, and the floors were filthy, and no means provided for cleaning them. The surgeon (or butcher, as the boys called him) was a blockhead, and the only reason why he did not kill more of us was that he had no medicine. Most of the men were afflicted with rheumatism, and many of them with scurvy. Every day several corpses were taken to the dead-house, which was near Captain Shurtleff's quarters. About 10 o'clock in the morning a cart drawn by a mule was backed up to the door, the bodies tumbled in and hauled off to the woods, dumped into a ditch, and covered with dirt. It is said that during the war 12,000 Union soldiers were carted away from this dead-house and disposed of in that way.

On the 17th day of May we began to sign paroles. We signed three separate paroles before they got one that was satisfactory. We would have signed fifty rather than stay there another week. It was finally arranged that we should

go in squads of two hundred, each day, by rail to Tarboro, down the Tar River, under flag of truce, on scows, to Little Washington, North Carolina, where we were delivered up to officers of Burnside's command, May 29. When we came in sight of the Federal gunboat and saw Old Glory floating from its flagstaff the long-repressed enthusiasm of the prisoners burst forth. Several small editions of the "Stars and Stripes," which had been carefully preserved during our nine months' imprisonment, suddenly made their appearance among us, and cheer upon cheer arose from hundreds of loyal throats, and were answered by our fellow-soldiers and sailors on the gunboat and on shore. Our rebel escort looked astonished and chagrined, but hung their heads and said not a word. This was our adieu to rebel rule and rebeldom.

We were immediately transferred to a transport and taken to Newbern, where we were welcomed by General Burnside who was in command of the Union forces there. The next day we proceeded on our way to New York, where we arrived June 1. Here we separated, and hastened to our homes in different parts of the country. Quite a number of the prisoners were examined by a surgeon in New York, and were discharged for disability. Some were discharged later on, and the remainder were declared exchanged and returned to the regiment at Dumfries in March, 1863.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

SKETCH OF PRISON LIFE AND THE BONE-DUST TRADE.

By LEROY WARREN of Company C.

The branch of industry chiefly followed by the war-prisoners in New Orleans was the so-called "bone-dust trade." It consisted of the manufacture of all manner of bone trinkets, such as rings, toothpicks, bodkins, crosses, Bibles, and ornamental pins. This business grew up gradually until it came to be the all-engrossing employment of most of the prisoners.

It was natural that those of us who had been able to retain our pocket-knives should take to whittling. At first the whittlers made elaborately carved wooden boxes, finger-rings from knots and pieces of hard coal, little baskets from almond shells and peach pits. In the growing scarcity of other materials some genius whittled a bone into something useful or ornamental; and it soon became apparent that bone was of more value for the purposes of art than any other material we could obtain. Bone, too, was plentiful, owing to the highly osseous character of our Texas beef. Indeed, the bone came to be the most valuable part of the ration. A fine shinbone was sometimes sold to makers of bone works for twenty-five cents, a sum of far more importance to one of us prisoners than five dollars under ordinary circumstances. It was discovered that raw bone was clearer and tougher, and would take a better polish than after it had been boiled; so the bone was taken out before boiling.

The rascals who dealt out beef to us, finding how much value was attached to bones, stole the bones and sold them to the men. The manufacturers gradually attained great skill. There were professional engravers and watch-makers who did the finer work, and employed others to saw and do

the coarser work. Some of the chased rings and embossed pins were really elegant. Red, blue, and green sealing wax were used in lettering and in the insertion of figured work and flowers. The making of bone-work would not have become so all-absorbing nor have attained such perfection had it not been a paying occupation, and the only means by which money could be earned. The citizens of New Orleans who came to visit us bought rings and other articles of bone-work, as mementoes of the Yankees. It got into the papers that we were making a variety of fanciful and ingenious articles, and the demand for bone-work increased. Men came into the prison to buy on speculation or to fill little commissions for female friends. The guards who were placed over us at night, though forbidden to hold any communication with us, traded for bone-work with eagerness. The sentry would order a ring to be made and engraved with his sweetheart's name or his own initials, or he would buy a quantity to sell again outside.

Our boys did not hesitate to engrave on their work the Confederate flag or the legend "C. S. A." The rings representing a good "poker" hand were, however, more in demand than those engraved with the rebel flag. Saws and files and other forbidden tools were brought in by the sentries.

The men contrived lathes and drills and made the most ingenious use of the tools they possessed. The bone business became the great business of the prison. Many men worked incessantly at this money-making and time-killing employment. Bone rings sold at various prices from twelve and a half cents to two dollars, according to quality of material and beauty of workmanship. A beautifully wrought penholder sold for two dollars. The currency received for these articles, and the only currency circulated in the prison, was shin plasters of various sorts, chiefly omnibus tickets on the various city lines.

These tickets passed for five cents and constituted the small change of New Orleans. Gold and silver passed out of circulation in rebeldom much sooner than among us. The

scarcity of silver was one of the standing editorial jokes among Southern newspapers that winter.

I regret that I have few statistics of the amount of bone-work made by the prisoners. One man sold forty dollars' worth in prison, besides a still larger quantity which he kept to bring home and to sell on the road.

Sixteen men in one of the smaller cells sold bone-work to the value of over two hundred dollars. With the currency received for the work, the men bought bread, cornmeal, potatoes, onions, oranges, tobacco, and molasses. Molasses was used by all the prisoners in large quantities. It was found to be the cheapest article of food we could buy. The finest golden syrup could be bought for twenty-eight cents per gallon, and a good article of molasses for twenty cents. A bone ring of ordinary pretensions was thus worth a gallon of molasses. Many of the men ate molasses at the rate of a pint a day; the majority, however, did not use more than one-half of this quantity.

I have no doubt that this free use of molasses contributed to prevent fevers and scurvy. It was certainly of great service in eking out our scanty rations. Sometimes three or four barrels of molasses would be bought by various men in the prison in a single day. I think that toward the latter part of our stay in New Orleans we did not use less than a barrel daily.

General Palfrey was kind enough to act as our agent, expending our money advantageously and sending the molasses in to us. He also made efforts at one time to establish a market in the city for bone-work, but with little success—the demand for bone-work having subsided.

This manufacture and sale of bone-work contributed in many ways to the welfare of all the men in prison, and was one of the most notable things in our experience of prison life.

CHAPTER XL.

AN EPISODE OF THE BATTLE OF CROSS LANES.

By EDGAR M. CONDIT of Company C.

Immediately following the battle, Company C hurriedly left the field, taking to the near-by woods, in a more or less demoralized condition. However, our real confusion and flight followed several hours later, when we suddenly found ourselves almost entirely surrounded by Colonel Tompkins's regiment. The first we knew of their presence was their demand for our surrender. This happened at a time when most of the company were sitting on the ground resting, while the Captain and some of the sergeants had begun a conference as to the direction we should take. The enemy had also been resting, but quickly rising up, their guns were fairly in our faces. In a sorrowful tone of voice Captain Shurtleff gave the order, "Fall in, boys, I shall have to give you up." The company was somewhat "strung out," and while those nearest the Captain began forming for surrender the larger part of the company ran pell mell into a laurel thicket which, providentially, was only about three jumps away. No two could make the same time through this breastworks of laurel. They all seemed to have better wind than I, and so it transpired that this was the last I saw of any of my company for *sixteen days*. There was some shooting and much yelling "Surrender!" behind me. Reaching the channel of a small stream, I took to that, and spying a ledge of rock, reaching far out over the bank, I crawled back to its farthest recess and lay there for several hours.

In the mean time, two of Company A's boys joined me under this rock,—Hoffman and Evans,—who had in the flight come off the battlefield with us instead of their own company. While we lay there a number of Confederates ran over our heads, and even fired at retreating soldiers

making their way through the brush. After all had been quiet for some time we ventured out of our hiding-place and again resumed our retreat of twenty-five miles through the mountains to Gauley Bridge. We had not gone far before we came up to a fallen tree whose butt was hollow and out of which was protruding a pair of shoes and socks. We felt sure they were U. S. goods, but we were in no frame of mind to take any chances, and so passed quietly by. (If that soldier is still living and ever reads this item I want him to write me.) Wearily pulling ourselves up the side of mountains, sometimes crossing deep ravines, always keeping within hearing of the roaring Gauley, we continued our wanderings until almost nightfall, when we supposed we must be nearly fifteen miles from the battlefield—as a matter of fact we were only three; but by this time we were the victims of sharp hunger and fatigue. Coming to an opening we could see no house or road, but did frequently hear the barking of a dog near by. We decided to wait till dark and investigate, and during this halt we coiled around the roots of a spreading laurel bush. While lying there three men passed within a dozen feet of us, presumably members of our own company; but the foliage about us was so dense we could not tell whether they were friends or enemies. At length darkness and hunger screwed up our courage to go to the cabin home we felt sure the barking dog was defending, and here our real story begins.

With fixed bayonets and capped guns we dashed across an open field and a mountain road to the front door of a very modest log house. A mother, somewhat startled, met us at the door. Recognizing our uniforms she bade us come in quickly. In crossing the street we had noticed a fire in the road, perhaps 200 yards from this home, and this was in part the cause of her excitement, for this was the enemy's picket post for the night.

Her welcome was all the assurance we needed that we had fallen into the hands of Union friends. Quicker than I can tell you she had our army equipment hidden away. We occupied a small back room while she prepared us a warn-

supper of biscuits, honey, meat, and several kinds of sauce. No banquet menu since ever touched my palate as did that supper. For three months we had been subsisting on "hard tack and sow-belly," and by comparison this supper was a royal feast. The "banquet" over we were shown up into the "loft," where we slept on feather beds—to be sure, a doubtful luxury in these days, during the month of August; but after sleeping on the ground for three months with the soft side of a cartridge-box for a pillow, we thought the feather beds were great. The night wasn't long enough, for about half past three the next morning this mother came to our bedside and woke us, saying that if we were discovered in the house the Confederates would burn the home and otherwise destroy their property. We dressed while she filled our haversacks, and her oldest boy, then twelve years of age, led us to a hillside, less than a quarter of a mile from the house, where we hid in a deep excavation made by a large tree which had blown down. This was our home for two days, and it did not do a thing but *pour down* for about thirty-six hours of that time. We fairly floated in this small cellar. Between the rain and the Confeds in the dooryard and about the house, none of the family could get to us for two days. The storm finally let up, and after dusk of the second day the oldest daughter—eighteen years of age—and the little brother, before mentioned, got to us with a pot of hot coffee, biscuits, boiled corn, and honey. Do you wonder that we thought an angel had dropped down from heaven to succor us? The biscuits and the coffee were the first warm thing that had touched our stomachs for those two days of drenching storm. If there had been a preacher handy there would have been a three-corner duel to determine which of us should marry the girl.

In the mean time, our hiding-place had become a mudhole and our clothing saturated and stiff with mud. Encouraged by this young woman, we determined to get to the house under cover of the darkness. She led off some little distance ahead of us. Nearing the house we lay down on an "elder

patch," while she reconnoitered about the house and grounds. The way was clear, and in a moment more we were in the old log cabin again, sitting around a smouldering fire-place, trying to dry our clothes. By this time the reader is entitled to a more formal introduction to our hostess, Mrs. James A. Renick—whose good and loyal husband had "to skip the country" to avoid being pressed into the Confederate service. To do this he had to leave this noble woman and a large family of children—the daughter mentioned being the oldest—unprotected and at the mercy of Floyd's soldiers.

But to proceed with our experience. This lady found three of her husband's shirts, and we were ordered back to the feather beds in the "loft" while she—and her deeds, like those of Mary Magdalene, should be told throughout the world—sat up the livelong night cleaning and drying our clothes around the fire-place. Before daylight the next morning our haversacks were again filled, and with the "kid," scarcely awake, for our leader, we were piloted to a small cave—a sort of chamber in the rocks along a creek bank, some eighty rods distant from the home. We had to cross the road, but the rest of our way was through a woods and laurel thicket. Here, in the dry, we made our home for nearly two weeks, while the daughter kept us provisioned as opportunity occurred. Every day or two came a large pail full of bread, meat, honey, boiled "roasting ears" and ripe peaches. Often she came to us soaking wet to her shoulders from the dripping laurel brush, for it still rained much of the time. She kept us posted on what the Confeds were doing about the premises.

While we lay in the cave sharing this family's hospitality, these Southern soldiers confiscated every horse on the farm, seven in all, helped themselves to the corn on the place for army fodder, and either carried into camp or made up into cider the entire apple crop of a large orchard. Ten bushels of wheat were left them. This was in a large dry-goods box and stood by the front door on the porch, and thereby hangs a tale. About the middle of our stay the flour barrel

an empty. The daughter, though only eighteen, was utterly without fear, and withal a good diplomat. She stated the case to a couple of visiting Confederate soldiers who were connected with Floyd's wagon-train, and prevailed upon them to load these last ten bushels of wheat into one of their army wagons and take the grist to a small flouring-mill some three miles away, while she sat on the top-most bag going and coming. It was a spectacle, indeed, to a Union soldier who was depending upon the return of that flour for his next day's hot biscuit.

After we had shared such hospitality for eight days we were chafing under not only our confinement in this cave, but the appalling fact began to stare us in the face that we were really eating the last bread of this mother and her even or eight children. We decided to take the chances of escape through the Confederate lines. The mother advised against this undertaking, but we insisted. Our haversacks were filled early, and the little boy was sent, just as day was breaking, to guide us to the top of Panther Mountain, from which we had Mrs. Renick's careful instruction as to the course to pursue. Bidding the boy an affectionate and hearty good-by, we struck a bee-line—as we supposed—for Gauley Bridge, more than twenty miles away. It was a long forenoon, and after walking a dozen or fifteen miles through the mountains we halted for lunch. Thus refreshed, we again took up the march, and by 3 o'clock we were momentarily expecting to sight Twenty Mile Creek. A little later we came out to an opening in which there was a log cabin in the little valley below us. We crawled along the fence for the distance of a couple of blocks, keeping ourselves well screened in the brush. We got within the distance of a city block from this cabin and then lay down in a fence corner for further observation. We had been there some minutes before the real situation dawned upon us. We had come back to the home of Mrs. Renick! Waiting till dark we made our way softly to the back yard, and when we knew all was clear, walked into the house, to the great astonishment of the family. This episode impressed us as the lead-

ing of Providence, and we again took up our old quarters in the cave.

At the end of another week General Rosecrans was drawing his lines around Carnifax Ferry. This caused Floyd to draw in all his outposts, and though we were wholly ignorant at the time of what was going on, it opened the way to our escape. Scarcely any Southern soldiers were now passing the house or stopping to visit the family. We spent our last day (Sunday) in the house with several invited guests—Union women of the neighborhood. The afternoon turned into a general “smoker,” in the very midst of which a squad of twenty-five or thirty of Floyd’s cavalry rode up near the door, and a dozen of them dismounted, and were coming through the front gate before they were discovered. Two of the largest women at once stepped into the front door, completely filling that opening, while we ran across the front room on our hands and knees (to keep below the windows), and thus made our escape to the cabin “loft” of feather-bed experiences. These cavalymen were not invited in, but stood at the door some time and visited with the ladies. We heard the whole conversation through the more or less open “chinks” of the cabin. The inquiry of one was, “Have you seen any more Yankees since the Cross Lanes fight?” There was a prompt chorus of noes, at which, for the first time, my heart went up to Heaven in gratitude for a well-emphasized *lie*; it was a close call! Before leaving that evening, Mrs. Renick brought to me her youngest daughter—a tot of two or three summers, for whom no name had yet been agreed upon (they called her “Sis”), and asked me to give her a Yankee name. As soon as my embarrassment was fairly off, I began running over a long list of early loves, and hit upon Leonora—for short, Nora—and that’s her name to-day.

As darkness closed down we took another farewell of all the family, with an audible “God bless you!” and struck out, the second time, to reach Gauley Bridge. The daughter who had already risked so much for us piloted us some two miles down the Gauley River to a cousin of hers, who had

slipped back home on the quiet to see his bride of but a few weeks. Here we stayed all night, and our ranks were increased by a member of Company K who had been lying under the "puncheon" floor of this cabin for two weeks. His name has gone from me. This young man, cousin of Miss Renick, started with us before sunrise the next morning, and that night we slept at Twenty Mile Creek. The next morning, being the sixteenth day after the battle, we joined what was left of the Seventh Regiment at Gauley Bridge. We were sent for at once by the Colonel, who called for all the details of our "outing;" indeed, we did little else for several days but compare experiences with the other members of the regiment who had braved dangers and endured hardships in getting back to Gauley Bridge after this most unfortunate battle.

If my story should stop here a very interesting part of it would remain untold. By this time most of my readers would say, "Of course this writer afterward married the girl." That is the way the novelist would have it, but I did not. Had she been agreeable to any such proposition, I could not have done so without breaking faith with an earlier young lady acquaintance; however, the deeds and heroism of this young lady and her mother were not allowed to perish from memory. To have forgotten them I would have been an ingrate, indeed. My first effort to show my gratitude for what they had done for me was not what might be called a roaring success. We had not yet received our first payment in the service. Ten to fifty cents was about the average amount of specie per capita in our company at this time. I borrowed from most everybody in the company, till I got together sixteen dollars—the price of the only silk dress pattern in the little store at the bridge pier. This I purchased and sent to the young lady by—as I supposed—a trusted acquaintance of hers. He did not return to Cross Lanes immediately, but followed our army down to Charleston. Here he sold the dress pattern to a merchant and took Miss Renick one of a cheap delaine, a trick I found

out seventeen years afterward. Perhaps it served me right, for as I now look back upon the incident it seems to me I was a "blooming chump" not to have sent them sixteen dollars' worth of flour or corn-meal instead of this silk dress pattern. With nothing but starvation before them in their mountain home the family, a few weeks later, followed the father to eastern Ohio, where he had taken the lease of a farm for five years. At the expiration of this lease they returned to the old homestead, where they now still live. The years went by, but never without a letter or two passing between Miss Renick (long since Mrs. Geo. G. Malcolm) and myself. Then living in Iowa, in 1878 my wife and I went to West Virginia to make this mother and daughter a visit.

Mrs. Malcolm's husband met us at Gauley Bridge, the nearest railway station, with a conveyance to take us to Cross Lanes via the identical road over which we had marched seventeen years before. The husband of Mrs. Renick (the mother) did not wait for our arrival, but met us on horseback five miles in advance of our destination. If General Grant had been passing through the country this family could not have paid him greater honor than they did us.

Between the two families—the mother and daughter—we spent about two weeks, feasting on ripe peaches, fresh cider, fresh eggs, young chickens, etc. We spent the seventeenth anniversary of the Cross Lanes battle with the mother, and we slept in the identical "loft" of the old log cabin I had occupied when a soldier. I say "we," but there were six of us—two young ladies, two gentlemen, my wife and I—all in this one room "loft," without so much as a sheet for a partition. They had a number of invited guests because of our visit, hence this "summer resort" method of sleeping us. On the anniversary day of the battle the family and invited guests held a picnic at the cave. During the afternoon we carefully removed the debris within this stone chamber to see what we could find. This recess in the rock was not of such dimensions as to attract neighborhood

visitors, and probably had not received a guest outside of the Renick family since our occupancy. We swept out all the leaves and other debris that had drifted in during the previous seventeen years. In protected places that had been entirely free from moisture we found a number of peach pits and corn cobs in a perfect state of preservation. These were plainly souvenirs of our life in this cave, and I brought them home and placed them with my other war relics, which I greatly prize. We also found a U. S. bullet, which I remembered stripping the powder from to mix with water and earth in order to paint our initials on the ceiling of this rock chamber. The girl whom I had named Nora seventeen years before had married rather young, and of course she was present at this picnic, and in her arms was her first-born—a chubby, frisky boy. Standing in the cave amid many other guests, she brought this child to me to christen. I had not been advised that any such request was to be made. Without children myself it was a novel duty. I was embarrassed. The crowd insisted that as I had named the mother I must also name her first baby. After several efforts to swallow the “lump in my throat,” and running over the names of some of my boy acquaintances, I blessed the kid and named him Eugene Carlton. Everybody was happy over the selection, and to-day he still bears that name—a man twenty-seven years old.

Then I put in two or three hours with hammer and cold chisel cutting into the face rock of that cave the following legend: “1861.—E. M. C.—1878.” Another seventeen years had rolled away, but during their flight the occasional friendly letter had passed between this family and myself.

Thirty-four years after this first episode in the cave, Mrs. Condit and I were again on our way to West Virginia to visit this family. Perhaps I should have remarked earlier that the daughter who used to bring us food to the cave had married well—a Republican, and a real hustler. Though his county was strongly Democratic he was several times elected to the best office within its gift. He became rich for that section of the country, owning many thousands of acres

of coal and timber lands along the Gauley. His home farm right at Cross Lanes contains 700 acres, and includes the little spring brook and meadow valley on which the Seventh Regiment camped for a week or more on the occasion of our first march through that country. They have reared, and liberally educated, a fine family, two of whom are now leading physicians in West Virginia, and one of the daughters married a physician of leading practice in an adjoining county. This second visit, thirty-four years after the battle of Cross Lanes, was made of greater interest by the presence of my old "bunk-mate" of Company C, M. M. Andrews, whom the whole regiment has learned to love more and more as the years go by. We spent something over a week rambling over the early scenes of our knapsack days, and wound up with a picnic at the cave, on the thirty-fourth anniversary of that battle. The old log cabin on the Renick farm, which hid us in its "loft" the first night after the battle, is gone. I still have a good splinter of it among my war mementoes.

Mr. and Mrs. Renick, in their old age, had built across the street from the old cabin, a small frame house. Standing in that valley, under a broiling August sun, without the shade of a porch, I could not bear to think of that mother, who had done so much for me in a critical moment of my life, waiting another year for the luxury of a front porch in that hot climate. I requested Mr. Renick to have his carpenter estimate the cost of the proposed porch, for which I left the necessary funds.

Back a little from the time I am writing about, the World's Fair of Chicago occurred. Living in Chicago at the time, it gave me an opportunity to remember these two benefactresses. I sent a check covering all their expenses both ways, and invited this mother and daughter to share our hospitality as long as they would stay in Chicago. For ten days either myself or wife gave them our whole time at the Fair or showing them about the city. On their arrival Mrs. Renick remarked, as I met her at the front door, "I have come all the way to Chicago to see a man that can

be grateful for *thirty-three years.*" The daughter had traveled considerably, and had seen as much of the United States as the average citizen; but what a revelation to this mother! Born in the county in which she still lives (she is eighty-two years old), she had never seen a railway train till the one she boarded for Chicago, twenty-six miles distant from her mountain home. She had never seen a church organ, a modern bath-tub, gas, or electric light. She had never counted the latter in my house that she might be able to tell her grandchildren about it when she got home. Of course the Fair itself was a new world, a world peopled with marvels for her. They arrived the day before "Chicago day." Only the daughter and myself dared to brave such a crowd. I asked her the largest crowd she had ever been in before. She thought she had been to political meetings where there were three or four hundred people, but she seemed to experience no more trouble that day than did I in fighting my way through that 762,000 of humanity.

We afterward had the pleasure of entertaining nearly all of the daughter's children, and her husband, during their "Fair" visits.

And now a word *personal*:

In 1904 Mrs. Condit and myself finished a leisurely two years' tour through all parts of Europe, much of Asia, and part of Africa. My impressions, experiences, and observations during this eventful journey were written up from week to week and published by one of my home newspapers. On my return, with some emendations, this correspondence was published in book form by the Fleming H. Revell Company of Chicago, making a volume of 626 pages, besides the illustrations, and is dedicated in the following language, to wit: "Out of a grateful memory the Author desires to dedicate this volume to two friends who materially assisted Providence in saving his life during the civil war, viz: To Mrs. James A. Renick of Cross Lanes, West Virginia, who secreted and fed him in a cave for two weeks, and thus saved him from the horrors of a Confederate prison, and to his comrade and "bunk-mate" M. M. Andrews, now of Bay

City, Michigan, who, at a later period, gave to him not less than a mother's care and love, during a long siege of typhoid fever in an army hospital." And now this volume, next to her Bible, is making this dear old mother happy in her West Virginia home.

Daytona, Florida, May 22, 1905.

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. LEE.

"IN THE FIELD,
"April 7, 1865.

"GENERAL:

"The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

"U. S. GRANT,
"Lieut.-General.

"General R. E. LEE."

This letter was carried by Gen. Robert Nugent, accompanied by Capt. John Oldershaw, one of his aides, to a Confederate commissioned officer in front of the "Irish Brigade" composed of the Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, and General Lee surrendered two days later, at Appomattox.

TRIBUTE OF COL. WILLIAM F. FOX.

Colonel William F. Fox, the author of "Slocum and his Men," says:

"The Seventh Ohio Infantry was relieved June 11, 1864, and ordered home to be mustered out of service, its term of enlistment having expired. This regiment had made a brilliant record in the war, and was highly regarded throughout the entire corps."

He also, in his volume entitled "Regimental Losses in the Civil War," makes repeated reference to this regiment, while under the caption of "Three Hundred Fighting Regiments" he has compiled the following record:

SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

Candy's Brigade—Geary's Division—Twelfth Corps.

(1) Col. Erastus B. Tyler, Bvt. Major-Gen. (2) Col. William R. Creighton (killed). (3) Lieut.-Col. Samuel McClelland.

COMPANIES.	Killed and Died of Wounds.			Died of Disease, Accidents, in Prison, &c.			Total Enrollment.
	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	
Field and Staff	3	1	4	1	.	1	18
Company A . . .	.	21	21	.	8	8	154
B . . .	.	13	13	.	7	7	117
C . . .	2	2	28	.	7	7	148
D . . .	1	15	16	.	11	11	158
E . . .	1	10	11	.	10	10	122
F . . .	1	13	14	.	9	9	138
G . . .	.	19	19	1	9	10	128
H . . .	.	15	15	.	10	10	139
I . . .	1	17	18	.	10	10	114
K . . .	1	24	25	.	6	6	129
Totals . . .	10	174	184	2	87	89	1,365

184 killed—13.4 per cent.

Total of killed and wounded, 682; died in Confederate prisons (previously included), 15.

Battles.	*K. & M. W.	Battles.	*K. & M. W.
Scouting party, W. Va., (1861),	1	Dumfries, Va.,	1
Cross Lanes, W. Va., August 26, 1861,	13	Chancellorsville, Va.,	22
Kernstown, Va.,	30	Gettysburg, Pa.,	2
Port Republic, Va.,	19	Ringgold, Ga.,	25
Cedar Mountain, Va.,	55	Resaca, Ga.,	1
Snicker's Gap, Va.,	1	New Hope Church, Ga., ...	6
Antietam, Md.,	8		

Present, also, at Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Missionary Ridge, Tenn.; Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.

"NOTES.—One of the finest regiments in the service. It was raised in northern Ohio, with rendezvous at Cleveland, and was composed of exceptionally good material. Its ranks included men of culture and good social position, clergymen, students, teachers, bankers, farmers and mechanics. They enlisted promptly at first news of war, the regiment organizing in April for the three months' service, but entering the three years' service, almost to a man, when the second call for troops was made. It left the State June 26, 1861, and proceeded to West Virginia. While encamped by itself at Cross Lanes, W. Va., it was attacked by a large force under General Floyd; the regiment made an obstinate defense, but was driven from the field with a severe loss, many of the men being captured. The principal losses of the Seventh were—at Kernstown, 20 killed, 62 wounded, and 10 missing; at Port Republic, 10 killed, 55 wounded, and 10 missing; at Cedar Mountain, 31 killed, 149 wounded, and 2 missing, out of 307 present; at Antietam, 5 killed and 33 wounded; at Chancellorsville, 16 killed, 62 wounded, and 21 missing; and at Ringgold, Ga., 16 killed, and 58 wounded, out of 206 present. At Ringgold, Colonel Creighton, Lieut.-Col. Orrin J. Crane, Adjutant Baxter, and two lieutenants were killed, while the remaining officers, with one exception, were all wounded. At

*Killed and mortally wounded.

Kernstown the Seventh was in Shields's division; General Augur commanded the division at Cedar Mountain, General Greene at Antietam, and General Geary in its subsequent battles. While on the Atlanta campaign, on June 11, 1864, the Seventh received notice that its enlistment had expired and was ordered home. The recruits were transferred to the Fifth Ohio."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PARTLY COMPILED BY

CAPT. GEORGE A. MCKAY.



MAJOR GENERAL ERASTUS B. TYLER

(Colonel 7th O. V. I.—Maj. Gen. Vols.—Died Jan. 9th, 1891.)

FIELD AND STAFF.

COL. ERASTUS B. TYLER.

Col. Erastus B. Tyler was born at Beaconsfield, Ontario County, New York, April 24, 1819. When eight years of age his parents removed to Ravenna, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of that city and at Granville College. In the year 1845 he entered the service of the American Fur Company and while in its employ traveled extensively in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia.

He joined the militia of his native State, and was promoted rapidly to the position of brigadier-general, which he was holding at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. He was elected colonel of the Seventh Regiment O. V. I., May 7, 1861, and in June his regiment was ordered to West Virginia, where he captured \$40,000 at Weston.

He participated in the battles of Cross Lanes, Virginia; Winchester, Virginia; Port Republic, Virginia; Antietam, Maryland; Fredericksburg, Virginia; Chancellorsville, Va., and Monocacy, Maryland.

He was promoted to brigadier-general of Volunteers, May 14, 1862, and was brevetted major-general in 1865, and assigned to the military defenses at Baltimore, Maryland, as commander. He was mustered out of the service of the United States at the close of the war in 1865.

He settled in Baltimore, Maryland, after the war, and was appointed postmaster of that city by the President, and retained that position for several years.

He died January 9, 1891, at Baltimore, Maryland, and is interred there. The body is to be transferred to Arlington Cemetery and buried next to General Sheridan.

WILLIAM R. CREIGHTON.

Colonel William R. Creighton was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in June, 1837. When the war commenced in the year 1861 he was a compositor on the *Cleveland Herald*. He had from boyhood up taken great pride in military matters, and at the time of the firing on Fort Sumter was first lieutenant of the Cleveland Light Guard Zouaves. On April 17 he recruited a company, which was filled in one day, under the call of the President for 75,000 troops. April 19, he reported for duty at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio, and being an exceptionally good drillmaster he received numerous encomiums from visitors on account of the excellent drill and discipline of his company, which was mustered into the service of the United States as Company A, Seventh Regiment O. V. I.

May 2, he was married to Miss Eleanor L. Quirk, a very estimable lady, who still remains his widow.

May 5, the company was transferred to Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, Ohio, for continuance of drill and to learn all military duties under the Army Regulations. While there he was elected as lieutenant-colonel of his regiment on account of his soldierly qualities, and became its drillmaster. After the battle of Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of colonel for brave and meritorious service. He participated in the following battles during the war: Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Dumfries, and Chancellorsville, Virginia; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, and Ringgold, Georgia.

Colonel Creighton was noted from the first as an excellent officer, cool and recklessly brave in action, a true and patriotic soldier, revered by his fellow officers and beloved by soldiers serving under him. There was no braver soldier during the war than he.

He was severely wounded in the left shoulder at the battle of Cedar Mountain and did not rejoin his command until



COLONEL WILLIAM R. CREIGHTON

(Killed at Battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27th, 1863.)

ter Antietam, Maryland, consequently missing the whole of the second Bull Run campaign. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863, while commanding the First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps, comprising the Fifth, Seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Sixty-sixth Ohio, and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiments, and died within six hours thereafter.

Being ordered by Gen. John W. Geary, commanding the division, to form his brigade and storm Taylor's Ridge, he formed his brigade pursuant to orders, in echelon. Addressing his brigade, he said, "We are ordered to take those heights, and I expect to see you roosters walk right over them!" The charge was pressed to a finish, but failed on account of the weakness in numbers of the assaulting column, part of his regiment being killed on the summit of the ridge. Just before he was wounded one of his friends and comrades was wounded through both legs, the main artery of his left leg being lacerated fearfully. Colonel Creighton bound up the leg with his handkerchief, and borrowing a bayonet from one of the soldiers formed a tourniquet and stopped the flowing of blood. He was himself shot immediately thereafter, through the muscular coating of the part, the wound bleeding internally instead of outwardly. Both were carried off the field together.

Colonel Creighton had been recommended for the position of brigadier-general previously, but death intervened before he reached the goal of his desires. His remains were embalmed and sent home, where he was given all honors, the body lying in state at the City Hall in Cleveland, Ohio, guarded by the National Guard, then transferred to the city vault, where it remained until the return of his regiment at the expiration of their term of service, when it was escorted to Woodland Cemetery. His old regiment acted as pallbearers and chief mourners, followed by the tears of thousands.

As a special mark of honor to the memory of Colonel Creighton, the name of Fort Wood at Chattanooga, Tennessee, was changed by military orders to Fort Creighton.

JOEL F. ASPER.

Joel F. Asper was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1822, and when but five years of age his father removed to Farmington, Ohio, by the slow process of a four-horse team. Until eighteen years old he assisted his father in clearing a farm in the Ohio forest, at the same time attending a district school in winter. Having a passion for reading and writing he was led to study law, and in August, 1844, was admitted to the bar; while in October following he opened a law office in Warren, Ohio. In 1846 he was elected a justice of the peace and on December 15th of the same year was married in Farmington to Miss Elizabeth Brown. Three children—two daughters and a son—were born to them. In 1850 he moved to Chardon, Ohio, where he edited a Free-Soil paper. He returned to Warren in 1852 and resumed the practice of law, which continued until the breaking out of the war in 1861.

Colonel Asper was among the first to tender the services of a company to Governor Dennison, and on the 26th of pany A of Warren, which became Company H of the Seventh Ohio Infantry, and he its captain. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel May 20, 1862, and served in this regiment until March 2, 1863, when he resigned after having participated in the battles of Cross Lanes and Winchester, in which last engagement he was severely wounded. He assisted in the organization of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment of Ohio National Guards, to serve for the period of 100 days, and served therein as its colonel from April 27 to August 20, 1864. This regiment was ordered to Kentucky, where in a spirited engagement with Morgan's cavalry at Keller's Bridge, on June 11, 1864, it lost 13 killed, 54 wounded, and many prisoners. In 1864 Colonel Asper removed to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he practiced law successfully and in 1866 began the publication of the *Spectator*, in which he advocated the election of General Grant



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOEL F. ASPER,
GENERAL OFFICER OF THE DAY,
DECEMBER 2, 1862.

or President. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention and State Convention, and after a spirited contest was elected to Congress as a radical Republican.

He was active and energetic; a brave and capable officer, who had the respect of his men. He died in Chillicothe, Missouri, October 1, 1872, and was buried in Edgewood cemetery in that city.

ORRIN J. CRANE.

Lieut.-Col. Orrin J. Crane was born at Troy, New York, in the year 1828. His education was limited in the lines generally adopted in civil life, but he learned the science of war through his superior officer, Col. William R. Creighton, who was a natural-born soldier.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in the year 1861 he was connected with the ship building business as a carpenter in the building of vessels for the Great Lakes. After the firing on Fort Sumter he enlisted as a private in the Cleveland Light Guard Zouaves April 17, 1861, and was elected to the position of first lieutenant in the company which was mustered into the service of the United States as Company A, Seventh Regiment O. V. I. He was promoted to captain when Creighton was elected lieutenant-colonel.

He reenlisted for three years June 19, 1861. He participated in the battles of Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and was killed at Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863, while in command of his regiment.

Crane was a good mechanic through his early training, and his talent in that line was utilized by his superior officers in the building of bridges, barracks and corduroy roads, whenever necessary, and the work performed by him was always well done.

He commanded his brigade for a while at Antietam, Maryland, after General Tyndall was severely wounded.

Crane was well liked by the men under him on account of his careful attention to their comforts while in camp and on the march. He was a cool and brave officer in battle, and was promoted to the position of lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services in the face of the enemy.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL ORRIN J. CRANE

(Killed at Battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27th, 1863.)



LIEUTENANT COLONEL SAMUEL McCLELLAND

(Died 1872.)

SAMUEL M. McCLELLAND.

Lieut.-Col. Samuel M. McClelland was born in the year 1833. He removed to Youngstown, Ohio, when a young man, and was educated in the common schools.

He enlisted as a private in a company raised for three months, and was elected first lieutenant. When mustered into the service of the United States it became Company I, Seventh Regiment O. V. I. He reenlisted in the three years' service June 19, 1861; became captain of Company H May 1, 1862, and was promoted to lieutenant-colonel December 1, 1863, for bravery in action.

He participated in the following battles: Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Dumfries, Chancellorsville, Virginia; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee; Ringgold, Dalton, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, and Dallas, or New Hope Church, Georgia. At the battle of Ringgold he was severely wounded in the wrist and face, and in the head at Winchester.

He was mustered out of the service on expiration of the term of his regiment July 6, 1864.

After his muster out of the service he entered the service of Brown, Bonnell & Co. (engaged in the iron manufacturing business at Youngstown) as a puddler in one of their mills, he having been engaged in that business before the war.

McClelland was an exceptionally brave man while in the service. He died at Youngstown in the year 1872.

JOHN S. CASEMENT.

Major John S. Casement was born in the year 1831. He was educated in the common schools, but improved himself by constant reading. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was engaged in the construction business on railroads and had been for several years previous, his chief assistants being Wells and Desby Clayton and his brother Dan. It was like sunshine to see their happy faces around the old C. C. C. & I., C. & T., and C. P. & A. Railways.

After the firing on Fort Sumter, Casement volunteered, and was elected major of the Seventh Regiment O. V. I. for a period of three months, and was commissioned to date from April 25, 1861. June 19, he reenlisted for a period of three years and was re-commissioned accordingly.

The regiment was ordered to West Virginia and he participated in the battle of Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861, with it. The regiment was defeated with severe loss and scattered, the right wing retreating to Gauley Bridge and the left to Charleston, Virginia. Casement handled the left wing on its retreat, with the greatest coolness and bravery, passing through the enemy's country, crossing rivers, creeks, and mountain ranges without losing a man captured.

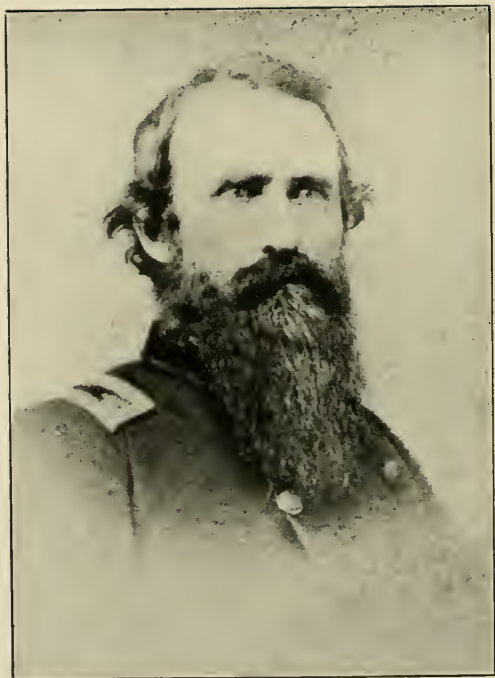
He also fought at Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862, and rode forward with a squad of not over twenty men and captured a twenty-pounder cannon from the enemy and held on to it until the fighting was over. This battle was the only one in which General "Stonewall" Jackson was defeated by the Union troops, and driven back.

During his service with the Seventh he was engaged in numerous skirmishes and marches, notably that of Blue's Gap, where in the dead of winter the regiment marched all night through the snow with the thermometer at or below zero. He was always loved by the boys of the Seventh for



BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN S. CASEMENT

(Major 7th O. V. I.—Col. 103d O. V. I.—Brig. Gen. Vols.)



SURGEON CURTISS J. BELLOWS

his good nature and coolness and bravery in action, never asking any one to go where he would not.

He tendered his resignation at Falmouth, Virginia, to accept promotion. He was appointed colonel of the One Hundred and Third Regiment O. V. I., to date from August 18, 1862.

He participated with this regiment in the battles of Knoxville, Tenn.; Resaca, Georgia; and all of the flanking marches and battles in Sherman's advance on Atlanta, losing 255 men in killed, wounded, and missing out of a force of 450 when they started; Franklin, Tennessee, and Nashville, Tennessee. He virtually saved the day at Franklin by his daring valor and skill and by the courage of his brigade.

The regiment was transferred under Maj.-Gen. Schofield to Wilmington, N. C. In this movement Casement commanded a brigade, as he had done for over a year previous. The brigade remained in this department until the surrender of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston with his command near Raleigh, North Carolina.

The regiment was mustered out of the service June 23, 1865, on account of the end of the war. Casement, still commanding the brigade of which the One Hundred and Third was one of the units, had been brevetted brigadier-general for brave and meritorious services in the face of the enemy.

After the war ceased General Casement resumed his business of construction of railroads, he being the contractor under whose supervision the track of the Union Pacific Railway was laid, some days laying seven miles of track per day. He was engaged in building railroads in various States and in Central America. He has been remarkably successful in this line of business, and has helped to construct more miles of railway than any man in the known world.

He married Miss Frances Marion Jennings in the year 1857. Two children were born to them, of whom one survives.

LOUIS GERMAIN DE FOREST.

Louis Germain De Forest was born September 9, 1838, at Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of his native city, where he received a good education in the days when frills did not count. In early life he was attracted toward a military life, and joined the volunteer organization called the Cleveland Light Guards. When this company disbanded for reorganization he joined the Sprague Cadets, an offshoot of it.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was in the employ of N. E. Crittenden, the leading jewelry firm of his native city. After the firing on Fort Sumter, filled with martial ardor inherited from his paternal grandfather, a soldier of the Revolution, he enlisted as a private in the Sprague Cadets April 22, 1861, for three months, under the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers. This company on being mustered into the service of the United States was assigned to the Seventh Regiment O. V. I. as Company B. He was appointed orderly sergeant and was promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant for soldierly conduct, May 17, 1861. He reenlisted for three years June 19, 1861, and was commissioned by the Governor of the State of Ohio as first lieutenant and adjutant in the three years' service. February 1, 1862, he was transferred to the staff of Gen. E. B. Tyler as acting assistant adjutant-general.

He participated in all of the marches, skirmishes, and battles of his regiment until he resigned March 12, 1862, on account of ill health, when he was honorably discharged from the service on account of surgeon's certificate of disability to take effect on that date. When to a certain extent he had recovered he was commissioned as captain of Company C, One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment O. V. I., May 2, 1864, and was mustered out of the service August 23, 1864.

He married Miss Theresa Suydam, December 26, 1861,



CAPTAIN LOUIS G. DeFOREST

(1st Lieut. & Adj. 7th O. V. I.—Capt. Co. C, 150th O. V. I.
—Died August 2d, 1870.)



CAPTAIN WILLIAM D. SHEPHERD

(1st Lieut. & Adj. 7th O. V. I.—Capt. & C. S.
U. S. Vols.—Died July 3d, 1882.)

at Cleveland, Ohio, and they had three sons, two of whom, Edward I. and Louis C., died in their youth, the surviving son, Albert T., being now, in 1906, the general manager of the American Steel and Wire Company on the Pacific coast. He with his mother, wife, and daughter reside at Palo Alto, California.

Captain De Forest died at Cleveland, Ohio, August 2, 1870 from disease contracted while in the service. His remains lie in Lake View Cemetery, the burial being the first one in those grounds.

He was a brave and patriotic soldier, which seemed to descend upon him from his military ancestors, and made of him one of the best disciplined officers in the service of the United States.

His bright, genial disposition, manly bearing, and noble character made him a universal favorite, alike with his comrades in arms and a host of friends in civil life.

Requiescat in pace.

FREDERICK THOMAS BROWN.

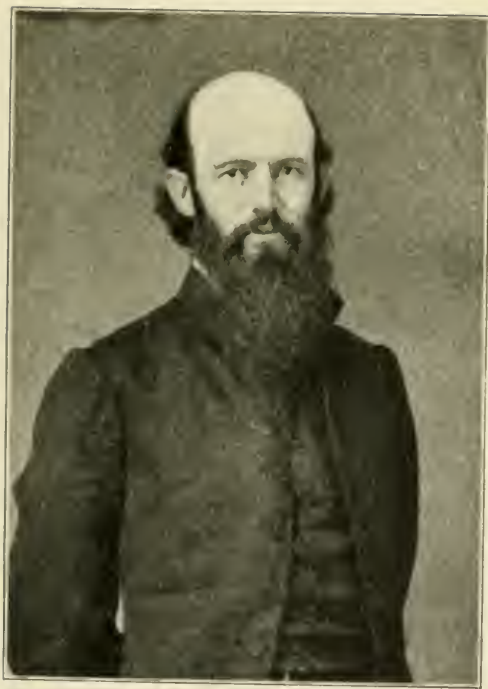
The Rev. Frederick Thomas Brown, D. D., was born in West Carlisle, Coshocton County, Ohio, May 6, 1822. He attended Washington and Jefferson College and was graduated at Princeton in 1845. His theological studies were pursued at Princeton Seminary and at Geneva, Switzerland, and he was ordained to preach by the Presbytery of Logansport, Indiana.

After the breaking out of the war of the rebellion on the firing at Fort Sumter he was appointed as chaplain of the Seventh Regiment O. V. I. in 1861, and served in that capacity until after the battle of Cross Lanes, Va., in which he participated. He was always well liked by the soldiers and he personally was a brave and patriotic man.

His ministerial life was spent in Dayton, Ohio; Madison, Indiana; Cleveland, Ohio; Georgetown, D. C.; Chicago, Illinois; St. Paul, Minnesota; Ann Arbor, Michigan, and Manasquan, New Jersey.

He was married three times—first to Miss Harriet Little, second to Charlotte Ann White, third to Anne Eliza Bates, and had ten children born to them, of whom eight are living.

He died of apoplexy at Manasquan, New Jersey, January 11, 1893, and is buried at that place.



CHAPLAIN FREDERICK T. BROWN

(Died Jan. 11th, 1893.)



FIRST LIEUT. & ADJT. CHARLES A. BROOKS

(Killed in R. R. Accident, Aug. 13th, 1863.)



LIEUTENANT & ADJUTANT MORRIS BAXTER

(Mortally wounded at Battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 21st, 1863

—Died Nov. 30th, 1863.)



CAPTAIN JOHN MORRIS

(1st Lieut. & R. Q. M. 7th O. V. I.—Capt. & A. Q. M. Vols.
—Died February 10th, 1903.)

JOHN MORRIS.

John Morris, the son of Henry and Susannah Morris, was born at Crowland, England, on March 3, 1835. When one year old his parents removed to the United States, and he was reared near Franklin Mills (now Kent), Portage County, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools and took a course of bookkeeping at Folvour's Business College, graduating in 1854. He engaged in business at Franklin Mills for two or three years. In the spring of 1861 he graduated from Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and returning to his home formed a partnership with Doctors Belding and Alcorn.

He enlisted a company April 13, 1861, for a period of three months, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, Ninth Division, Ohio Volunteer Militia. On June 19, 1861, he was commissioned by the Governor as first lieutenant, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and assigned to it as quartermaster. May 23, 1862, he was appointed captain of Volunteers by President Lincoln. September 24, 1863, he was honorably discharged, and was immediately thereafter appointed Medical Inspector-General and placed in charge of Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he remained until the end of the war.

Reentering civil life he engaged for two years in the sale of drugs at Annapolis, Maryland. In the fall of 1867 he engaged in the practice of medicine at Chicago, one year later going to Cincinnati, and in 1870 graduated from the Cincinnati College of Law. Returning to Chicago, he formed an office arrangement with Melville W. Fuller, at present Chief Justice of the United States. Thenceforward until the end of his life he was engaged in the practice of law in that city.

He engaged in the stationery and printing business in the year 1883 under the name of the John Morris Company,

and introduced the letter filing device. In 1895 the company retired from business.

After a long and painful illness Morris died on February 10, 1903, and his remains were cremated. His ashes now rest in Graceland Cemetery, Chicago, Illinois.

May 31, 1866, he married Susan C. Claude, of Annapolis, Maryland, who still survives. Henry C. Morris, a practicing attorney of Chicago, and Mrs. Robert Catherwood are his only children.



FIRST LIEUTENANT & R. Q. M. STEPHEN T. LOOMIS





SERGEANT MAJOR NEWTON K. HUBBARD

NEWTON K. HUBBARD.

Newton K. Hubbard was born in the year 1839, at West Springfield, Massachusetts. He was educated in the common schools of the State of Ohio, Wesleyan Academy, and Providence Seminary, East Greenwich, Rhode Island.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, after the firing on Fort Sumter, he enlisted as a private, April 22, 1861, in a company raised at Painesville, Ohio. When mustered into the service of the United States it became Company D, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., the enlistment being for three months. He reenlisted June 19, for a period of three years, and was promoted to corporal. He was mustered out on the expiration of the term of service of his regiment, July 6, 1864.

He participated in the following battles: Cross Lanes, Virginia, where he was captured by the enemy and confined in the military prisons at Richmond, Virginia; New Orleans, Louisiana, and Salisbury, North Carolina, nine months and six days, rejoining his regiment January, 1863, at Dumfries, Virginia, and fought again at Chancellorsville, Virginia (hit on shoulder by a piece of shell); Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, Ringgold, Georgia; Dalton, Georgia; Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, and Dallas, or New Hope Church, Georgia. He was appointed purveyor of Casement's brigade and remained at Raleigh, until after the war.

After the war he engaged in various businesses and was always lucky in his ventures, amassing what was considered an olden times quite a fortune.

He married Miss Elizabeth Clayton, of Painesville, Ohio, and one daughter was born to them.

Hubbard was considered as one of the best soldiers in the Seventh Regiment, and was promoted from sergeant in Company D to the highest position in the non-commissioned

staff, that of sergeant-major of his regiment. It was unfortunate that every one could not be an officer, but he should have been commissioned anyway, for meritorious service in the face of the enemy.



MORRIS R. HUGHES

(Hospital Steward.)



COMMISSARY SERGEANT DANIEL D. OWEN





HENRY H. COE

(Band Leader.)

H. H. COE.

H. H. Coe was leader of the band, Seventh O. V. I., July 10, 1861. Joined the regiment at Weston, West Virginia, Second Brigade Army of Occupation, West Virginia. Was in battle at Cross Lanes, Summerville, August 24 and 25; at Charleston till November 1; expedition to Loop Creek and Fayetteville, November 1 to 17; skirmish at McCoy's Mills, November 15; expedition to Blue's Gap, January 6 and 7, 1862; fight at Blue's Gap, January 7. In Third Brigade, Lander's division, Army of the Potomac, at Hampton's Heights and Pawpaw Tunnel, until March. Transferred to Third Brigade, Shields's division, in March. Advanced on Winchester, March 7 to 15. In battle of Winchester, March 22 and 23. Transferred to Third Brigade, First Division, Department of Rappahannock, April 1. Monterey, April 12; New Market, April 17; McDowell, May 8; March to Fredericksburg, May 12 to 21; march to Port Republic, May 25. In battle of Port Republic, June 8 and 9. Transferred to Second Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, Army of Virginia. At Alexandria until July.

Mustered out with band at Washington, July 5, 1862. Reentered service as leader of the band for Second Brigade, Third Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, Army of Ohio, September 16, 1864. Joined brigade at Rome, Georgia, on movement to Pulaski, Tennessee, via Chattanooga and Nashville. Through Nashville campaign, November and December, 1864; Columbia to Duck River, November 24 to 28; Springhill, November 29; Franklin, November 30; occupation of Nashville during Hood's investment, December 1 to 14; battle of Nashville, December 15, 16; pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee River. Movement from Clifton, Tennessee, via Tennessee River and Ohio River to Louisville, Kentucky, through the Northern States to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, by steamer to Fort Fisher, North Caro-

lina, January 16 to February 9, 1865. Capture of Fort Anderson, February 18; of old Town Creek, February 20. Capture of Wilmington, February 22. Forced march to Kingston, March 1 to 14; Wise Forks, March 8 to 10; Kingston, March 14. Capture of Goldsboro, March 21; Bennett's house, April 26. Surrender of Johnston and his army at Greensboro, North Carolina, March 11 to 20. Duty at Greensboro until June. Discharged at Greensboro, June 9, 1865, General Order No. 11, A. G. O.

Since the war he has been engaged more or less in the manufacturing business, and at the present time is the head of the Coe Manufacturing Company at Painesville, Ohio.



DRUM MAJOR JOSHUA L. WOODARD



SERGEANT MARTIN V. CLARK

(Private Co. C, 7th O. V. I.—Sergt. 8th Ind. Bat. O. L. A.)

MARTIN VAN BUREN CLARK.

Martin Van Buren Clark, son of David and Nimena (Roberts) Clark, was born April 28, 1840, on a farm near Parma, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. He was educated in the district schools and at Baldwin University, Ohio.

He enlisted June 20, 1861, in Company C, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., going to camp and front in Virginia with the regiment. Transferred to the band August 9, 1861, and was discharged by order of the Adjutant-General, U. S. A., discharging all regimental bands July 5, 1862.

Reenlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, August, 1864, as a private in the Eighth Independent Battery Light Artillery, O. N. I., and was called into the service of the United States and stationed at Johnson's Island, Ohio, to repel a threatened invasion from Canada. Discharged as corporal gunner October 17, 1864, and was appointed as a sergeant later in the same battery.

He participated while in the Seventh Regiment in the battle of Cross Lanes, Virginia, and Winchester, Virginia.

He married Mary D. Henry at Parma, Ohio, July 4, 1865, and they have four daughters, Alice, Mamie, Edith, and Ruth. He graduated from the College of Pharmacy, Baldwin University, in the year 1867, with degree of M. B. He graduated in medicine from the Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, in the year 1869, with the degree of M. D. and emigrated to Sutton, Nebraska, as a pioneer druggist June 1, 1872. Since the war he has been a professor of colleges, physician and surgeon, member of the G. O. P. and Masonic bodies.

COMPANY A.

JOSEPH B. MOLYNEAUX.

Capt. Joseph B. Molyneaux was born on his father's farm near Ann Arbor, Michigan, January 1, 1840. By reason of the death of his mother in 1844 his father disposed of his farm and removed with his children to Elmira, New York. He had little opportunity to attend school, being employed in providing for that support which ought to be guaranteed to every child.

In 1852 he was a dispatch messenger on the New York & Erie Railroad, operating between New York City and Dunkirk. He spent one year with Professor Lowe (afterward the famous army aeronaut), who was giving magical performances about the country. Leaving the Professor at Bellville, Ohio, he became acquainted with Dr. Whitcomb, who was desirous of adopting him and educating him as a physician. The position of a "bound boy" being repugnant to his nature, he left the Doctor and went to Cleveland, Ohio, where in October, 1855, he set about learning the printer's trade in the office of Weeks & Williston, and was with them and the old *Herald* until the breaking out of the civil war.

On April 17, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Sprague Zouaves, which afterward became Company B, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., for the first three months' service. He was appointed as sergeant and drill-master of his company, and upon reaching Camp Dennison was made drill-master of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment.

Upon the reorganization of the regiment for three years' service, he was unanimously elected first lieutenant of his company, and served as such officer until after the battle of Cross Lanes, when he was detached and assigned to the command of Company E. In October, 1861, he was re-



CAPTAIN JOSEPH B. MOLYNEAUX

(Capt. Co. A, 7th O. V. I.—Capt. Co. E, 150th O. V. I.)

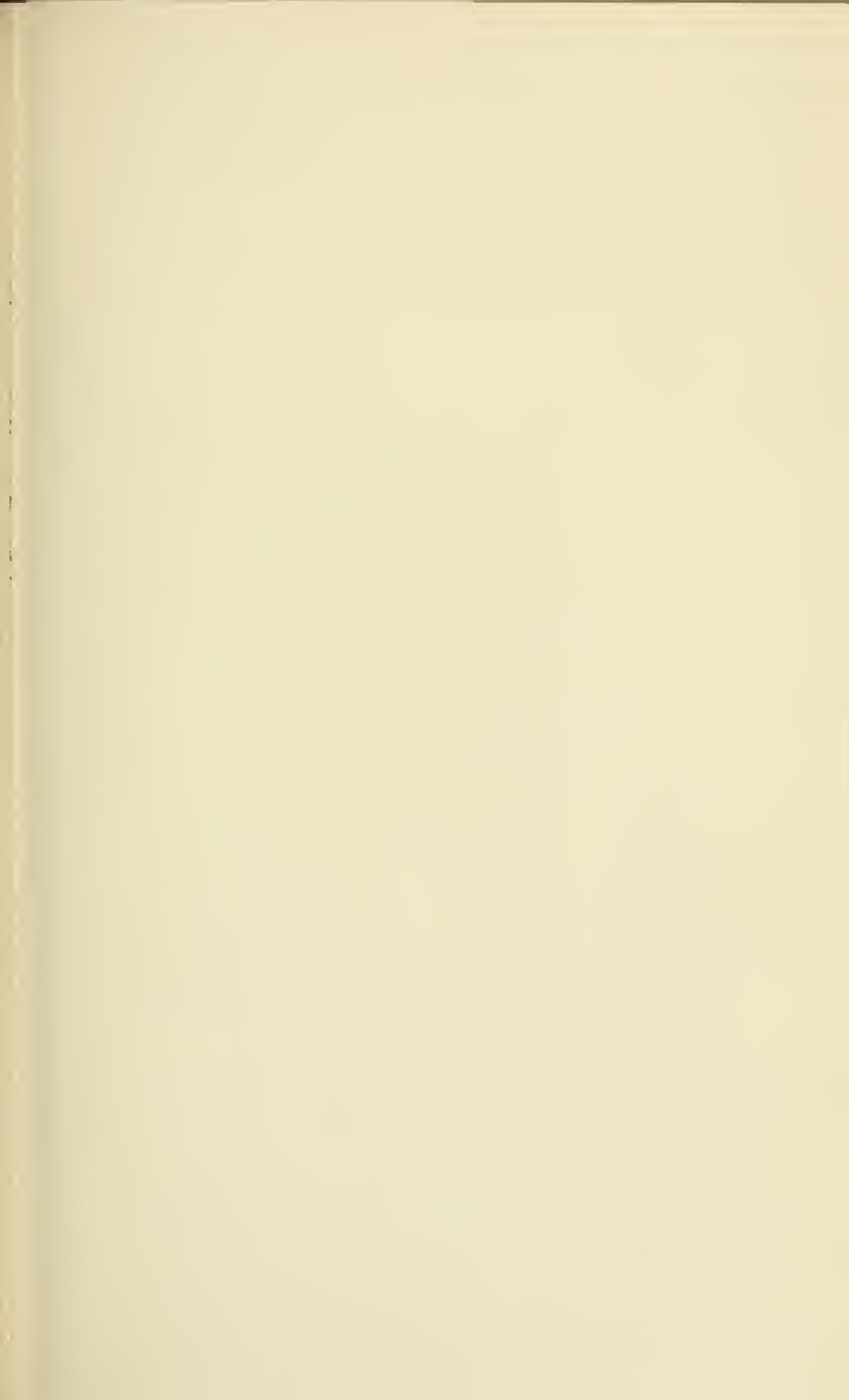
lieved and assigned to the command of a company in the First Kentucky Infantry, when he was placed in command of an expedition to recover a herd of cattle from rebel guerillas in the mountains across the Kanawha River, and was successful. He then returned to the command of Company E, which he held until February 1, 1862, when he was appointed adjutant of the regiment. Accepted an invitation of General Lander to accompany him as an acting aide-de-camp on a raid on Bloomery Furnace. On the death of General Lander, he commanded the escort to the body. By order of General McClellan, he was detached on special duty to gather convalescents from the hospitals at Alexandria, Virginia, and vicinity, and return them to their respective regiments. About October 1, 1862, he was detached as inspecting officer on the staff of General Geary to inspect General Crawford's division on Maryland Heights. After repeatedly waiving rank, was promoted to captain, to take date and rank September 1, 1862, and assigned to Company A, Seventh O. V. I.

He participated in every battle and skirmish in which the regiment was engaged until February 12, 1863, when, by reason of disability arising from wounds in the head, shoulder and leg, together with sunstroke, he was obliged to resign. After returning home his recovery was rapid, and on May 2, 1864, he again entered the service as captain of Company E, One Hundred and Fiftieth O. V. I. This regiment was ordered to Washington, D. C., and Captain Molyneaux was assigned to the command of Fort Thayer, and took part in the repulse of General Early's attack on the capital, July 11 and 12, 1864. At the expiration of this term of service he returned with his regiment to Cleveland, Ohio, and was mustered out August 23, 1864.

On again returning to civil pursuits, he arranged a partnership with G. S. Newcomb, and engaged in the printing and printers' supply business, in which he continued until January, 1883, when he received the appointment of deputy county recorder. This office he filled until June 1, 1886,

when he was appointed assistant postmaster, serving until relieved by the new administration in May, 1891. In May, 1892, he was appointed as member of the Board of Equalization and Assessment for the city of Cleveland, on which board he served about seven years. He then established a manufacturing business, and in June, 1902, he was appointed by the State Board as a member of the City Board of Review, for the term of three years, and in June, 1905, was reappointed for the term of five years.

On May 26, 1863, he was married to Henrietta A. Lyon, and his children are William V., Robert T., and Raymond L. He is a veteran member of Iris Lodge F. & A. M., Webb Chapter R. A. M., Army and Navy Post G. A. R., Ohio Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion, secretary of the Cuyahoga County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Commission, and member of the National Union.





CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. HOWE

WILLIAM A. HOWE.

Capt. William A. Howe was born in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, March 4, 1839, and educated in the public and high schools of his native city. In the year 1852 he entered the employ of S. Sargeant as an apprentice to learn the art of picture-frame gilding and mounting, continuing in his employ until the firing on Fort Sumter, when he enlisted, April 17, 1861, as a private in the service of the United States for a period of three months, in what was known as the Cleveland Light Guards Zouaves, and later as Company A, Seventh Regiment O. V. I. Promoted to corporal, April 30, 1861. Reenlisted June 19, 1861, for a period of three years, and was rapidly promoted to the position of captain for gallant and meritorious service in the face of the enemy, and was mustered out with his regiment, July 6, 1864, on account of the expiration of its term of service.

He participated in the following battles during the war: Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861; Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862; Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; Second Bull Run campaign, August and September, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; Dumfries, Virginia, December 27, 1862; Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, 2 and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Dalton, Georgia, May 8, 1864; Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 11, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 13 to 15, 1864, and Dallas, or New Hope Church, Georgia, May 26, 1864.

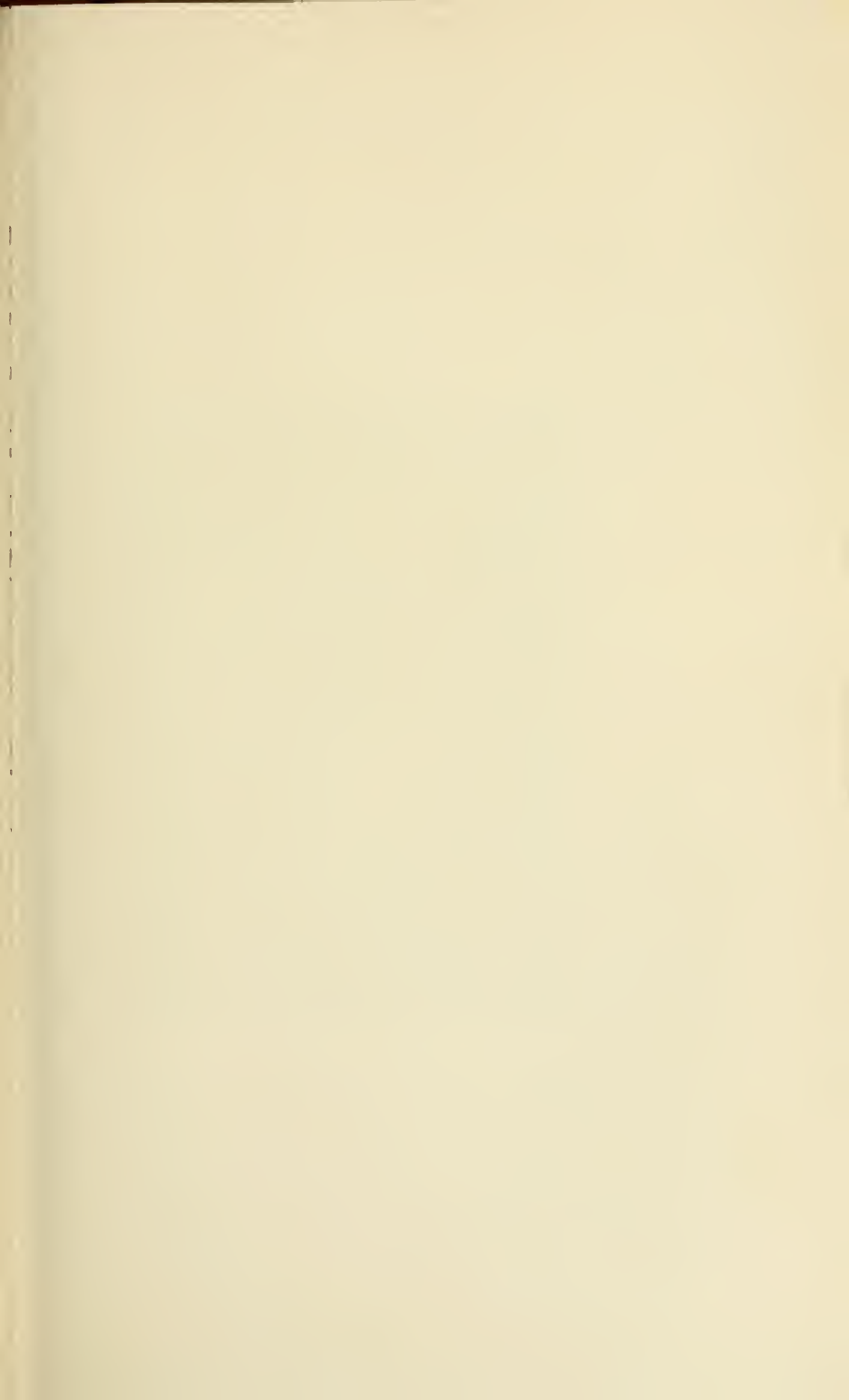
He was in command of the picket guard when Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, was stormed, November 24, 1863, and tried to get relieved to join the storming party, but was unable to get the necessary permission from his superior officers. He was always known as a brave and capable officer while in the service and was beloved by the men serving under him.

After his regiment was mustered out of the service he entered the employ of J. W. Sargeant, remaining with him until the year 1878, when he opened a store for himself, continuing in the same line of business. In the year 1895 he incorporated The W. A. Howe Company for the purpose of general finishers to printers and lithographers, and became its president, retaining that office to the present time.

January 17, 1866, he married Miss Rachel Sage. Four children were born to them, three sons and one daughter, of whom Mrs. Elizabeth R. Farrand is the sole survivor.

He is a member of the following organizations and societies: Euclid Avenue Baptist Church; Masonic bodies, of which he is a 32d degree Mason; charter member of Memorial and Army and Navy Posts, G. A. R.; Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Cuyahoga County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Commission; Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; vice-president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry Association and its auxiliary, the Rooster Club.

In all of the above societies and organizations he has always been an active member, his good sense and experience in army life and business affairs qualifying him to be a valuable counsellor. "Long may he live, may his shadow never grow less," is what every old Seventh "boy" wishes him from the bottom of his heart.





CAPTAIN GEORGE A. MCKAY

GEORGE A. MCKAY.

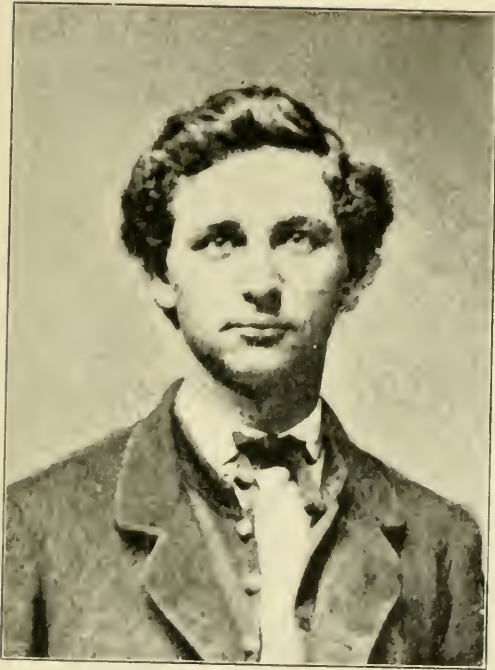
Capt. George A. McKay was born at Oswego, N. Y., June 16, 1841. He was educated in the grammar and high schools, and also took a special collegiate course. Immediately thereafter he entered the service of what is now the Big Four and L. S. and M. S. Railway, and continued in their employ until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in 1861, when, being a private in the Cleveland Light Guard Zouaves, he enlisted in what afterward became Company A, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., for three months, and was appointed second sergeant. Reenlisted for three years at Camp Dennison, Ohio, and was promoted to orderly sergeant, second lieutenant, first lieutenant, and captain in that regiment, and was transferred to the staff as assistant inspector-general, serving in that capacity until his muster out of the service.

He participated in the battles of Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Second Bull Run campaign, Dumfries and Chancellorsville, Virginia; Antietam, Maryland; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, and Ringgold, Georgia, and was wounded nine times in six of the engagements. He was in every engagement, skirmish and march of the regiment until dangerously wounded through both legs at Ringgold, Georgia. He was the bearer of the order that took the First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps in the unfortunate charge on Taylor's Ridge. Col. W. R. Creighton, commanding the brigade, notified him that as he had delivered the order he would have to see it executed. He did so, and was wounded as stated above. Creighton, turning to his brigade said, "I expect to see you roosters walk right over that ridge," and was answered by Captain E. H. Bohm, commanding Company I, "Colonel, we can but try." They tried, but failed, although they did all that brave men could do to succeed.

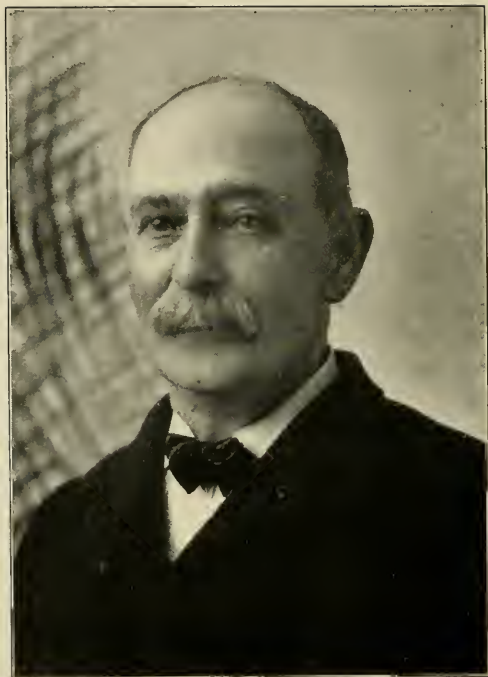
McKay was mustered out of the service at the expiration of his second term of enlistment July 6, 1864, although unable to walk on account of his wounds. When they were healed sufficiently so as to perform any work he reentered the service of the railways he had been employed with at the breaking out of the war, and continued in their service, covering a period of nearly thirty years all told. Since March 5, 1890, he has been employed in the United States Custom Service.

December 20, 1865, he married Miss Margaret A. Creech. Five children were born to them of whom three are living—Addison Hills, Edward Creighton, and John Howard McKay.

He was considered by his comrades as a thoroughly brave, energetic, and capable officer and soldier.



LIEUTENANT DWIGHT H. BROWN



LIEUTENANT JEREMIAH G. CLAFLIN

(1st Sergt. Co. A, 7th O. V. I.—2d Lieut. Co. B, 177th O. V. I.)

JEREMIAH GETCHEL CLAFLIN.

Jeremiah Getchel Claflin was born at Thompsonville, Connecticut, August 3, 1831. Soon after his birth his parents removed to Worcester, Massachusetts, where he was educated in the common schools of that city.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was living in Cleveland, Ohio. After the firing on Fort Sumter he enlisted April 17, 1861, in the Cleveland Light Guard Zouaves for three months. This company became Company A, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., after being mustered into the service of the United States.

He reenlisted June 19, 1861, for a period of three years and was appointed fourth sergeant on account of good soldierly conduct; afterward appointed first sergeant on account of bravery in action.

He participated in the following battles with his regiment: Cross Lanes, West Virginia, August 26, 1861; Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862; Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862—severely wounded in the shin in the latter named battle; Dumfries, Virginia, December 27, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863 (wounded); Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863; Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 5 to 9, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864; Dallas, Georgia, May 25 to 29, 1864.

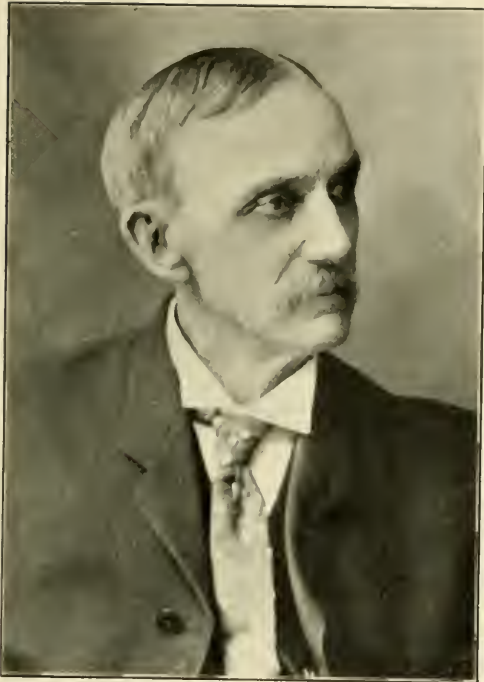
Mustered out with his regiment on account of expiration of term of service July 6, 1864. Reenlisted August, 1864, in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment O. V. I., as a private, and was rapidly promoted to the position of second lieutenant. He participated with this regiment in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee; joined the

Twenty-third Army Corps at Clifton, Tennessee, and moved with it to North Carolina, arriving at Fort Fisher, February 7, 1865, participating in the taking of Fort Anderson, N. C., and battle of Town Creek; from thence moving to Wilmington, N. C., where his corps was joined by the army of Gen. W. T. Sherman. Then the united armies moved on Raleigh, North Carolina, forcing Gen. Jos. E. Johnston to surrender.

Mustered out with his regiment at Greensboro, North Carolina, June 24, 1865.

He married Mary Frances Pierce, October 3, 1864, and two children were born to them, of whom George O. Claffin is the sole survivor.

Since the war he has been employed as a machinist until the year 1894, when he was appointed custodian of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Cleveland, Ohio, and is employed in that capacity at the present time. When working at his trade he was employed by the following leading firms of this city: Lord, Bowler & Co., Cleveland Ship Building Company, and Cummer Engine Company, all of Cleveland, Ohio, and was considered by them a first-class mechanic.



SERGEANT CARLOS A. SMITH



LEWIS AUSTIN

LEWIS AUSTIN.

Lewis Austin was born in England in the year 1838. His father removed to the United States when Lewis was four years old. He was educated in the common schools, and until he was twenty-one years of age he worked on his father's farm. He was one of the young men who had the gold fever, and started for Pike's Peak, Colorado.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion after the firing on Fort Sumter, he enlisted, April 17, 1861, as a private in the Cleveland Light Guard Zouaves, which company when mustered into the service of the United States became Company A, Seventh Regiment O. V. I. He participated in the battles of Cross Lanes, Virginia; Winchester, Virginia; Port Republic, and numerous battles and skirmishes during the war.

He was discharged from the service of the United States, February 16, 1863, by order War Department.

Austin was utilized as a scout while in the service, and was highly recommended by his superior officers for coolness and courage in the face of the enemy.

After the war he was engaged in farming with his father until the year 1872, when he removed to Iowa, engaging in the same business.

His present residence is Dumont, Iowa.

SAMUEL SWEET.

Samuel Sweet was born at Bristol, England, October 7, 1841. In the year 1855 his parents emigrated to Cleveland, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools in England and the United States.

At the first firing on Fort Sumter at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in the Cleveland Light Guard Zouaves for three months. When mustered into the service of the United States this company became Company A, Seventh Regiment O. V. I. He reenlisted in the three years' service, June 19, 1861, and was promoted to corporal for soldierly conduct.

He participated in the battles of Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861, and Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862, and in numerous skirmishes and marches. At the battle of Winchester he was wounded severely through the right lung, and was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability, October 20, 1862.

He married Miss Regina Huber, January 9, 1865, at Cleveland, Ohio, and they had three children, one son and two daughters. Since the war he has been employed in the manufacture of butter tubs at Falconer, New York, and in a grocery store at Jamestown, New York. He resides at present in Jamestown.

He was a thoroughly brave and patriotic soldier.



CORPORAL SAMUEL SWEET



FRANK ROCKEFELLER

FRANK ROCKEFELLER.

Frank Rockefeller was born at Moravia, New York, in 1845. He was educated in the Cleveland schools, and has resided in Cleveland ever since 1853. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was too young to be accepted as a recruit by the United States Government, although he tried repeatedly to enlist but was refused by the recruiting officers.

After the Battle of Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861, he joined as a recruit in the month of September, having been sworn in, giving his age as eighteen, when in reality he was only sixteen. He was assigned to Company A, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., at Gauley Bridge, Virginia.

He participated in the battles of Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, where he was wounded by a grape shot in the head; Gettysburg, Look-out Mountain, and various other battles, including Sherman's march to Atlanta. He was honorably discharged from the service at the expiration of his enlistment in 1864.

Afterward he engaged in various commercial pursuits, and in the eighties sold out his oil refining business to the Standard Oil Company and became vice-president of that company, which position he held for a good many years. Leaving them, he engaged in other enterprises in Cleveland, where he is now located.

For a great many years he has been largely interested in Western ranching and properties and is still so engaged. He married Miss Helen E. Scofield, a daughter of W. C. Scofield, one of Cleveland's most prosperous manufacturers. They have three daughters living—Misses Alice, Anna and Helen.

Mr. Rockefeller was a good soldier and in all of his commercial pursuits and citizenship has ranked among our foremost men.

CHARLES H. SMITH.

Charles H. Smith was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, November 23, 1837. Was educated in common and private schools and graduated from the Ohio State Law College.

April 15, 1861, at Cleveland, he volunteered as a private in Company A, Seventh Ohio Infantry. In the following July aided in raising Company G, Twenty-seventh Ohio Infantry. Promoted to sergeant, August 14, 1861; orderly sergeant, May 12, 1862. For meritorious conduct in battle of Corinth, October 4, 1862, in leading a charge and capture of the enemy's flag was commissioned second lieutenant, November 2, 1862; first lieutenant, May 9, 1864; captain, November 3, 1864; major, May 31, 1865.

Marched and in battle to Lexington, Springfield, Sedalia, St. Louis, siege and capture of New Madrid, Island Ten, Tiptonville, expedition to Fort Pillow, siege and capture of Corinth, battle of Iuka, second battle of Corinth, campaigns through Cherokee Valley, central Mississippi, Parker's Cross-Roads, Chattanooga, capture of Decatur. Atlanta campaign—Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, charge at Nick-o-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta, march through Georgia, siege of Savannah. Through the Carolinas—battles of Beaufort, Pocotaligo, Whippy Swamp, Rivers Bridge, North and South Edisto Rivers, Haywards. Columbia, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh. Was in command of the skirmish line in every battle in which the regiment was engaged. Marched through Virginia—Richmond, Fredericksburg to Washington, commanding regiment in grand review.

Discharged at Camp Dennison, July 20, 1865, after four years and three months' continuous service.

Major Smith was married November 26, 1868, to Louisa E. Johnson. Their children were one son and three daughters.

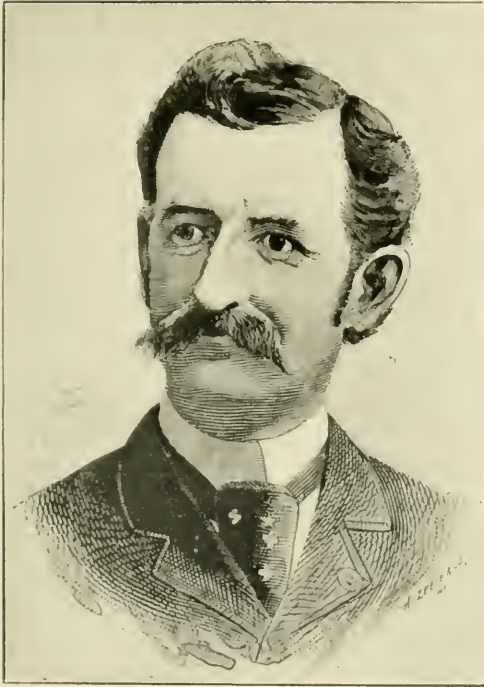


MAJOR CHARLES H. SMITH

(Private Co. A, 7th O. V. I.—Major 27th O. V. I.)

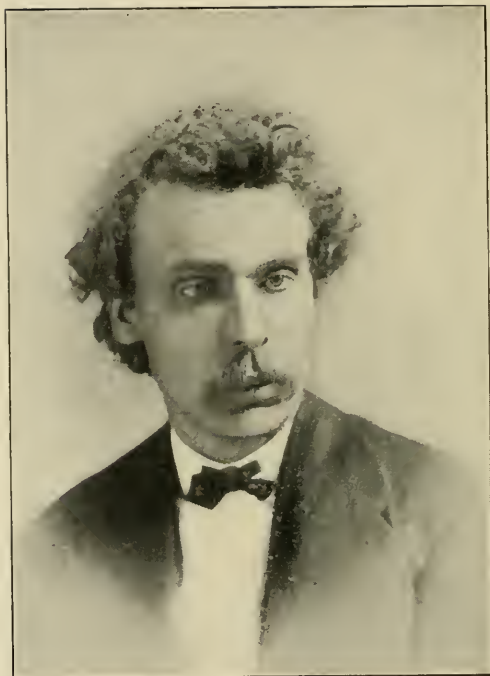


CHARLES A. KELLER



DAVID B. LAWRENCE

(Died August 26th, 1890.)



FREDERICK W. BRAND

From 1866 he was a merchant at 170 Ontario street and Woodland avenue. Is now a member of the Loyal Legion, Army of the Tennessee, life president of Fuller's Ohio brigade, and 32d degree Mason. Resides in Cleveland, Ohio.

COMPANY B.

MERVIN CLARK.

Capt. Mervin Clark was born at Cleveland, Ohio, November 5, 1843. When but three years of age his mother died, and at the age of nine his father crossed the river and camped on the other shore, leaving him an orphan. He was taken into the family of Henry W. Clark, an uncle, where he had all the benefits of a home and kind friends. He was educated in the common schools of his native city.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in the Sprague Zouave Cadets, April 22, 1861. When this company was mustered into the service of the United States it was assigned to the Seventh Regiment O. V. I. as Company B, its term of service being for three months. He reenlisted June 19, 1861, for a period of three years. He was rapidly promoted to the position of captain for meritorious service in the face of the enemy, and was mustered out with his regiment on the expiration of its term of service July 6, 1864.

He participated in the following battles: Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861; Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863; Dalton, Georgia, May 8, 1864; Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 11, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864, and New Hope Church, or Dallas, Georgia, May 25, 1864.

He returned to Cleveland, Ohio, after his muster out of the service. Before he had been home many weeks he enlisted as a private in the Regular Army. Governor Brough



LIEUTENANT COLONEL MERVIN CLARK

(Capt. Co. B, 7th O. V. I.—Lient. Col. 183d O. V. I.
—Killed at Battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30th, 1864.)

had already selected him for promotion, and upon learning of this escapade procured an order for his discharge, and appointed him lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Eighty-third Regiment O. V. I., November 12, 1864. Three days later he left for the front. His regiment joined the army of General Thomas on its retreat before the rebel forces under General Hood.

On November 30, 1864, his regiment became engaged in the terrible battle of Franklin, Tennessee. The color-bearer having been shot down, Clark seized the colors, calling to his men, "Who will follow me to take these works?" rushed forward, scaled the parapet of the works and fell dead, a bullet having passed through his head. Every effort was made to carry his body from the field, but it was impossible, and the boy officer was wrapped in his blanket and buried on the field of his fame—

"No useless coffin enclosed his breast,
Nor in sheet or shroud we wound him,
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest
With his martial cloak around him."

He was a brave soldier, none better. Afterward his body was removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and interred in Woodland Cemetery.

Requiescat in pace.

E. H. BOHM.

E. H. Bohm was born February 7, 1837, at Altstedt, Germany, son of a judicial officer of the Grand Duchy of Saxe Weimar. Received schooling at a private boarding school and at the gymnasium at Weimar, the capital city. His father, Judge Bernhard Bohm, having after several years of cogitation resolved to emigrate to the United States, the family landed at New York on August 28, 1851, thence coming to Cleveland, Ohio, where the years were spent on a near-by farm and in the employ of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company. Enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, on April 18, 1861, in the "National Guards," an infantry company then being recruited by old Capt. Geo. Arnold. A few days later went into another company under Capt. J. J. Wiseman, which company later became Company K, Seventh Regiment O. V. I.

In May, 1861, upon the reorganization of that regiment for three years, reenlisted, and was made a sergeant, having refused to be a candidate for the second lieutenantcy. Entered West Virginia July 23, 1861, and two months later on August 20, 1861, was made a prisoner of war on a reconnaissance into the enemy's country, declining to leave his mortally wounded Captain, John F. Schuette, who had been shot through the body. The next and first three weeks of his life as prisoner of war were spent at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, very pleasantly, due to a great liking Colonel Croghan of the First Virginia Cavalry, C. S. A., had taken to him. The trip to Richmond, Virginia, was equally pleasant; but the confinement at Libby's Prison was the opening of the portals of hell. Next came a stay from about October 22, 1861, to February 6, 1862, at the Parish Prison at New Orleans, Louisiana. A ten days trip, starting that day, ended at Salisbury, N. C., where things were fairly bearable. Many episodes transpired here that would be good stories, but no space here to tell them.



FIRST LIEUTENANT EDWARD H. BOHM

(Died May 7th, 1906.)

On May 24, 1862, with about 300 more Yankee prisoners were under parole delivered to the United States authorities at Little Washington, North Carolina, and transported to Newbern, North Carolina, and thence to New York. He returned to Cleveland about June 7, 1862. Late in July, 1862, he was ordered to Columbus and there under authority from the military commander, Capt. A. B. Dodd, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S., organized the provost-guards, remaining in command till March, 1863. On January 5, 1863, commissioned as second lieutenant, Company D, in which capacity he returned to the regiment on March 17, 1863, and by order of Colonel Creighton assumed command of Company D. With it he passed through the battles of Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 2, 3, Company D having the heaviest losses of any company in the regiment. In the battle of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, 3, 1863, Company D had the only man in the whole regiment killed, viz: Corp. Chas. Carroll. Went to Governors Island, New York, in July, 1863, in consequence of draft riots. West to Tennessee in October. Participated in battles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, where he was wounded in upper left arm. On January 7, 1864, commissioned first lieutenant Company B, to date from November, 1863. On return to regiment (from treatment for wound) was assigned to command of Company I, with which he participated in engagements of Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 3; Resaca, May 16-17; New Hope Church, May 27, where two men of Company I were killed. In June sent home with regiment, and with it mustered out July 7, 1864. After that quite active in politics. April, 1870, elected member Board of Education for Fifteenth ward, city of Cleveland, serving three years. September 3, nominated, and in November, 1870, elected County Recorder. March 30, 1876, nominated, and in November elected Presidential elector-at-large (Hayes' campaign). In October, 1879, elected justice of the peace. In September,

1882, renominated as such but defeated in an election landslide. Again nominated and elected as justice in 1885, '88, '91, '94, '97, 1900, 1903, and 1905. Originated or actively participated in a number of civic and social affairs in Cleveland, as well as in all movements for public honesty and good government.



FIRST SERGEANT LEVI F. BAUDER

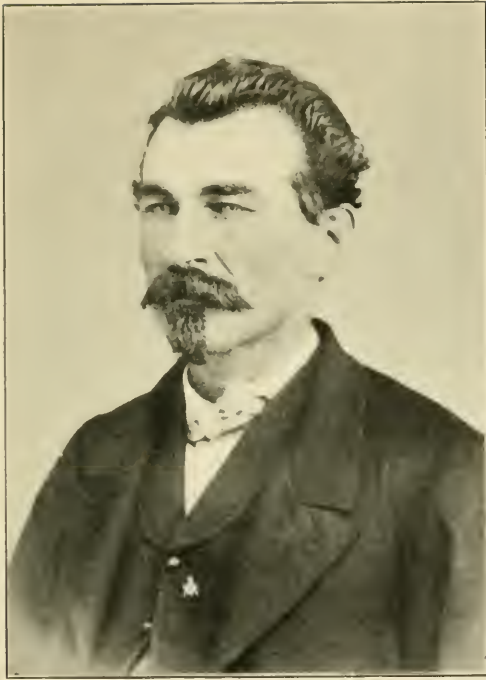
LEVI F. BAUDER.

Levi F. Bauder was born in Cleveland, January 28, 1840, and graduated from Central High School in 1858; subsequently attended Port Royal Academy, Virginia, and Oberlin College. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Sprague Cadets, which was mustered in as Company B, Seventh O. V. I. He reenlisted at Camp Dennison, June 5, 1861, for three years and served until the regiment was mustered out, July 6, 1864. He was continuously in service, was never disabled by serious wounds or sickness, and never had a furlough. He participated in all the engagements in which the regiment took part, except Dumfries, Ringgold, and Dallas, at which times he was on duty elsewhere. He was promoted to sergeant June 20, 1861, and was detailed August 1, 1862, as ordnance sergeant of the regiment; was made brigade ordnance sergeant and, subsequently, division ordnance sergeant. He was promoted to first sergeant in September, 1863, and served as such until the end of his term of service.

After the war Bauder became a railroad clerk, and subsequently bookkeeper for the Jackson Iron Company. In 1877 he was elected auditor of Cuyahoga County, and served as such six years, after which he was elected a justice of the peace of Cleveland and served fifteen years. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, and is now a practicing attorney, and is a well-known expert in matters of disputed handwriting. He was a member of the Cleveland Public Library Board for five years and for many years was a curator of the Western Reserve Historical Society. He is a member of Memorial Post No. 141, G. A. R., was secretary of the Cuyahoga County Soldiers' Monument Commission, and is secretary of the Seventh O. V. I. Regimental Association. He was married in 1864 to Elisabeth E. Page, daughter of Gen. C. W. Page, of Clyde, Ohio. They had six children,

of whom five survive. One of them, Capt. Walter S. Bauer, died from disease contracted during the Spanish-American war.

He was known by his comrades as a brave and energetic soldier, who could be depended on at all times and placed to do his duty as it should be done. He would have been commissioned as an officer if it had not been for the paucity in numbers of the regiment during its last eight months of service in the field. No soldier being promoted during that time by the Governor of the State of Ohio.



SERGEANT JOSEPH TROTIER



SERGEANT GUSTAV SCHMIDT

GUSTAV SCHMIDT.

Gustav Schmidt was born at Kichheim, Germany, in the year 1841. He was educated in the common schools and had also a collegiate education.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in the Sprague Cadets, April 22, 1861, which was mustered into the service of the United States as Company B, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., for a period of three months. He reenlisted June 20, 1861, in the same company for three years. He was appointed sergeant for brave and meritorious service in the face of the enemy.

He participated in the following battles: Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861; Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862; Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863; Dalton, Georgia, May 8, 1864; Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 11, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 13 to 15, 1864, and Dallas, or New Hope Church, Georgia, May 26, 1864. He was mustered out with his regiment on account of the expiration of its term of service, July 6, 1864.

He was married to Miss Elizabeth Assmus in the year 1868, at Cleveland, Ohio, and they had four children—three boys and one girl. After the war he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He entered into partnership as an attorney-at-law with the Hon. Jacob Mueller, afterward the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Ohio.

He became mayor of the city of West Cleveland, Ohio, and died January 22, 1903.

He was a brave and patriotic soldier and a thoroughly good-hearted man.

JOSEPH M. GASSER.

Joseph M. Gasser was born in Switzerland in the year 1842. His parents removed to Cleveland, Ohio, when he was a child, arriving there in the year 1854. He was educated in the common schools of his native and adopted country, and through constant reading and application is considered by his friends as quite a literary man, and as an expert in such cases. Since the war he has been a great traveler and experimentalist in botany and horticulture, and is considered as an authority in such matters in all sections of the United States. He is in every sense of the word a self-made man.

On the first firing on Fort Sumter at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in the three months' service as a private in the Sprague Zouave Cadets. When this company was mustered into the service of the United States it was assigned to the Seventh Regiment O. V. I. as Company B, retaining that letter during its service in the field. He reenlisted, June 19, 1861, for a period of three years, and was mustered out of the service at the expiration of the term of service of the regiment, July 6, 1864. He participated in the following battles: Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861; Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862 (wounded severely in the left arm and side in the latter-named battle, being incapacitated for service until June 3, 1863); Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863; Dalton, Georgia, May 8, 1864; Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 11, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 13 to 15, 1864, and Dallas, or New Hope Church, Georgia, May 26, 1864.

He was married to Miss Katherine Fox, October 7, 1867, and they have one daughter, Mrs. Rose Pettee.

In the year 1872 he made his first business venture on his



JOSEPH M. GASSER



JACOB E. HIME

own responsibility, opening a stationery and candy store, which he carried on for six years, gradually drifting into that of a florist, to which he has devoted his entire attention for more than a quarter of a century. By careful methods and perseverance the business was developed and the range of operations extended until the enterprise became one of the most extensive of its kind in the State.

Gasser during the war was considered as a brave soldier and was well liked and esteemed by his comrades.

THOMAS WALKER.

Thomas Walker was born in Shropshire, England, June 11, 1841, and emigrated with his parents in 1851, and resided in New Castle, Pennsylvania, until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he went to Youngstown, Ohio, and enlisted in Capt. W. R. Sterling's Company I, Seventh O. V. I., May 29, 1861. June 1, he went to Camp Dennison, Ohio, and drilled with Company I until June 20, when he joined and was mustered into Company B.

He was with his company through all its marches and fights until May, 1862. May 22, he was detailed to take some sick comrades from New Market, Virginia, to Winchester, to be sent from there to the hospitals at Washington, D. C. May 24, he with the rest of his party were captured by the rebels near Middletown, and was a prisoner at Lynchburg, Virginia, until about July 20, when he with others was transferred to Belle Isle, near Richmond, Virginia. September 15, he was paroled and sent to Camp Parole at Alexandria, Virginia.

He joined his company at Harper's Ferry in November and was with them until February 14, 1863, when he was sent to Washington, as he was unfit for duty on account of deafness, contracted while in line of duty. He was discharged at Trinity General Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 28, 1863. He reenlisted, July 19, 1864, in Capt. J. C. Euwer's Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, for one hundred days, and received a final discharge at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1864.

After leaving the army he worked at Alexander Scofield & Co.'s oil refinery, Cleveland, Ohio, until November, 1865, when he worked for Thomas W. Phillips in New Castle, Pennsylvania. In 1870 he went to work as fireman for the Sharon Iron Co., Sharon, Pennsylvania, at their blast furnace. August, 1876, he took the entire management of the



THOMAS WALKER



GEORGE L. QUAYLE



EDWARD E. STEBBINS



JOHN D. JONES

blast furnace and was very successful. He worked for the Sharon Iron Company until they sold out to the United States Steel Corporation in 1900, a period of thirty years. In June, 1900, he went to work for the Aschman Steel Castings Co. as core boss. In 1901 he was put on as private watchman, and occupies that position at this writing, 1906.

He was married to Maria P. Kelty, July 15, 1868, by whom he has had one son and three daughters.

COMPANY C.

GILES W. SHURTLEFF.

Capt. Giles W. Shurtleff was born in the year 1831. He received a fine collegiate education and was a cultured gentleman in every sense of the word.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he was a tutor of Oberlin College. After the firing on Fort Sumter a company consisting wholly of students of the college was formed, and he was elected captain, April 22, 1861, the enlistment being for three months. On being mustered into the service of the United States it was assigned to the Seventh Regiment O. V. I., as Company C. June 19 it reenlisted for three years. The regiment was transferred to West Virginia, where it had several skirmishes with the enemy previous to the battle of Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861, where the regiment was defeated with severe loss, and Captain Shurtleff captured. He was exchanged and returned to his regiment October 7, 1862. He was detached therefrom on the staff of General Wilcox until March 18, 1863, when he resigned on account of illness, but recovering his health he again entered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth U. S. C. T.

He was promoted to colonel September 29, 1864, and brigadier-general U. S. V. March 15, 1865. He resigned at the close of the war, June 12, 1865.

Through strict discipline and kindness combined, the Fifth became one of the best colored regiments in the service. This regiment, then a part of the Army of the James, captured a fort the first day of the long siege of Petersburg, where it lay in trenches for many months, the danger being great and constant from the mortar shells, cannon balls, and rifle shots. Later the Fifth was ordered to the north bank of the James, and shared in attacks on the defenses of Rich-



BRIGADIER GENERAL GILES W. SHURTLIFF

(Capt. Co. C, 7th O. V. I.—Brig. Gen. Vols.

—Died May 6th, 1904.)

mond. The most severe was the battle of New Market Heights. The Fifth took by storm at great loss of life an outer line of defense from which a regiment in advance had just received a bloody repulse. Colonel Shurtleff, boldly leading the regiment, sword in hand, fell severely wounded in hand and thigh. For special gallantry in the engagement he was brevetted a brigadier-general.

When the Army of the James made its first trip to capture Fort Fisher, under the command of General Butler, the Fifth accompanied him. The attempt was a failure and the troops reembarked in the face of a great storm. The Colonel did not leave the supervision of embarking to officers under him, but personally saw that every enlisted man had embarked for the transport before he stepped into the small boat that left the shore to battle with the roaring surf.

General Shurtleff was a brave and gallant officer, worthy of the highest encomiums.

He married Miss Mary E. Burton, at Austinburg, Ohio, December 23, 1864, while on furlough after a severe wound received in the battle of New Market Heights. Two daughters were born to them, Laura E. (who married Mr. S. H. Price, of Chicago,) and Mary G., who is unmarried.

After the close of the war he again entered the faculty of Oberlin College, with which he was connected until 1887, when he became its treasurer.

He died May 6, 1904, and was interred in the cemetery at Oberlin, Ohio.

“Blessed are they who die in the Lord.”

LLEWELLYN R. DAVIS.

Capt. Llewellyn R. Davis was born in Wales. He came to Cleveland, Ohio, when quite young, and was educated in the common schools in that city.

When Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued his call for 75,000 troops at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted as a private in the Cleveland Light Guard Zouaves, in the three months' service, April 17, 1861. This company when mustered into the service became Company A, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., and he was appointed a corporal therein. He reenlisted June 19, 1861, for a period of three years. For gallant and meritorious service in the face of the enemy he was rapidly promoted to the position of captain.

He participated in the following battles: Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861 (assisting in capturing a flag in this battle); Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862; Port Republic, June 9, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; Second Bull Run campaign, August 21 to September 2, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; Dumfries, Virginia, December 27, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Wauhatchie, Tennessee, October 29, 1863 (wounded seriously in this engagement); Tunnel Hill and Buzzard's Roost, Georgia, May 5 to 9, 1864; Dug Gap, Georgia, May 8, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 13 to 16, 1864; Cassville, Georgia, May 19 and 20, 1864; Dallas, Georgia, May 22 to 24, 1864; captured at Pumpkin Vine Creek, Georgia, May 25, 1864. When captured he was an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. John W. Geary, and had been for over a year. He was imprisoned in Camp Oglethorpe, Macon, Georgia, Charleston, South Carolina, and Columbia, South Carolina, until exchanged December 29, 1864. He was discharged by order of the War Department to date December 19, 1864.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL LEWELLYN R. DAVIS

(Capt. Co. C, 7th O. V. I.—Lieut. Col. 187th O. V. I.)



LIEUTENANT FRANKLIN PAINE

(1st Lieut. Co. C, 7th O. V. I.—1st Lieut. Ohio
Independent Sharpshooters.)

He was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on recommendation of Gen. Joseph Hooker, to rank from March 2, 1865, joined the regiment at Dalton, Georgia, March 16, 1865. In command of the regiment at Dalton, Georgia, and Macon, Georgia, March, 1865, to January, 1866. Mustered out with his regiment January 26, 1866.

Colonel Davis is mentioned in the official reports of Gen. John W. Geary, upon whose staff he served from August 9, 1862, until May 25, 1864, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Dug Gap, Resaca and New Hope Church, where he was captured by mistaking direction and riding into the enemy's line.

MARTIN M. ANDREWS.

On the day that Fort Sumter was fired on the subject of this sketch celebrated his 22d anniversary. Born on a farm near Flint, Michigan, he was, when the war began, a student in Oberlin College. President Lincoln's call for volunteers was issued April 15. In Oberlin, as everywhere in the North, the most intensely patriotic feeling was aroused. A full company composed of students was at once enrolled, and became, in due course of the organization of the army, Company C, Seventh Regiment O. V. I.

Young Andrews was among the first to enlist, and was present with his company through the entire term of service. He was promoted through the several grades of non-commissioned officers to first sergeant, in which position, much of the last year, he had command of his company.

He took part in the battles of Cross Lanes, Cedar Mountain (in which he was wounded in the hand), Dumfries, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, and Dallas. At the close of this term of service he was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant of the One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Regiment O. V. I., and subsequently promoted to captain. In this regiment he served in Kentucky, much of the time on detached duty, as A. D. C. on the staff of Gen. J. F. Wade, with headquarters at Lexington, and was frequently detailed on special duty connected with the settlement of difficulties between citizens and soldiers, during the last year of the war. He was finally mustered out July 26, 1865.

Located in business in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1866; and on January 29, 1869, was married to Miss Mary E. Plum, of Flint, Michigan. They have two daughters, Jessie I. and Lora A., the latter now married to W. Carlton Janes. In May, 1875, they removed to Bay City, Michigan, where he entered the office of the Second National Bank, of which he was, in 1877, elected assistant cashier.



CAPTAIN MARTIN M. ANDREWS

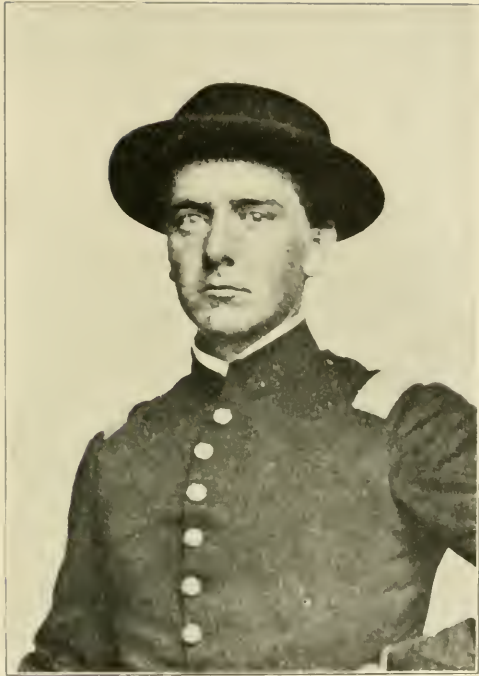
(1st Sergt. Co. C, 7th O. V. I.—Capt 185th O. V. I.)





LIEUTENANT ISAAC C. JONES

(Mortally wounded at Battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27th, 1863,
—Died Nov. 30th, 1863.)



LIEUTENANT JOSEPH H. ROSS

(Killed at Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9th, 1862.)

In 1894 he was appointed cashier of the Old Second National Bank, which position he now holds. He served two terms as a member of the Bay City School Board.

Captain Andrews and wife were charter members of the First Congregational Church of Bay City, in which they have always taken an active interest. He has been officially identified with the Grand Army of the Republic many years, having been elected commander of the local Post four different terms, and was several times appointed to positions on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

SELDEN ALLEN DAY.

Colonel Selden Allen Day's military career began when he raised a company of volunteers in Ohio at the first call for troops in 1861. Owing to the excess of troops enrolled under this call his company could not be mustered and was disbanded. Captain Day then enlisted as private in Company C, Seventh Ohio Infantry, June 20, 1861, and participated in the campaign in West Virginia that year. After the action of Cross Lanes, August 26, where his regiment suffered heavy loss, he was made corporal. In the winter of 1861-62 he was at Loop Creek, Pawpaw, Romney, etc.

He was promoted to sergeant and recommended for a commission for gallantry at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862, under General Shields, where he was wounded, but remained at the front, and in a charge of his brigade was one of the first over the stone wall forming part of the defense of the enemy, and was one of a small party following Major Casement of the Seventh Ohio into a battery and capturing the guns. At the close of the fight, with the aid of a comrade, he captured and brought in a staff officer of General Jackson.

In the battle of Port Republic, June 9, 1862, Sergeant Day bore an active part, and, though again wounded, formed one of the rear-guard in the retreat after the battle, for which he was highly commended by General Carroll, who commanded in that fight.

At the battle of Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862, where his regiment suffered terribly, Sergeant Day, though at one time "between two fires," escaped unhurt, and at the close of the action was in command of the remnant of three companies.

As a result of the fatigue and hardships of the campaign of 1862, he was for some months in hospital at Frederick, Maryland, where, having formerly studied medicine, while convalescing he performed efficient service, assisting in the



SERGEANT SELDEN A. DAY

care of the sick and wounded. Being given the option of a discharge for disability or a transfer to the Regular Army as hospital steward, he elected to be transferred in order that he might remain in the service of his country, and was ordered to Baltimore for duty. In the summer of 1863, when that city was threatened, Steward Day, under the Mayor, was instrumental in organizing and drilling for special service companies made up of members of the Union League and convalescents in the hospital.

Upon recovering his health he applied for field service and was appointed second lieutenant Fifth Artillery, and in the spring of 1864 was ordered to the front. He joined Battery A in the battle of Cold Harbor and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry in that action. He served continuously in the field until the close of the war; entered Richmond with Battery F, Fifth Artillery, April 3, 1865, and was brevetted captain for "gallant and meritorious services during the war."

He was detailed in charge of cholera quarantine at Craney Island, Virginia, and afterward to command Battery F, Fifth Artillery, at Richmond, Virginia, 1866, in which year he was promoted first lieutenant. He was made president of Board of Registration and Elections, and military commissioner in Virginia under the Reconstruction Acts in 1867-68. He was graduated from the Artillery School in 1874, and from the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, 1880. He was recorder of Board on Magazine Guns, 1881-82; promoted captain Fifth Artillery, 1886, and commanded Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, March to June, 1887.

He traveled in Europe in 1888; was ordered to the Pacific Coast in 1890, and commanded Fort Mason, San Francisco, California, for four years.

Colonel Day, then captain, was mentioned with others in the general order from Headquarters of the Army in 1897 for gallantry displayed in the rescue of seventeen people from a sinking steamer in a storm at Fort Canby, Washing-

ton, February 28, 1896. The next year he spent traveling in the Orient.

Colonel Day's record in the war with Spain was also notably brilliant. At the opening of the war he became major of the Fifth Artillery, and while in command at Galveston, Texas, was ordered to Tampa, Florida. From there he took out the siege train and reported to the commanding general of the army then in Cuba. With this train he went from Cuba to Porto Rico, being with a part of his command, acting as infantry, in one of the first boats to land at Guánica, July 25, 1898, and taking a prominent part in the capture of the town. Three days later, his command furnishing the guard for "headquarters of the army in the field," he went with it to Ponce Playa, where he ran up a ship's flag on the custom house, that being the first United States flag ever hoisted over a public building in Porto Rico. After the promulgation of the peace protocol, he, as commandant of the artillery, took over the forts and armament, hoisted the flag over El Morro Castle at San Juan, and fired the national salute on the day of final occupation, October 18, 1898.

Colonel Day's unflagging efforts for the advancement of the profession to which he has given his whole life are also matters of record. It is believed that one of his inventions, a projectile of peculiar construction, will undoubtedly some day be adopted when further relief from excessive pressure in heavy guns becomes imperative through the development of smokeless powder. The "dum-dum," or soft-pointed bullet for small arms, was invented by Colonel Day, and patented by him in all prominent countries except the United States. He has been frequently employed by the Government as well as by the City of New York and others in scientific work, for which his qualifications as a physician and surgeon, an expert rifle shot, and his knowledge of explosives specially fit him.

While serving on the island of Porto Rico as commander of artillery and ordnance officer, he took an active interest in the development and Americanizing of our new possessions in that part of the world; experimenting in agricul-





Colonel Selden Allen Day,
UNITED STATES ARMY, RETIRED

ture and stock raising, thus anticipating the efforts of the Government in that line.

When the first battalion of the Porto Rican regiment was authorized Colonel Day took an active interest in its organization, believing the service to be the best possible school in patriotism for the natives.

After a long term of duty in the tropics Colonel Day was ordered home and placed in command at Fort Williams, Portland, Maine.

He is now colonel, U. S. A., retired.

CHARLES PENDLETON BOWLER.

Charles Pendleton Bowler was born at Auburn, Geauga County, Ohio, October 26, 1834, and was the son of George Irish and Lucy Chesbrough Barber Bowler. His grandparents were Charles Bowler and Rebecca Irish, on his mother's side Nathan Barber and Mary Pendleton. His predilection was for the Christian ministry and for several years attended school at Hiram, Ohio, under James A. Garfield as teacher. In the year 1859 he was sent to Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, to complete his education, and to graduate therefrom fitted for the ministry, which he had selected as his life-work.

At the breaking out of the civil war, under the call of President Abraham Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers, a company was raised consisting wholly of the students of the college, under command of three of its professors, and he enlisted as a private therein, April 17, 1861, for a period of three months. On arrival of the organization at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio, it was assigned to the Seventh Regiment O. V. I., as Company C, and was known as such thereafter. He was promoted to sergeant and the regiment was transferred to Camp Dennison, situated near Cincinnati, Ohio, for drill and discipline and to receive its equipments.

June 19, Bowler reenlisted in the service of the United States for a period of three years, and was reappointed sergeant on account of good behavior and soldierly conduct, and served in that capacity until killed in action. After reenlistment the regiment was sent to West Virginia, where he participated in the battles of Cross Lanes, August 26, 1861; Winchester, March 23, 1862; Port Republic, June 9, 1862, and numerous skirmishes and marches, suffering from hunger, cold and wet for the future good of his country, which was borne uncomplainingly by him. After the latter-named battle the regiment was sent to Alexandria, Virginia, for recuperation. While there he sent the



SERGEANT CHARLES P. BOWLER

(Killed at Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9th, 1862.)

following letter to the *Cleveland Leader*, which was published in their columns, and was probably one of the last that was written by him.

“CAMP NEAR ALEXANDRIA, July 4, 1862.

“DEAR LEADER: If you had been in this neighborhood last evening you would have thought from the lively appearance of our camp that something was going on. As soon as it was dark those who had provided themselves with fireworks began to display them. Some of them were very fine, the bands played lively airs, and the boys seemed to enjoy themselves very much. This morning we were reviewed by General Tyler and staff, many citizens of Washington being present. After passing in review and being formed in solid column, Sergeant Bowler of Company C, Seventh Ohio, read the Declaration of Independence. Chaplain Wright then delivered a short address and offered prayer for the success of our arms. General Tyler then made a short speech telling what had transpired during the past year. He said when we left Ohio the brigade was four thousand strong; it now numbers a little more than a thousand. His remarks were appreciated by all and I could see many tearful eyes around me. The General is a good man and a fine officer, and is well worthy of the position he now occupies.

“After returning to camp and partaking of dinner the boys pitched upon the commissioned officers who have lately been promoted and made them stand treat, which they did willingly. General Tyler then ‘treated the brigade,’ which caused a great deal of amusement. At 3 P. M. the order was given for the Seventh to fall in, which we did, and marched to front of Colonel Creighton’s quarters, where General Tyler introduced us to the Hon. A. G. Riddle, who made a short and beautiful speech.

“On Wednesday I paid a visit to Fort Worth. It was built last winter by the New Jersey boys, and mounts twelve guns. In the fort there is a battery of steel guns presented

to the U. S. Government by the loyal Americans in England.

"Our regiment is now resting and we are enjoying good health. Our numbers are small but I think they are effective. Since I wrote you last I have seen a portion of the Bull Run battlefield.

"We expected to go to Richmond, but the order was countermanded, so we are now camped about three miles from Alexandria, and may move at any moment. Will write you again when anything special turns up.

"Yours,

"CHARLES P. BOWLER."

Something special did turn up, and the regiment was ordered to join General Sigel at Little Washington, Virginia, but the order was changed later and it was assigned to the corps of Major-General N. P. Banks. Taking the cars at Alexandria it moved to Warrenton, Virginia, remaining in camp there for a few days. Marched to Culpeper Court House, Va., where it went into camp. Hardly was it established, before the boom of cannon was heard. The men were ordered into ranks and marched in the direction of the firing, and soon reached the neighborhood of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, where it went into action immediately, supporting artillery, and then passing it moved to the front line of battle, where an enfilading fire on both flanks and front tore the regiment to pieces.

Sergeant Bowler was killed in this battle, which was fought August 9, 1862. He was known as a Christian gentleman and as a brave and patriotic soldier by his comrades. "Blessed are they who die in the Lord." "Their ways are ways of pleasantness and all their paths are peace."



SERGEANT HOBART G. ORTON

HOBERT G. ORTON.

Hobert G. Orton was born at Shelby, Richland County, Ohio, in the year 1838, and is a son of Treat and Rozetta (Du Bois) Orton, natives of the State of New York. His father was of English and his mother of Holland descent. His father was a pioneer settler of Ohio, having gone there in 1822. He has one brother and two sisters—Angeline C. (widow of Dr. William H. Bunker, deceased, late of Hamilton County, Ohio), E. Chase (of Williams County, Ohio), Sarah A. (wife of Dr. Albert Wilber, of Williams County, Ohio).

Hobert G. Orton was raised on a farm, and attended the common schools of his neighborhood. At the age of seventeen he commenced to teach school. His first school was in the Swall District, in Crawford County, Ohio. While teaching he "boarded round," as was the usual way at that time. He received a liberal education at Oberlin College, and was able to pay his way partly by manual labor and teaching during the winter months.

While at college, in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., for a period of three months; reenlisted June 19 for three years, and was with the regiment continuously until dangerously wounded in the thigh, his right thigh bone being broken near the hip joint by a gun shot, and he was captured, and was confined with eight others in a small room about nine by fifteen feet. On the floor was placed a small quantity of hay, with a wagon cover spread over it. This constituted their only bed and most of them were desperately wounded. After the battle of Carnifax Ferry, Virginia, he was rescued by the Union troops under Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, and taken to a field hospital near by, and from there transferred to the St. John's Hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, his brother E. C. Orton superintending the transfer. He was placed under the charge of Dr. Blackburn, a dis-

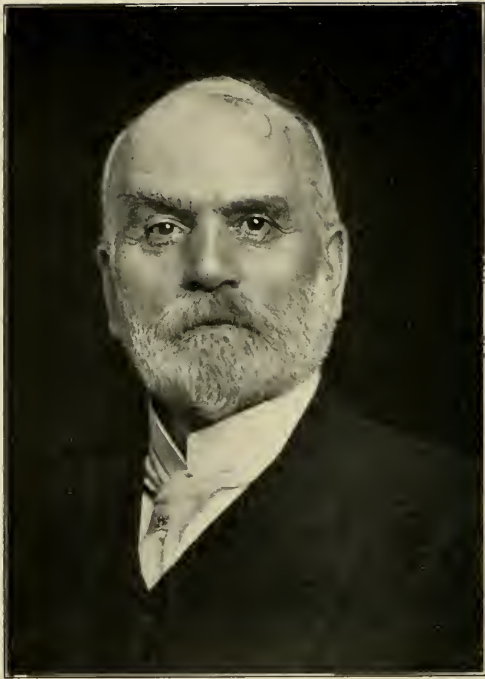
tinguished surgeon of those times. While at this hospital he underwent two severe surgical operations, from the effects of which he still suffers, and is often confined to his bed for weeks at a time, and was discharged from thence September 2, 1862.

While in the hospital he traded his army overcoat for two old volumes of "Blackstone's Commentaries," which he studied carefully during the weary months there. Afterward, he attended the Law University at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1864.

In 1866 he located at Princeton, Missouri, and engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with Ira B. Hyde, which existed to 1891. He is a man of good business ability, and has been successful in the practice of his profession.

December 6, 1865, he was married to Miss Angeline C. Stewart, a native of Vermont, by whom he has three children living—Helen Du Bois, Ira D., and Elden C. Mrs. Helen Du Bois (wife of J. C. Mounet), now resides in Cambridge, Massachusetts; Ira D. is a lawyer in Nome, Alaska, and his youngest son is a lawyer, now in business with his father.

Orton has always been an ardent Republican, and since his residence in Missouri has always taken an active part in politics. He served eight years as probate judge of Mercer County, and has been three times elected as its prosecuting attorney. He still makes a very good showing, wrestling with the infirmities of his wound and age.



SERGEANT EDGAR M. CONDIT

EDGAR MANTELBERT CONDIT.

Edgar Mantelbert Condit was born a farmer's boy January 24, 1840, in Trenton Township, Delaware County, Ohio. One morning early in May, 1856, he climbed into a covered wagon loaded with household goods, to drive the team to Anamosa, Iowa. It was one of nine wagons embracing his father's family and two of his sons-in-law. This trip as it seemed to him at the time was likely to remain *the event* of his lifetime. For three years he shared the novelty as well as the hardships of a pioneer life on a frontier prairie. At nineteen he had the choice of a college education or to continue on the farm. He chose the former and began his studies at Oberlin with the fall term of 1859, teaching country district schools during the college winter vacations, and pursuing his studies the balance of the year until the war broke out in April, 1861. His was among the first fifty names subscribed to the enlistment roll at that memorable Saturday night—April 20th—meeting in the old First Church. By Monday morning the allotment of one hundred was overflowing, while some cried because there was no room for them. A few days later this band of students became Company C of the Seventh O. V. I.

Following, and probably the result of long exposure in mountains, after the battle of Cross Lanes he had a long siege of typhoid fever accompanied by other ills, which culminated in his absence from the company from early November, 1861, until August, 1862, joining his company again at Culpeper a few days after the battle of Cedar Mountain. He participated with his company in the battles of Cross Lanes, Antietam, the skirmish at Berryville, Virginia, and the fight at Dumfries, where he was severely wounded in the left thigh. On account of this wound he was discharged from the service at Alexandria, Virginia, February 11, 1863. He served in the ranks until Novem-

ber 1, 1862, when he was made a corporal. January 1, 1863, he was promoted to sergeant.

He reentered the service for the last year of the war with Battery G, Second Illinois Light Artillery. He was at once detailed to Sixteenth Army Corps headquarters, where he served with the Chief of Artillery, John W. Lowell. He participated in the reduction of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely on the gulf, and later the capture of Mobile and Montgomery, and was discharged at Springfield, Illinois, September 4, 1865.

The war over, the old zeal to complete his college course could not be summoned back, and so he fell into matrimony with Miss Eliza Bell, whose acquaintance he had made while they were both Oberlin students. She was the eldest daughter of the Hon. James A. Bell, of Medina County, Ohio. They were married February 8, 1866, but no children were ever born to them. Following his marriage three years' farming was enough. He plunged into the general insurance business with several Western States for his field. He added the banking business, and a little later real estate on his own account, first at Anamosa, then in Chicago after 1887.

In 1902 he was not rich as wealth is measured nowadays, but he had sense enough to retire for a well-earned vacation. Following this retirement from business he and his wife visited all the countries of Europe, Northern Africa, and much of Asia, including Palestine, Siberia, Japan, China, Ceylon, and India. On his return to the United States in 1904 he published "Two Years in Three Continents"—a book of over 600 pages and many illustrations covering their observations, impressions, and experiences in many lands and with many peoples. Its matter had been edited as they journeyed, and not taken out of notes in "cold storage" on their return. Now he and his wife live by the sea, at Daytona, Fla., with only the supervision of a large orange grove for a business. Their Southern home is wholly modern, with a wealth of semi-tropical growth about it, while their deep verandas offer pleasant shade as he leisurely recalls



CAPTAIN ELIAS W. MOREY

(Sergt. Co. C, 7th O. V. I.—Capt. Co. D, 9th U. S. C. T.)

the momentous events and developments of his country the past fifty years, as well, also, the pleasing memories of his soldier days, his busy life, his tour around the Old World, his trip through New England, Alaska, California, and Old Mexico, for these must contribute much of his pleasure as old age comes on apace.

CHARLES HALL, BUXTON.

Charles Hall Buxton was born in Batavia, Genesee County, New York, September 7, 1836. In his youth he attended the public school until fourteen years of age, then assisted his father in business. In the fall of 1854, at the age of eighteen, wishing to obtain a liberal education he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and entered the Preparatory Department of Oberlin College. In order to partly meet his expenses he taught school winters, and worked two and three hours a day during term time. He entered college in 1856, studied three years, and then spent one year teaching school in La Fayette, Indiana. He then returned to college and pursued his studies until the spring of 1861, being then in the senior class expecting to graduate in the month of August. When the news reached the college that Fort Sumter had been fired upon and war declared between the North and South, he, with one hundred other students, after serious deliberation, decided to take up arms in defense of their country.

He enlisted in the United States service for three months at Camp Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio, April 30, 1861, the organization being designated as Company C, Seventh Regiment O. V. I. After some time drilling in Camp Dennison the call for three years was made and he responded by being mustered in again June 19, 1861. He served as private, corporal, and sergeant. He was engaged in several skirmishes and battles, Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic and Cedar Mountain. In the latter he was wounded in the shoulder and forearm. While in the hospital at Alexandria, Virginia, he was unanimously elected by the company in October, 1862, to take its command, but the uncertainty of his early recovery rendered it inexpedient to forward his name to the Governor for a commission. After partial recovery, served as clerk in the Mansion House Hospital, Alexandria; acting hospital steward from January, 1863, to January, 1864, when he was detailed by the War Depart-



SERGEANT CHARLES H. BUXTON



CORPORAL THERON E. W. ADAMS

ment as clerk to the Adjutant-General's Office, where he remained until he was mustered out of service June 19, 1864, by Adjutant-General Samuel Breed, U. S. A., at War Department, Washington, D. C. Immediately afterward, on the recommendation of Senator B. F. Wade, he received an appointment in the United States Treasurer's Office, Washington, D. C.

In 1866 he entered Columbia Law College and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in 1869.

In October, 1866, he married a classmate, Miss Sarah P. Jewell, and has now living one daughter and four sons. In 1900 he married as his second wife Mrs. Helen Davis Merriman. At the present time he is a bookkeeper in the United States Treasurer's Office and resides at Falls Church, Virginia, where he is enjoying his old age at the homestead "Chestnut Hill" overlooking the capital of the nation.

DEATH OF SERGEANT O. C. TREMBLEY.

One of the saddest incidents, resulting in the loss of life, in our experience, was the death of Sergeant Oliver C. Trembley, who was accidentally drowned in the Ohio River on June 24, 1864, when the regiment was returning home to be mustered out of service.

The old stern-wheel steamboat on which we were loaded was passing up through a narrow rapid current, near the Kentucky shore, a short distance above Rising Sun, Indiana, when Trembley, in the act of passing along the unguarded edge of the lower deck, slipped and fell overboard. The alarm was at once given and the boat stopped. Prompt and thorough effort was made to recover the body, but without immediate success. Private Hiram Parsons was detailed to remain and continue the search. After three days the body arose to the surface, and Parsons brought it to Cleveland in a metallic case, and it was sent, under an escort of four of his comrades, to the home of his parents at North Fairfield, Ohio.

The death of Sergeant Trembley at this time was peculiarly distressing. He had written to his mother from Georgia that his fighting was over and he would soon be home. When the regiment was passing through Ohio the expectant parents drove from the farm to meet their son at the railroad station. Inquiring first of Company D, no one had the courage to tell them the sad truth, but Orderly Sergeant Lawrence Wilson directed them to Company C, where the parents first learned of the death of their boy.

Oliver C. Trembley was born in Huron County, Ohio, December 4, 1841, and at the beginning of the war was a student in Oberlin College. He was present with his company continuously and was one of the very few members of the regiment who was not wounded in battle, though he participated in nearly every engagement in which the regiment took part.

—Contributed by M. M. ANDREWS.



SERGEANT OLIVER C. TREMBLY

(Drowned in Ohio River, June 24th, 1864, on way home
for muster out.)



CORPORAL JAMES M. GUINN

JAMES MILLER GUINN.

James Miller Guinn was born near Houston, Shelby county, Ohio, November 27, 1834. He attended school a short term each winter. At the age of nineteen he began teaching. He is a graduate of Oberlin College.

April 20, 1861, he enlisted at Oberlin, Ohio, in a student company which later became Company C, Seventh Regiment V. I. He reenlisted in the same company for three years. "History of Company C," written by one of his comrades in 1866, gives this record of his military service: "Promoted to corporal, November 1, 1862; present at the battles Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, and Antietam; on every march of the company till his discharge, January 12, 1863."

In October, 1863, Governor Tod commissioned him captain in a new regiment; but unfit for military duty, he was compelled to decline the appointment, and in November, 1863, came to California, via Panama, to try to regain his health. He engaged in teaching for a time. In 1864 he joined the rush to the Idaho gold mines and for three years worked at placer mining in Boise Basin. In 1867 he returned to California, taught school in Alameda County, and in 1868 tried life insurance in San Francisco. In 1869 he came to Los Angeles County, and for twelve years was superintendent of the Anaheim schools and also superintended a ranch.

In 1874 he was married to Miss Dapsilea C. Marquis. To them three children have been born—Mabel Elisabeth, Edna Marquis, and Howard James.

From 1881 to 1884 superintendent Los Angeles city schools; 1884-86, merchant; 1886-89, broker; 1889-91, orange grower; 1891-96, deputy county assessor; 1896-1903, author of three volumes California history; 1903-05, merchant; 1905-06, member Board of Education, Los Angeles City; 1906, broker. At present residing in Los Angeles, California.

JAMES WARNER RAYMOND.

James Warner Raymond was born near the site of Fort Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois, April 25, 1841. He was educated in the common schools of his native city and at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. Enlisted August 6, 1862; joined Company C October 9, 1862.

He participated in the following battles: Dumfries, Virginia, December 27, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863, and Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863, being severely wounded in the thigh in the last-named battle, and captured by the enemy, and retaken by the Union troops the same day. He was mustered out of the service September 29, 1864.

Reenlisted and was appointed first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment O. V. I., and participated in the marches of this regiment until mustered out June 24, 1865.

He married Miss Arabella Lessure, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and they had one son.

After his return from the army he was engaged continuously in the mercantile and banking business in Dakota and Minnesota.

He was elected as a companion in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, April 14, 1891, and was esteemed highly in that order.

He died at Pasadena, California, February 21, 1905.



LIEUTENANT JAMES W. RAYMOND

(Corp'l Co. C, 7th O. V. I.—1st Lieut. & R. Q. M. 177th O. V. I.

—Died Feb. 21st, 1905.)



CAPTAIN JAMES W. CHENEY

(Private Co. C, 7th O. V. I.—Captain 49th Ill. Inf.
—Died Feb. 8th, 1905.)

JAMES WILSON CHENEY.

James Wilson Cheney was born August 20, 1841, in Royalston, Massachusetts. In 1855, with his parents, moved to Shelbyville, Illinois. Attended public schools, commercial college, Chicago, Illinois, and in 1860 entered Berlin College, Ohio, from which he enlisted as private April, 1861, in Company C. He was taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, but escaping returned to camp after three days in the mountains. Soon afterward he was sent, sick with typhoid fever, to Charleston, Virginia, where being given up to die by the surgeons, his father and comrades nursed him back to strength sufficient to be removed to his home in Illinois.

Later, having raised a company of men near Vandalia, Illinois, he was commissioned first-lieutenant, Company D, forty-ninth Regiment I. V. I. Was promoted to captain February 13, 1862, his commission reading, "Promoted for meritorious service at battle of Fort Donelson, February 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1862." He lost just half of his men in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April 6 and 7; was engaged in Siege of Corinth, Mississippi; Sherman's raid through Mississippi; capture of Fort De Russy, Louisiana, Pleasant Hill and Clouterville, Louisiana; fifty days in the Red River Campaign under General Banks; Chicot Lake and Little Rock, Arkansas; fight with Forrest at Memphis, Tennessee; Campaign after Price in Missouri, and battles of Nashville, Tennessee. Was mustered out of service March 22, 1865. He married Armilla A. Perkins, May 27, 1868, to whom the son, Edwin Henry, was born June 13, 1869. Moved to Detroit, Michigan, in 1871, where he was engaged in wholesale and retail millinery, and later in mechanical lines. In 1895 moved to Oak Park, Illinois, and was connected with the Chicago Edison Company.

Failing health necessitating the giving up of business, with his wife, he went to California in 1903, and died of heart failure February 8, 1905.

“Courageous and cheerful through years of suffering, loved and respected by all who knew him.”



THOMAS P. DICKSON



JOSEPH S. CLEVERDON

JOSEPH S. CLEVERDON.

Joseph S. Cleverdon, M. D., resides at 421 N. Pine avenue, Austin Station, Chicago, Illinois. He was born in England, April 26, 1842, and was reared at Chagrin Falls, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools and in the Preparatory Department of Oberlin College.

He enlisted August 13, 1862, from Chagrin Falls, and was assigned to Company C, Seventh O. V. I., where he served until transferred to Company B, Fifth O. V. I., on October 31, 1864. He participated in battle at Dumfries, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and at Ringgold, Georgia, where he was severely wounded in the right arm above the elbow and in chest, and made a cripple for life, on November 27, 1863.

He was discharged on February 25, 1865, on account of wounds. He was married on May 11, 1868, to Miss Mary Marsh, at Bainbridge, Ohio, and five sons and two daughters were born to them. Since the war he has served as a clerk in the Paymaster-General's Office, War Department, at Washington, D. C., from 1866 to 1881; as postmaster at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, from 1881 to 1886, and with the Standard Oil Company until the present time, where he occupies an important position of trust and responsibility with this great company, in the city of Chicago, Illinois.

While in Washington he graduated in medicine in the Medical Department of Georgetown College in the class of 1871.

Always faithful and true to every trust, he is as honorable in time of peace as he was brave and fearless in time of battle. A good citizen and valuable member of society; an affectionate husband and father; a valued friend, he can be nothing but a considerate, Christian gentleman.

PHILIP GRIGSBY.

There is perhaps no pastime so pleasant as reading, no reading equal to biography, and no biography so thrilling as that of the "Boys in Blue." The subject of this sketch was born in England, October 25, 1842. He came to this country soon after the death of his parents, when a young boy, and was educated in the common schools.

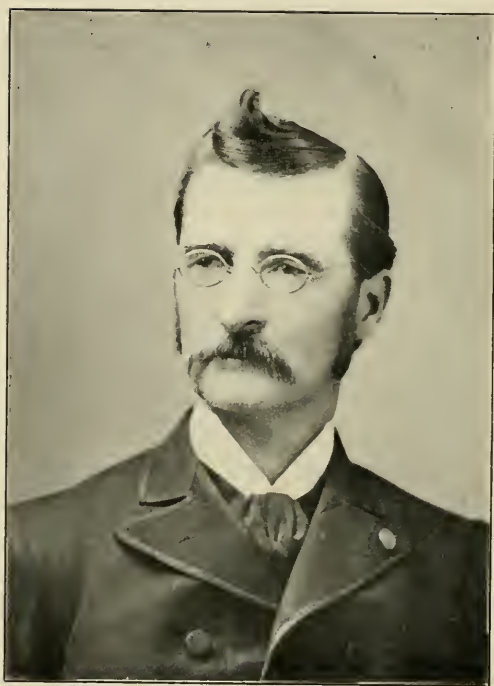
At the age of nineteen, when the call for volunteers came in the early sixties, the land of his adoption had become so dear to him that realizing the need of immediate action, when the insults to the Stars and Stripes made such dire consequences possible, he enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Infantry, at Cleveland, Ohio, in Company C, as a private, September 11, 1862. He served the country faithfully and with devotion until disabled by a bursting shell, at Dumfries Landing, Virginia, making necessary the amputation of his right leg.

He met this calamity as a boy of twenty, just as he did every reverse in subsequent life, with unflinching courage and quiet fortitude. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., August 12, 1863, crippled for life, and his fondest hopes blighted. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which he labored, nothing daunted, he applied himself unaided to the study of the law, and after a few years became proficient in his chosen profession and was admitted to the bar. Here he applied himself as in his military career, with indomitable courage, and was ever true to his highest ideals. His integrity of character was always unquestioned, whether in the many public offices he held, or in private life. He discharged every trust with fidelity and ability, and his excellent qualities were appreciated by all.

He was married to Miss Annette Davidson at Parkers, Oregon. She died, February 20, 1879, leaving a son, An-dell, who was only eighteen months old. This son still resides at Parkers, Oregon.



PHILIP GRIGSBY



SERGEANT OWEN HICKS

(Private Co. C, 7th O. V. I.—1st Sergt. Co. B, 5th O. V. I.)

After a period of over six years he again married. His second wife was Dr. Anna Colby, of Republic, Kansas, by whom he had two children—a daughter, born and died August 5, 1887, and a son, Frederic C., born October 31, 1889, who died at Concordia, Kansas, July 16, 1905.

Mr. Grigsby was a member of the G. A. R. from its earliest history, and thus aided in keeping alive the principles for which he so earnestly contended when but a mere boy. He answered to the final roll-call April 5, 1890, in Mercer County, California, thus closing a life which left as a rich heritage to his many friends the memory of a well-spent probation, cheering and making happier all around him. His life and death were worthy the soldier and gentleman he surely was.

“You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will cling to it still.”

SELDEN BINGHAM KINGSBURY.

Selden Bingham Kingsbury was born October 29, 1846, at Camden, Lorain County, Ohio. His father, Charles B. Kingsbury, was a farmer, and Selden was raised upon a farm and attended the district school, and in 1857 entered the Preparatory Department of Oberlin College. While in this department he taught school winters. He entered Oberlin College in 1860, after graduating from the Preparatory Department. In the winter of 1860 he taught the village school at Preedsville, Michigan, and returned to college in March, 1861.

On or about the 17th day of April, 1861, and immediately after the first call for 75,000 volunteers, Company C, Seventh O. V. I., was organized. It was composed entirely of students at Oberlin. He was one of those who organized the company, enlisting as a member thereof. It was taken to Camp Taylor, Cleveland, Ohio, and mustered into the service of the United States, and transferred to Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, Ohio, where it remained until the latter part of June, when it was transferred to West Virginia. The regiment reenlisted June 19 for three years. Its first march was a forced one from Clarksburg to Weston, Virginia, at the latter city capturing some \$57,000 of cash belonging to the State of Virginia, which was turned over to West Virginia, just then formed.

He participated in the battle of Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861, where he was captured, and incarcerated in the Southern prisons at Libby, Richmond, Virginia, and Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, the journey to them being on freight and flat-cars. Afterward he was transferred to Salisbury, North Carolina, and was exchanged on parole, July, 1862, and taken to New York City, where he was furloughed for sixty days and returned to his father's house at Camden, Ohio. At the expiration of his furlough he went to Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, suffering from chronic



SELDEN B. KINGSBURY

diarrhœa, which he had contracted in the Southern prisons, and was discharged on account of disability in August, 1863, and returned to his home and afterward to college, graduating from thence in August, 1864.

He was appointed superintending principal of the high school at Flint, Michigan, in September, and had been principal of the high school at Mentor, Lake County, Ohio, during the winter of 1863-64, while in college. He was engaged in teaching nearly fifteen years.

He married Miss Hulda Corning, at Mentor, Ohio, in August, 1865, and five children were born to them, of whom four are living—Nathan Corning, Fred, Charles, Helen, and Ross Selden Kingsbury, and one died when three years old, Lizzie Alice Kingsbury.

He practiced at Constantine, Michigan, until June, 1880, when he removed to Idaho, and in 1905 to Honolulu, being still engaged in the practice of law. He received the degree of B. A. in 1864 and that of M. A. in 1871, at Oberlin College. He is a Mason and Knight Templar. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, member of the Grand Army of the Republic, member of the Sons of the American Revolution, president of the National Association of the Family of the name of Kingsbury. Has been for many years treasurer of the Idaho State Bar Association. Member of the School Board of Boise, Idaho. Twice elected to the Common Council of Boise. Has been Post Commander of Phil. Sheridan Post No. 4, at Boise, Idaho. Admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States and to the Supreme Courts of Michigan, Idaho, and Utah, to the Supreme Court of Hawaii, and to the U. S. District Courts for Idaho and Hawaii. He has been successful in the practice of his profession, but since the death of his wife August 26, 1901, he has been a wanderer. Of his boys, two are lawyers in Columbus and the youngest is an officer in the U. S. Marine Corps.

MARVIN C. STONE.

Marvin C. Stone was a son of Chester Stone, was born at Rootstown, Ohio, April 4, 1842. Later he became a resident of Ravenna, Ohio, where he acquired his high school education. On August 30, 1862, he was mustered into service as a recruit in Company C, Seventh Regiment O. V. I. For three years he served his country faithfully, sharing in all the dangers and hardships of war. During one of the forced marches the southern sun produced a blinding headache; being unable to proceed, he lay helpless by the way until an acquaintance, recognizing him, placed him on his horse, thus saving him from falling into the hands of the enemy. He participated in the battles of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville. At the battle of Lookout Mountain he received a wound that disabled him from active service, and from which he never fully recovered. On October 31, 1864, he was transferred to Company B, Fifth Ohio Infantry, and December 1, 1864, he was transferred to the "Veteran Reserve Corps," and sent to Washington on special duty, where he remained until mustered out, August 7, 1865.

He graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and took up journalism.

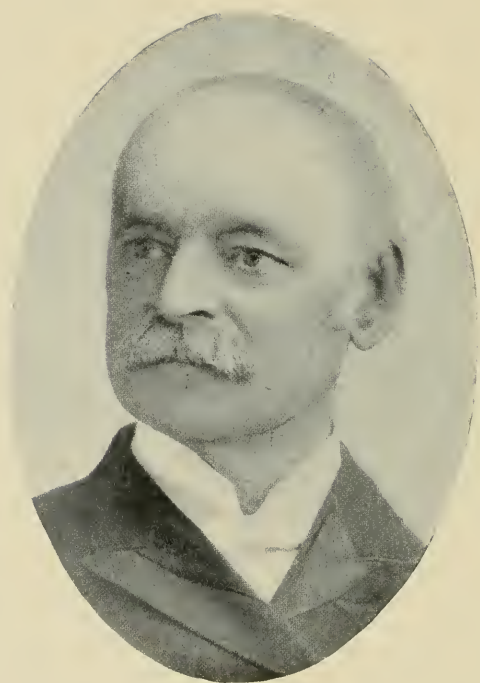
On January 7, 1875, he was married to Miss Jennie E. Platt, of Baltimore, Maryland, and made Washington his home. He was an inventor of some note and had already taken out several patents. Now he added to them lemonade straws and cigar and cigarette holders, which he manufactured extensively, employing several hundred people, with great success. His factory was a model, including a large circulating library for the use of his employees, and in many other ways he showed an interest in their welfare. His last patent was a process for coloring fine china.

He found his greatest pleasure among his books and in his home, which was a center of attraction to many others, specially during the terms of Senator Lyman R. Casey, Mrs.



MARVIN C. STONE

(Died May 17th, 1899.)



WARREN F. WALWORTH

Stone's brother-in-law, where the diplomatic and government officials were often entertained.

Mr. Stone died on May 17, 1899, and was buried in Baltimore. Since then Mrs. Stone and their only child, Lester Marvin Stone, have traveled extensively. The son is still in Berlin, Germany, but Mrs. Stone has returned to her native land.

COMPANY D.

GEORGE L. WOOD.

George L. Wood was born in Chardon, Ohio, in 1837, and was educated in the common schools. In his early manhood he studied law in Warren and became the first mayor of that now beautiful and wealthy county-seat.

He enlisted under the first call for troops in what was then known as Company A, of Warren, which entered Camp Taylor, April 26, 1861, and became Company H of the Seventh. He was commissioned first lieutenant in the company and served therein until November 25, 1861, when he was promoted to captain of Company D, from which he was honorably discharged, November 10, 1862, on account of disability from a severe wound received in battle at Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862. He became major of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Ohio Infantry, on September 16, 1862, and was discharged therefrom on April 20, 1863. He participated in the battles of Winchester and Port Republic, Virginia.

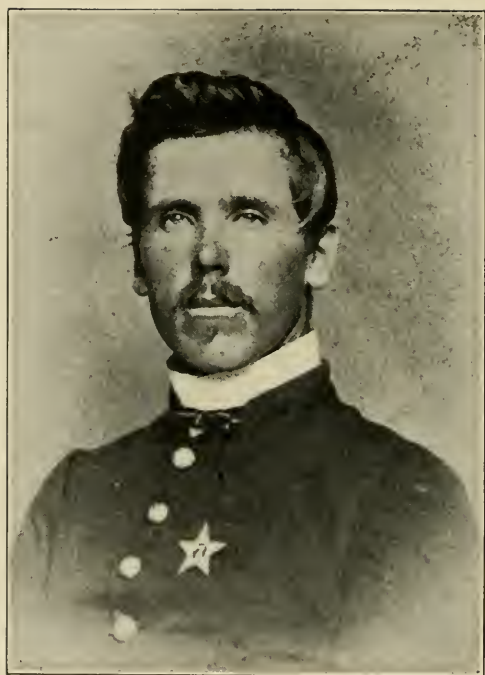
He was married on October 9, 1862, to Miss Jane B. Tod, of Warren, Ohio, to whom one daughter was born. His wound left him in a delicate condition until the date of his death on September 14, 1867, at Warren, where he was buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

Major Wood wrote what he termed a "Record of the Services of the Seventh Ohio Infantry," for which the members of that organization have always been grateful. He was of gentle and refined manners, a patriot who shed his blood upon the field of battle and died too early to long enjoy the fruits of victory.



MAJOR GEORGE L. WOOD

(Capt. Co. D, 7th O. V. I.—Major 125th O. V. I.)



DAVID A. WARD

DAVID AUSTIN WARD.

David Austin Ward, of Tuscola, Illinois, was born September 30, 1839, in Birmingham, Erie County, Ohio, where his boyhood was spent in the common schools. He was attending Oberlin College when he enlisted April 25, 1861. He reenlisted for three years at Camp Dennison, as a private in Company C, and served through the war.

He was engaged in the battles of Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, and Antietam with his company. In December, 1862, he was detailed as teamster in the ordnance train, and issued ammunition to the firing line in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and in the campaigns through Tennessee and Georgia. In the battle of Winchester he was struck by a piece of shell and stunned, but recovered in time to join in the pursuit of the flying enemy. July, 1864, he was mustered out, at the expiration of the term of service, with the remnant of his company, at Cleveland, Ohio. He afterward enlisted in the Ninety-eighth Regiment P. V. I., and served to the end of the war.

On March 26, 1867, he was married to Miss Sophia Bond Watson, at Camargo, Illinois. Their only son, Guy Warren, died July 22, 1903, in Tennessee, where he was engaged in business. Their only daughter, Maud E., is a teacher in the public schools of Chicago, Illinois.

After the war Comrade Ward conducted a general store and harness shop in Camargo, Illinois, and there he served his fellow-citizens twelve years as postmaster, and also as justice of the peace, besides managing his farm. He is now practically retired from active business, but looks after a cotton plantation in west Tennessee, of which he is the owner.

A. J. WILLIAMS.

A. J. Williams was born at West Mendon, now Honeoye Falls, New York, on February 8, 1829. In 1838 he moved with his parents to Naples, New York, and with them, in June, 1840, moved to Chagrin Falls, Ohio, where he remained until 1851, except while attending Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

On October 10, 1849, he married, at Perry, Ohio, Amelia C. French, and they moved to Painesville, Ohio, in 1852, where he entered the law office of Judge Bissel, as a student. He was admitted to the bar in 1854.

Mr. Williams practiced law in Painesville until 1861, when he enlisted in the Union Army and was made a second lieutenant of Company D, Seventh Regiment O. V. I. Leaving Camp Taylor in Cleveland early in May, he went to Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, and there enlisted again, for three years, and accompanied his regiment on the severe marches from Clarksburg to Gauley Bridge, Virginia, where he was compelled to resign his commission in September, 1861, under the surgeon's certificate of disability. He then returned home.

He was elected assistant clerk in the Ohio House of Representatives in the fifty-fifth General Assembly. In June, 1863, he accepted a clerkship under Maj. W. S. Kennon, paymaster of the Army, and served in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee until September, 1865. Then he returned to Painesville, and in May, 1866, moved with his family to Macon, Missouri, where he engaged in an extensive practice in the State and Federal courts. In December of 1878 he returned to Ohio, and on January 1, 1879, settled in Cleveland, where he resided until his death.

In 1883 he was elected State Senator from Cuyahoga County, being the first Democratic Senator from this county for thirty years. In 1885 Mr. Williams was admitted to practice as an attorney before the Supreme Court of the



LIEUTENANT ANDREW J. WILLIAMS

(Died Aug. 30th, 1901.)



CAPTAIN JOHN N. DYER

(Killed at Battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26th, 1861.)



LIEUTENANT GEORGE D. LOCKWOOD

(Died Sept. 3d, 1874.)

United States. He was United States Commissioner for eight years, and was chairman of the executive committee of the Early Settlers' Association of Cuyahoga County. He had been a Royal Arch Mason since 1858, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

Mr. Williams died in Cleveland, August 5, 1901, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Julia W. Janes. He was beloved by all who knew him, and in his death the city of Cleveland lost one of its most highly esteemed citizens.

WILLARD P. TISDEL.

Willard P. Tisdell was born in Lake County, Ohio, July 27, 1844, and was educated in the common schools of that county, with a slight "finishing" at Poughkeepsie College, through a commercial course.

He entered the military service at Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, on April 20, 1861. He served in Company D, Seventh Ohio Infantry, as a private, corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, and as sergeant-major of the regiment, and participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Virginia; Antietam, Maryland; Dumfries, Virginia; Chancellorsville, Virginia; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, and Ringgold, Georgia. Was wounded in the head at Gettysburg. He was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, on April 27, 1864, on expiration of his term of enlistment. He also served one year in the U. S. Reserve (Hancock's) Corps—on detail in the War Department entire time.

He was married in Washington, D. C., to Miss Sarah Fenton Stone, and has three daughters. His eldest daughter, Helen, is the wife of a Russian diplomat, Count Gregoire Alexandrovich De Wollant, now Minister to Mexico.

Since he left the Army Colonel Tisdell (as he is now best known among his friends) has been principally engaged as follows: he served in the U. S. Treasury Department from 1868 to 1870; as Assistant Marshal U. S. Supreme Court, 1871 to 1872; agent Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Panama R. R. Company at New York, 1873 to 1874; agent Pacific Mail Steamship Co. and Panama R. R. Co., 1874, 75, 76; superintendent U. S. and Brazil Mail S. S. Co. at Rio de Janeiro, 1877 to 1884; U. S. Commercial Expert, and U. S. Commissioner to the Berlin-Congo Conference, 1884, 85; superintendent Pacific Mail Steamship Co., west coast of Mexico, Central and South America, 1885 to 1895; assistant general manager Guatemala Central Railroad, at



WILLARD P. TISDEL

Guatemala, 1886 to 1895; acting general manager and general manager, Guatemala Central Railroad, 1896 to 1906. Colonel Tisdell is also largely interested in the production of coffee, cocoa and rubber, and all in all has a promising outlook. He resides now in Guatemala City, Central America.

LAWRENCE WILSON.

Lawrence Wilson was born September 2, 1842, in Southington, Trumbull County, Ohio. Farmer boy. Educated in common schools, with exception of a term in Calkins's Commercial College at Oberlin, Ohio.

He enlisted at Perry, Lake County, Ohio, on April 22, 1861; entered Camp Taylor at Cleveland in "Wright's Guards," on the 25th, where the company disbanded April 30; services not accepted. Again enlisted at Painesville, Ohio, June 3, 1861, for a term of three years. Left for Camp Dennison on the 5th; arrived on the 6th; assigned to Company D, Seventh Regiment Ohio Infantry, on the 7th, and mustered in on June 19, 1861. Served as private to April 1, 1862; as corporal to February 5, 1863; as sergeant to October 1, 1863, and as first sergeant to date of discharge.

He participated in battles at Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861; Kernstown, Virginia, March 23; Port Republic, Virginia, June 9; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, and Dumfries, Virginia, December 27, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 2 and 3; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, and 3, and Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, and Ringgold, Georgia, November 24, 25, and 27, 1863; Resaca and Dallas, Georgia, May 15 and 25, 1864. At battle of Port Republic was struck by missile in right breast, causing a severe contusion; shot through left arm above elbow, in left breast, and right foot at Cedar Mountain, and in right hand at Ringgold. Pensioned for three gunshot wounds received in battle. He was discharged with his company, July 7, 1864, at Cleveland Ohio, on expiration of term of service.

He was married May 4, 1870, in Washington, D. C., to Miss Mary L. Abbott, of Painesville, Ohio, and four children, one son and three daughters, were born to them.

He was employed as a clerk in the U. S. Treasury Department from March 9, 1865, to June 30, 1870. Grad-



SERGEANT LAWRENCE WILSON

(May, 1863.)

nated in Medical Department of Georgetown College, D. C., class of 1870; practiced medicine and prosecuted claims against the United States until May, 1877; moved to Kansas; located cattle ranch on Soldier Creek, Comanche County, and was postmaster at Soldier Creek, and resided there until January, 1884; was medical adviser and attendant for his neighbor ranchmen far and near; located in Larned, Kansas, in drug store until February, 1885; served as agent of Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, until October, 1885; notary public and real estate and livestock agent until elected mayor of the city of Larned in the spring of 1887; to Glasco, Kansas; president of the Glasco Flouring Mill Company, and operated flouring mill there from October, 1887, until October, 1888; to Topeka, Kansas, and Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas (with Oklahoma and Indian Territories attached), Grand Army of the Republic, until March, 1890; to Washington, D. C., and reappointed in Treasury Department, May 30, 1890; transferred to the Department of the Interior, September 26, 1890; promoted to medical examiner, June 19, 1897, where yet employed, in the Medical Division of the U. S. Bureau of Pensions.

He is a Mason; a member of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Alliance, of Washington, D. C., and of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was president of the Twentieth Army Corps Association, and presided at the reunions of that organization during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Saint Paul in 1896; at Buffalo, in 1897; at Cincinnati, in 1898, and at Philadelphia, in 1899, when further election as president was declined. Resides at Woodside, Maryland.

EMORY WARREN FORCE.

Emory Warren Force was born at Morrisville, Madison County, New York, December 25, 1840. His parents removed to Chagrin Falls, Ohio, in the year 1849. He was educated in the common schools of both of those villages and had a good education. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion and the firing on Fort Sumter he was the first man to volunteer for three months at Chagrin Falls, Ohio under the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 volunteers. He enlisted for a period of three years in Company D, Seventh O. V. I., on June 19, 1861, and was promoted to the position of sergeant of his company.

He participated in the battles of Cross Lanes and Winchester and was in numerous skirmishes, until discharged from the service of the United States May 10, 1862, on account of surgeon's certificate of disability, he having been ruptured during his service. On his return from the army he settled again at Chagrin Falls, remaining there for several years engaged in commercial pursuits. In the year 1877 he was commissioned as captain of Company G, Fifteenth Regiment O. N. G., which he retained for several years, until obliged by physical infirmities to resign from the service.

In the year 1893 he was appointed as cashier in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue at Cleveland, Ohio, which he retained until appointed general agent for the Standard Sewing Machine Company, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. Afterward he engaged in the insurance and realty business for several years in that city.

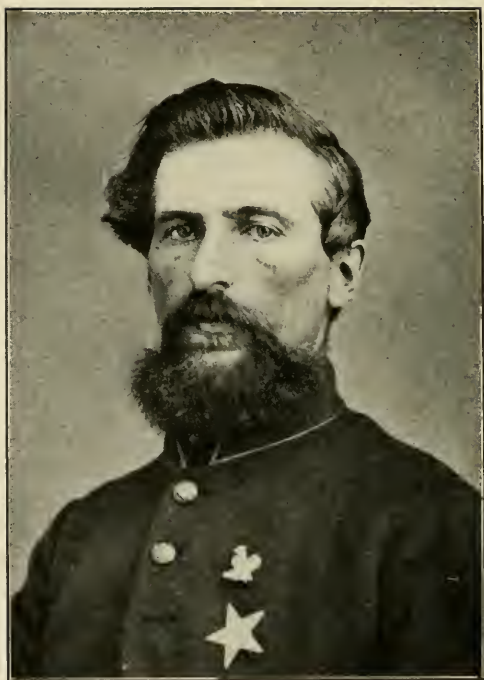
He was a member of Memorial Post G. A. R., secretary of the Seventh Regiment, Masonic bodies, etc.

He married Miss Emily Jane Chapman, April 9, 1864, at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and they had three children—Wilbur Charles, who died when nineteen months old, and Frank



COLONEL EMORY W. FORCE

(Sergt. Co. D, 7th O. V. I.—Col. 5th O. S. G.
—Died June 21st, 1901.)



EPHRAIM C. MILLER

C. and Fred W. who are still living with their mother at Cleveland, Ohio.

Colonel Force died June 21, 1904, from the effects of the disability he received while in the service.

He was a good soldier, genial companion, and an all-around good fellow.

Requiescat in pace.

WILLIAM CAIN.

William Cain was born in New York City, N. Y., June 13, 1842. His parents removed to Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, when he was quite young, and he was educated in the common schools in that city.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, after the firing on Fort Sumter, he enlisted as a private in a company raised at Painesville, Ohio, April 22, 1861, which when mustered into the service of the United States for three months became Company D, Seventh Regiment O. V. I. June 19 he reenlisted in the same company for three years. He was promoted to sergeant for gallant and meritorious service in the face of the enemy.

He participated in the following battles during the war: Blue's Gap, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Dumfries, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, and Rocky Face Ridge. He was a good soldier in every sense of the word.

He was discharged from the service on expiration of term of enlistment of his regiment, July 6, 1864. Reenlisted February 28, 1865, in Company D, Fourth United States Veterans, and was mustered out of that regiment February 28, 1866, at Tod Barracks, Columbus, Ohio.

Comrade Cain never married, and has confined himself strictly to the business of railroading and brokerage since the war.



SERGEANT WILLIAM CAIN



ALBERT C. COLWELL

ALBERT COLWELL.

Albert Colwell was born at Perry, Lake County, Ohio, February 22, 1842, and was educated in the common schools in that city.

After the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in Company D, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., June 7, 1861, at Painesville, Ohio, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 19, 1861. He states that he participated in all of the battles of the regiment except Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861, when he was back at Sutton, Virginia, sick. He was wounded at Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862, in the left ankle.

He was mustered out with his regiment July 6, 1864, on account of expiration of its term of service. Reenlisted September 12, 1864, in Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment O. V. I., and was discharged at Greensboro, North Carolina, June 24, 1865.

February 1, 1866, he married Miss Catherine E. Dramar at Fairport Harbor, Ohio. They have no children. He has been employed as an engineer since the war. His record as a soldier was good.

HENRY H. RHODES.

Henry H. Rhodes was born about two miles from the city of Erie, Erie County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1846. His parents were of old Pennsylvania Dutch stock and emigrated to Painesville, Ohio, when he was five years of age.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion after the firing on Fort Sumter he enlisted as a private in Company D, Seventh Regiment O. V. I. (at the age of fifteen, although he claimed to be nineteen years of age so as to pass muster), April 21, 1861. Reenlisted in the three years' service June 19.

He participated in the following battles: Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861; Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; Dug Gap, Georgia, May 8, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864; Pumpkin Vine Creek, Dallas, and New Hope Church, Georgia, May 25 to June 1, 1864. He was wounded at Cedar Mountain and was mustered out of the service on expiration of term of service of his regiment, July 6, 1864.

He married Miss Edith A. Ellis, at Panama, Chautauqua County, New York, March 31, 1869, and one son and four daughters were born to them.

Since the war he has been employed as a stationary engineer in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, and now resides at Painesville, Ohio.

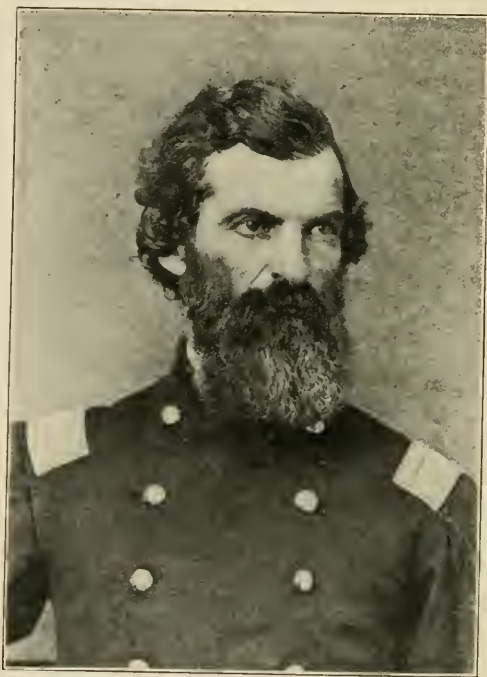
At Port Republic, where so many color-bearers were shot down, Rhodes for a time carried the regimental colors.



HENRY H. RHODES



EDWIN E. GREEN



MAJOR GENERAL JOHN W. SPRAGUE

(Capt. Co. E, 7th O. V. I.—Maj. Gen. Vols.
—Died Dec. 24th, 1893.)

COMPANY E.

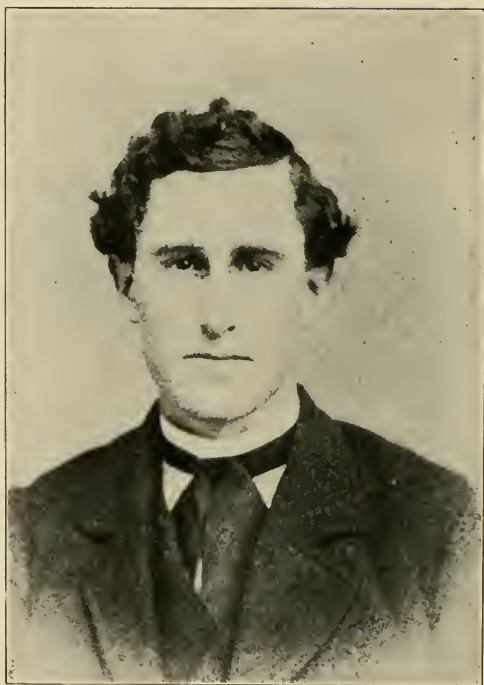
JOHN WILSON SPRAGUE.

Gen. John Wilson Sprague was born April 4, 1817, at White Creek, Washington County, N. Y. Educated in common schools, and entered Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1830, but was not graduated. In 1845 removed to Huron, Erie County, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile business. In 1851-52 was treasurer of Erie County.

Entered war of rebellion in 1861 as captain of Company E, Seventh Regiment O. V. I.; was prisoner of war same year, and in 1862 was made colonel of the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Promoted to brigadier-general in 1864, and brevetted major-general in 1865; was offered lieutenant-colonelcy in United States Army, which he declined. After the war was in charge of Freedmen's Bureau in one of its departments. Was appointed general manager of Winona & Saint Peter Railroad, Minnesota. Removed to Washington Territory in 1870, having been made superintendent and general agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, from which he resigned in 1882. Was one of committee which selected Tacoma as western terminus of that railroad, and latter portion of his life was devoted to advancing interests of that city; was its first mayor, prominent in its financial circles, president of the National Bank, Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, and the Tacoma Steam Navigation Company; held many offices of trust and responsibility. When Washington was admitted as a State was second choice for United States Senator.

Was married three times, his first wife being Miss Lucy Wright (daughter of Judge Jabez Wright, of Huron). Mrs. John W. Wickham (now of Buffalo, N. Y.), being their only child. His second wife was Miss Julia F. Choate, of

Milan, Ohio, to whom four sons were born. The third wife was Mrs. Alexander Vance, also a daughter of Judge Wright. His declining years were spent in ease and luxury. He died at Tacoma, Washington, on December 24, 1893.



CAPTAIN CHARLES A. WEED

(Died, 1895.)

CHARLES A. WEED.

Capt. Charles A. Weed was born in Painesville, Ohio, March 20, 1839. He was educated in the common schools of that town.

After the firing on Fort Sumter at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in a company raised at Painesville for a period of three months. When mustered into the service of the United States it became known as Company D, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., in which he served as first sergeant. He reenlisted for three years, June 19, and was rapidly promoted to the position of first lieutenant and captain, for soldierly conduct in the face of the enemy.

He participated in the battle of of Cross Lanes, Virginia; Winchester, Virginia; Port Republic, Virginia; Cedar Mountain, Virginia; Antietam, Maryland, and Dumfries, Virginia. He resigned February 22, 1863.

After his return to civil life he became engaged in the construction of various railroads, notably the Union Pacific under Gen. J. S. Casement.

He died at Tampico, Mexico, on August 28, 1895, and his sole escort to the grave consisted of Confederate soldiers who were living there and who had befriended him during his illness.

Requiescat in pace.

ARTHUR T. WILCOX.

Capt. Arthur T. Wilcox was born in the year 1835. He was educated in the common schools and at Ann Arbor College, Michigan, studying while there civil engineering, in which he became very proficient.

He enlisted April 22, 1861, as a private in a company raised at Huron, Ohio, for three months, and was elected second lieutenant. This company when mustered into the service of the United States was assigned to the Seventh Regiment O. V. I. as Company E. He reenlisted in same company for three years and was promoted to captain for brave and meritorious service in battle.

He participated in the following battles: Cross Lanes, Virginia, where he was captured by the enemy and confined in various Southern prisons, and did not rejoin his regiment for over a year; Dumfries, Virginia; Chancellorsville, Virginia; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee; Ringgold, Georgia; Dalton, Georgia; Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia; Resaca, Georgia, and Dallas, or New Hope Church, Georgia. He was mustered out with his regiment on the expiration of its term of service, July 6, 1864.

He reenlisted and raised a new regiment, composed largely of veterans of old organizations, and was appointed its colonel. On muster into the service it became the One Hundred and Seventy-Seventh Regiment O. V. I. He participated with this regiment in the battles of Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Fort Anderson, North Carolina, and Town Creek, North Carolina, and moved on Raleigh, North Carolina, where Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrendered such Southern forces as he commanded. Mustered out with his regiment June 24, 1865, at Greensboro, North Carolina.

After the war was over he resumed his old business as a civil engineer. He was engaged with Gen. J. S. Casement, and under him in the construction of the Union Pacific and



COLONEL ARTHUR T. WILCOX

(Capt. Co. E, 7th O. V. I.—Colonel 177th O. V. I.—Died, 1904.)

other railroads in the United States, and died in the year 1904, while engaged in the construction of a railroad in Central America under the same party.

He married Miss Julia L. Morehouse, June 12, 1861, at Lyons, Huron County, Ohio, and they had four children born to them.

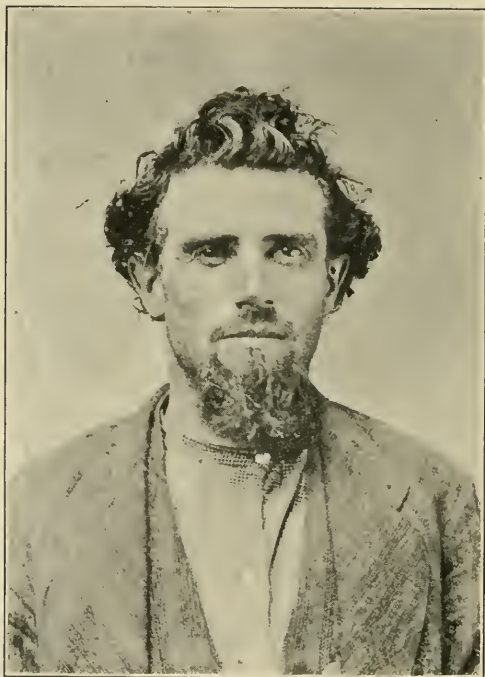
He was a zealous officer and a brave man.

JOSEPH S. CLARKE.

Joseph S. Clarke, of Cleveland, was identified with the old *True Democrat*, *Leader*, *Herald*, *Plain Dealer*, *Ohio Farmer*, and the early printing offices. Attended private and public schools and colleges; studied medicine, theology, politics, and social science. Educated in principles of abolition, and foresaw war between North and South. Apprenticed to printing profession for seven years, passing through all grades to those of manager, publisher, editor, and proprietor. Learned telegraphy, and received first message over first Atlantic cable ("What hath God wrought") sent by Queen Victoria to President Pierce. Averse to civic soldier life, and when asked to join Cleveland Light Guards or Sprague Cadets (splendid military organizations with which his companions were identified) said he would be first to volunteer in case of war. While at Oberlin was arrested and ordered to prison for supposed participation in "underground railroad" and John Brown's Harper's Ferry expedition. Enlisted April 13, 1861, being first to volunteer in Cleveland. On "Cotton Mountain" campaign, in western Virginia, volunteered to obtain knowledge of strength of enemy; made his way through mountain passes into rebel bivouacs, secured data desired, and reported it to Lieut.-Col. Creighton. At Charleston, informed Colonel Tyler of observations of enemy, resulting in withdrawal from that place. Wounded in left ankle at Romney, January 11, 1862; in arm and groin at Cedar Mountain, August 9, 1862; and in right side at Antietam, September 17, 1862, his haversack, in which was his journal of events from enlistment to that date, as well as writing material, being shot away; in that battle saw General Hooker wounded and General Mansfield killed. Ordered under arrest for endeavoring to leave hospital before wound was healed, but defied surgeon in charge and reached regiment in safety. Prisoner within enemy's lines at Bristow Station and Har-



JOSEPH S. CLARKE



EPHRAIM J. SMITH

per's Ferry. On second Bull Run campaign, rations being very scarce, while eating a cracker was asked by a general officer, "Have you another of those?"—responded by giving his only remaining hardtack; that officer was the beloved Gen. N. P. Banks. Commissioned to visit Washington to locate wounded officers; that duty performed, paid his respects to President Lincoln and wife at their cottage at Soldiers' Home, where he had a delightful talk with them. Promoted to sergeant July 4, 1863. Discharged for disability August 22, 1863. With Medical Department of Army to close of war. Married, June 13, 1865. As opportunity offered, while in army, was correspondent of *Leader and Herald*, Cleveland; and *Christian Register*, Boston. Contributor to many publications. Was clerk in Cleveland post-office, and has held important positions in that city and Philadelphia. Resides in Washington, D. C.

JOHN WANTON WICKHAM.

John Wanton Wickham was born at Huron, Ohio, February 21, 1844. He attended the common schools at Huron, until at the age of sixteen he went into the employ of one of the village stores, in which employment he continued until on August 22, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E of the Seventh Ohio Regiment, which was then recruiting to replace losses suffered in the battle at Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861, and joined the regiment with a band of recruits at Charleston, Virginia, in October of that year.

On March 23, 1862, the regiment took part in the battle of Winchester, Virginia, he being in action throughout that fight. He also took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862, where he was severely wounded in the leg. From the effects of this injury his limb has never fully recovered. Confined for some time at the Mansion Hospital, Alexandria, Virginia, he was discharged from the service November 23, 1862, and returned to his home at Huron, Ohio.

Mr. Wickham married Miss Lucy L. Sprague, daughter of Gen. John W. Sprague, at Milan, Ohio, February 6, 1866. They have two sons, Walter M. and Addison S., both living.

After his discharge from the army Mr. Wickham entered a general store at Huron as clerk, and served in that capacity until in 1864 he associated himself with his father in business. In 1878 he was elected to the directory of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway, and served as president of the company in 1878 and 1879, and was instrumental in securing the construction of the first twelve miles of the trackage of that railroad—from Huron to Norwalk, Ohio. In 1898 he gave up business at Huron and removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where he became associated with the Dormer Fish Company, with which company he is still connected.

His present address is Buffalo, New York.



JOHN W. WICKHAM



CAPTAIN HARLOW N. SPENCER

(1st Lieut. Co. F, 7th O. V. I.—Capt. Co. K, 177th O. V. I.)

COMPANY F.

HARLOW NATHANIEL SPENCER.

Harlow Nathaniel Spencer, only child of Orrin and Mehitabel (Hall) Spencer, born in Claridon, Geauga County, Ohio, August 13, 1825. He was educated in the common schools of his county. Raised a farmer, twice elected treasurer of his county.

Raised forty recruits for the Seventh Regiment O. V. I. in August, 1862, and was appointed second lieutenant. Left with them for the front, September 1, the day his office of county treasurer expired. One of his recruits was rejected by the examining surgeons at Columbus, Ohio. Joined his regiment on Loudoun Heights, near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, with thirty-nine men, twenty-three being assigned to Company F and sixteen to Company H, his own assignment being to Company F. Was promoted to the position of captain.

He participated in the following battles: Dumfries, Virginia, December 27, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863 (wounded in the latter battle); Dug Gap, Georgia, May 9, 1864; Pumpkin Vine Creek, Georgia, May 25, 1864 (wounded in the latter-named battle, losing his right eye), and numerous skirmishes.

He was mustered out of the service with his regiment July 6, 1864, on account of expiration of its term of service. About three weeks later he received a recruiting commission from Governor John Brough to help raise a new regiment, and was appointed captain of Company K, One Hun-

dred and Seventy-seventh Regiment O. V. I., and was mustered out as such June 25, 1865.

He emigrated to Adams County, Nebraska, in the fall of 1880, engaging in stock and dairy business, until the spring of 1898, when he removed to Eureka Springs, Carroll County, Arkansas, where he still resides.

November 11, 1846, he married Miss Rossetta, daughter of Hamilton and Polly (Squires) Utley, of Newburg township Geauga county, Ohio. They had two children, Mrs. Flora S. Hawley and Lawrence U. Spencer, both living in Eureka Springs, Arkansas. His wife died in the latter named city, December 17, 1901.

He was like a father to his company while in the service.



MAJOR MARCUS S. HOPKINS

(1st Lieut. Co. F, 7th O. V. I.—Major Veteran Reserve Corps.)



GEORGE H. DAVIS

GEORGE H. DAVIS.

George H. Davis is an inmate of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Sandusky, Ohio. He was born and reared at Hudson, Ohio, and educated in the common schools.

He enlisted June 20, 1861, in Cleveland, Ohio, and was assigned to Company F, Seventh Ohio Infantry, and served as private and teamster. He drove the ammunition wagon at Cross Lanes, Port Republic, and Gettysburg, and was then headquarters teamster to the end of his service.

He was mustered out with his company at Cleveland July 6, 1864, and subsequently entered the service of the Government as teamster. Since the war he has followed the occupation of coachman, mostly in the city of Cleveland. He never married, but has lived a life of single blessedness. He is now comfortably situated in the Ohio State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, where he expects to remain during the rest of his days.

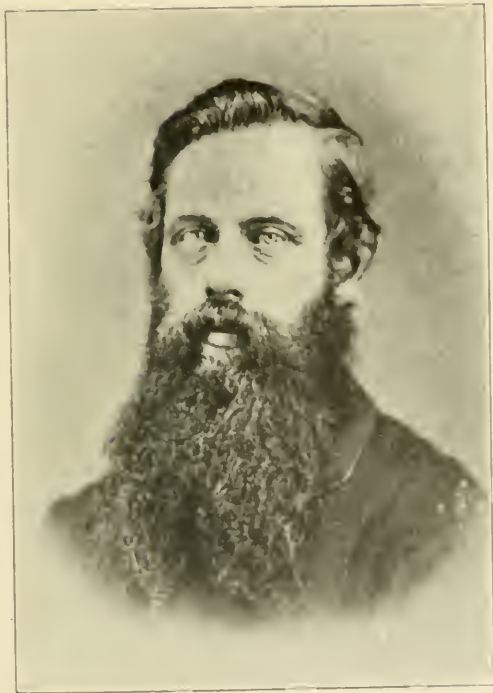
ALFRED WATSON MORLEY.

Alfred Watson Morley was born at Kirtland, Lake County, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools of his native town.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion after the firing on Fort Sumter he enlisted as a private in the three months' service April 21, 1861, in Company F, Seventh Regiment O. V. I. Reenlisted for three years June 19. He participated in the battles of Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862, and Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 2, and 3, 1863. He was wounded at Port Republic and Antietam and transferred to the invalid corps in December, 1863. He was mustered out of the service June 26, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

He was married at Perry, Lake County, Ohio, November 15, 1868, and has two daughters living. He has been employed as a carriage-maker since the war, at Cleveland, Kirtland, Painesville, Youngstown, all in the State of Ohio, Meridian, Mississippi, and other places too numerous to mention.

He served his country well.

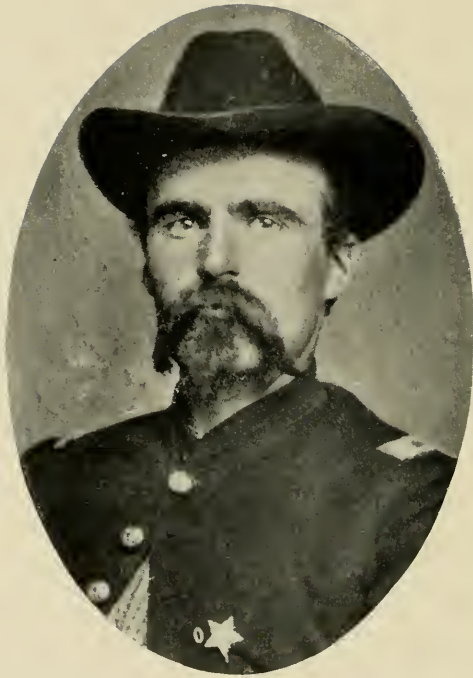


ALFRED W. MORLEY



RUDOLPH WINZENRIED

(Private Co. F, 7th O. V. I. — Corp) Co. G, 5th O. V. I.)



CAPTAIN WILLIAM D. BRADEN

COMPANY G.

WILLIAM D. BRADEN.

Capt. William D. Braden was born at Harlansburg, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the common schools of his native city. After the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private, June 20, 1861, at Warren, Ohio, in Company H, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., and was rapidly promoted on account of soldierly conduct to the position of captain. He was mustered out as such July 6, 1864, on account of expiration of term of service of the regiment.

Captain Braden participated in several battles during the war and was wounded at Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862, and Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863.

In April, 1871, he married Martha Nelson, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, who died in May, 1871, at Titusville, Pennsylvania, leaving no children.

He has been engaged since leaving the Army as a contractor in drilling for oil, gas, and water.

His record as an officer and soldier was first class. Now resides at San Jose, California.

HARRY M. DEAN.

Harry M. Dean was born at Meadville, Pennsylvania, January 20, 1842. He was educated in the common schools of his native city. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, after the firing on Fort Sumter, he enlisted in a company raised at Ravenna, Ohio, April 22, 1861, which on being mustered into the service of the United States was assigned to the Seventh Regiment O. V. I. as Company G, the enlistment of the company being for three months. He reenlisted for three years, June 19, 1861.

He participated in all of the leading battles which his regiment was engaged in, and was wounded through both legs at Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862. He was promoted to the position of first lieutenant for gallantry in the face of the enemy, and honorably discharged from the service on the expiration of the term of service of his regiment, July 6, 1864.

He reenlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Regiment O. V. I., and was commissioned as its adjutant in two weeks after his discharge from the service in the Seventh Regiment O. V. I., and served with it until the close of the war, and was discharged therefrom at Columbus, Ohio, in the month of July, 1865, with the commission of captain, but was never mustered.

He was married and had two children, of whom one daughter survives. He has been a building contractor since the war up to the year 1885, when he entered the service of R. R. Cr. Co. as foreman of interior finishing department. His residence at present is at Goshen, Indiana.



CAPTAIN HARRY M. DEAN

(1st Lieut. Co. G, 7th O. V. I.—Capt. 174th O. V. I.)





CORPORAL JAMES N. HARTZELL

JAMES N. HARTZELL.

James N. Hartzell was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1838. His parents emigrated to Deerfield, Portage County, Ohio, when he was a youngster, and he was educated in the common schools of that town.

He joined Company G, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., as a recruit in May, 1861, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, and was mustered into the three years' service June 19, 1861. He was promoted to corporal in that company, and participated in the following battles: Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861; Winchester, Va., March 23, 1862; Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; Dumfries, Virginia, December 27, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863, and Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863. He was mustered out with his regiment on the expiration of its term of service, July 6, 1864.

In 1865 he married Miss S. M. Loutham, of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, and they had three sons and one daughter.

He has been engaged since the war in sawmilling, farming, lumbering, stave tract, electric lighting, and milling. He is a man of versatile knowledge of different kinds of work.

HUMPHREY B. OWEN.

Humphrey B. Owen was born in the year 1841. He was educated in the common schools.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion after the firing on Fort Sumter he enlisted as a private in Company G, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., at Ravenna, Ohio, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 19, 1861, for three years. His regiment was ordered to West Virginia, and he participated in the battles of Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain (wounded), Chancellorsville (wounded, rib being broken), Antietam, Gettysburg, Look-out Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold (wounded in leg), Rocky Face Ridge, and Dallas, or New Hope Church.

He was never compelled to go to a hospital on account of illness. He was a good soldier and tried to do his whole duty while in the face of the enemy, and did it.

He was mustered out of the service with his regiment, July 6, 1864, on expiration of its term of service.



CORPORAL HUMPHREY B. OWEN



SAMUEL S. FISHER



ISAIAH B. GREEN



ANTHONY W. HORNER

ANTHONY WAYNE HORNER.

Anthony Wayne Horner was born at Berlin, Trumbull County, Ohio, now Mahoning County, June 3, 1841. He was educated in the common schools in that vicinity.

He enlisted for the three years' service at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 20, 1861, and was assigned to Company G, Seventh Regiment O. V. I. He participated in the following battles: Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861; Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862; Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863, and various skirmishes. He was mustered out on expiration of the term of service of his regiment July 6, 1864. He was captured at Chancellorsville, Virginia, but escaped the same night.

February 6, 1866, he married Miss Sophrona E. Rose, at Deerfield, Portage County, Ohio. They had seven boys and three daughters born to them.

He entered the service of the P. F. W. & C. Ry. in the year 1867, and remains with them up to the present time. He lost his right leg in a railroad wreck in the year 1869.

COMPANY H.

CHRISTIAN W. NESPER.

Capt. Christian W. Nesper was born in the village of Flein in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, in the year 1838. He was educated in the schools of his native village until his thirteenth year. He imbibed a strong love for boating, fishing, and simple water craft on the River Neckar, near which his parents resided, and decided to go to sea when he was thirteen years old. He sailed the oceans of the earth in all climes, first as cabin-boy and then before the mast. On one of these trips he had an attack of yellow fever at an East India port and was left on shore. After his recovery he joined another ship and sailed until the year 1855, when he landed at New York, quitting sailing for all time, and came to Cleveland, Ohio, where he had a sister living. He learned the trade of making cigars and commenced business for himself. On account of his previous active out-door life he joined the old "Cleveland Turn Verein" for exercise, amusement, and to learn military drill, and while a member of this association he made friends of Joe Krieger, E. H. Bohm, and others, and continued these friendships through life.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted as a private in the National Guard for three months, April 18, 1861, and this organization was assigned to the Seventh Regiment O. V. I. as Company K, and was known as such during the war. He reenlisted for three years June 25, 1861, and was rapidly promoted to captain for brave and meritorious conduct in the face of the enemy. He retained this position until the muster out of his regiment on account of expiration of its term of service July 6, 1864.

He participated in the following battles: Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861; Winchester, Virginia, March



CAPTAIN CHRISTIAN W. NESPER

(Died Sept. 1st, 1881.)



LIEUTENANT HENRY Z. EATON

23, 1862; Port Republic, June 9, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862 (wounded slightly in the latter battle); Second Bull Run campaign, August 20 to September 1, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862; Dumfries, Virginia, December 27, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863 (in the latter battle shot through both hips and dangerously wounded); Dug Gap, Georgia, May 8, 1864; Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 11, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 13 and 15, 1864; New Hope Church, or Dallas, Georgia, May 26, 1864.

On his return to civil life he commenced again his old business, and opened a factory for the manufacture of cigars in connection with a store on Ontario street, Cleveland, Ohio.

October 25, 1866, he married Miss Mary Meyer, and they had two children, one boy and one girl. He died September 1, 1881.

He was a brave and patriotic officer and soldier, and was beloved by all of his old comrades.

Requiescat in pace.

ARTHUR ALBION CAVANNAH.

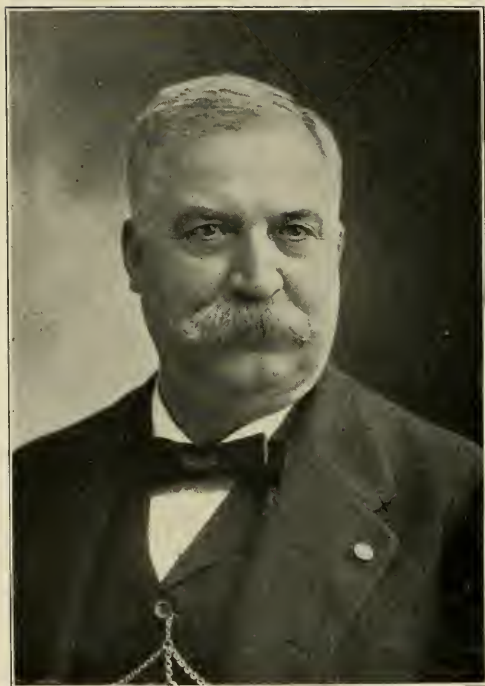
(Compiled by his daughter, Lucretia.)

Born at Burlington, March 12, 1842. Volunteered April 16, 1861. Mustered into Company H, Seventh Regiment, at Camp Taylor, Cleveland. Reenlisted on second call, same regiment, and participated in Cross Lanes, Loop Creek, and Blue's Gap expeditions, and battle of Winchester, where he was severely wounded. He rejoined regiment near Culpeper, and participated in battles of Cedar Mountain and Antietam. He was mustered out of the service on account of disability in 1862.

When seven years old his father died. His mother, whose family was of the Society of Friends (Quakers), moved the family to Philadelphia, near Camden, her old home. Arthur attended school until fourteen years of age, when his mother's brother took him to Cleveland, where he again attended school and later the Agricultural College. Upon the discovery of oil in Mecca he went there, and was engaged in drilling when Sumter was fired upon. After his return from the army he married Miss Katharine Snyder of Euclid, Pennsylvania. He entered the service of the Cleveland Fire Department in 1863; was its secretary ten years, and captain of Mazeppa No. 1. He became Assistant Chief in 1880. He devised the fire pipe line system for the fire boats, which has since been extended in Cleveland, and adopted by other cities, resulting in large saving in expense of hose and delay of laying long lines. He promulgated what is known as the fire cadet system, whereby young men entering the Cleveland department as cadets have two years of training before being accepted as firemen, advancing in grade and salary each six months as they show progress, or are rejected. After more than thirty years, during which time he received many bad injuries, he retired upon the urgent solicitation of his family.



ARTHUR A. CAVANNAH



CHARLES T. GARRARD

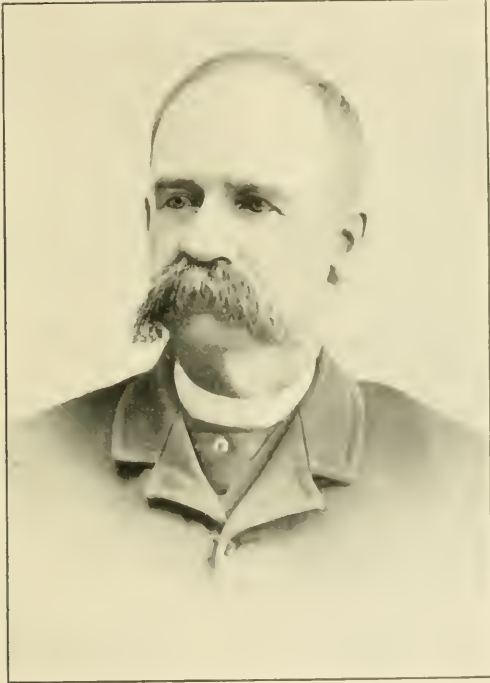
(Private Co. H, 7th O. V. I.—Regimental Q. M. Serg't
6th U. S. Cavalry.)

CHARLES T. GARRARD.

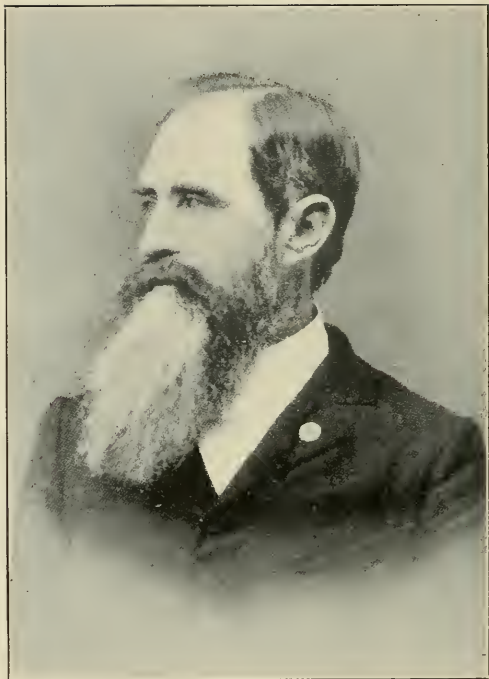
Charles T. Garrard enlisted October 5, 1861, at Warren, Ohio, and remained at Warren about one week, then left for the front via Cleveland, Ohio, to Columbus, Ohio, where he was mustered in. From there the company went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and drew uniforms, and then up the Ohio River to Point Pleasant, West Virginia, thence via the Kanawha River to Charleston, West Virginia. The regiment at that time was at Gauley Bridge on a reconnaissance. He was constantly with the regiment through its various winter campaigns until it reached the vicinity of Winchester. Was at the battle of Winchester March 23, 1862, and at the battle of Port Republic, June 9, 1862, and at this battle he assisted Capt. Geo. L. Wood of Company D, who was severely wounded in the thigh, off the field, never leaving him until he reached an ambulance. Lieutenant King, quartermaster, assisted greatly, as he furnished a Confederate officer's captured horse to carry Captain Wood off the field. Captain Wood was nearly midway between the Union and Confederate lines when discovered, and needed assistance. We were retiring at the time in good order. This was after the regiment had fallen back about seventeen miles and formed a junction with the balance of the division.

He then went to Alexandria with the Seventh and camped near Fort Ellsworth, where their muskets were changed for Springfield rifles. He was with the regiment at the battle of Cedar Mountain. At this battle the regiment suffered terribly, over two out of three being killed or wounded, and he would have been there yet if Adjutant Molyneaux had not come through the smoke to the right of the regiment with an order to fall back, and when he got back a little he found there were only two in this retreat, namely Corporal Trimmer and himself. The balance of the regiment had already left the field. Then followed the various campaigns in and around the second battle of Bull Run and Chantilly,

and thence through Maryland to South Mountain. Was at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, and with the regiment in camp on Loudoun Heights, Virginia. On October 23, 1862, under a general order from the War Department, he enlisted for the remainder of his time in the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, and was discharged as regimental quartermaster sergeant, Sixth U. S. Cavalry.



REUBEN R. HINE



SURGEON ROBERT D. MURRAY

(Private Co. H, 7th O. V. I.—Surgeon U. S. Marine
Hospital Corps.)

ROBERT DRAKE MURRAY.

Robert Drake Murray was born at Ohlton, Trumbull County, Ohio, April 21, 1845. He was a son of Joseph Arbor and Nancy (Drake) Murray and grandson of John Ferguson Murray. He was educated in the common schools at Bluffton, Ohio, and was licensed to teach school at fifteen and again at eighteen years of age.

He enlisted as a private in Company H, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., April 19, 1861, for three months, and reenlisted for three years June 19, 1861. He participated in the battles of Cross Lanes, Winchester, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Virginia, and Antietam, Maryland, and was honorably discharged from the service of the United States November 29, 1862, on account of a severe wound received in action.

September 9, 1863, he reenlisted as a private in the Twelfth O. V. C. and was promoted to the position of brevet lieutenant. Was wounded four times; was a prisoner of war nearly five months, and was discharged from the service July 10, 1865.

After the war he commenced the study of medicine at the Tripler U. S. Army Hospital at Columbus, Ohio, in the year 1865, and the Cleveland Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1868 in the latter named college, and then took a course in the Jefferson Medical College, graduating as M. D. in 1871, having been resident physician to Philadelphia Hospital eighteen months—1870-1871.

Dr. Murray was appointed acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Navy, 1871-72, and was on active duty in the United States Hospital Service after April, 1872, serving at Key West, Florida; New Orleans, Louisiana; Norfolk, Virginia; Vicksburg, Mississippi; Memphis, Tennessee, and Gulf Quarantine, Mississippi.

He was a specialist on yellow fever and was always called upon by his superior officers when that dread scourge in-

vaded the United States. Nineteen years of his life were spent in fighting it in various cities in the South.

He was postmaster at Bluffton, Ohio, in 1865, 1866, and has been connected with all of the leading medical associations since 1870. He was a member of the Odd Fellows. He was a free and accepted Mason and Knight Templar. He was a member of the G. A. R. and U. V. U., Seventh Regiment O. V. I., and Twelfth O. V. C. Associations, and National Association of United States Ex-Prisoners of War.

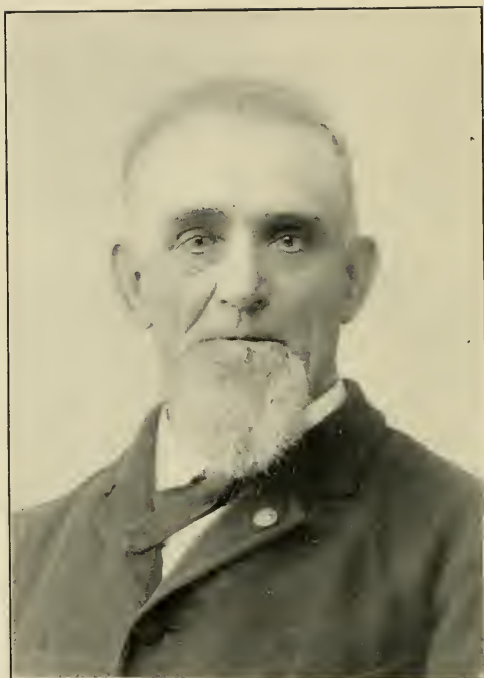
Dr. Murray was a prolific writer on medical subjects and his publications were accepted as authority on everything connected with yellow fever.

He married, in 1875, Miss Lillie, daughter of Rev. C. A. Falwood, at Key West, Florida. She died at Ship Island Quarantine, in 1881, leaving five children—three daughters, Gillie, Rebah, Karlie; and two sons, Robert Falwood and Joseph Arbor Murray.

Dr. Murray died at Laredo, Texas, November 22, 1903.



SALMON S. PELTON



GEORGE W. OLIVER

GEORGE W. OLIVER.

George W. Oliver was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, on October 19, 1827, and received a common school education.

He enlisted August 11, 1862, in Cleveland, Ohio, and was assigned to Company H, Seventh O. V. I., and joined his command on October 9, 1862, on Loudoun Heights, Virginia. He served faithfully and honorably and participated in the battles of Dumfries, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, New Hope Church, Pine Knob and at Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, on June 19, 1864, where he was wounded and suffered amputation of his right leg above the knee, and was thus disabled from further service. Before his discharge he was transferred to the rolls of Company G, Fifth Ohio Infantry, October 31, 1864, and was discharged at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on June 21, 1865. He was a miller by trade, and for twenty-five years followed that occupation at Ohltown, Hubbard, and Girard, Ohio.

He was thrice married, the last time on September 1, 1872, to Arcana McCartney of Girard, Ohio. His daughter, Dorothy Edelyn Oliver, who has taken an interest in her father's record as a faithful and gallant soldier, is now Mrs. William J. Grant, of Washington, D. C., at 219 North Capitol street.

When Comrade Oliver became disabled from rheumatism and the infirmities of age, in accordance with a cherished desire, on January 6, 1903, he was admitted to the State Soldiers' Home at Sandusky, Ohio, where he died on April 18, 1905, and was buried in the cemetery there. His record as a soldier is one of which his ancestry may well be proud, as he was not only faithful and true, but brave and gallant in the face of the enemy, and shed his blood upon the battlefield of Kenesaw Mountain for his country.

ADDISON WHITE.

Addison White was born in Southington, Ohio, on July 24, 1841, and was educated in the common schools of that day.

He enlisted at Warren, Ohio, in Company H, Seventh Ohio Infantry, and was mustered in at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on June 20, 1861. He served as a private soldier all through his three years' service, declining promotion repeatedly offered him.

He participated in battle at Cross Lanes, Kernstown, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, Antietam and Dumfries, when he was detailed as a stretcher-bearer in the ambulance corps of Geary's division of the Twelfth Army Corps, and filled this position gallantly at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, going well to the front and bringing off to a place of safety severely wounded and disabled comrades.

At Gettysburg, during the terrific artillery duel between the two armies on July 3, 1863, while passing a battery whose men had been so reduced by the enemy's shot and shell as to leave scarcely enough men to serve the guns, Addison White, like the brave and gallant soldier that he was, volunteered to assist the gunners, and did so until the artillery firing, before the great charge, ended. He fought at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, and Ringgold, Georgia, in the Southwest, and was severely wounded at the latter place. He was mustered out July 7, 1864, at Cleveland, Ohio, with his company.

He was married July 27, 1864, in Southington, Ohio, to Maryetta Curtis, to whom two sons and three daughters were born. He died of blood poisoning from his wound, which never healed, but gradually grew worse, until after untold suffering he died in Nelson, Ohio, on May 9, 1901, and was buried at Southington Center, near where he had lived for so many years.



ADDISON WHITE

Addison White was a man who gave his life to his country's cause; a good citizen; a kind and indulgent husband and father; a good comrade and a true and faithful friend. May his soul rest in peace.

RILEY WHITE.

Riley White was born in October, 1844, in Southington township, Trumbull County, Ohio, and was educated in common district schools.

He enlisted at Warren, Ohio, on October 7, 1861, as a recruit in Company H, Seventh Ohio Infantry, and joined the regiment at Charleston, West Virginia. He was at Romney, and on the scout to Blue's Gap; starved and froze with his comrades at Phillip's Cross Roads; in battles at Kernstown, Port Republic, Cedar Mountain, and Antietam. He was taken seriously ill at Harper's Ferry, and on November 19, 1862, was discharged on certificate of disability to save his life. By reason of his youth and rapid growth, like many others, Pope's retreat from Culpeper to Sharpsburg wore him out. On February 7, 1865, he reenlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Ohio Infantry, and served until September 19, 1865, when he was discharged at Nashville, Tennessee.

On April 26, 1866, he married Lucy Philpot, at Kilgore, Carroll County, Ohio. Two sons and three daughters were born to them. Since the war he has been a farmer.

On June 9, 1862, while in battle at Port Republic, Virginia, Riley White—then fighting beside his elder brother, Addison—remembered his father (whom he called "Pap"), and wishing him to have some part in the lively contest then going on with Stonewall Jackson's champion fighters, Riley stepped up closely to his brother and said, "Add, let's load up and give 'em one for Pap!" Addison consented, and after carefully loading for the occasion, they took deliberate aim and fired a modest volley of two pieces, in honor and memory of their good loyal father, who then had five of his six sons, then old enough to go to war, at the front.

Riley White now resides in Warren, Ohio.



RILEY WHITE



LIEUTENANT JOSEPH CRYNE

(Killed at Battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27th, 1863)





MAJOR ERNST J. KRIEGER

(Capt. Co. K, 7th O. V. I.—Major 177th O. V. I.
—Died March 14th, 1881.)

COMPANY K.

ERNST J. KRIEGER.

Capt. Ernst J. Krieger was born in Germany in the year 1833. He was educated in the common schools of his native country, and was especially proficient in his native language. He emigrated with his parents to the United States when he was young and settled at Cleveland, Ohio.

In November, 1860, the "Cleveland Turn Verein," on account of the mutterings of a civil war, commenced learning military drill so as to be prepared, and he was one of the most patriotic members of the organization.

April 18, 1861, at the first firing on Fort Sumter he joined the "National Guards" for a period of three months as a private. This company was mustered into the service of the United States as Company K, Seventh Regiment O. V. I., and was known as such thereafter. Reenlisted June 19, 1861, for a period of three years or during the war. He was rapidly promoted to the position of captain for gallant and meritorious service in the face of the enemy, and was mustered out with his regiment on account of expiration of its term of service July 6, 1864, as such officer.

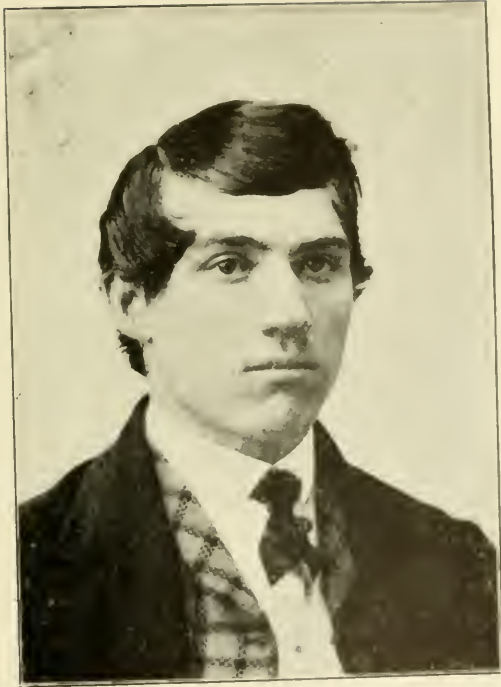
He participated in the following battles: Cross Lanes, Virginia, August 26, 1861; Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862; Port Republic, Virginia, June 9, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Virginia, August 9, 1862; Second Bull Run campaign, August 20 to September 2, 1862; Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862 (wounded in the head in the latter-named battle); Dumfries, Virginia, December 27, 1862; Chancellorsville, Virginia, May 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, July 1, 2, and 3, 1863; Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863; Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863; Ringgold, Georgia, November 27, 1863 (wounded); Dug Gap, Georgia, May

8, 1864; Rocky Face Ridge, Georgia, May 11, 1864; Resaca, Georgia, May 13 and 15, 1864; New Hope Church, or Dallas, Georgia, May 26, 1864.

After the muster out of his regiment he was appointed major of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh O. V. I. and joined that command, and was mustered out with it at the close of the war, when he returned to Cleveland, Ohio, and became a partner in a machine building firm which was a failure. He had several attacks of paralysis brought on on account of the wound he had received at Antietam, and in 1878 was admitted to the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio. He remained there until he died, March 14, 1881. He was buried with full military honors in Section B, Row 12, Grave 27, Home Cemetery, where a marble stone bearing name, command, etc., was placed.

Krieger was an exceptionally brave and patriotic soldier, and his early demise was occasioned by the wound he had received in action.

Requiescat in pace.

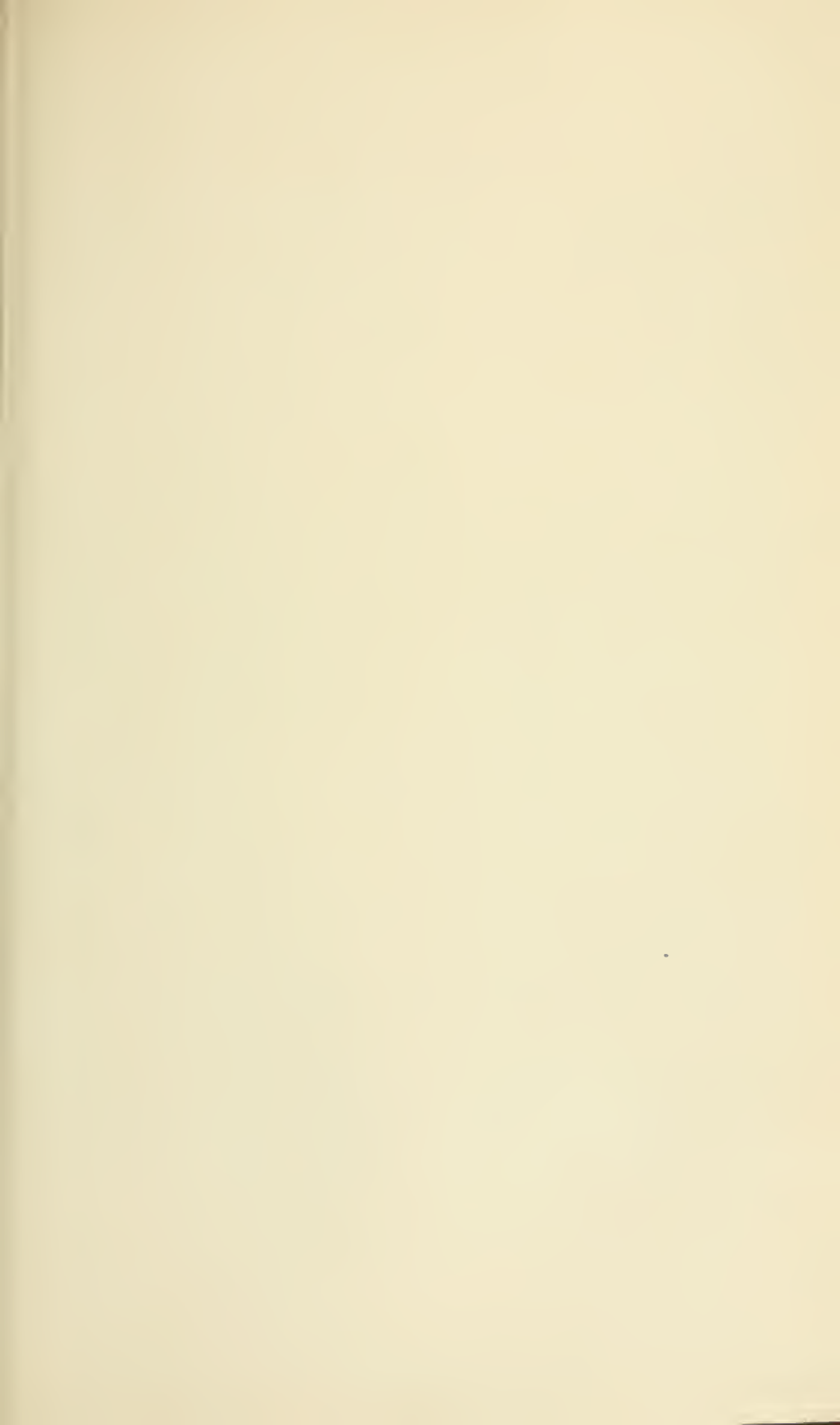


CAPTAIN JOHN F. SCHUTTE

(As he appeared on enlistment in the Mexican War—Killed in
skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20th, 1861.)



FREDERICK H. SCHMIDT





SEVENTH REGIMENT MONUMENT

Woodland Cemetery, Cleveland, O.

Miscellany

SEVENTH REGIMENT MONUMENT AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.

BY CAPT. GEO. A. MCKAY.

A monument to the lamented dead of the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry was erected at Cleveland, Ohio, in the year 1872, having been contracted for in the year 1867. A. & G. Dodds of Xenia, Ohio, and St. Louis, Missouri, were the contractors, they agreeing to erect the monument for such funds as might be raised by subscription, not to exceed \$15,000. The monument was to consist of Quincy granite for the base, and the shaft of Peterhead red, and the eagle with outstretched wings of Peterhead gray granite.

The granite was cut at the quarries, polished, and the list of battles carved thereon before the material left Scotland, which necessitated great delay before everything was ready for transportation to the United States.

The original committee, as appointed by the Seventh Regiment O. V. I. Association, consisted of George A. McKay, Frank Rockefeller, E. J. Krieger, and Frank Dutton, all of Cleveland, Ohio, and E. W. Force of Chagrin Falls, Ohio. This committee was changed repeatedly before the monument was completed. The next one appointed was made up of Jos. B. Molyneaux, William A. Howe, George A. McKay, Frank Rockefeller, Jere G. Clafin, and T. T. Sweeney. The final committee consisted of Frank Rockefeller, chairman; J. B. Molyneaux, W. A. Howe, Frank Williams, J. G. Clafin, C. Cowan, William Southwell, W. T. Callow, and T. T. Sweeney.

All of the committees as appointed by the regiment are entitled to its thanks for the zeal displayed by them in raising funds for the purpose indicated above, by subscriptions from private persons not affiliated with the regiment, members of the regiment, by dinners furnished in a tent on the square by the ladies of Cleveland, Ohio, boat rides, and raffling a horse furnished by Gen. E. B. Tyler—the latter means being a regular gold brick, the profits being on the wrong side of the ledger by a large majority.

Every member of the different committees did his level best to achieve success, but it was ascertained that it would be impossible to raise subscriptions equaling \$15,000, and a new contract was entered into by the contracting parties, the contractors agreeing to accept \$8,500, the amount raised by the committee, as full compensation for the monument, and it was erected in Woodland Cemetery on a lot donated by the city of Cleveland.

The committee had paid all expenses and duties on the different parts as they had arrived, by which means the contractors were at no actual outlay, and were perfectly satisfied when the subscription lists were turned over to them with the balance of the cash raised. In fact, they stated that they made nothing, nor did they lose one cent by the last contract.

At the dedication of the monument the principal speakers were Gen. John W. Geary, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania; Gen. Erastus B. Tyler, and Maj. William McKinley, afterward President of the United States, all of whom eulogized the soldiers of the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and testified to their patriotism and valor in the face of the enemy.





BRIGADE MONUMENT

Battlefield of Antietam, Md.

THE MONUMENT AT ANTIETAM, MARYLAND.

The joint monument to the Fifth, Seventh, and Sixty-sixth Regiments of Ohio Infantry, provided by the State of Ohio and located upon the north side of the Hagerstown turnpike nearly opposite to the Dunker Church, was dedicated in the presence of Governor Nash, the members of the Ohio Antietam Battlefield Commission, Assistant Secretary of War Hon. Robert Shaw Oliver, General Ian Hamilton of the British Army, and many comrades and citizens, on the 13th of October, 1903.

The following inscriptions appear upon the front :

OHIO		
5th Infantry. Commanded by Major JOHN COLLINS.	66th Infantry. Commanded by Lieut. Col. EUGENE POWELL.	7th Infantry. Commanded by Major ORRIN J. CRANE.
(<i>Owl</i>)	Tyndale's (First) Brigade, Greene's (Second) Division, Twelfth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.	(<i>Rooster</i>)

Upon the back, raised and polished :

5th

66th

7th

This monument cost four thousand and five hundred dollars, and the locating committee from the Seventh were J. B. Molyneaux, Wm. A. Howe, and Gustav Smith,

By request a historical sketch of the Seventh was prepared by Lawrence Wilson of Company D, who at the dedication, on behalf of Tyndale's brigade, read the official report of Major Orrin J. Crane, detailing the movements of these regiments at the battle of Antietam, and in front of Dunker Church.

THE REGIMENTAL MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

On the 4th of May, 1885, the General Assembly of the State of Ohio passed an Act "To appropriate money to purchase land upon which to erect a monument to the memory of the soldiers of Ohio who died upon the battlefield of Gettysburg." The Act thus entitled appropriated for the purpose named the sum of \$5,000, to be expended upon the requisition of the Adjutant-General, subject to the direction of the Battlefield Memorial Commission. For consultation as to the best means of carrying into effect the purpose of this act, a meeting of the surviving Ohio soldiers who took part in the battle was called by the Adjutant-General, and was held at the State Capitol, July 4, 1885. At this meeting a resolution was adopted without dissent, expressing the desire of the survivors of the battle, that the money appropriated by the Act of May 4 should first provide for designating all the localities on the field where Ohio soldiers fought, and recommending delay in expenditure of the appropriation should the law not authorize such designation. At the same meeting a committee was appointed to accompany the Adjutant-General to Gettysburg, and assist him in locating the positions in which Ohio troops fought. On the 13th of the ensuing month this committee met at Gettysburg, representations from the Fourth, Fifth, Eighth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-first, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth, and One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Infantry, and from Battery H First Ohio Light Artillery, and after inspecting the field the committee held an adjourned meeting, and by resolution declared it to be the sense of those present that the sum of \$2,000 should be appropriated for each Ohio regiment, battery, or other organization which took part in the battle, for the erection upon the proper positions of suitable monuments and tablets, and for

purchasing plats, opening thoroughfares, and keeping the grounds and memorials in good condition.

At the next session of the General Assembly an amendatory and supplementary act was passed on April 21, 1886, appropriating in addition to the \$5,000 previously appropriated, the sum of \$35,000 to be used by a commission consisting of the Adjutant-General, Secretary of State, and Auditor of State, in meeting the expense of obtaining ground and sites on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and for locating, procuring, and erecting suitable monuments and memorials commemorative of the deeds of the soldiers from Ohio who fought there. This commission met at Gettysburg on July 15 and 16, 1886, and made careful inspection and examination of the positions occupied by Ohio organizations during the battle, and after mature deliberation decided that each organization should have its own special monument, no two alike in pattern and design, and each to cost \$1,500. Bids were at once advertised for and contracts let for the preparation of these memorials, and on Wednesday, September 14, 1887, they were formally dedicated and turned over to the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission for future care and protection.

EXERCISES AT THE NATIONAL CEMETERY ROSTRUM.

A national salute was fired at sunrise, and at 9 o'clock A. M. Governor Foraker and his staff, the Memorial Commission, the surviving members of the commemorated organizations, and the invited guests were escorted by the Fourteenth Regiment of Ohio Militia to Cemetery Hill, where an artillery salute to the Governor was fired, and the regiment being paraded in its camp presented arms. The procession then moved to the Rostrum in the National Cemetery, where the formal exercises of the day took place as announced in the program. Captain Geo. A. McKay, who was present on that occasion, has kindly written the following interesting account of the proceedings there:

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENTS ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF
GETTYSBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 14, 1887.

It was my good fortune to participate with a great many others of the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the greatest battle of the civil war of 1861 to 1865, to wit: Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

As you will remember, we were encamped the night before the first day's fight, near Littlestown, Pa., and when we arrived our brigade was sent to the left of the Eleventh Corps at Little Round Top to stop the charge of the Confederates in that direction. We were not engaged, but our appearance stopped their advance. The next morning we were ordered to the right, and our fighting was all done on Culp's Hill, where we had the pleasure for the first time of fighting behind regular breastworks; but, thank God, it was not the last. We were badly mauled during the first two days, but were still in the ring and were conquerors on the third.

When we moved away from the battlefield on July 4, 1863, I never visited the field until September 13, 1887, when memorials were erected by the State of Ohio to their honored dead on that historic field.

The Commission for the Seventh Regiment was composed of Captains William A. Howe, Edward H. Bohm, and George A. McKay. On account of business affairs the latter-named Commissioner was the only one present at the dedication, leaving Cleveland, Ohio, at 11.10 P. M., September 12. On the evening of the 13th he arrived at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Metaphorically speaking, he was "tenting to-night, tenting on the old camp-ground." On the 14th he stood on the ground where the immortal President Lincoln in his address in the year 1863 had said, "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

The members of the Memorial Commission were as follows: Gen. H. A. Axline, Adjutant-General; Gen. James S. Robinson, Secretary of State; Hon. Emil Kiesewetter, Auditor of State; Hon. Alfred E. Lee, Secretary of the Commission, all from Ohio.



FIRMIN—7th Conn.

WILSON—10th Mass.

SEVENTH REGIMENT MONUMENT

On Culp's Hill—Battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa.

The following organizations from Ohio participated in the battle: Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Fifty-fifth, Sixty-first, Sixty-sixth, Seventy-third, Seventy-fifth, Eighty-second, and One Hundred and Seventh Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Batteries H, I, K, and L, Volunteer Light Artillery; First and Sixth Regiments Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

The finest scholarly and military address at the dedication was made by Hon. Joseph B. Foraker, Governor of the State of Ohio. While listening to it I could understand thoroughly the anthem of the "Star Spangled Banner," "Long may it wave, o'er the land of the free, and the home of the brave."

I was invited to ride over the battlefield with the Governor and his staff, but declined, preferring to walk over it from right to left, so as actually to inspect the positions of the different organizations participating. I was so tired at the finish that my return was a ride. On Little Round Top the party I was with sang that good old Scotch song by Robert Burns:

"Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind;
Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And the days of Auld Lang Syne."

I returned to Cleveland, Ohio, September 16, 1887, in a used-up condition, but thankful that I had been able to attend. I will conclude with the following excerpt:

"Now the muffled drums are beating funeral marches to the grave."

Soon, very soon, we will all be there.

SEVENTH OHIO INFANTRY.

"Monument located on Culp's Hill, near the right of Greene's brigade. The position is commanding, and was a very important one during the battle of the morning of July 3. The Union works to the right of this point, after having

been vacated by the Twelfth Corps, were seized by Johnson's Confederate Division during the evening of July 2. During the morning of July 3 the Confederates were driven out of these works after seven hours of battle. The Seventh and Twenty-ninth Ohio Infantry, returning with the Twelfth Corps, assisted in holding this position against the assaults of the enemy."

CANDY'S BRIGADE MARKER.

On the afternoon of July 1, 1863, under orders from General Hancock, the First and Third Brigades of Geary's division of the Twelfth Corps went into position to the right of and near Little Round Top, and that night the Fifth Ohio and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry occupied Little Round Top and picketed to the left and front.

In later years, while visiting the battlefield of Gettysburg, Lawrence Wilson, seeing markers in that section accounting for these two regiments upon that very important occasion, became imbued with a desire that the other regiments of Candy's brigade should also have a distinguishing mark of some character indicating they were also then on that part of the field.

With this end in view he issued a call for a meeting of the members of the old brigade, during the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Cleveland on the 19th of September, 1901, for the purpose of considering this important matter, when a brigade organization was formed by the election of Judge John P. Murphy of the Fifth Ohio, residing in Cincinnati, as president, and W. P. Quayle of the Sixty-sixth Ohio, residing at Rock Island, secretary. A resolution was then passed in favor of marking the position occupied by Candy's brigade on the night of July 1, 1863, and providing for the appointment of a committee, consisting of one comrade from each of the six regiments in said brigade, to take charge of the project and push it to a successful termination.

The president appointed the following committee: Maj. Krewson Yerkes, Fifth Ohio; Sergt. Lawrence Wilson, Seventh Ohio; Col. D. W. Thomas, Twenty-ninth Ohio; Maj. Thos. McConnell, Sixty-sixth Ohio; Capt. John O. Foering, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, and Maj. J. A. Moore of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylva-



BRIGADE MARKER

Little Round Top—Battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa.



nia, with Lawrence Wilson as chairman. As Colonel Thomas neglected to serve and Major McConnell soon died very unexpectedly, Capt. Charles W. Kellogg of the Twenty-ninth and Col. Charles Candy of the Sixty-sixth were appointed to act in their stead, and the committee thus kept intact. This committee visited the battlefield in October, 1901, selected a site for a marker on Sedgwick avenue near Little Round Top, and adopted a design for the same, such as is shown in cut, consisting of a bronze tablet bearing an inscription and legend, sunk in the face of a granite die resting upon a substantial granite base suitably marked as is herein plainly delineated.

All arrangements having been successfully carried out and the marker being in position, this modest little tribute to the gallant officers whose names appear thereon and to the soldiers true who followed them where they led was dedicated on Thursday, September 18, 1902, in the presence of the president, Judge Murphy, who came all the way from Cincinnati and made a brief address; Col. John P. Nicholson and Major Robbins of the battlefield commission; members of the brigade committee, comrades, ladies and gentlemen, when this token of love, pride, and patriotism was formally turned over to Colonel Nicholson for safe keeping. The dedicatory services consisted mainly of a statement by the chairman of the committee explaining how this marker came into existence; a brief address by Judge Murphy as presiding officer; an invocation by Rev. Owen Hicks; the reading of the military records of all the officers named on the marker by Captains Howe and Foering and Sergeant Wilson; and addresses by Colonel Candy, Colonel Nicholson and Major Robbins—the latter of the C. S. A., who fought there under General Longstreet. A large photograph of marker and group was taken.

HISTORY OF THE WHITE BANNER.

Kindly Supplied by CAPT. W. A. HOWE.

If there is any sentiment more active than all others in the breast of a soldier as he leaves everything dear to him and goes to the defense of what is more precious than life—his country—it is the thought that grateful hearts will lament him, and vie with each other in doing him honor if he returns safely from the perils of war. This sentiment is above all characteristic of the American soldier, where hardships are endured to preserve a government of his own, instead of a monarch's, which is administered, as it were, by himself, and which he desires to hand down to posterity as strongly established as he received it from his ancestors.

The Ohio ladies residing in New York, after a careful study of the records of the different regiments of our State, prompted by a noble impulse, have recently conferred a signal mark of honor on the Seventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry. The following correspondence on the subject will be read with interest by all who delight to see the brave honored for noble sacrifices in a glorious cause.

COL. SAMUEL McCLELLAND AND SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

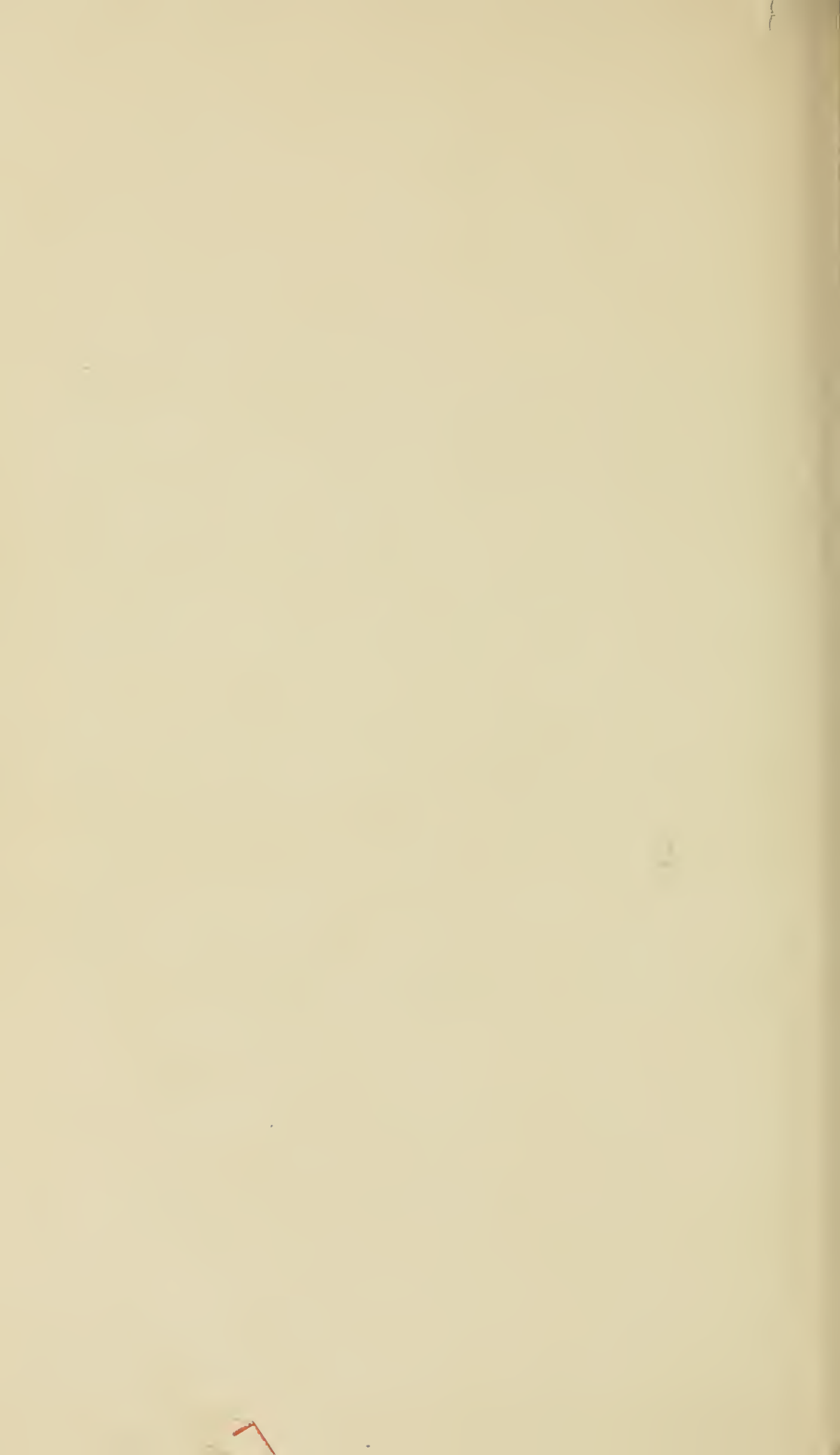
In performance of a pleasing duty confided to me by the Ohio Ladies' Society, permit me, gentlemen, to say it has been the custom in all ages to bestow some distinctive mark of approbation upon those who at their country's call imperiled their lives and fortunes in its defense. Prompted by this idea, the Ohio ladies resident in New York executed an elaborate and artistic banner for presentation to the Ohio regiment whose military exploits during the great rebellion should entitle it to the proud distinction of being called the Ohio Banner Regiment. The banner thus prepared has been

From Ohio Ladies resident in New York.



To the 7th REG^t. O.V. I.

THE WHITE BANNER



held subject to decision of the delicate question as to which of the Ohio regiments was entitled to receive it.

A critical examination of the records of all the regiments that entered the service from the State of Ohio, and the campaigns through which they served, was undertaken. The civil and military authorities of both the National and State governments were counseled with, but the question became still more grave and perplexing when it was understood how nobly the majority of the Ohio regiments had behaved in time of battle and elsewhere during the war. But, gentlemen, without disparagement to the bravery or heroism of any other Ohio regiment, the ladies have decided that to you, officers and men of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, this beautiful banner rightfully belongs. Whether in camp, on the march or in battle, you never shrank from duty. Your drill and discipline were admirable, and positions that were both vital in importance and perilous in character were assigned to your regiment. Gentlemen, your military organization belongs to the State of Ohio, but your military achievements belong to the common country.

An official letter received by me from the secretary of the Ohio Ladies' Society more fully explains not only the grounds for their decision, but it also contains a brief and interesting history of their society, and reads as follows:

“NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1868.

“GEORGE E. HALL, ESQ.

“DEAR SIR: I send you by express to-day ‘a flag’ which you are respectfully requested to present to the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment, in the name of the Ohio Ladies' Society, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. A brief history of the society and its objects will furnish the reason why the presentation has been delayed until this late day. At the great fair held in this city in the spring of 1864, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, a number of Ohio ladies who were born and raised in Ohio, but had become residents of New York, feeling an anxiety to do something in aid of

the fair, formed a society for that purpose. Meetings were held once a week for three months before the exhibition, during which a large number and variety of articles were made, among them this flag, which it was understood should at the end of the war be given to the Ohio regiment which had most distinguished itself in the service. The committee of arrangements appropriated a large table in a conspicuous part of the fair for the use of the Ohio Ladies' Society. On this table the articles were displayed, surmounted by the flag, and attracted all Ohio visitors to the fair, especially the Ohio soldiers. On one occasion an Ohio officer, who refused to give his name, handed to one of the ladies in charge a fifty-dollar bill, and, when asked what he would have in exchange, said: 'It is my contribution to your society.' Much curiosity was shown and many questions were asked as to whether the ladies had come all the way from Ohio to contribute to the fair. The table was very liberally patronized, and at times the crowd was so great that they could not all be waited upon. The result was that nearly three thousand dollars was realized and paid over to the treasurer of the fair. The war ended in the spring of 1865, and at once a correspondence was opened with Governor Tod, asking him to name the regiment that was best entitled to the flag. The reply was characteristic of the man: 'Every one is entitled to it.' Other distinguished persons have from time to time been consulted, including Governor Brough, Governor Hayes, the Hon. Martin Welker, and other members of Congress, but all seemed unwilling to say that any one regiment had more distinguished itself than another, and we have therefore been unable to carry out the object of the society until the present time. Finally, through your exertions, the opinions of Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania; General Slocum, of New York, and Gen. E. B. Tyler, of Baltimore, were obtained, and they all declared in favor of the Seventh Ohio. We desire you, in presenting this flag, to assure the shattered remnant of the regiment that we entertain for each and every one of them sentiments of gratitude and esteem it is not in our power to express. We are

proud of our native State; proud of her record during the war; proud of her generals, and especially proud of her soldiers, who have made that record glorious. Very respectfully,

“MRS. ALBERT W. GREEN, *Secretary.*

“*Committee:* Mrs. S. RANSOM, Mrs. J. R. CECIL, Mrs. S. HAUK, Mrs. T. R. REED, Mrs. J. G. PLYMPTON, Mrs. T. R. BENTER.

Thus, gentlemen, you have from the Ohio Ladies' Society the origin and history of this artistic and beautiful banner, which, agreeable to the wish of the society, I now formally present to your regiment.

Yours truly,

GEORGE E. HALL.

“CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 3, 1870.

“GEORGE E. HALL, ESQ.

“DEAR SIR: After a lengthened delay, resulting from circumstances without our control, the undersigned executive committee of the Seventh Regiment Association have the honor to acknowledge, in behalf of the association, the reception and acceptance of the banner presented through you by the Ohio Ladies' Society, for the benefit of the Sanitary commission, to the Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The distinguished honor thus conferred upon the regiment, while it fills every heart of the few remaining members of the organization with the most profound gratitude toward the noble ladies, most noble daughters of our gallant State who conceived it, as well as to the brilliant soldiers who paid their tribute to our claim, and begets a feeling of the deepest pride and gratification which we would not conceal. We are yet compelled to feel that rather our good fortune than our merit as a regiment has favored us in being selected as the object of this magnificent and priceless recognition. As soldiers, as citizens, as freemen, we are conscious of having done only our duty manfully, faithfully, zealously, and it is the proud honor and eternal glory of our

State that of all the heroic and patriotic thousands of her sons who went forth to the battlefield, not a regiment failed to respond to the call of duty, or by any single act cast the least stain upon her fair escutcheon. We cannot forget or overlook in our own good fortune the lofty patriotism, the glorious deeds, and the terrible sacrifices of our fellow-soldiers, entitling them to the everlasting love and honor of their countrymen. Side by side we fought with them on many a hotly-contested and sanguinary field in the gloomiest hours of the strife, when hope had almost withered from the hearts of men, and in their valor and support found inspiration and courage to meet the great duties we had to do. How often in the storm of battle, with the dead and dying blocking our path, the contest hanging on a thread, we have looked with eager and anxious eyes toward the standard of our Ohio brothers in arms for encouragement and been made strong by their example. We may not say—but deeply do we feel conscious of the support they gave us. The dust of hundreds of our comrades mingled with theirs in everlasting repose on historic fields of Virginia, of Maryland, of Pennsylvania and of Georgia equals in valor, in patriotism and sacrifice. To the soldier who has faithfully discharged his trust no higher or more cherished reward can crown his efforts than the approval of his countrymen, and such a recognition and endearment as is conveyed in the splendid banner we have been honored with sinks deeply into our hearts, strengthening our love of country, brightening our estimate of mankind, and making us feel how false is that maxim which says "Republics are ungrateful." In the present case the impression is stronger in that the honor comes from women. What love, what honor, what respect does not every soldier owe her? Only the pen that is directed by inspiration shall ever tell in all its fullness the story of her devotion and her work for the soldier. In conclusion, let me ask you, sir, to accept the profound thanks of our association for your part in the matter, and the assurance that the kindly interest you have manifested and the generous sentiment you have expressed toward us are garnered

in our memories to live while we shall live. You will convey to the ladies whom you represent the expression of our deepest gratitude, and say to them their names are graven indelibly on our hearts. The splendid work of their hands we consecrate to the memory of our dead comrades, and shall cherish it through life as a possession made sacred by every recollection of the vicissitudes, the hardships and the dangers of our soldier life. With the highest respect, your obedient servant.

“J. B. MOLYNEAUX, Chairman.

“F. ROCKEFELLER, Secretary.

“Committee: W. A. HOWE, WM. SOUTHWELL, CHARLES COWAN, J. G. CLAFLIN, T. T. SWEENEY.”

“SEVENTH REGIMENT, O. V. I. ASSOCIATION,

“CLEVELAND, OHIO, June, 1904.

“DEAR COMRADE:

“The history of our White Banner, which was presented to us by the Ohio Ladies, resident in New York in 1864, at the time of the great Sanitary Fair, is well known to every comrade of our regiment.

“The executive committee have felt for some time that we should deposit this precious relic in some place for preservation, where it might be kept for all time, and where our children and the public would be able to see it.

“The Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland has kindly offered to accept and take care of it and give it a prominent place in its beautiful and fire-proof building, which offer we have accepted.

“Through the kindness and generosity of our esteemed friend, Mr. N. P. Bowler, we have been enabled to place the banner in a beautiful case that will properly preserve it.

“On Saturday, June 18th, 1904, at 2 o'clock P. M., it is desired that the comrades of the Seventh Regiment, O. V. I. Association, meet at the Historical Society's Building, corner of Euclid Avenue and Fairmount Street, to formally present the banner to the officers of the Western Reserve

Historical Society, and it is hoped that every comrade will make a special effort to be present at that time.

“Come and bring your family and friends and let us make this a special reunion occasion long to be remembered.

“JOHN E. COLBRUNN,
President.

WM. A. HOWE,
E. H. BOHM,
GEO. A. MCKAY,
LEVI F. BAUDER,
“Committee.”

EXERCISES ATTENDING THE TRANSFER OF THE “WHITE
BANNER” FROM SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I. ASSOCIA-
TION TO WESTERN RESERVE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
JUNE 18, 1904.

PROGRAM.

- SELECTION,Wagner Quartet
HISTORY OF WHITE BANNER
WM. A. HOWE
- SELECTION,Wagner Quartet
PRESENTATION OF BANNER
E. H. BOHM
- SELECTION,Wagner Quartet
ADDRESS
LEVI F. BAUDER
- SELECTION,Wagner Quartet
RECEPTION OF BANNER
HON. L. E. HOLDEN
- SELECTION,Wagner Quartet

OUR FIRST REUNION

LETTER TO SURVIVING MEMBERS.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 14, 1866.

Agreeably to the circular call issued from Washington City on the twelfth day of July, ultimo, the result of a meeting of the old members of the Seventh Regiment now residents of that city, and for the purpose of carrying into effect the project therein indicated, of bringing about a reunion of the surviving members of the Seventh, and of considering the propriety and feasibility of effecting a permanent organization of the regiment, the committee designated in the call to make the necessary arrangements met in this city on Monday evening, the 6th inst., and agreed upon Cleveland as the place and September 10 as the time for the occurrence of the designed reunion. A sub-committee was appointed to arrange the necessary details, and a proper hall for the assembling of those attending has been obtained and all other requisite arrangements made. It now only remains for the members of the regiment to unite heartily and earnestly in the execution of the plan in view, and thus rekindle the friendships formed in the long marches and terrible combats of three years and a half of war, and review the pleasant memories made around the bivouac fire and when resting for a time from the arduous duties of the active campaign. In addressing this call to the remaining members of the old Seventh, the committee feel it to be unnecessary to make any especial appeal to the crowding recollections of their soldier life as an incentive to their attendance upon the reunion. We know the just and honorable pride which every member of the old Seventh feels in the unblemished record of that regiment, and we feel certain there are none who will not hail with the most profound satisfaction the opportunity that such a meeting as is proposed will furnish for cementing more closely our friendships and perpetuating the honorable

deeds and dear memories of our career as Union soldiers. But if any incentive were needed to awaken a proper interest in the project we have in view, the claims upon us by dead brethren—of Creighton and Crane, and the hundreds of others whose heroic deeds have added their full share of glory to the army of the Union and who attested with their lives their devotion to the Nation and to freedom—would be sufficient to inspire it. It is our duty that the names of those gallant soldiers should be graven in the imperishable marble, there to stand as eternal monitors to posterity and an undying example of the sacrifices freedom may claim and receive of her children. To consecrate and perpetuate the memory of our dead comrades, record “the battles, sieges, fortunes we have passed,” cement the friendships formed, group together in historic shape the memories and incidents we would preserve, and devise such measures as may be thought necessary and expedient for our common good, are the cardinal objects of our proposed reunion. To the thorough and satisfactory accomplishment of these purposes a full attendance of the surviving members of the regiment is necessary, since there is no one but can add his mite to make up the general contribution. The committee confidently indulge the hope that such desired attendance will be had, and the result can then be no other than a success.

Upon the arrival of the members they will report at Garrett's Hall, corner of Euclid avenue and Monument Park.

Gen. E. B. TYLER, *Chairman*.

Capt. JOE B. MOLYNEAUX, *Secretary*.

THE REUNION.

The surviving members of the Seventh Ohio Infantry held a meeting at Garrett's Hall, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., September 10, 1866, pursuant to a call issued August 14, 1866.

Col. Samuel McClelland was appointed temporary chairman and Lieutenant H. Z. Eaton, secretary.

Generals Tyler and Steedman made brief and pointed

speeches relative to the object of the meeting while it was in waiting for the arrival of members from other places.

After a committee of five, consisting of Col. L. R. Davis, Maj. E. J. Krieger, Captain DeForest, Lieut. J. F. Palmer and Sergt. Levi F. Bauder, was appointed on permanent organization, the convention adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M.

The following gentlemen, surviving members of the Seventh Regiment O. V. I., were present at the forenoon session, the list being largely increased during the afternoon:

Gen. E. B. Tyler, Baltimore, Md.; Col. Samuel McClelland, Youngstown, O.; Chaplain Frederick T. Brown, Chicago, Ill.; Maj. E. J. Krieger, Cleveland, O.; Col. L. R. Davis, Alliance, O.; Capt. J. B. Molyneux, Cleveland, O.; Capt. William A. Howe, Cleveland, O.; Lieut. D. A. Kimball, Cleveland, O.; Capt. John G. Parsons, Cleveland, O.; Lieut. H. Z. Eaton, Toledo, O.; Capt. S. S. Reed, Rootstown, O.; Lieut. S. T. Loomis, Painesville, O.; Lieut. Jere G. Claffin, Cleveland, O.; Capt. C. W. Nesper, Cleveland, O.; J. C. Gazeley, Cleveland, O.; Marcus Brockway, Cleveland, O.; Fred Bock, Cleveland, O.; Conrad Beckman, Cleveland, O.; A. M. Clinton, Cleveland, O.; William E. Forbey, Cleveland, O.; Andrew Atloff, Cleveland, O.; R. R. Peebles, Brunswick, O.; William Seafert, Cleveland, O.; Richard Winsor, Oberlin, O.; W. Woodmansee, Oberlin, O.; Joseph S. Clarke, Cleveland, O.; Stephen Averill, Cleveland, O.; Johnson Russell, Cleveland, O.; Charles Cowan, Cleveland, O.; Gus Ziemer, Cleveland, O.; S. Lamphear, New Lisbon, O.; L. M. Chapman, Broomfield, O.; C. D. Bertholf, Broomfield, O.; N. Twitchel, Broomfield, O.; G. M. Carter, Broomfield, O.; A. S. Doles, Parkman, O.; Samuel J. Sailer, Cleveland, O.; James Baxter, Streetsboro, O.; George Beardsley, Ravenna, O.; Conrad Lanmer, Cleveland, O.; A. A. Cavanah, Cleveland, O.; Lewis Knight, Thompson, O.; Ernst Zwickler, Cleveland, O.; William Southwell, Cleveland, O.; Fred Spencer, Cleveland, O.; Thomas Scoville, Cleveland, O.; W. H. Johnson, Cleveland, O.; H. Blakelock, Cleveland, O.; H. Fairchilds, Brownhelm, O.; W. W. Hunt, Chagrin Falls, O.; Martin V. Clark, Parma.

O.; S. C. Wheeler, Sandusky, O.; L. A. Bartlett, Washington, D. C.; Thomas Walker, New Castle, Pa.; M. V. Burt, Cuyahoga Falls, O.; John Gilanders, Oberlin, O.; W. F. Bartlett, Huron, O.; M. R. Hughes, Newburg, O.; S. S. Hall, Broomfield, O.; C. P. Rodenbaugh, Kent, O.; L. A. Stanley, Ravenna, O.; P. P. Foster, Macedonia, O.; Saurin Reed, Berea, O.; G. W. Golden, Hudson, O.; Charles L. King, Ravenna, O.; Enos T. Mills, Atwater, O.; Albert Witherell, Fredonia Station, O.; Marion F. Hoover, North Benton, O.; Jacob Marks, Cleveland, O.; R. Winzenreid, Cleveland, O.; W. H. B. Williams, Cleveland, O.; E. J. Couch, New Brighton, O.; Lawrence Wilson, Washington, D. C.; L. G. DeForest, Cleveland, O.; Levi F. Bauder, Cleveland, O.; M. H. Whaley, Cleveland, O.; David Bennett, Claridon, O.; J. F. Harmon, Oberlin, O.; Harry Wood, Fife Major, Geneva, O.; William R. Bond, Cleveland, O.; F. Michael, Cleveland, O.; George Sahl, Cleveland, O.; G. A. Furry, Cleveland, O.; Lieut. T. T. Sweeney, Cleveland, O.; S. Gill, Painesville, O.; E. Hart, Geneva, O.; F. Rockefeller, Cleveland, O.; J. B. Northrup, Nelson, O.; O. C. Vanwagner, Chagrin Falls, O.; J. Decker, Cleveland, O.; John Chaffee, Mecca, O.; John Pollock, Warren, O.; C. A. Wood, Newburg, O.; Lieut. L. King, North Bloomfield, O.; Rev. O. Hicks, Concord, O.; W. J. Hutchinson, Willoughby, O.; Christian Russer, Cleveland, O.; J. A. Thompson, Ravenna, O.; A. M. Halbert, Elyria, O.; W. H. Poor, Windham, O.; S. S. Fisher, Alliance, O.; J. E. Avery, Oberlin, O.; High B. Deeds, Youngstown, O.; George H. Davis, Hudson, O.; Frank Eldridge, Edinburg, O.; C. H. Pelton, Painesville, O.; D. A. Reed, Newburg, O.; G. W. Wellhouse, Newburg, O.; Benjamin F. Hawkins, Burton, O.; N. K. Hubbard, Geneva, O.; A. Bishop, Ravenna, O.; Henry Hoffman, Steubenville, O.; William Cromwell, Mantua, O.; J. R. Baker, Seville, O.; F. Bose, Chagrin Falls, O.; E. W. Force, Chagrin Falls, O.; A. C. Fisher, Chagrin Falls, O.; P. H. Smith, Chagrin Falls, O.; James Hunt, Newton Falls, O.; Charles A. Parks, Mesopotamia, O.; H. A. Weir, Warren,

O.; L. Austin, Newburg, O.; R. Hine, Mecca, O.; George Evans, East Cleveland, O.; W. W. Hescoek, Bristolville, O.; J. C. Wood, Bristolville, O.; I. N. Wilcox, Windham, O.; S. S. Pelton, Barnesville, O.; G. E. Meigs, Painesville, O.; A. W. Morley, Kirtland, O.; M. Thorp, ———; F. W. Brand, Cleveland, O.; Eugene Murray, Concord, O.; Ed Burr, Concord, O.; Samuel Oliver, Cleveland, O.; John Baptie, Chardon, O.; H. Trulson, Painesville, O.; Frank Cone, Painesville, O.; John Allen, Painesville, O.; W. A. Watrous, Ashtabula, O.; W. P. Tisdell, Painesville, O.; M. Fitzgerald, Painesville, O.; S. Pullman, Painesville, O.; J. Hennessey, Painesville, O.; D. Pomeroy, Painesville, O.; J. M. Lapham, Painesville, O.; D. W. Walters, Painesville, O.; H. H. Coe, Painesville, O.; M. Osborn, Warren, O.; Thomas P. Dixon, Clark, Pa.; F. Fowler, Elyria, O.; E. Maxfield, Cleveland, O.; E. Armbuster, Cleveland, O.; Charles Fagan, Cleveland, O.; John Wilfred, ———; H. H. Rhodes, Ravenna, O.; A. Hungerford, ———; E. C. Miller, Madison, O.; Thomas M. Lander, Chagrin Falls, O.; C. E. Preble, Cleveland, O.; Fred Jassaud, Cleveland, O.; Jerome Lott, Madison, O.; Frank Dutton, Cleveland, O.; W. A. Orton, Perry, O.; A. H. Burger, Cleveland, O.; George Geylyn, New Milford, O.; George Barrett, New Milford, O.; B. Mulgrave, Geneva, O.; S. J. Coon, Jefferson, O.; Frank Manly, Cleveland, O.; Gus Schmidt, Cleveland, O.; F. Salbach, Cleveland, O.; S. Sweet, Cleveland, O.; H. M. Jones, Huron, O.; L. G. Watkins, Cleveland, O.; William Horn, Cleveland, O.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention met pursuant to adjournment, the president, Colonel McClelland, in the chair.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows on

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

President—Gen. E. B. Tyler.

Vice-Presidents—Lieut.-Col. Samuel McClelland, Maj. E. J. Krieger, Gen. J. W. Sprague, Col. A. T. Wilcox.

Permanent Secretary—Lieut. H. Z. Eaton.
Temporary Secretary—Capt. L. G. De Forest.
Treasurer—Capt. J. B. Molyneaux.
Chaplain—F. T. Brown.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Permanent organization of the society.
 Resolutions of respect.
 To consider the propriety of having a supper.
 To consider the propriety of erecting a regimental monument.
 To consider the policy of bringing together our dead.
 To consider the propriety of collecting matter for a complete regimental record.
 General business.
 The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The president was then conducted to the chair, and in taking his seat made a thrilling and touching address, reviewing the incidents and scenes in which this noble regiment played a conspicuous part, and feelingly referred to the honored dead of the regiment, Colonels Creighton and Crane, and the fallen heroes of their command. His speech was listened to with marked respect and attention. At its close the members of the regiment simultaneously rose and gave "three cheers and a tiger" for General Tyler and "three times three" for the "Seventh Regiment." The president then invited the chaplain of the regiment, Rev. F. T. Brown, to come upon the stage and invoke divine favor upon the proceedings, which was done.

The vice-presidents were invited to the stand. The president stated the object of the meeting to be the permanent organization of the survivors of the regiment and the erection of a regimental monument.

On permanent organization, Or. Mr. Loomis moved that a committee of five be appointed to report a constitution and resolutions. The chair appointed Chaplain Brown, Sergt.

J. F. Harmon, Or. Mr. Loomis, Sergt.-Maj. N. K. Hubbard and Joseph E. Clarke. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were taken up separately and adopted. The committee was not discharged but instructed to complete the constitution, which would be taken under consideration at the next annual meeting.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, In the good providence of God, we, formerly members of the Seventh Regiment O. V. I., have been preserved from the dangers of war and the sickness of the camp during the suppression of the late terrible rebellion, and have been permitted to meet again in convention; therefore,

Resolved, That we give our hearty thanks to Almighty God for the many mercies of the past, and that we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the kinsmen and friends of our noble officers and men who have laid down their lives, and also to our brethren who, in body or limb, are still suffering from sickness or wounds.

Resolved, That we unite in a society to be called the Society of the Survivors of the Seventh Regiment O. V. I.

Resolved, That the officers of this society shall consist of a president, four vice-presidents, temporary and permanent secretaries and a treasurer.

Resolved, That the society shall have an annual festive meeting in the city or place selected the previous year, which shall be opened by an oration or speech from some member of the regiment, selected at a previous meeting, and followed by a dinner, toasts, etc.

Resolved, That as speedily as possible we proceed to procure a suitable lot in the Woodland Cemetery, Cleveland, and erect thereon a monument to the memory of our heroic dead; and also that any money that may be in the hands of the treasurer after the expenses of erecting the monument be distributed among the widows and orphans of the dead and among the maimed and wounded members of the Seventh.

It was decided to have a supper in the evening, and the

chair appointed the following gentlemen to make the necessary arrangements: Captain Molyneaux, Colonel Davis, Captain Howe, Lieutenant Claffin and A. M. Clinton.

The committee subsequently reported that arrangements for the supper had been made with Colonel Ross, of the American House, to take place at 9 o'clock in the evening. The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

On the propriety of erecting a regimental monument in Woodland Cemetery, Cleveland, the committee were assured by Mr. Steadman, city sexton, that the authorities of Cleveland would cheerfully donate a lot in that cemetery for the purpose contemplated. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Steadman for his kindness and effort in advancing the interest of the convention in this matter.

An executive committee of five, consisting of Captains DeForest, Molyneaux and Howe, Lieutenant Bohm and Sergeant Bauder, was appointed to perfect a plan and raise funds for the erection of the monument. General Tyler was subsequently made chairman of the committee.

The officers chosen for the present meeting were, on motion, authorized to act as officers of the association for the ensuing year.

The Cleveland Turn Verein presented a beautiful banner to the regiment at Camp Dennison prior to its going out of the State, and having expressed a desire to get the banner back, to be placed in their hall on Ohio street, to be preserved as a relic of the Seventh Regiment, on motion Major Krieger, Lieutenant Bohm and Captain Nesper, members of the Turn Verein and also members of the association, were appointed by the chair to return the banner to the Cleveland Turn Verein with this positive injunction: "To preserve it and never allow it to be carried except by a member of the regiment, and then by permission of this association."

It was decided, when the convention adjourned, to meet in Cleveland, March 23, 1867, the anniversary of the battle of Winchester, at which Stonewall Jackson confessed himself defeated for the first and only time during the war.

Chaplain Brown was, by a unanimous and enthusiastic

vote of the convention, selected to deliver the address at the next annual meeting.

The question arose as to whether those persons belonging to the regiment, during the "three months' service," could become members of the association. To test the sense of the meeting a vote was taken and it was decided unani- mously that they could become members, and they were ac- cordingly cordially invited to join with the rest in the con- templated work.

To defray the expenses of the present meeting, the mem- bers voluntarily contributed fifty cents each, and the com- mittee having charge of the preliminary arrangements were authorized to reimburse what had been disbursed and place the remainder in the hands of the treasurer.

The convention then adjourned to the American House, where a supper was served at 9 o'clock. After supper the camp-fire was held, which was greatly enjoyed by all pres- ent.

ANTIETAM.

BY IRENE FOWLER BROWN.

Shock and onset of gray and blue,
Smoke and carnage and spatter of red,
Belching cannon where young corn grew,
Rank after rank of weltering dead.
Here in the valley they charged and met,
South and North—and the slain piled deep;
Here in the valley the grass grew wet,
Thousands were left on the field asleep.

And this Antietam? The Bloody Lane
Where cattle browse on their homeward way,
And loitering plowmen to tinkling chain
Follow the path of dying day.
Peace and plenty and lights of home,
Planting and harvest and even-song,
Flower and fruit from the blood-soaked loam;
Bounteous corn-fields where Death reaped long.

O my heart! Wilt thou look and learn?
Out of the havoc and blood and strife,
See, where the red of the sod we turn
Blossoms the grace of a strange new life.
Sorrow and hatred and pain will go,
Sharpness of death—that, too, will cease;
Out of the agony, roses grow;
Out of the heart-ache, infinite peace.

THE DAYS OF SIXTY-THREE.

Written at the Gettysburg Reunion, 1888, by MAJOR MARCUS S. HOPKINS, of the Seventh Ohio Regiment.

Ah yes! the days of Sixty-three
Were fateful days for you and me :
 When in a million muskets' rattle
 Was heard the mighty storm of battle,
And, midst the shrieks of hurtling shell,
Rang out the thrilling "rebel yell,"
 As if some fearful spirit's might
 Had added fury to the fight,
And War and Hate had come again,
To sway primeval savage men.
 So long the trembling balance stood
 Unswerved, amidst the tide of blood,
That freedom's hope grew dim—Ah then
Came the transcendent test of men!
 There faced us foes, we knew full well,
 Who yielded only as they fell.
We knew the fateful die was cast—
Must this free country be the last?
 And in our ruin Kings could see
 Mankind thrust back to monarchy.
In all the story of our race
No equal crisis finds a place.
 Then rose each patriot spirit high,
 Resolved the nation should not die ;
And on the land, and on the sea,
The best blood flowed for liberty.
 Fair youth and sturdy manhood gave
 Up life as only give the brave ;
And ere the foemen's force was spent,
I'fresh graves marked half a continent.

Alas! such chastening had to be,
 Ere God vouchsafed our victory,
 That blazoned foremost in the van
 Of all proud names—AMERICAN!—

* * * *

Henceforth we stand in peace allied,
 Comrade and foeman side by side,
 Beneath the ensign of the free,
 That speaks the Nation's majesty,
 Willing to hide the bitter past,
 In one true union blent at last.

O! fair the gifts a bounteous hand
 Has showered on our tranquil land;
 But brighter, grander still, we see
 The vision of our destiny.

Ah yes! the days of Sixty-three,
 That set the seal of Liberty,
 In memory ever fresh shall be—
 Heroic days of Sixty-three!

“THE PHANTOM REGIMENT.”

By LEVI F. BAUDER, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

On a beautiful isle of Lake Erie,
 In the mellowing days of September,
 When the hours never long seem nor weary,
 And the grapes are aglow like an ember—
 In a grove whose broke branches had wrested
 With the merciless winds and the snow,
 The white tents of a regiment nestled
 Like ermines who dreamed of no foe.

Where the white caverned rocks are reflected
 On the swell of the long curving billow,
 Near where Perry's dead heroes neglected
 Lie nameless beneath a gaunt willow,

I dreamed of our dead and forgotten,
 Marked *unknown* on the tablets of Fame,
 And a long line of heroes filed past me,
 Who for us gave a life and a name.

With measured tread to beat of drum,
 A ghostly column strode,
 In rigid ranks with arms aslant,
 Along a dustless road;
 And I seemed to see as they passed me by
 Full many a well-known face,
 Each marching along as in days of yore
 In his old accustomed place,

With the grace of youth; but each face was pale,
 And furrowed by lines of pain.
 Though lost to fame they proudly marched
 As though they had fought not in vain.
 They halted for roll-call, and for each name
 A ready *Here!* was said.
 I listened with awe, for the sergeants there
 Were calling the roll of our dead.

"All present or accounted for;
 A detail is still on earth,
 To guard our flag, to mark our graves,
 To let men know our worth."
 I awakened startled from my sleep,
 And called my comrades near—
 "Our regiment, comrades, is with the dead,
 'Tis the rear-guard only here!"

Comrades, we are growing older,
 And our fires are burning low,
 And the hearts of men seem colder
 Than they were short years ago.
 Where once danced the dimpling crinkles
 When we laughed our cares away,
 Now are graved the rigid wrinkles
 Over beards just tinged with gray.

Comrades, we are growing fewer
 'Round each yearly camp-fire met;
 Some we miss, than whom none truer
 Faced the lead and bayonet.
 Some are at the out-post falling,
 Guarding home and child and wife,
 Answering to the Master's calling
 Of the *muster-out* of life.

DIRGE FOR ONE WHO FELL IN BATTLE.

BY THOMAS WILLIAM PARSONS.

Room for a Soldier! lay him in the clover;
 He loved the fields, and they shall be his cover;
 Make his mound with hers who called him once her lover:
 Where the rain may rain upon it,
 Where the sun may shine upon it,
 Where the lamb hath lain upon it,
 And the bee will dine upon it.

Bear him to no dismal tomb under city churches;
 Take him to the fragrant fields, by the silver birches,
 Where the whippoorwill shall mourn, where the oriole
 perches:
 Make his mound with sunshine on it,
 Where the bee will dine upon it,
 Where the lamb hath lain upon it,
 And the rain will rain upon it.

Busy as the busy bee, his rest should be the clover;
 Gentle as the lamb was he, and the fern should be his cover;
 Fern and rosemary shall grow my soldier's pillow over:
 Where the rain may rain upon it,
 Where the sun may shine upon it,
 Where the lamb hath lain upon it,
 And the bee will dine upon it.

Sunshine in his heart, the rain would come full often
 Out of those tender eyes which evermore did soften:
 He never could look cold till we saw him in his coffin.

Make his mound with sunshine on it,
 Where the wind may sigh upon it,
 Where the moon may stream upon it,
 And Memory shall dream upon it.

“Captain or colonel,”—whatever invocation
 Suit our hymn the best, no matter for thy station, —
 On thy grave the rain shall fall from the eyes of a mighty
 nation!

Long as the sun doth shine upon it
 Shall glow the goodly pine upon it,
 Long as the stars do gleam upon it
 Shall Memory come to dream upon it.

SOMEBODY'S DARLING.

BY MARIE R. D'ISTRIA LA COSTE.

Into a ward of the whitewashed walls,
 Where the dead and dying lay,
 Wounded by bayonets, shells, and balls,
 Somebody's Darling was borne one day—
 Somebody's Darling, so young and so brave,
 Wearing yet, on his pale, sweet face,
 Soon to be hid by the dust of the grave,
 The lingering light of his boyhood's grace.

Matted and damp are the curls of gold,
 Kissing the snow of that fair young brow,
 Pale are the lips of delicate mold—
 Somebody's Darling is dying now,
 Back from his beautiful, blue-veined brow
 Brush all the wandering waves of gold,
 Cross his hands on his bosom now—
 Somebody's Darling is still and cold.

Kiss him once more for somebody's sake;
 Murmur a prayer soft and low;
 One bright curl from its fair mates take—
 They were somebody's pride, you know;
 Somebody's hand has rested there—
 Was it a mother's, soft and white?
 And have the lips of a sister fair
 Been baptized in those waves of light?

God knows best. He has somebody's love;
 Somebody's heart enshrined him there;
 Somebody wafted his name above
 Night and morn on the wings of prayer;
 Somebody wept when he marched away,
 Looking so handsome, brave, and grand;
 Somebody's kiss on his forehead lay;
 Somebody clung to his parting hand.

Somebody's waiting and watching for him,
 Yearning to hold him again to the heart;
 And there he lies, with his blue eyes dim,
 And the smiling childlike lips apart.
 Tenderly bury the fair young dead,
 Pausing to drop on his grave a tear;
 Carve on the wooden slab at his head,
 "Somebody's Darling slumbers here."

THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD.

BY THEODORE O'HARA.

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

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now swells upon the wind;
No troubled thought at midnight haunts
Of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife
The warrior's dream alarms;
No braying horn nor screaming sife
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed;
— Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud;
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And their proud forms in battle gashed
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing steed, the flashing blade,
The trumpet's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past;
No war's wild note, nor glory's peal,
Shall thrill with fierce delight
Those breasts that nevermore shall feel
The rapture of the fight.

Like the dread Northern hurricane
That sweeps his broad plateau,
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain,
Came down the serried foe.
Our Heroes felt the shock, and leapt
To meet them on the plain;
And long the pitying sky hath wept
Above our gallant slain.

Sons of our consecrated ground,
 Ye must not slumber there,
 Where stranger steps and tongues resound
 Along the heedless air.
 Your own proud land's heroic soil
 Shall be your fitter grave,
 She claims from war his richest spoil—
 The ashes of her brave.

So 'neath their parent turf they rest,
 Far from the gory field,
 Borne to a Spartan mother's breast
 On many a bloody shield.
 The sunshine of their native sky
 Smiles sadly on them here,
 And kindred hearts and eyes watch by
 The heroes' sepulcher.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
 Dear as the blood you gave,
 No impious footsteps here shall tread
 The herbage of your grave;
 Nor shall your glory be forgot
 While Fame her record keeps,
 Or Honor points the hallowed spot
 Where Valor proudly sleeps.

Yon marble minstrel's voiceful stone
 In deathless song shall tell,
 When many a vanished age hath flown,
 The story how ye fell;
 Nor wreck nor change, nor winter's blight,
 Nor time's remorseless doom
 Shall dim one ray of holy light
 That gilds your glorious tomb.

General Roster Seventh Regiment O. V. I.

FIELD AND STAFF SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

NOTE—All officers and enlisted men who were in first three months' service and re-enlisted for three years, were mustered out of three months' service June 20, 1861, by reason of such reenlistment. The abbreviation E. S. is for entered service.

TYLER, ERASTUS B.; colonel; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 5 yrs.; appointed colonel May 7, '61; promoted to brig.-gen. May 20, '62; promoted to maj.-gen. by brevet March 13, '65; resigned Aug. 24, '65; died Jan. 9, '91.

CREIGHTON, WILLIAM R.; colonel; E. S. April 19, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed captain Co. A April 19, '61; promoted to lieut.-col. May 7, '61; promoted to colonel May 20, '62; wounded in left side and arm at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; killed at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63, while in command of brigade.

ASPER, JOEL F.; lieut.-col.; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed captain Co. H April 24, '61; promoted to lieut.-col. May 20, '62; wounded in leg at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; resigned March 2, '63, on account of disability; reentered the service May 7, '64, as colonel 171st O. V. I.; mustered out Aug. 20, '64; in 1870 was a member of Congress from Missouri.

CRANE, ORRIN J.; lieut.-col.; E. S. April 19, '61, 3 mos., June 13, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 1st lieut. Co. A April 19, '61; promoted to captain May 14, '61; promoted to major May 25, '62; promoted to lieut.-col. March 2, '63; wounded in foot at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; killed at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; participated in every battle in which the regiment was engaged to the time of his death.

MCCLELLAND, SAMUEL; lieut.-col.; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 1st lieut. Co. I April 24, '61; promoted to captain Co. H May 20, '62; promoted to lieut.-col. Dec. 1, '63; wounded in head at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; wounded in face and arm at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with regiment at Cleveland, O., July 8, '64; died, '72.

CASEMENT, JOHN S.; major; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed major May 7, '61; resigned May 23, '62, to accept promotion as colonel 103d O. V. I.; promoted to brig.-gen. Jan. 25, '65; resigned April 30, '65.

SEYMOUR, FREDERICK A.; major; E. S. April 23, '61, 3 mos., June 14, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed captain Co. G April 23, '61; resigned April 23, '63, on account of disability; appointed major from civil life May 2, '63, commission revoked; appointed major Dec. 1, '63; resigned March 29, '64; died 1902.

CUSHING, HENRY K.; surgeon; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 21, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed surgeon May 2, '61; resigned Sept. 6, '61.

SALTER, FRANCIS; surgeon; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., Aug. 10, '61,

3 yrs.; appointed asst. surg. May 2, '61; promoted to surgeon — '61, resigned Nov. 2, '62, to accept appointment as medical director on staff of Gen. Crooks; died —

BELLOWS, CURTISS J.; surgeon; E. S. Dec. 1, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed surgeon Dec. 1, '62; mustered out with regiment July 8, '64.

DENIG, CHARLES E.; asst. surg.; E. S. Sept. 9, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed asst. surg. Sept. 9, '61; resigned Sept. 2, '62; died —

HITCHCOCK, EDGAR M.; asst. surg.; E. S. Nov. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed asst. surg. Nov. 11, '62; resigned June 10, '63.

FERGUSON, JOHN C.; asst. surgeon; E. S. April 14, '63, 3 yrs.; appointed asst. surg. April 14, '63; mustered out with regiment July 8, '64; died —

WILLIAMS, DAVID; asst. surg.; E. S. July 18, '63, 3 yrs.; appointed asst. surg. July 18, '63; promoted to surgeon 56th O. V. I. Dec. 23, '63.

BROWN, FREDERICK T.; chaplain; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 21, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed chaplain May 7, '61; in addition to his duties as chaplain Mr. Brown rendered important service as bearer of unwritten dispatches from Col. Tyler to Gen. Cox, going alone across the country occupied by guerrillas and bushwhackers; resigned Nov. 15, '61; died Jan. 11, '93.

WRIGHT, DEAN C.; chaplain; E. S. Jan. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed chaplain Jan. 11, '62; acted as volunteer aide-de-camp to Gen. Tyler at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; resigned Jan. 9, '63; died —

DE FOREST, LOUIS G.; adjutant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 1st sergt. Co. B April 22, 1861; promoted to 1st lieut. and adjutant May 17, '61; transferred to staff of Gen. Tyler as A. A. A. Gen. Feb. 1, '62, resigned March 12, '62; reentered the service as captain Co. C 150th O. V. I. May 2, '64; mustered out with company Aug. 23, '64; died Aug. 2, '70.

MOLYNEAUX, JOSEPH B.; adjutant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 18, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant Co. B April 22, '61; promoted to 1st sergt. May 17, '61; mustered out June 18, '61, to accept appointment as 1st lieut. Co. B in 3 yrs. service; detached to command of Co. E Sept. 1, '61; detached to command of Co. A 1st Kentucky Infantry Oct. —, '61; commanded expedition from Camp Enyart, Va., and recovered herd of cattle from Rebel guerrillas; returned to command of Co. E 7th O. V. I.; appointed adjutant Feb. 1, '62; acting aide-de-camp to Gen. Lander on expedition to Bloomery Furnace, Va., Feb. 14, '62; commanded escort to Gen. Lander's body enroute to train March 3, '62; detached on special duty to gather convalescents from hospitals at Alexandria and vicinity and return them to their regiments; detached as inspecting officer on staff of Gen. Geary to inspect Gen. Crawford's Division in Maryland Heights; promoted to captain Co. A Sept. 1, '62; wounded in head, shoulder and leg, and had two horses killed under him at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862; resigned Feb. 12, '63, by reason of disability arising from wounds; reentered service May 2, '64, as captain Co. E, 150th O. V. I., and assigned to command of Fort Thayer, near Washington, D. C.; mustered out with company Aug. 23, '64.

SHEPHERD, WILLIAM D.; adjutant; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed Corporal Co. D; promoted to 1st sergt.; promoted to 2d lieut. and assigned to Co. H Nov 25, '61; promoted to 1st lieut. April 14, '62; appointed adjutant Sept. 1, '62; resigned March

25, '63; commissioned captain Co. E 171st O. V. I. May 2, '64; discharged July 1, '64, to accept appointment of captain and C. S. U. S. Vols.; mustered out Oct. 9, '65; died July 3, '82.

BROOKS, CHARLES A.; adjutant; E. S. May 20, '61; 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Co. H June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant May 20, '62; promoted to 1st sergt. July 1, '62; promoted to 1st lieu. and adjutant May 31, '63; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; detached on recruiting service July —, '63; killed in railroad accident at Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 13, '63.

BAXTER, MORRIS; adjutant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Co. B June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant; discharged Nov. 12, '62, to accept promotion to 2d lieu. Co. H; promoted to 1st lieu. and adjutant Sept. 1, '63; mortally wounded at the battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63, and died Nov. 30, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

MORRIS, JOHN; R. Q. M.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed reg. quar. mas. May 8, '61; resigned Dec. 20, '61; commissioned as capt. and A. Q. M. May 23, '62; resigned Sept. 24, '63, to accept appointment as med. inspec. at Lincoln Hospital at Washington, D. C., where he remained until close of the war; died Feb. 10, '03.

WILLIS, JOSHUA G.; R. Q. M.; E. S. Oct. 31, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed R. Q. M. Oct. 31, '61; resigned July 23, '62, to accept promotion as captain and commissary of subsistence.

LOOMIS, STEPHEN T.; R. Q. M.; E. S. Sept. 1, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed 2d lieu. and R. Q. M. Sept. 1, '62; promoted to 1st lieu. and R. Q. M. Dec. 4, '62; promoted to captain March 19, '64; declined promotion; mustered out with regiment July 8, '64; died —

HUBBARD, NEWTON K.; sergt.-maj.; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to sergt.-maj. Jan. 1, '64, from sergeant Co. D; mustered out with regiment July 8, '64.

WEBB, JOSEPH P.; sergt.-maj.; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted from private Co. B Jan. 1, '62; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62.

KING, LEICESTER; sergt.-maj.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted from private Co. H; appointed sergt.-maj. June 19, '61; promoted to 2d lieu. Co. I Dec. 17, '61; promoted to 1st lieu. June 10, '62; resigned Dec. 3, '63; at the battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62, Lieut. King, while acting as R. Q. M., entered the fight, and after five color bearers had been killed or wounded he carried the colors through the battle and safely from the field; died —

BROWN, DWIGHT H.; sergt.-maj.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant Co. A April 20, '61; appointed sergeant Nov. 20, '61; promoted to sergt.-maj. April 1, '62; promoted to 2d lieu. Co. A Jan. 7, '63; wounded twice in right leg at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —

HARMON, FRANK J.; Q. M. sergt.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Co. C April 30, '61; promoted to sergeant June 20, '61; promoted to Q. M. sergt. Sept. 1, '62; mustered out with regiment July 8, '64.

HOPKINS, MARCUS S.; Q. M. sergt.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted from private Co. E June 10, '61; re-appointed Q. M. sergt. June 20, '61; promoted to 2d lieu. Co. K Feb. 5,

'62; promoted to 1st lieut. Co. F July 25, '62; severely wounded in face at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; resigned on account of wounds July 2, '63; appointed 1st lieut. 66th Co. 2d Battalion V. R. C. July 3, '63; transferred to Co. D 9th V. R. C. Aug., '65; detached to duty at Brentsville, Va., as provost marshal and asst. supt. Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands June 1, '66; honorably discharged as brev.-maj. Jan. 1, '68, by order of Gen. Grant.

OWEN, DANIEL D.; com. sergt.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant Co. H June 20, '61; promoted to com. sergt. Nov. 30, '61; mustered out with regiment July 8, '64.

KING, IRA S.; hos. stwd.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to hos. stwd. Jan. 10, '62; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., May 24, '62; paroled and discharged for disability March 15, '64.

HUGHES, MORRIS R.; hos. stwd.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to hos. stwd. from private Co. G June 14, '62, and did surgeon's duty on the various battlefields in which the regiment was engaged until his discharge, Jan. 23, '63, by reason of disability arising from broken leg.

WALTERS, REUBEN W.; hos. stwd.; E. S. Aug. 15, '62, 3 yrs.; sent to hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, '62; returned to regiment Aug. 24, '63; detailed for duty at headquarters 2d division, 12th corps Sept. 17, '63; promoted to hos. stwd. from private Co. D March 15, '64; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I. Oct. 31, '64; discharged from hospital at Nashville, Tenn., March 1, '65, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

ORVIS, RECELLUS W.; prin. mus.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed prin. mus. from private Co. G Nov. 1, '63; mustered out with regiment July 8, '64.

WETZEL, HENRY; chief bugler; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed chief bugler from private Co. E May 1, '63; mustered out with regiment July 8, '64; died —

WOOD, HARRY; fife maj.; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed fife maj. from private Co. D June 20, '61; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 25, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —

WOODARD, JOSHUA L.; drum maj.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed drum maj. from drummer Co. F.; reappointed drum maj. June 21, '61; discharged March 9, '62; reenlisted as private in Co. G, 177th O. V. I. Sept. 2, '64; promoted to prin. mus. Oct. 4, '64, and transferred to Field and Staff; mustered out with regiment June 24, '65.

ROSTER REGIMENTAL BAND.

COE, HENRY H.; leader; E. S. July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62.

EILEMAN, F. A.; musical director; E. S. May 25, '61, 3 mos., July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62.

BROWN, ALEXANDER B.; 1st class musician; E. S. May 25, '61, 3 mos., July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62.

HENNESSEY, JAMES D.; 1st class musician; E. S. July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62; died —

PARMELE, JOHN; 1st class musician; E. S. July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62.

BOSTWICK, EDGAR M.; 2d class musician; E. S. July 10, '61, 3 yrs.;

transferred from Co. C; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62. See Co. C.

BROCKWAY, MARCUS; 2d class musician; E. S. July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred from Co. A; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62. See Co. A.

GILL, ELY E.; 2d class musician; E. S. July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62; he enlisted Aug. 11, '62, in Co. E, 105th O. V. I.; appointed corporal; promoted to sergeant; mustered out with company June 3, '65; died —

HUMISTON, JOHN F.; 2d class musician; E. S. July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62.

MARSHALL, SAMUEL J. M.; 2d class musician; E. S. May 25, '61, 3 mos., July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62; died —

BATES, JOSEPH E.; 3d class musician; E. S. July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred from Co. C; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62. See Co. C.

CLARK, MARTIN V.; 3d class musician; E. S. Aug. 9, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred from Co. C; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62. See Co. C for record of subsequent service.

FAIRGRAVES, WILLIAM; 3d class musician; E. S. July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62.

GILMORE, DAVID S.; 3d class musician; E. S. July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62; died March 7, '06.

HUNTER, WILLIAM M.; 3d class musician; E. S. July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62; died —

ROSSITER, CHARLES W.; 3d class musician; E. S. July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred from Co. C; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62. See Co. C.

ROWE, JOHN; 3d class musician; E. S. July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred from Co. D; mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62. See company D; died —

ARMSTRONG, ETHAN; musician; E. S. May 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out at Gauley Bridge, Va., Oct. 12, '61.

BUTLER, LYSANDER; musician; E. S. May 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out at Gauley Bridge, Va., Oct. 12, '61.

ELDER, MARTIN A.; musician; E. S. May 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered at Gauley Bridge, Va., Oct. 12, '61.

HALE, FRANK B.; musician; E. S. May 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out at Gauley Bridge, Va., Oct. 12, '61.

INGERSOLL, HENRY; musician; E. S. May 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out at Gauley Bridge, Va., Oct. 12, '61.

PARK, WILLIAM H.; musician; E. S. May 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out at Gauley Bridge, Va., Oct. 12, '61.

PHINNEY, GEORGE W.; musician; E. S. May 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out at Gauley Bridge, Va., Oct. 12, '61.

PERRY, OLIVER H.; musician; E. S. May 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out at Gauley Bridge, Va., Oct. 12, '61.

SMITH, EDWARD F.; musician; E. S. May 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out at Gauley Bridge, Va., Oct. 12, '61.

In addition to their duties as regimental band, Leader Henry H. Coe frequently used his band in the care of the sick, helped the wounded

from the battlefield, buried the dead, and many similar duties, and its muster-out was greatly regretted by the entire regiment.

ROSTER OF COMPANY A, SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

CREIGHTON, WILLIAM R.; captain; E. S. April 19, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to lieutenant-col. May 7, '61. See Field and Staff.

CRANE, ORRIN J.; captain; E. S. April 19, '61, 3 mos., June 18, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to major May 25, '62. See Field and Staff.

MOLYNEAUX, JOSEPH B.; captain; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 18, '61, 3 yrs.; for record see Field and Staff.

HOWE, WILLIAM A.; captain; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal April 29, '61; appointed sergeant June 19, '61; promoted to 1st sergt. November 20, '61; promoted to 2d lieutenant April 13, '62; promoted to 1st lieutenant November 12, '62; promoted to captain June 1, '63; participated in every battle in which the regiment was engaged except Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Ringgold; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BURGESS, ALBERT C.; 1st lieutenant; E. S. April 29, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to captain of Co. F Nov. 25, '61. See Co. F.

LOCKWOOD, RALPH; 1st lieutenant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 1st lieutenant Co. E April 25, '61; mustered out June 17, '61, to accept appointment as 2d lieutenant Co. E 7th O. V. I.; promoted to 1st lieutenant Co. A Nov. 25, '61; honorably discharged by order War Department Nov. 10, '62.

MCKAY, GEORGE A.; 1st lieutenant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant April 29, '61; promoted to 1st sergt. May 14, '61; promoted to 2d lieutenant Nov. 7, '62; promoted to 1st lieutenant January 1, '63; detached as assistant inspector general 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 12th Army Corps, September 18, '63; McKay was wounded in the following battles, Cross Lanes, W. Va., Aug. 26, '61, Winchester, Va., March 23, '62, Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62, Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62, Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62, and Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63, in the latter named battle being totally disabled by being shot through both legs; mustered out with the company July 6, '64; he was promoted to captain while lying wounded at Chattanooga, Tenn., but was unable to get mustered (on account of being absent from his command) for several years afterward, when he was mustered to take effect March 19, '64, and honorably discharged as captain of Co. F to date July 6, '64, by order of the commander-in-chief and adjutant general of the army, as well as by authority of the Secretary of War; he participated in every battle the regiment was engaged in until totally disabled.

KIMBALL, DUDLEY A.; 2d lieutenant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 1st sergt. April 29, '61; promoted to 2d lieutenant May 14, 1861; resigned April 1, '62; reentered service as 1st lieutenant Co. A, 103d O. V. I., July 1, '62; discharged Nov. 24, '62; died —

BROWN, DWIGHT H.; 2d lieutenant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; see Field and Staff.

CLAFLIN, JERE G.; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '63, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant June 19, '61; promoted to 1st sergt. Nov. 7, '62; wounded severely in right leg at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17,

'62; wounded in the neck at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64; reenlisted Sept. 13, '64, in Co. B, 177th O. V. I.; appointed sergeant; promoted to sergt.-maj.; promoted to 2d lieut. Co. B, January 24, '65; mustered out with company June 24, '65.

LYNCH, FRANK; sergt.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; appointed sergeant April 29, '61; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reentered the service as capt. Co. G, 27th O. V. I.; promoted to lieut.-col. March 3, '64; severely wounded at battle of Atlanta, Ga., July 22, '64; mustered out May 29, '65; died —.

DAVIS, ZEBULON P., sergeant; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; promoted to sergeant Nov. 20, 1861; wounded in face at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

MALLORY, JOHN H.; sergent; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to corporal Nov. 20, '61; promoted to sergeant May 14, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died May 23, 1906.

WILLIAMS, FRANCIS; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled and exchanged Nov. 11, '62; reported to regiment for duty March 29, '63; appointed corporal; promoted to sergeant Sept. 1, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died—.

GALVIN, JOHN H.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Sept. 1, '62; promoted to sergeant Jan. 16, '64; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded at battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

HOLLY, MORRIS J.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty; appointed to corporal Nov. 20, '61; promoted to sergeant May 14, '62; taken prisoner at Snicker's Gap, Va., July 22, '63; mustered out December 17, '64, expiration term of service.

LECOMPT, THEODORE; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Sutton, Va., July 28, '61.

DAVIS, LLEWELLYN R.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; for record see Co. C.

SMITH, CARLOS A.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant Aug. 3, '61; discharged Dec. 21, '61, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

SADLER, WILLIAM; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 20, '61; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; promoted to sergeant May 14, '62; detailed on recruiting service July, '62; transferred to Invalid Corps January 15, '64; died —.

MORGAN, WILLIAM J.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; appointed corporal April 29, '61; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reentered service as 1st lieut. Co. E, 41st O. V. I., Aug. 27, '61; promoted to captain Co. H, Jan. 9, '62; resigned March 24, '63; died Sept. 12, '64.

EWART, ALEXANDER; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; appointed corporal April 29, '61; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

WARREN, HIRAM V.; corporal; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 24, '62; special duty with Pioneer Corps; de-

tached to Commissary Department; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died April 7, '05.

GILLET, TOWNLEY; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 20, '61; killed at battle of Port Republic June 9, '62.

AUSTIN, ALFRED; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., Sept. 11, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out 3 mos. term Aug. 22, '61; appointed corporal June 27, '62; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, '63; returned to duty; killed at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63.

CRAIG, JOHN D.; corporal; E. S. Oct. 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Sept. 1, '62; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63, while carrying the colors.

COLLETT, JOHN C.; corporal; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal July, '63; killed at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

BROWN, HENRY J.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 20, '61; detached on recruiting service; returned to regiment May 11, '62; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62, and died in hospital at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 26, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Alexandria, Va.

KELLEY, EDWARD F.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 20, '61; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; died in hospital at Winchester, Va., April 2, '62.

WERZ, FRANCIS I.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 4, '62; wounded in thigh at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62, and died in hospital at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 5, '63.

DUTTON, FRANK; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; wounded at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged Oct. 4, '62, on account of disability; reenlisted service as 1st lieutenant. Co. H, 150th O. V. I., May 2, '64; mustered out with company Aug. 23, '64; died —.

HOLMES, MILTON D.; corporal; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 20, '61; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged June 16, '63, by order of War Department.

LOVETT, AARON C.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 12, '62; severely wounded in thigh at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62, while carrying the regimental colors; discharged Sept. 14, '62, by reason of disability; reenlisted Oct. 10, '62, in Co. I, 10th Ohio Cavalry; promoted to 2d sergt. March 1, '63; promoted to 2d lieutenant. Co. E, July 25, '64; resigned April 3, '65.

SWEET, SAMUEL; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 20, '61; wounded in right breast at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged Oct. 20, '62, by order of War Department.

SMALLEY, HERBERT L.; corporal; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Sept. 1, '62; wounded in left arm at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; discharged Feb. 22, '64, by order of Gen. Slocum; died —.

FORBEY, WILLIAM E.; corporal; E. S. Sept. 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal July, '63; transferred per Special Field Order No.

156, Hd. Qrs. Dept. of Cumberland June 8, '64; discharged at expiration of term of service.

WOOD, CHARLES A.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., Sept. 11, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out 3 months' service Aug. 22, '61; appointed corporal Nov. 7, '63; wounded in neck at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to detachment of recruits and assigned to 5th Regt. O. V. I.; mustered out at expiration of term of service.

McCLAIN, JOSEPH; bugler; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed bugler July 22, '62; detached as bugler at Division headquarters; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BROCKWAY, MARCUS; drummer; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Regimental Band and mustered out at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62; reenlisted May 2, '64, as musician in Co. C, 150th O. V. I.; mustered out with company Aug. 2, '64; see Co. H.

MULLEN, EDWARD; drummer; E. S. Oct. 12, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability April 14, '62.

FRENCH, LAFAYETTE; musician; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

AUSTIN, LEWIS; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Feb. 16, '63, order of War Department.

AVERILL, STEPHEN; private; E. S. Aug. 5, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., June 8, '64; appointed corporal; mustered out at McDougal Hospital May 29, '65.

BISHOP, ALBERT; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BLAIKLOCK, HENRY A.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; sick at Aquia Creek Landing, Va.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BRIGHTMORE, JOSEPH T.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered on Invalid Roll; returned to regiment for duty; mustered out with company July 6, '64; one of the best soldiers in the regiment.

BRAND, FREDERICK W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in bowels at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; sick at Harper's Ferry, Va., Dec. 10, '62; returned to regiment for duty March 10, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BURROUGHS, CARLOS A.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled and exchanged Nov. 11, '62; returned to regiment for duty March 29, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64; reentered U. S. service as wagonmaster.

BLACKWELL, JOSEPH; private; E. S. Sept. 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62, and died Aug. 10, '62.

BAUDEL, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at the battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled and exchanged Nov. 11, '62; returned to regiment for duty March 29, '63; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.

BRADLEY, CHESTER W.; private; E. S. Aug. 8, '62, 3 yrs.; detailed as acting hos. stwd.; taken prisoner at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; exchanged; mustered out May 10, '65, by order War Department.

BENNETT, PERRY; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Dec. 24, '61 at Romney, Va., on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BALLOW, CHARLES; private; E. S. Sept. 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged May 10, '62, at New Market, Va., on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BURTON, JOHN H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; severely wounded in jaw, neck and shoulder at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability July 25, '62; reenlisted May 4, '64, in Co. G, 150th O. V. I.; appointed sergeant; promoted to sergt.-maj. May 6, '64; mustered out with regiment Aug. 23, '64.

BUCHANAN, SAMUEL E.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; severely wounded at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; ball entered mouth and came out at throat; discharged Aug. 13, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —.

BURT, THEODORE; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled and exchanged; discharged by order of War Department July 30, '62; reenlisted in the 103d O. V. I.; died —.

BURNS, JOHN G.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, April 25, '63.

BARBER, RICHARD L.; private; E. S. Aug. 7, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., June 8, '64; mustered out at Cleveland, O., May 30, '65.

BAKER, CHARLES; private; E. S. Aug. 27, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., June 8, '64; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, '64; reported on cemetery records as buried in National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

BOWER, JOHN H.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner May 27, '62; paroled and exchanged; transferred to Invalid Corps Sept. 1, '63, by order War Department.

BRUIK, EDWARD; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

BRIZLEY, ORLANDO J.; private; April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; died —.

BURROWS, THOMAS; private; April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

CRONAN, JOHN; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, 1864.

CRIPPEN, ANDREW J.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in shoulder at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

CHENEY, CHARLES H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., Aug. 1, '62, 3 yrs.; mustered out of 3 months' service Aug. 23, '61; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 1, '63.

CANNELL, MORRISON J.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., Sept. 11, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out of 3 months' service Aug. 22, '61; died of disease at Newburgh, Ohio, Nov. 18, '61.

CHELSEY, SIMON J.; private; E. S. Aug. 13, '62, 3 yrs.; detailed as provost guard; wounded in left arm at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.

CLANCEY, DANIEL W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged July 19, '62, by order of War Department.

CREQUE, FERDINAND; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded

in foot at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Nov. 13, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

CAMPBELL, LEANDER H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; detached as clerk for Brig.-Gen. Geary; discharged Nov. 21, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

CLINTON, ALEXANDER M.; private; E. S. Sept 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Nov. 27, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reenlisted in Battery G, Ohio Light Artillery Dec. 28, '63; appointed corporal; wounded at battle of Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 30, '64; mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, June 8, '65, by order of War Department; died —.

CLARK, WILLIAM S.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

DOWSE, THOMAS; private; E. S. Aug. 14, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in left ankle at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; died Dec. 19, '63.

ECKERT, HENRY C.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; sick in hospital at Washington, D. C.; returned to duty; mustered out with company July 6, 1864; died —.

EVANS, EVAN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled and exchanged Nov. 11, '62; no further record found; died —.

EVANS, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged June 20, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

EUCHER, JOHN; private; E. S. Aug. 3, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regiment O. V. I., June 8, '64; mustered out at Columbus, O., July 5, '65, by order of War Department.

ELWELL, OSCAR J.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

FRESHER, THOMAS; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged May 6, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

FARRAND, FREDERICK P.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., Sept. 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out of 3 months' service Aug. 22, '61; detailed as hos. nurse at Winchester, Va., March 24, '62; discharged November 4, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reenlisted in Co. F, 150th O. V. I., May 2, '64; appointed 1st sergt.; mustered out with company Aug. 23, '64; died —.

FORBEY, ALBERT A.; private; E. S. Aug. 5, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regiment O. V. I., June 8, '64; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, '64; mustered out at McDougal General Hospital, New York Harbor, May 30, '65.

FARRAR, CLEMENT H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

GINTER, ABRAHAM; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in shoulder at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, 1862; died Sept. 3, '62.

GARDNER, HAMPTON F.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged June 15, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died one year and a day after discharge from the effects of the wound.

GILSON, WILLIAM F.; private; E. S. Sept. 11, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged at Wash-

ington, D. C., Jan. 23, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —.

GAZELEY, JABEZ C.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; detailed as hos. nurse March 23, '62; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged April 8, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reenlisted in Co. E, 150th O. V. I., May 2, '64; appointed sergeant; mustered out with company Aug. 23, '64; died —.

GEAR, JOHN; private; E. S. Sept. 2, '62, 3 yrs.; detached with ambulance corps; returned to duty; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regt. O. V. I., June 8, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

GAZELY, JAMES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

GABLE, JACOB H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HOUCK, JACOB F.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —.

HATFIELD, BENJAMIN; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in hand at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; returned to regiment for duty; wounded in hand at Gettysburg, July 3, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

HUMES, HIRAM W.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

HUBBELL, WILLIAM N.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Dec. 24, '61, at Romney, Va., on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HOFFMAN, FRED W.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged Oct. 29, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reenlisted in Co. B, 177th O. V. I., Sept. 13, '64; appointed sergeant; promoted to 1st sergt. Jan. 8, 1865; mustered out with company June 24, '65.

HART, EDWARD; private; E. S. Aug. 18, '62; transferred per Special Field Order No. 156 Headquarters Department of Cumberland, June 8, '64; discharged at expiration of term of service; died —.

HORN, WILLIAM; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regt. O. V. I., June 8, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order War Department; died —.

HAMMOND, THEODORE F.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in bowels at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps July 1, '63, by order of War Department.

HEEGE, JACOB; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; detached with artillery; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Sept. 1, '63, by order of War Department.

HARRINGTON, JOHN W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HAYWARD, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HENRY, ROSWELL C.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; died —.

HOLLY, HENRY H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted in Co. B, 84th O. V. I., May 26, '62; mustered out with company Sept. 20, '62.

JOHNSTON, ROBERT B.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right arm, near Dalton, Ga., May 26, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

JONES, JEREMIAH C.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Bridgeport, Ala., Feb. 22, '64; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

JACKMAN, ORVIS F.; private; E. S. Aug. 8, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; right arm amputated; discharged Nov. 20, '63, by order War Department.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. Oct. 12, '61, 3 yrs.; detached as pioneer; returned to duty; transferred per special Field Order 156 to Headquarters Department of Cumberland, June 8, '64; discharged at expiration of term of service.

KEHL, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; missing at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; supposed to have been killed; no further record found.

KELLEY, PHILIP; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., April 1, '62, 3 yrs.; mustered out 3 months' service Aug. 22, '61; wounded in thigh at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Nov. 28, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

KELLER, CHARLES A.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded above ankle at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged at Davids Island, June 5, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

KELLER, FREDERICK; private; E. S. Oct. 12, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in arm at battle of Port Republic, June 9, '62; discharged Jan. 5, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

KNOBLE, LEONARD; private; E. S. Aug. 7, '62, 3 yrs.; detached as provost guard; returned to duty; wounded in left arm at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regiment O. V. I., June 8, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of the War Department.

KREITZ, ALBERT P.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

LOOMIS, LUTHER W.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; detached as teamster in division train; returned to duty; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

LANT, JOHN W.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; sick at Cumberland, Md., and detailed as nurse. No further record found.

LAWRENCE, DAVID B.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; detached to artillery Oct. 20, '61; discharged July 20, '62 by order War Department; died Aug. 26, '90.

LAPPIN, ARTHUR; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; wounded in hand and arm at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Dec. 24, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reenlisted in artillery; died —

LLOYD, JAMES J.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; sick at West Philadelphia, Pa.; discharged Jan. 2, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

LUCAS WILLIAM; private; E. S. Sept. 8, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged Feb. 5, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

LINCOLN, RUFUS W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

MCCAIN, WILLIS F.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; accident-

ally shot and died at Gauley Bridge, Va., Sept. 27, '61; body moved to National Cemetery at Grafton, Va.

MCCANNA, MICHAEL; private; E. S. Oct. 20, '61, 3 yrs.; accidentally shot at Cotton Hill, Va., and died at Charleston, Va., Nov. 18, '61, body taken to Cleveland, Ohio, and buried there.

MCDOWELL, FRED G.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; sick in hospital at Gauley Bridge and Charleston, Va., also at Cincinnati, Ohio; discharged at Camp Kelley, Va., Feb. 1, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

MORGAN, ALONZO J.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; sick at Washington, D. C., and detailed as ward master; returned to duty May 8, '62; mustered out with the company July 6, '64.

MILLER, JOSEPH; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged July 16, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

MAXFIELD, ISAAC; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in shin at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; detailed as cook in hospital at Alexandria, Va.; discharged at Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, '63.

MILLS, STEPHEN; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged Feb. 9, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

MCKAY, FREDERICK A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted in Co. E, 41st O. V. I.; appointed sergeant; promoted to 2d lieut. Nov. 24, '62; promoted to 1st lieut.; was severely wounded at the battle of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, '63, losing part of his right hand; from the effects of this wound he died later; resigned Nov. 20, '64.

MARTIN, THOMAS H. B.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; died —

MEACHAM, ALMON; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

NEVILLE, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted in Co. E, 41st O. V. I.

OTT, JACOB; private; E. S. Aug. 19, '62, 3 yrs.; detailed as provost guard; returned to duty; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regt. O. V. I., June 8, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department; died Dec. — 1904.

PREBLE, CHARLES E.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in hip at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64; reenlisted in Co. I, 13th Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 15, '65; discharged Nov. 15, '65.

POWELL, CHARLES W.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; detached with ambulance corps; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

PRATT, HENRY A.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; sick at Washington, D. C., and St. Joseph Hospital, New York; returned to duty; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.

PRESTAGE, JOHN H.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Romney, Va., Dec. 23, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

PARSONS, JOHN G.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; severely wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged at Washington, D. C., Jan. 8, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reentered service as 1st lieut. in Co. E, 150th O. V. I., May 2, '64; mustered out with company Aug. 23, '64; died —

PAINE, GEO. S.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted in Co. A, 150th O. V. I., May 2, '64; mustered out with company Aug. 25, '64.

RANNEY, CHARLES H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Gauley Bridge, Va., Oct. 6, '61, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reenlisted in Co. F, 124th O. V. I., July 25, '62; discharged Oct. 10, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reenlisted in Co. F, 177th O. V. I., Sept. 21, '64; mustered out with company June 24, '65.

RICHELL, THOMAS; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; sick at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.; discharged Sept. 20, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

RYAN, THOMAS; private; E. S. July 29, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regt. O. V. I.; appointed corporal March 1, '65; mustered out June 5, '65, by order War Department.

ROCKEFELLER, FRANK; private; E. S. Sept. 20, '61, 3 yrs.; sick at Davids Island, New York; returned to duty; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., in the head May 3, '63; transferred to the 5th O. V. I. per special Field Order No. 156, Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, June 8, '64; discharged at expiration of term of service.

RANDALL, FRANK; private; E. S. Oct. 8, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in shoulder and taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regt. O. V. I., June 8, '64; mustered out July 25, '65, by order War Department.

RANDALL, ADOLPHUS M.; private; E. S. Oct. 9, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regt. O. V. I., June 8, '64; mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 26, '65, by order War Department.

RHODES, FREDERICK; private; E. S. Aug. 8, '62, 3 yrs.; in hospital at Washington, D. C.; transferred to invalid corps January 15, '64; mustered out at Evansville, Ind., June 30, '65, by order of War Department.

RICHMOND, EDMOND; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; died —

ROCK, WILLIAM F.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

ROSS, CHARLES E.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

SHERWOOD, THOMAS C.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in bowels at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; returned to duty and mustered out with company July 6, '64.

SMITH, ALFRED W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; detached with ammunition train as teamster; returned to duty and mustered out with company July 6, '64; died July 24, '65.

SWAYNE, EDWARD A.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; sick at Aquia Creek, Va.; returned to duty and mustered out with company July 6, '64.

SMITH, CHARLES W.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right leg at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; returned to duty and mustered out with company July 6, '64.

STEARNS, CHARLES H.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62.

SNIDER, ADOLPH; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62.

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SHEPLEY, THOMAS; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; died at Carnifax Ferry, Va., Sept. 2, '61.

SHROEDER, LOUIS; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; drowned in Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg, Va., May 24, '62.

SPENCER, GEORGE E.; private; E. S. Aug. 26, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in left leg, amputated, at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63, and died from effects of wounds Dec. 21, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

SCOVILLE, ANDREW J.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at the battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled and exchanged; reenlisted in Co. C, 103d Regt. O. V. I., Aug. 6, '62, under the name of John Scoville; mustered out with company June 18, '65.

ST. LAWRENCE, EDWARD; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; severely wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62, was left in hospital at Culpeper, Va., and taken prisoner; sent to Fortress Monroe, Va., and discharged Jan. 21, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

SCOVILLE, THOMAS J.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged July 8, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reenlisted in Co. C, 103d O. V. I., Aug. 6, '62; appointed sergeant Jan. 13, '63; promoted to 1st sergeant March 1, '64; mustered out with company June 12, '65.

SIMONS, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at New York, June 17, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

STEIN, DAVID G.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; accidentally wounded with bayonet at Alexandria, Va.; discharged April 25, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

SEUFERT, WILLIAM; private; E. S. Oct. 20, '61, 3 yrs.; sick at Washington, D. C., May 25, '62; returned to duty; wounded in left leg at the battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred per special Field Order No. 156, Headquarters Army of the Cumberland, June 8, '64, to the 5th O. V. I.; discharged at expiration of term of service.

SPERRY, EDWARD A.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63, and missing; returned to duty; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regt. O. V. I., June 8, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of the War Department.

SHERWOOD, JAMES; private; E. S. Aug. 6, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regt. O. V. I., June 8, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, on order of War Department.

SADLER, SAMUEL; private; E. S. Aug. 26, '62, 3 yrs.; sick at Aquia Creek, Va.; returned to duty; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regt. O. V. I., June 8, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order War Department; died May 1, '65.

SOUTHWELL, WILLIAM; private; E. S. Aug. 26, '62, 3 yrs.; detached on duty at Aquia Creek Landing; returned to company for duty; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regt. O. V. I., June 8, '64; appointed sergeant Nov. 22, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department; died —

STRATTON, ISAAC; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3

yrs.; transferred to Co. F, 7th O. V. I., June 20, '61, by order Col. Tyler. See Co. F for record.

SHOLTZ, HENRY; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

SIMONS, HENRY; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

SMITH, CHARLES H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out June 19, '61; reenlisted in Co. G, 27th O. V. I., July 21, '61; appointed to sergeant; promoted to 1st sergt.; promoted to 2d lieutenant. Nov. 2, '62, and assigned to Co. B; promoted to 1st lieutenant. May 7, '63, and assigned to Co. A.; promoted to captain Nov. 3, '64, and assigned to Co. K; promoted to major May 1, '65; mustered out with regiment July 11, '65.

STAFFORD, ALBERT J.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out August 22, '61.

STEVENSON, THOMAS; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted in Co. A, 124th O. V. I., Aug. 12, '62; mustered out with company June 9, '65; died —

SUMNER, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; died —

THURSTON, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with the company July 6, '64.

TOWNE, EPHRAIM M.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; sick at Fort McHenry, Baltimore; returned to duty; wounded in hand at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; killed at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.

THOMPSON, WILLIAM N.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., during raid of Jackson; exchanged and returned to duty; discharged March 31, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died July 21, '05.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

TYSON, HENRY; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

VAUGHN, GEORGE E.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; detached as teamster; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

VAN VALKENBURG, JAMES S.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

VIRGIL, HENRY J.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

WHYTE, JAMES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; sick in hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, and detailed as steward while there; mustered out July 6, '64, by Circular No. 36, War Department, May 2, '64.

WILSDEN, RICHARD L.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled and exchanged Nov. 11, '63, and returned to company for duty; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

WACKER, LEONARD; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62, and left on field, supposed to have been taken prisoner or died on the field.

WEBB, FRANKLIN G.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs. No record found.

WHITE, FORD W.; private; E. S. May 24, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 6, '61, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WATKINS, LEWIS J.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., Sept. 11, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted Sept. 11, '61; detailed with division provost guard; transferred per special Field Order No. 156, Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, June 8, '64; discharged at expiration of term of service.

WRIGHT, EDWIN L.; private; E. S. Aug. 25, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regt. O. V. I., June 8, '64; wounded at Pine Knob, Ga., June 16, '64; appointed corporal Nov. 1, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H. B.; private; E. S. Oct. 20, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred per Special Field Order No. 156, Headquarters Department of the Cumberland, June 8, '64; discharged at expiration of term of service; died —

WHALEY, MYRON H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled and exchanged; transferred to 2d Regt. Ohio Cavalry, Jan. 23, '63, by order of War Department.

WEBB, EDWARD A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted in Co. G, 27th O. V. I.; appointed sergeant; promoted to 2nd lieut. Co. E, June 27, '64; promoted to 1st lieut. Sept. 26, '64; promoted to captain Co. B, Jan. 28, '65; mustered out with company July 11, '65.

WILDER, DEWILTON J.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out August 22, '61.

ROSTER OF COMPANY B, SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

DE VILLIERS, CHARLES A.; captain; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; resigned May 15, '61, to accept appointment as colonel of the 11th Regt. O. V. I.; died —.

STERLING, JAMES T.; captain; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 18, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 1st lieut. April 23, '61; promoted to captain May 15, '61; mustered out June 13, '61, to accept appointment as captain Co. B, 3 years' service; mustered out Sept. 1, '62, to accept promotion to lieut.-col. 103d Regt. O. V. I.; died —.

REED, SEYMOUR S.; captain; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 1st sergt. Co. G; promoted to 2d lieut. Co. G, Dec. 12, '61; promoted to 1st lieut. Co. I, May 20, '62; promoted to captain Co. B, Nov. 2, '62; wounded in side and leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, '62; resigned Jan. 26, '63, by reason of disability; died —.

CLARK, MERVIN; captain; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant April 22, '61; appointed 1st sergt. June 20, '61; promoted to 2d lieut. Feb. 20, '62; promoted to 1st lieut. July 23, '62; promoted to captain Sept. 1, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64; reentered service Nov. 12, '64, as lieut.-col. of 183d Regt. O. V. I. and killed at battle of Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, '64.

SWEENEY, THOMAS T.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; ap-

pointed 2d lieut. April 22, '61; promoted to 1st lieut. May 15, '61; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; died —.

MOLYNEAUX, JOSEPH B.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 18, '61, 3 yrs.; see Field and Staff.

EATON, HENRY Z.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 18, '61, 3 yrs.; see Co. H.

BOHM, EDWARD H.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; for record see Co. K.

CRYNNE, JOSEPH; 2d lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; for record see Co. I.

DE FOREST, LOUIS G.; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to 1st lieut. and adjt.; see Field and Staff.

BAUDER, LEVI F.; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 14, '61; promoted to sergeant June 20, '61; promoted to 1st sergt. Sept. 30, '63; detailed as regt. ord. sergt. Aug. 5, '62; brig. ord. sergt. Aug. 12, '62; div. ord. sergt. Oct. 15, '62; rescued flag of 5th Conn. at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62, and turned it over to Gen. Crawford; took ammunition train through Longstreet's Corps in broad daylight after second Manassas battle; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

SCHMIDT, GUSTAV; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant June 20, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died Jan. 22, '03.

CUTLER, MARCUS M.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant Sept. 1, '62; wounded in leg at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

TROTIER, JOSEPH; sergeant; E. S. June 1, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 10, '62; promoted to sergeant Nov. 1, '62; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

WALKER, MARSHALL; sergeant; E. S. June 13, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Sept. 1, '62; promoted to sergeant June 1, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

GASKILL, FRANKLIN R.; sergeant; E. S. June 1, '61; appointed corporal Sept. 1, '62; promoted to sergeant Jan. 1, '64; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded in hand at Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BAXTER, MORRIS; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; see Field and Staff.

FIRCH, ASA H.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged Dec. 19, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —.

WHITEHEAD, GEORGE W.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reentered service as 2d lieut. Co. D, 150th O. V. I., May 2, '64; mustered out with company Aug. 23, '64; died —.

THOMAS, FRANK M.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HARDESTY, JESSE; corporal; E. S. June 4, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Sept. 1, '62; taken prisoner at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; exchanged and returned to company; wounded at

battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

LAMPHEAR, SAURIN K.; corporal; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Jan. 1, '64; wounded in side at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

MARKS, JACOB; corporal; E. S. June 1, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Sept. 1, '62; wounded in right arm at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded in left ankle at Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; mustered out at Columbus, O., Jan. 23, '65.

GORDON, SAMUEL E.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed as corporal Jan. 1, '64; wounded in right lung at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64; reenlisted Aug. 19, '64 as corporal Co. A, 177th O. V. I.; mustered out with company June 24, '65; died July 11, '06.

BROWN, THOMAS C.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 10, '62; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

WILSON, CLARK L.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Culpeper, Va.

EDDY, NEHEMIAH G.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; discharged at Columbus, O., July 11, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

EZEKIEL, DAVID I.; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; discharged to accept promotion April 18, '62, by order of Gen. Banks.

SMITH, WILLIAM E.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Dec. 9, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HALLIDAY, FRANK H.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; transferred to Co. A, 6th Regt. O. V. I.; died from wounds received at battle of Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.

FOOTE, LOUIS A.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; transferred to Co. A, 6th Regt. O. V. I.; discharged June 13, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

THOMAS, EBENEZER B.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reentered the service as 1st lieut. Co. C, 150th Regt. O. V. I., May 2, '64; mustered out with company Aug. 23, '64.

McCHESNEY, WM. R.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out May 1, '61, to accept promotion as 2d lieut. in Co. H, 2d Ky. Infantry.

GIBSON, EDWARD; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reentered service as 2d lieut. Co. G, 27th O. V. I.; promoted to 1st lieut. Co. D, March 31, '62; resigned March 14, '64.

WALWORTH, WILLIAM; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

CAIN, JACK; musician; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

STEBBINS, EDWARD E.; musician; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; sent to

hospital from Fredericksburg, Va.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

ABRAMS, JOHN B.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

ADAMS, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

ALEY, LUCIUS; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

ARMSTRONG, JACOB C.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

ATLOFF, ANDREW; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; exchanged and returned to company June 5, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —.

ATWELL, WILLIAM B.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted in Co. G, 27th O. V. I.; killed at battle of Ruff's Mills, Ga., July 4, '64.

AUSTIN, ALONZO; private; E. S. June 2, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged July 31, '62, at Columbus, O., on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BENNETT, ABRAHAM S.; private; E. S. Sept. 5, '62, 3 yrs.; sent to hospital Oct. 5, '62, he being unable to perform duty on account of rupture; discharged Dec. 8, '62.

BENTLEY, CHARLES H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

BERNARD, EDMUND; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; no record found.

BISHOP, ORRIN A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

BLISS, HARMON H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

BOYLE, DANIEL T.; private; E. S. June 6, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged June 6, '62; returned to company for duty April 12, '63; wounded in hand at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Invalid Corps Sept. 30, '63, by order of War Department.

BROOKS, JAMES A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

CARMODY, MARTIN; private; E. S. June 1, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner in hospital at Strasburg, Va., May 24, '62; exchanged Sept. 13, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

CARROLL, JAMES; private; E. S. June 6, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Winchester, Va.

CANNELL, WILLIAM; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left elbow at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged October 18, '62, by order of War Department; died —.

CARSON, JACOB W.; private; E. S. Aug. 22, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in left breast at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63; returned for duty Dec. 2, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., June 8, '64; wounded at battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 10, '64; mustered out July 26, '65, by order of War Department; died Dec. 25, '69.

CARTER, SYLVESTER; private; E. S. Aug. 5, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in head at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; transferred to Co. B,

5th Regt. O. V. I., June 8, '64; mustered out at McDougal General Hospital, New York, May 30, '65.

CASE, EDWARD; private; E. S. Sept. 23, '63, 3 yrs.; sent to hospital Jan. 11, '64, from Bridgeport, Ala.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., June 8, '64; mustered out July 26, '65, by order of War Department.

CHAPMAN, CHARLES L.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged and detailed at department at Washington, D. C.; discharged Jan., '62, by order of War Department.

CHASE, CHARLES; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Battery I, 1st Ohio Art., Dec. 5, '61; promoted to 2d lieut. Sept. 25, '62; promoted to 1st lieut. March 30, '64; wounded at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63; mustered out July 24, '65.

CLAGUE, WM. H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

CLERMONT, FRANCIS, JR.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

CLIFFORD, FRANCIS; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; detached as brigade forage master; detailed as orderly to brigade quartermaster; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

CONANT, EDWARD; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

CORLETT, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

COWAN, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; sick and sent to hospital Sept. 24, '62; discharged March 4, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reenlisted Sept. 25, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., June 8, '64; wounded at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, '64; mustered out July 26, '65; died —.

COX, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

COX, JUNIOR R.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

COYLE, JOHN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Jan. 9, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

CREGLOW, JOSHUA; private; E. S. June 1, '61; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62.

CULLEN, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

CUNNINGHAM, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O., Sept. 16, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

DAVIS, JOHN; private; E. S. Aug. 26, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged Feb. 2, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

DEMING, FREDERICK R.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

DIEBOLT, HENRY W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out June 20, '61; reenlisted as sergeant Co. G, 27th O. V. I., July 27, '61; promoted to 1st sergt.; promoted to 2d lieut. Co. F, Feb. 6, '62; promoted to 1st lieut. Co. A, Jan. 1, '63; died May 28, '64, of wounds received at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 27, '64.

DIXON, JAMES; private; E. S. June 12, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded and

taken prisoner at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; exchanged Sept. 13, '62; wounded in arm at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

DRUM, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

ELLIOTT, EUGENE W.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O., July 16, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

ECKERT, ARTHUR; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM E.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

ENSIGN, VALENTINE; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

FAGAN, CHARLES; private; E. S. June 1, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; returned to company in July, '62, but being unable to perform duty was sent to hospital Aug. 6, '62; discharged Jan. 1, '63.

FELTON, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted Aug. 21, '62, in 9th Independent Battery; discharged June 16, '65.

FOWLER, WILLIAM D.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

GASSER, JOSEPH; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left arm and side at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; detailed for duty at hospital at Washington, D. C.; returned to company June 3, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

GARVEY, JOHN; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 8th Regt. O. V. I.; appointed sergeant; promoted to 1st lieutenant in 7th Virginia Inf.; killed at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Soldiers' Home, D. C.

GEITZ, LEONARD; private; E. S. June 6, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Winchester, Va., May 23, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —.

GEORGE, EDWARD; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

GILSON, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

GOODRICH, GRANT; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out June 20, '61, by reason of reenlistment in 3 years' service; died in hospital at Alexandria, Va., July 29, '62.

GORDON, JOHN F.; private; E. S. Sept. 13, '62, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; exchanged and returned to company; wounded in right thigh at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regt. O. V. I., June 8, '64; mustered out July 26, '65.

GRIMES, IRA; private; E. S. June 8, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in head at battle of Resaca, Ga., May 15, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

GUELLOW, MILTON; private; E. S. June 8, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner in hospital at Strasburg, Va., May 24, '62; exchanged and returned to company Aug. 6, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —.

HARBAUGH, JOHN; private; E. S. June 8, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left ankle at battle of Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; transferred to Co. B, 5th Regt. O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed corporal; mustered out July 26, '65, as veteran.

HAYLOR, JOHN; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Nov. 17, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HASHFIELD, BENJAMIN; private; E. S. June 4, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right eye at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Nov. 6, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HEALEY, JOHN S.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HENSON, LEONARD; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged Feb. 2, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —.

HILL, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HILL, PLINEY E.; private; E. S. June 9, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, '62; wounded in foot at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; returned for duty Oct. 17, '62; honorably discharged to enlist in 6th U. S. Cavalry, by order of War Department Oct. 25, '62; died —.

HENRICKLE, FRANK; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; returned to company Sept. 12, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

HIME, JACOB E.; private; E. S. June 8, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; returned to company June 21, '63; wounded in knee at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

HOLCOMB, NATHAN K.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HOLCOMB, PAULUS W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted in Battery A, 1st Ohio Light Art., Sept. 25, '61; mustered out Sept. 24, '64.

HOFFMAN, JACOB; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HOLT, CORWIN M.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HOLT, JOSIAH M.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Romney, Va., Jan. 9, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HORNER, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HULL, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

JONES, ALONZO C.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out June 20, '61, by reason of reenlistment in 3 years' service; no further record found.

JONES, JOHN D.; private; E. S. June 4, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Patterson's Creek, Va., Feb. 1, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; afterward enlisted in U. S. Navy as ship carpenter on gunboat *Yantic* and discharged at close of war.

KENDALL, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

KUBLER, JOSEPH; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in side at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; returned to company Nov. 28, '62; wounded in hand at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

LAMB, ALLEN C.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; body removed to National Cemetery, Winchester, Va.

LAETSCH, WILLIAM F.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; taken prisoner at hospital at Culpeper C. H., Va., Aug. 12, '62; discharged Jan. 29, '63; reenlisted in Co. C, 15th O. V. I., May 2, '64; discharged with company Aug. 23, '64.

LAMBKIN, ALFRED A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; discharged June 17, '61, to reenlist in Co. G, 25th O. V. I.; appointed sergeant; wounded at battle of Cross Keys, Va., June 8, '62; promoted to 2d lieut. Co. F, Jan. 23, '63; resigned Nov. 8, '63.

LARGE, HENRY; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

LEMEKT, JOSHUA; private; E. S. June 8, '61, 3 yrs.; detailed as regimental wagonmaster Aug. 12, '61; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

LILES, ROBERT; private; E. S. June 1, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O., June 26, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

LORD, CAIUS C.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

MARBLE, EDWARD L.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Patterson Creek, Va., Feb. 1, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —.

MATHEWS, ROSWELL E.; private; E. S. June 2, '61, 3 yrs.; sent to hospital Sept. 9, '62; discharged at Washington, D. C., Nov. 28, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reenlisted as 1st sergt. in Co. A, 10th Michigan Cavalry, Sept. 18, '63; discharged Nov. 25, '65.

MCCLAFLIN, ED. M.; private; E. S. June 6, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Battery I, 1st O. L. Art., Dec. 1, '61; wounded at battle of Gettysburg, July 1, '63; mustered out July 6, '64.

MCCABE, JAMES; private; E. S. June 6, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; died Jan., '63.

McNAINE, JOHN; private; E. S. June 5, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out June 20, '61, by reason of reenlistment in 3 years' service; no further record found.

MEACHAM, ELBRIDGE; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md.

MEEKINS, EDGAR G.; private; E. S. March 7, '62, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

MILLER, HENRY; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

MULGREW, BERNARD; private; E. S. June 10, '61, 3 yrs.; sent from Dumfries, Va., to hospital at Washington, D. C., April 15, '63; returned to duty June 3, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

NICHOLS, THOMAS B.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered

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out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted Nov. 10, '61, in Co. E, 1st Battalion 12th U. S. Inf.; wounded in left hand and leg at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63; discharged April, '71.

NICHOLAS, MARTIN; private; E. S. June 10, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Romney, Va., Jan. 9, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died

OSWALD, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

PARTRIDGE, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

PEEBLES, RENSSELAER R.; private; E. S. May 30, '61; discharged at Charlestown, W. Va., Nov. 20, '61, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

POLLIS, HENRY W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

POOR, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. June 1, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. F Jan. 22, '64, to reenlist as veteran and assigned to Co. G, 5th O. V. I.; appointed sergeant Oct. 31, '64; promoted to 1st sergt. July 1, '65; mustered out with company July 26, '65; died Sept. 18, '64.

POST, JUDSON H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

QUAYLE, GEORGE L.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted May 26, '62, in Co. D, 84th O. V. I.; discharged Sept. 20, '62.

RADCLIFFE, EDWARD; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

RANDALL, HARRISON; private; E. S. June 8, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Nov. 25, '62, by order of War Department.

REID, DUNCAN; private; E. S. June 2, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right shoulder at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged July 30, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

REYNOLDS, LEWIS H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

REESE, JAMES M.; private; E. S. Sept. 11, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; detailed as clerk for Gen. Geary Oct. 12, '62; transferred per Special Field Order No. 156, Department of Cumberland, June 8, '64; discharged at expiration of term of service.

RICHARDS, JULIUS; private; E. S. June 6, 3 yrs.; transferred to artillery Dec. 4, '61.

RICE, STEPHEN W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62.

RIDDLE, THOMAS C.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; returned for duty March 11, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

ROBINSON, GEORGE C.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged June 6, '62; never returned to company.

ROBINSON, FRANCIS; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

RUSSELL, DAVID; private; E. S. June 5, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

RUSSELL, JOHNSON; private; E. S. June 8, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

SHERRICK, GEORGE O.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md.

SIMMONDS, GEORGE H.; private; E. S. June 10, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Battery I, 1st Regt. O. L. Art., Dec. 5, '61; mustered out with battery July 24, '65, as veteran.

SMALL, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted in Co. G, 27th O. V. I.; appointed sergeant; transferred to Vct. Res. Corps Jan. 10, '63; died Feb. 1, '05.

SMITH, JAMES; private; E. S. June 8, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right leg at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —

SPENCER, FRED; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

STARK, LEWIS; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; died Nov. 12, '05.

STEINBERGER, GEORGE; private; E. S. June 10, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in shoulder at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; returned for duty March 29, '63; detailed for duty with ambulance corps Sept. 23, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

ST. JOHN, SAMUEL; private; E. S. June 1, '61, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Strasburg, Va., June 13, '62.

ST. ONGE, MITCHELL; private; E. S. June 11, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in arm at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; leg smashed in railroad accident while regiment was on its way to Army of the Cumberland, Oct., '63; discharged Jan. 23, '64.

STOPPEL, ARTHUR; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; commissioned as 2d lieutenant, Co. H, 37th O. V. I., Sept. 6, '61; promoted to 1st lieutenant, Co. F, May 28, '62; resigned Oct. 19, '62; died —

STODDARD, IRA; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

STONE, JOHN; private; E. S. June 12, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left thigh at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Nov. 25, '62, by order of War Department.

STRIKER, ALFRED D.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

STRAUSS, JOHN; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; name appears in muster-in roll but not in muster-out roll.

TOWNSEND, ROBERT J.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., Sept. 11, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out of 3 months' service Aug. 22, '61; died in hospital at Strasburg, Va., June 13, '62.

WALKER, THOMAS; private; E. S. May 29, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., May 24, '62; returned to duty; discharged at Dumfries, Va., Feb. 14, '63; reenlisted in Co. E, P. V. I., July 19, '64; discharged at expiration of term of service.

WALTERHAUS, JAMES P.; private; E. S. June 10, '61, 3 yrs.; sent to hospital June 13, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —

WATROUS, ALBERT W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

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WATROUS, FRANK E.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

WILLIAMS, CYRUS; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

WILLIAMS, BENJAMIN T.; private; E. S. June 13, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at Culpeper, Va., Aug. 15, '62; exchanged and returned to company Dec. 23, '62; transferred to invalid corps Feb. 15, '64, by order of War Department.

WILLIAMS, DANIEL F.; private; E. S. June 10, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at Culpeper, Va., Aug. 15, '62; exchanged Nov., '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —

WILLIAMS, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. June 5, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged June 6, '62; returned to company for duty March 20, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

WITHERS, ALBERT E.; private; E. S. June 6, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left leg at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged Oct. 24, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WINZENREID, RALPH (RUDOLPH); private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out June 28, '61; reenlisted in Co. F, 7th O. V. I. See Co. F.

WOOD, AMOS E.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

WOOD, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. June 6, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in side at battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, '62; discharged at Washington, D. C., Oct. 24, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WOOD, STAR B.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left ankle at battle of Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

WORTH, REGINALD H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted in Co. G, 27th O. V. I.; appointed corporal; promoted to com. sergt. May 1, '62; promoted to 2d lieut. Co. A, June 27, '64; promoted to 1st lieut. Co. C, Sept. 26, '64; promoted to captain Co. F, Jan. 28, '65; resigned June 16, '65.

WORLITZER, ANTHONY; private; E. S. June 10, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in eye at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged May 24, '62, by order of War Department; died —

WEBB, JOSEPH P.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to sergt.-maj. Jan. 1, '62. See Field and Staff.

WORLEY, ALBERT A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to artillery Dec. 4, '61.

WYATT, JAMES E.; private; E. S. May 4, '61, 3 yrs.; detailed as provost guard Sept. 12, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

YOUNG, EDWARD E.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

YOUNG, HENRY L.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

ZIERNER, GUSTAVUS; private; E. S. June 8, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Dec. 5, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability caused by blow of butt of whip on right elbow; died —

ZWICKER, ERNEST A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; leg amputated; discharged Oct. 25, '62, by order of War Department.

ROSTER OF COMPANY C, SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

SHURTLEFF, GILES W.; captain; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged and returned to regiment Oct. 7, '62; detached on staff of Gen. Wilcox; resigned March 18, '63; appointed lieut.-col. 5th U. S. Colored Troops, July 29, '64; promoted to colonel Sept. 29, '64; promoted to brevet brig.-gen. March 15, '65; resigned June 12, '65; wounded in hand and thigh at New Market Heights Sept. 29, '64; died May 6, '04.

DAVIS, LLEWELLYN R.; captain; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Co. A, April 29, '61; promoted to sergeant Nov. 20, '61; frequently detailed as scout and made many long trips alone, obtaining important information of the enemy's movements; promoted to 2d lieut. April 13, '62, and assigned to Co. D; detached as aide-de-camp on staff of General Geary, Aug. 9, '62; promoted to first lieutenant Nov. 2, '62; wounded in battle at Wauhatchie, Tenn., Oct. 29, '63; promoted to captain Feb. 19, '64, and assigned to Co. C; taken prisoner at Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; discharged Dec. 19, '64, by order of War Department; appointed lieut.-col. 187th O. V. I. March 2, '65; mustered out with regiment Jan. 20, '66.

CROSS, JUDSON N.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 29, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; recaptured at battle of Carnifax Ferry, Va., Sept. 11, '61; promoted to captain Nov. 25, '61, and assigned to Co. K; resigned Feb. 9, '63, by reason of disability; reentered the service June 13, '63, as 1st lieut. 5th Invalid Corps; promoted to captain Oct. 28, '63; in command of post at Madison, Ind., from Dec. '63, to April, '64; appointed provost marshal of Georgetown, D. C.; afterward special mustering officer for prisoners of war returning from rebel prisons; died Aug. 31, '01.

BAKER, EPHRAIM H., 1st lieut.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., 2d lieut.; June 20, '61, 3 yrs., 2d lieut.; promoted 1st lieut. Nov. 25, '61; resigned July 25, '62, by reason of disability.

PAINE, FRANK; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out as sergeant Co. D, June 19, '61, on account of reenlistment in 3 years' service; promoted to 2d lieut. Nov. 25, '61, and assigned to Co. C; promoted to 1st lieut. March 1, '62; resigned June 6, '62; reenlisted in Co. 10, Ohio Ind. Sharpshooters, March 16, '64; appointed 1st sergt. April 1, '64; transferred to Co. H, 60th O. V. I., Feb. 24, '65; promoted to 1st lieut. to date from Dec. 30, '64, and assigned to Co. D; mustered out with company July 28, '65.

LINCOLN, HENRY W.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant Nov. 20, '61; promoted to 1st sergeant March 24, '62; promoted to 2d lieut. Aug. 9, '62; promoted to 1st lieut. Nov. 6, '62; resigned Jan. 7, '63, by reason of disability.

KENASTON, HERBERT; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; resigned April 29, '61. No record of muster in U. S. service.

ROSS, JOSEPH H.; 2d lieut.; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 1st sergt. Co. I, April 30, '61; promoted to 2d lieut. March 1, '62, and assigned to Co. C; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

JONES, ISAAC C.; 2d lieut.; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant Nov. 20, '61; promoted to 2d lieut. Dec. 8, '62; wounded in left groin and right cheek at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded in thigh at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; wounded at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '62; died from wounds Nov. 30, '63.

COLE, STEPHEN M.; 2d lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out as 2d lieut. June 25, '61, on account of reenlistment in 3 years' service; appointed corporal; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged and returned to duty; wounded in shoulder by shell at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

ANDREWS, MARTIN M.; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 20, '61; promoted to 1st sergt. Aug. 9, '62; wounded in left hand at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded at battle of Resaca, Ga., May 15, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64; reentered service as 1st lieut. and adjutant 185th O. V. I. Feb. 27, '65; promoted to captain Sept. 18, '65; served on staff of Gen. J. F. Wade, Department of Kentucky; mustered out with regiment Sept. 28, '65.

DANFORTH, ARTHUR C.; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; promoted to 1st sergt. Nov. 20, '61; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62.

BROCKWAY, ORLANDO P.; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 1st sergt. April 30, '61; transferred to Battery I, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, Dec. 1, '61; taken prisoner at Luray, Va.; paroled; commissioned as captain Co. A, 5th Regt. U. S. C. '1., July 29, '63; killed at Petersburg, Va., July 19, '64.

FRY, HOLLAND B.; sergeant; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal March 1, '62; promoted to sergeant Feb. 28, '63; severely wounded in left knee at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

EVERY, JAMES B.; sergeant; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant Nov. 1, '62; wounded in battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BOWLER, CHARLES P.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; promoted to sergeant April 1, '62; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

HALBERT, ADDISON M.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged and returned to duty; appointed corporal; promoted to sergeant May 21, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

PARMENTER, WILLIAM W.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to sergeant; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; died in prison at New Orleans, La., Nov. 18, '61.

GARDNER, JOHN; sergeant; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant May 1, '63; wounded in leg at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; wounded in leg at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; wounded in right groin at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; died from wounds Dec. 19, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

TREMBLY, OLIVER C.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20,

'61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant Nov. 1, '63; drowned in Ohio River June 24, '64, while on the way home for muster out.

COOPER, JOHN S.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant Nov. 21, '61; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Oct. 26, '62 by order of War Department to enlist in U. S. Engineer Corps; appointed captain in 8th U. S. C. T. Nov. 2, '63; promoted to lieut.-col. 107th O. V. I., Nov. 17, '64; wounded at battle of New Market; was in command of regiment until muster out at Cleveland, Ohio, July 25, '65.

CONDIT, EDGAR M.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 1, '62; promoted to sergeant Jan. 1, '63; wounded in left leg at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; discharged Feb. 11, '63, by reason of disability arising from wounds; re-enlisted Oct. 7, '64, as private in Battery G, 2d Illinois Light Artillery; final discharge Sept. 4, '65.

DAY, SELDON A.; sergeant; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 20, '61; promoted to sergeant March 24, '62; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; wounded at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged Jan. 23, '63, by order of War Department, to enlist as hos. stwd. in U. S. Army; promoted to 2d lieut. Battery C, 5th U. S. Artillery, and promoted through various grades to lieut.-col. and retired.

MOREY, ELIAS W.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant; wounded in head and taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; wound dressed by rebel surgeon; released on parole; discharged Nov. 10, '63 to accept appointment as 1st lieut. in 9th U. S. C. T.; promoted to captain Co. D, and detached as provost marshal of 25th A. C.

HARMON, JONATHAN F.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to sergeant in company Nov. 20, '61; promoted Q. M. S. April 1, '62. See Field and Staff.

FAIRCHILD, HENRY; sergeant; E. S. Oct. 9, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant Nov. 1, '63; wounded in breast at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63, permanently disabling him for active duty, and served in hospital until discharged, May 20, '65.

STILES, EDMUND R.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; released and discharged July 8, '62.

ORTON, HOBART G.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; recaptured at battle of Carnifax Ferry, Va., Sept. 11, '61; sent to hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, and discharged Nov. 20, '62, for disability arising from wounds.

BUNTON, CHARLES H.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 20, '61; promoted to sergeant Aug. 10, '62; wounded in right arm and shoulder at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; detailed on duty in Adjutant General's office at Washington, D. C.; mustered out June 19, '64, by order of War Department.

KINSLEY, WILLIAM W.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WALLACE, THOMAS J.; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 1, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

EVERS, JOHN J.; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 20, '61; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

GATES, LEWIS R.; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal April 1, '62; killed at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62.

MAGARY, GEORGE R.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal April 1, '62; killed at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62.

GOODSELL, EDWARD W.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; killed at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md.

ADAMS, THERON E. W.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at Glenville, Va., July 21, '61; discharged at Washington, D. C., June 29, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; (first man in the regiment who shed blood by the hand of the enemy); reentered service as paymaster's clerk.

COCHRAN, HARLON B.; corporal; E. S. Oct. 17, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 20, '61; taken prisoner near Winchester, Va.; released on parole and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 18, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reenlisted in the service as 1st sergt. in 7th Michigan Cavalry; killed in skirmish at Falling Waters, Md., July 14, '63.

GUINN, JAMES M.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 1, '62; discharged Jan. 10, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

GRABILL, ELLIOTT F.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 1, '62; discharged Nov. 10, '63, to accept promotion as 1st lieut. Co. G, 5th U. S. C. T.; appointed adjutant Nov. 22, '63; promoted to captain Sept. 24, '64, and assigned to Co. H; brevetted major March 13, '65; mustered out with regiment Sept. 20, '65.

KELLOGG, JASON S.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Jan. 1, '63; detailed on recruiting service; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; wounded in ear and head at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; discharged Jan. 27, '64, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

MACK, ISAAC F.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 16, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

RAYMOND, JAMES W.; corporal; E. S. Aug. 6, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; detailed as Q. M. sergeant of regiment; wounded in left thigh at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred to Recruit Camp June 11, '64; appointed 1st lieut. and R. Q. M. 177th O. V. I., Sept. 29, '64; promoted to captain; mustered out with regiment June 24, '65; died Feb. 21, '05.

BOSTWICK, EDWARD M.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; transferred to regimental band July 10, '61; mustered out with band at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62; died —

ROSSITER, CHARLES W.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June

20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; transferred to regimental band July 10, '61; mustered out with band at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62.

BARTLETT, LESTER A.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61; reenlisted service as 2d lieutenant, Co. I, 22d N. Y. Inf., Feb. 22, '62; mustered out June 19, '63; served on staff of Gen. Auger in May, '62.

ABBOTT, BYRON; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ARMSTRONG, A. C.; private; E. S. Aug. 14, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, March 19, '63, per General Order No. 36; (never joined company in field.)

ARNOLD, WILLIAM W.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ATWATER, EDWIN B.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded by shell in left thigh at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged Oct. 24, '62, by order of War Department; reenlisted in 3d U. S. Artillery; final discharge May, '64.

AUSTIN, JOHN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BADGER, NATHANIEL L.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BAIRD, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 25, '62; paroled and exchanged and soon after discharged for disability.

BALDWIN, JOHN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BARTLETT, JAMES C.; private; E. S. Aug. 18, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out July 26, '65, by order of War Department.

BARNES, WILLIAM O.; private; E. S. Aug. 15, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in left elbow at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out July 26, '65.

BATES, JOSEPH E.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to regimental band July 10, '61, by order of Col. Tyler; mustered out with band at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62.

BELL, JAMES R.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to hospital department Dec. 1, '61, by order of Col. Tyler; promoted to asst. surg., stationed at Gallipolis, O.

BIGGS, WILLIAM; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; died in prison at New Orleans, La., Oct. 17, '61.

BODLE, FOSTER; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at the battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; released on parole and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 2, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; appointed asst. surg. 185th O. V. I., Feb. 24, '65; mustered out Sept. 26, '65.

BOSWORTH, CHARLES C.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged April 5, '64, by order of War Department to accept appointment as hos. stwd. in U. S. Army.

BUNKER, FREEMAN; private; E. S. Aug. 20, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed corporal Nov. 1, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

BURNS, JOHN M.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; released on parole and returned to duty March 20, '63; wounded at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63; wounded at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

CARROTHERS, GEORGE; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left ankle at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged May 13, '63, for disability arising from wounds.

CHENEY, JAMES W.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged March 5, '62, by order of War Department, to accept promotion to 1st lieut. in 49th Illinois Infantry; promoted to captain Feb. 13, '63; mustered out March 22, '65; died Feb. 8, '05.

CHIPMAN, BUEL; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 29, '62, by order of War Department, to reenlist in Co. A, U. S. Engineers; discharged April 28, '64.

CLARK, HENRY S.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Cumberland, Md., Sept. 4, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —

CLARK, MARTIN V.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to regimental band July 10, '61; mustered out with band at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62; reenlisted Aug. 15, '64, in 8th Ind. Battery Ohio Light Artillery; appointed corporal; promoted to sergeant; mustered out Oct. 17, '64.

CLAGHORN, HENRY O.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged and returned to duty March 25, '63; wounded in right leg at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; discharged by reason of wounds March 11, '64; died March 27, '64.

CLEVERDON, JOSEPH S.; private; E. S. Aug. 13, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in right arm at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; discharged March 15, '65, on surgeon's certificate of disability, by reason of wound.

COBURN, WALLACE; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 25, '62; died of wounds March 29, '62.

COLLINS, HOWARD; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department; wounded at Pine Knob, Ga., June 16, '64.

COLLINS, JOSEPH W.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; died of wounds Aug. 27, '61.

CROWELL, THEODORE B.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CURTIS, EDWARD F.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; released on parole and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 7, '62; reenlisted in 6th N. Y. Ind. Battery Sept. 1, '64; discharged June 24, '65.

DANN, ALFRED T.; private; E. S. Sept. 12, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 20, '65, by order of War Department.

DAVIES, JAMES R.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

DENMAN, AMOS H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

DICKSON, THOMAS P.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in shoulder and thigh at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged by reason of wounds Jan. 8, '63; entered service again June 27, '63, as lieut. Co. B, 55th Pa. Militia; discharged Aug. 26, '63.

EMERSON, LAUREL; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FINCH, JOHN W.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 4, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

FINNERAN, JOHN; private; E. S. Sept. 4, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63; discharged by reason of wounds Jan., '64.

FISH, JOSEPH I.; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

FORBES, FRANKLIN M.; private; E. S. Aug. 14, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out July 26, '65, by order of War Department.

GRIGSBY, PHILIP; private; E. S. Sept. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in right leg at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; foot amputated; discharged Aug. 17, '63; died April 5, '90.

GAFFETH, NICHOLAS; private; E. S. Sept. 16, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Dumfries, Va., Feb. 18, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

GILLANDERS, JOHN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; detached as hos. stwd.; discharged at Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

GLEASON, SILAS; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, May 30, '65.

GRANT, WILLIAM; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; detailed as drummer in regimental band Oct. 11, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Jan. 1, '65.

GRIFFIN, CHARLES P.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HAMILTON, CYRUS P.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded by musket ball in left thigh and taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; died in prison at Richmond, Va.

HAMILTON, MATHIAS N.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Cumberland, Md., Aug. 23, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HAYES, EZEKIEL F.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out June 20, '61, on account of reenlistment in 3 years' service; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

HICKS, OWEN; private; E. S. Aug. 26, '61, 3 yrs.; detailed as drummer in regimental band Aug. 10, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed 1st sergt. June 6, '65; mustered out with company July 26, '65.

HIXON, HENRY G.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Romney, Va., Dec. 24, '61, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HOWARD, HENRY; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, April 9, '63; appointed captain and A. Q.

M., serving in U. S. Military Railroads Department at Nashville, Tenn.

HUBBELL, ALBERT; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 17, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HUCKINS, NOAH; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HUNTER, WILLIAM M.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos. See Co. H.

JEAKINS, BURFORD; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; died from wounds Sept. 20, '61.

JONES, LEWIS J.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged on account of wounds March 10, '63, by order of Gen. Schenck.

JUDSON, DANIEL S.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded by musket ball in right thigh and taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; died from wounds, in prison at Richmond, Va., June 14, '62.

KELLEY, REUBEN B.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

KELLOGG, STEPHEN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged at Columbus, O., on account of wounds, Sept. 5, '62.

KELSEY, EDWARD E.; private; E. S. Feb. 27, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged March 19, '64, by order of War Department to enlist as hos. stwd. in U. S. Army.

KING, CHARLES F.; private; E. S. Aug. 9, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

KINGSBURY, DANIEL D.; private; E. S. Oct. 9, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '61; discharged Oct. 30, '62, by order of War Department to enlist in U. S. Engineer Corps; discharged Sept. 28, '64.

KINGSBURY, ROMAIN J.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62.

KINGSBURY, SELDON B.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged at Columbus, O., Aug. 2, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

KIRK, THOMAS; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

LEWIS, HARRISON; private; E. S. Oct. 9, '61, 3 yrs.; died of typhoid fever at Fairfax Seminary Hospital at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 5, '62.

LOCKWOOD, FREDERICK A.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

LOWREY, JOHN; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed sergeant June 20, '65; mustered out with company July 26, '65.

MCCARRAN, JOSEPH; private; E. S. Aug. 25, '62, 3 yrs.; mortally wounded by shell at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63; died from wounds July 22, '63.

McNAUGHT, JOSEPH G.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

MASON, C. E.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

MASSA, JAMES A.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged and detailed as clerk at military headquarters at Columbus, O.; discharged June 20, '64.

MASSEY, JOSEPH J.; private; E. S. Oct. 9, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Winchester, Va., May, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

MOE, FREDERICK; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

MYERS, ELAM B.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged Oct. 4, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

MYERS, JAMES T.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; detailed as fifer in regimental field band April 1, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 20, '65.

MYERS, LEVI; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; died of smallpox at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 20, '63.

NEWTON, EMORY C.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

NOBLE, IRVING A.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged; mustered out with company July 6, '64; reentered service as 1st lieutenant, Co. A, 182d O. V. I., July 28, '64; promoted to captain Feb. 23, '65, and assigned to Co. C; mustered out with company July 7, '65.

OSBORN, ALBERT; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 21, '61; released on parole and discharged at Columbus, O., March 7, '63, per General Order No. 36; reenlisted in Co. A, 14th O. V. I., Jan. 25, '64; appointed corporal Sept. 17, '64; mustered out with company July 11, '65; veteran.

PALMER, FREDERICK M.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; died of wounds April 7, '62.

PARKER, ALEXANDER; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at the battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; released on parole; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability July 7, '63.

PARSONS, HIRAM; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

PEASE, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

PEASLEY, JACOB A.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out April 18, '61.

PEASLEY, JOSEPH J.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

PELTON, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. Oct. 24, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right ankle at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; wounded at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; left arm amputated; discharged for wounds Jan. 21, '64.

PHILLIPS, JOHN B.; private; E. S. Sept. 8, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in

right ankle at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred per Special Field Order No. 156, Department of the Cumberland, June 8, '64; discharged Aug., '64, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

POTTER, REUBEN R.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 24, '62, by order of War Department, to enlist in U. S. Engineer Corps; transferred to 3d U. S. Art. and promoted to hos. stwd.

PROCTOR, WILLIAM; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Dec. 1, '64; died —.

RAND, TRUE; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; transferred per Special Field Order No. 156, Department of the Cumberland, June 8, '64; mortally wounded near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, '64, and died in hospital at Jefferson, Ind., Aug. 21, '64.

RAPPLEYE, JAMES M.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

REEVES, JEREMIAH J.; private; E. S. March 8, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; discharged on expiration of term of service.

RICHMOND, ORLANDO; private; E. S. Oct. 24, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O., Feb. 24, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

RICHMOND, WARREN F.; private; E. S. Oct. 24, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

ROBBINS, ANSON H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O., July 11, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reenlisted as sergeant Co. K, 150th O. V. I., May 2, '64; mustered out with company Aug. 23, '64; commissioned as 1st lieut. Co. D, 8th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery; discharged March 10, '66.

ROGERS, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Oct. 30, '62, by order of War Department to enlist in U. S. Engineer Corps; discharged April 28, '64.

ROOT, EDWARD C.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged at Columbus, O., Aug. 2, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

SACKETT, EDWARD G.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; died March 24, '62.

SCOTT, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61, released on parole; discharged Nov. 20, '62.

SEVEY, BENJAMIN L.; private; E. S. Aug. 23, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged Feb. 3, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

SHELDON, HENRY G.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged by reason of wounds, at Columbus, O., July 3, '62; commissioned as captain Co. G, 101st O. V. I., July 24, '62; resigned Jan. 28, '63.

SHELDON, MITCHELL H.; private; E. S. Aug. 25, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in right arm at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred to Co.

B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed sergeant Nov. 1, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department; died —.

SHEPPARD, EDWARD P.; private; E. S. Oct. 1, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

SHORT, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SMITH, EDWIN R.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged; discharged July 7, '63, by order of War Department to accept promotion to 2d lieutenant. Co. H, 5th U. S. C. T.; promoted to 1st lieutenant. Dec. 7, '63; killed at the battle of Petersburg, Va., Aug. 22, '64.

SMITH, GEORGE A.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SPEES, GEORGE L.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Gauley Bridge, Va., Nov. 18, '61, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

SPRIGGS, THOMAS; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64, after having passed safely through every battle in which the regiment was engaged.

STERRY, CLINTON N.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 18, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; appointed captain 1st Minnesota Heavy Artillery.

STONE, MARVIN C.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in side at battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Dec. 1, '64; died May 17, '99.

STOWE, JOSEPH M.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at Columbus, O., May 15, '65.

SWEET, THOMAS; private; E. S. Aug. 29, '62, 3 yrs.; mortally wounded at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; died Nov. 30, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

THOMPSON, DAVID J.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; released on parole and exchanged; detached as clerk at headquarters of Gen. Rosseau at Nashville, Tenn.; discharged at Columbus, O., June 25, '64; appointed 1st lieutenant and regt. Q. M. 191st O. V. I., March 6, '65; mustered out with regiment Aug. 27, '65; died, '04.

THRASHER, GEORGE H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged June 19, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

TIBBETS, CHARLES E.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

TOWERS, RICHARD; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

TUTTLE, LUCIUS V.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged at Columbus, O., July 31, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

VAN ORMAN, R. C.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged Feb. 15, '64, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WADSWORTH, ORRY H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WALL, CHARLES E.; private; E. S. Aug. 26, '62, 3 yrs.; killed at

battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

WALWORTH, WARREN F.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged for wounds at Columbus, O., July 11, '62.

WARD, DAVID A.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64; reenlisted in 198th P. V. I.

WARNER, FREDERICK A.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged for wounds July 2, '62; died Jan. 20, '05.

WARREN, LEROY; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; released on parole and discharged July 22, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WETHERBY, ALBERT G.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WHEELER, WILLIAM W.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged at Detroit, Mich., June 23, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died Feb. 3, '98.

WILDER, LEONARD G.; private; E. S. Oct. 9, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Invalid Corps Feb. 15, '64, by order of War Department.

WILDER, THEODORE; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in abdomen at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged for wounds at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 20, '62.

WILFORD, JOHN; private; E. S. Oct. 9, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., by Special Field Order No. 156, Department of the Cumberland, June 8, '64.

WILSEY, JOSEPH H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WINSOR, RICHARD; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged for wounds Nov. 25, '62; died —.

WISE, OLIVER; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in ear and thigh at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; taken prisoner at Bristow Station, Va., Aug. 31, '62; paroled, exchanged and returned to duty; wounded in right hand at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

WOOD, DANIEL P.; private; E. S. Aug. 13, '62, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

WOOD, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Battery I, 1st Ohio Light Art., Dec. 1, '61; lost an arm in battle and discharged for wounds.

WOODMANSEE, WILLIAM; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

WORCESTER, ORLANDO H.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; died from wounds April 15, '62.

WRIGHT, GEORGE F.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ROSTER OF COMPANY D, SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

DYER, JOHN N.; captain; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; body removed to National Cemetery at Grafton, W. Va.

WOOD, GEORGE L.; captain; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out as 1st lieut. Co. H, to accept reappointment in 3 years' service; promoted to captain Co. D, Nov. 25, '61; wounded in right leg at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; resigned on account of wounds, Nov. 10, '62; reentered service as major 125th O. V. I., Nov. 27, '62; resigned April 20, '63; died —.

WILCOX, ARTHUR T.; captain; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; for record see Co. E.

WEED, CHARLES A.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; for record see Co. E.

SHEPHERD, WILLIAM D.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; for record see Field and Staff.

LOCKWOOD, GEORGE D.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 19, '61; promoted to 1st sergt. Nov., '61; promoted to 2d lieut. Aug. 9, '62; promoted to 1st lieut. Nov. 2, '62; served as acting adjutant during last six months of his service, including Atlanta campaign up to June 11, '64; wounded in chin at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died Sept. 3, '74.

GILL, BENJAMIN F.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; for record see Co. E.

WILLIAMS, ANDREW J.; 2d lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; resigned Sept. 6, '61, by reason of disability; died Aug. 5, '61.

WITTER, EZRA H.; 2d lieut.; E. S. Oct. 1, '61, 3 yrs.; resigned April 13, '62; died —.

DAVIS, LEWELLYN R.; 2d lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; for record see Co. C.

BOHM, EDWARD H.; 2d lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; for record see Co. K.

WILSON, LAWRENCE; 1st sergt.; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal April 1, '62; promoted to sergeant, Feb. 6, '63; promoted to 1st sergt. Oct. 1, '63; wounded in right breast at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; wounded in left arm, breast and right foot at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded in right hand at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company at Cleveland, O., July 6, '64.

WHITING, HENRY J.; 1st sergt.; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant June 19, '61; promoted to 1st sergt. Nov. 1, '62; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63.

TISDEL, WILLARD P.; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; prv. to June 19, '61; corpl. to Oct. 31, '61; sgt. to March 31,

'62; private to Oct. 31, '62; sergeant to May 2, '63; 1st sergt. to May 31, '63; sergt.-maj. to January 1, '64, and private to April 24, '64, when honorably discharged on account of expiration of term of service; re-enlisted and served one year in Hancock's Veteran Corps, mostly on detail at War Department; was wounded in the head in battle of Gettysburg on July 3, '63.

HART, EDWIN; sergeant; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov., '62; promoted to sergeant April 1, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

DENGLER, CARL A.; sergeant; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal April 1, '62; promoted to sergeant Sept. 1, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

LAPHAM, JAMES M.; sergeant; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 19, '61; promoted to sergeant April 1, '62; taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; exchanged and returned to duty Nov. 7, '62; taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; returned to duty; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

CAIN, WILLIAM; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 1, '62; promoted to sergeant Jan. 1, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64; reenlisted in Co. D, 4th U. S. Vet. Vols., Feb. 28, '65; discharged Feb. 28, '66.

FORCE, EMORY W.; sergeant; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant; discharged at New Market, Va., May 10, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died June 21, '64.

SMALLEY, VIRGIL E.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal April 29, '61; promoted to sergeant April 1, '62; severely wounded in thigh at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged at Columbus, O., Feb. 5, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

PAINE, FRANKLIN, JR.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed to sergeant April 29, '61; promoted to 2d lieut. Nov. 25, '61, and assigned to Co. C; for record see Co. C.

HUBBARD, NEWTON K.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to corporal June 19, '61, to sergeant May 3, '63, and to sergt.-maj. Jan. 1, '64, and transferred to Field and Staff; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged and returned to duty March 20, '63.

HUNTINGTON, EDWARD; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

KNIGHT, LOUIS; corporal; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 1, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

NASH, EDWIN V.; corporal; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 1, '62; taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; returned to duty Nov., '63; severely wounded in left foot at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

WHITING, WILFORD G.; corporal; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal April 1, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

OLIVER, SAMUEL S.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal March 23, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

HENDRICKSON, SIMON E.; corporal; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; ap-

pointed corporal March 23, '64; taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; exchanged and returned to duty Nov. 7, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

TAFT, MILO N.; corporal; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —.

CARROLL, CHARLES; corporal; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 3, '63; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged and returned to duty March 20, '63; killed at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63.

GRISWOLD, ABRAHAM C.; corporal; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov., '61; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; body moved to National Cemetery at Winchester, Va.

NORRIS, NORMAN L.; corporal; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 25, '61; severely wounded in shoulder at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; died of wounds in hospital at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 4, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Alexandria, Va.

FISHER, AMOS C.; corporal; E. S. June 19, '61; appointed corporal April 1, '62; discharged at New Market, Va., May 10, '62, by order of Board of Surgeons.

LOTT, JEROME; corporal; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 19, '61; discharged at Columbus, O., June 3, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —.

BURR, EDWARD; corporal; E. S. Aug. 12, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; reappointed corporal Nov. 1, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

ERNST, JOHN H.; corporal; E. S. Oct. 10, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal March 23, '64; transferred to Recruit Camp by Order No. 156, Department of Cumberland, dated June 8, '64; discharged at expiration of term of service.

VANCE, SAMUEL; corporal; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. H, June 19, '61, by order of Col. E. B. Tyler.

GILL, SEYMOUR T.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal April 29, '61; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled; detailed as musician with provost guard at Columbus, O., Sept. 9, '63; detailed as clerk in recruiting office at Columbus, O.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

FRENCH, WARREN A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal April 29, '61; sergeant June 19, '61; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —.

CONE, FRANK; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Feb. 6, 1863; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

CLARK, GEORGE F.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HUNTOON, ELBRIDGE G.; musician; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

TRAVIS, ISAAC S.; musician; April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ALLEN, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

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ANSON, ALPHONSO L.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

ARMSTRONG, CHARLES C.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ATKINS, GEORGE L.; private; E. S. June 7, '61; discharged at New Market, Va., May 10, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died

ATKINS, THOMAS S.; private; E. S. April 24, '61; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BABCOCK, JOSEPH; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

BAKER, SCHUYLER J.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; detailed as nurse in hospital at Culpeper C. H., Va., Aug. 10, '62, and taken prisoner; discharged March 23, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BALCH, GEORGE F.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Williamsport, Md., June 3, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BARBER, SETH; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BARBER, CLARK; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Gallipolis, O., Oct. 26, '61.

BARNES, CALVIN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BARNES, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BEEBE, LEWIS C.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BENTLEY, CHARLES L.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 25, '62, by order of War Department, to enlist in engineer corps.

BOSE, FREDERICK; private; E. S. March 22, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out on expiration of term of service by order of War Department.

BOWER, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. H, June 19, '61, by order of Col. E. B. Tyler.

BRAKEMAN, GERRY; private; E. S. Aug. 23, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in thigh at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863; transferred per Special Field Order No. 156, Department of the Cumberland, dated June 8, '64; killed in battle of Pine Knob, Ga., June 15, '64.

BREESE, JAMES R.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. F, June 19, '61, by order of Col. E. B. Tyler.

BRICK, MICHAEL; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BRINKERHOFF, SIMEON S.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BRITTON, MARTIN T.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out July 26, '65, by order of War Department.

BROWN, ARTHUR; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; detached as teamster; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BRYANT, DEMAS W.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at Manassas Junction, Va., Sept. 4, '62; paroled; no further record found.

BURBANK, THADDEUS F.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; dis-

charged Oct. 26, '62, by order of War Department, to enlist in engineer corps.

BUTTON, HORACE; private; E. S. Aug. 20, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged at Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BURNHAM, REUBEN H.; private; E. S. Oct. 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Winchester, Va.

BUYS, GEORGE J.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; detached as teamster; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

CALER, CHARLES F.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Nov. 15, '63, by order of War Department.

CALLENDER, JOHN E.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CARVIN, LEWIS C.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; body moved to National Cemetery at Winchester, Va.

CLARK, TAYLOR H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

COLLIGAN, THOMAS; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

COLWELL, ALBERT C.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left ankle at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64; reenlisted in Co. I, 177th O. V. I., Sept. 12, '64; mustered out with company June 24, '65.

COLWELL, ADDISON B.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 8, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —

CONE, ISAAC; private; E. S. Aug. 12, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Invalid Corps Aug. 1, '63 by order of War Department.

CONE, SYLVANUS G.; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in thigh at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; discharged from hospital at Louisville, Ky., May, '65.

COPELAND, ANDREW; private; E. S. Aug. 12, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; died from wounds in hospital at Aquia Creek, Va., June 13, '63.

COULTER, WILLIAM A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Gallipolis, Ohio, Oct. 18, '61.

CROFT, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CUSTIN, ROBERT L.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Cumberland, Md., Sept. 6, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

CUTLER, JOHN A.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 22, '62, by order of War Department to enlist in 1st U. S. Cavalry.

DAWSE, JOHN W.; private; E. S. Aug. 15, '62, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; exchanged and returned to duty Nov., '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at McDougal General Hospital, New York Harbor, May 26, '65.

DINGMAN, HARRY; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

DODGE, ALEXANDER; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61,

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3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; died at Salisbury, N. C., April 24, '62.

DUNCAN, HARMON; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ERWIN, JAMES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FERRON, JAMES O.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in knee at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

FISH, JOSEPH L.; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. C, Oct. 15, '62, by order Lieut.-Col. O. J. Crane.

FITZGERALD, MICHAEL; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; severely wounded in breast at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

FORD, MORTIMER; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FOSTER, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FRANKE, JOHN A.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in neck at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; exchanged and returned to duty; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

GARDNER, WILLIAM L.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in face at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 11, '62, for disability arising from wounds.

GIBBS, GEORGE A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

GILL, LOUIS C.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 10, '61, 3 yrs.; sent to hospital Aug., '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

GLENDENNING, CHARLES; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. H, June 19, '61, by order of Col. E. B. Tyler.

GRAPLER, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

GREEN, EDWIN; private; E. S. Aug. 9, '62, 3 yrs.; served until April, '64, when ordered to report to Gen. Steadman at Chattanooga, Tenn., for transfer to the Mississippi Squadron; transferred Aug. 14, '64; served on the *General Grant* as captain of the forecandle until June 20, '65, when honorably discharged.

GRIFFIN, JAMES T.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; sent to hospital at Cumberland, Md. No further record found.

GRIFFITH, ALBERT G.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; discharged May 8, '61, at Cleveland, Ohio, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

GRIFFITH, CHARLES E.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; detached in Sappers and Miners Corps; discharged at Germantown, Pa., April 26, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HALE, SIR MATTHEW; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 1, '61.

HARMER, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in hand at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged at Harber's Ferry, Va., Oct. 22, '62, by order of War Department, to enlist in 1st U. S. Cavalry; died in Andersonville.

HARRISON, ALBERT H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HART, VOLNEY; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

HARTMAN, JAMES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HAWKINS, BENJAMIN F.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; severely wounded in neck at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 19, '62; discharged on account of wounds March 31, '63; afterwards became blind from effects of smallpox.

HERRICK, GEORGE; private; E. S. Aug. 25, '62, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; returned to duty Nov., '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, July 12, '65.

HETTINGER, CHARLES G.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; died of wounds in hospital at Culpeper, Va., Aug. 10, '62.

HIBBARD, LAWSON; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62.

HICKOK, ALBERT; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; detailed as company cook and teamster; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

HOBDAY, EDWARD; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in hand at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; transferred to Invalid Corps — '64, by order of War Department.

HOEG, WILLIAM A.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 25, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HOLCOMB, NORTON B.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in foot at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged by reason of wounds, at New York Harbor, Jan. 5, '63.

HOPKINS, STEPHEN A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. F, June 19, '61, by order of Col. E. B. Tyler.

HUMMEL, VALENTINE A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HUNGERFORD, AUGUSTIN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

HUNT, WESTEL W.; private; E. S. Aug. 13, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in foot at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; detached as ambulance driver; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

HUNTER, GRIFFITH; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HUNTINGTON, HENRY; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HUNTOON, HORACE H.; private; E. S. July 10, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty March 20, '63; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 2, '64.

HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM J.; private; E. S. Aug. 12, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

JENKINS, BENJAMIN; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned for duty

March 20, '63; wounded in hand at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; furlough granted from hospital at Mt. Pleasant, June 23, '63. No further record found.

JOHNSON, CHARLES H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Sutton, Va., from accidental pistol shot, Aug. 20, '61; body removed to National Cemetery at Grafton, W. Va.

JOHNSON, EDGAR M.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 24, '62, by order of War Department, to enlist in U. S. Engineer Corps.

JOHNSON, FREDERICK R.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

JONES, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Dec. 1, '62, by order of War Department, to enlist in 2d U. S. Cavalry.

JONES, RUSSELL M.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at General Hospital at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 31, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

LANDER, THOMAS M.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 22, '62, by order of War Department to enlist in 1st U. S. Cavalry.

LAPHAM, WALLACE W.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; mortally wounded through lungs at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; died from wounds in hospital at Culpeper, Va., Aug. 13, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Culpeper, Va.

LEE, JOHN; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.

LIVINGSTON, OLIVER; private; E. S. Jan. 29, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged May 6, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

MCADAMS, JOHN; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; severely wounded in thigh at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged at Dumfries, Va., Feb. 17, '63, on account of disability arising from wounds.

MCGRAW, CHARLES; private; E. S. June 2, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; escaped and returned to regiment at Patterson's Creek, Va., Jan. 29, '62; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, April 13, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; re-enlisted in Co. E, 101st O. V. I., Aug. 9, '62; appointed 1st sergt.; promoted to 2d lieutenant Nov. 15, '62; promoted to 1st lieutenant Feb. 26, '63; killed at battle of Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.

MAJOR, HENRY; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs. No record found.

MALONE, WILBUR D.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Weston, Va., Aug. 21, '61; body moved to National Cemetery at Grafton, Va.

MANLEY, FRANK; private; E. S. Oct. 8, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in elbow at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded in leg at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Recruit Camp June 11, '64; died —

MAXFIELD, EUGENE; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. F, by order of Col. Tyler.

MEIGS, EDMUND G.; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; detailed as clerk at Headquarters 2d Division, 20th Corps; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

MILLER, EPHRAIM C.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; severely

wounded in shoulder and arm at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; returned to duty; missing at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; mustered out April 28, '65.

MULLIGAN, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62.

MURRAY, EUGENE J.; private; E. S. Aug. 12, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed sergeant April 6, '65; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department; died —.

NASH, ALBERT W.; private; E. S. Aug. 20, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out with company July 26, '65.

NORRIS, CARLOS C.; private; E. S. March 12, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged Jan. 29, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

NORRIS, SHERMAN R.; private; E. S. Aug. 8, '62, 3 yrs.; detailed as clerk at regimental headquarters, July 14, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

NORTON, JOHN A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out June 19, '61; enlisted in 3 years' service, regiment not known.

ORTON, WILLIAM A.; private; E. S. Aug. 14, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

PAINE, CLINTON J.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

PATCHEN, GEORGE A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

POMEROY, DOUGLAS F.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; detailed as blacksmith; taken prisoner at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; exchanged Nov., '63, and returned to duty; mustered out with Co. July 6, '64; died —.

PULLMAN, SAMUEL R.; private; E. S. Aug. 13, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

QUINN, CHRISTOPHER C.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty March 20, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64; reenlisted in Co. D, 4th U. S. Vet. Vols., Feb. 28, '65; discharged Feb. 28, '66.

RHODES, HENRY H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; detached for hospital duty at Alexandria, Va.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

ROBBINS, HENRY F.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ROBINSON, PETER H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ROFF, THOMAS; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right leg at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; discharged for wounds at Washington, D. C., March 9, '63; died —.

ROOF, GEORGE; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Cumberland, Md., Jan. 6, '62.

ROOT, WILLIAM P.; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; severely

wounded in shoulder at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; discharged for wounds at Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, '63.

ROWE, JOHN; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to regimental band July 10, '61; mustered out with band at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62; died —

RUBICON, JAMES A.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 17, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

RUSSELL, STEPHEN V.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 24, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Alexandria, Va.

SAYLES, THOMAS; private; E. S. Aug. 25, '62, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 10, '62; buried in Brandywine Cemetery at Wilmington, Del., grave No. 3.

SEELEY, ISAAC B.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SHELBY, JOHN; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned for duty March 20, '63; wounded in leg at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; died of wounds in hospital at Washington, D. C., May 10, '63.

SHEPHERD, CHARLES A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; detailed as nurse in hospital; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

SHEPHERD, RICHARD K.; private; E. S. Aug. 8, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; wounded at Pine Knob, Ga., June 16, '64; mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio, July 21, '65.

SHERWOOD, VAN NESS; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 21, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

SHIVELEY, GEORGE; private; E. S. Aug. 25, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged from U. S. General Hospital at Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 12, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —.

SMITH, ALFRED E.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned for duty March 20, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died July, '66.

SMITH, JOHN; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned for duty Oct., '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

SMITH, PERRY H.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned for duty March 20, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

SMITH, STEPHEN A.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O., July 21, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

SPEAR, GEORGE; private; E. S. Aug. 6, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged from hospital at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 17, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

SPERRY, AMBROSE; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SPRING, CHARLES B.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

STANLEY, FRANK; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; detailed with Pioneer Corps; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

STONE, RUSSELL; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. H.

SUMNER, EUROTUS; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

TAYLOR, MARCUS C.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM M.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

TENNEY, ALEXANDER; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out with company June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

THOMPSON, WESLEY L.; private; E. S. April 22, '61; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

TOWER, ALMON; private; E. S. Aug. 28, '62, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.

TRAVIS, ISAAC S.; private; E. S. Aug. 23, '62, 3 yrs.; missing at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; returned to duty; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65; died —.

TRULSEN, HANS; private; E. S. May 23, '61; served as seaman on the *North Carolina* to July 23, '61; on the *Rhode Island* to June 9, '62, and on the *Ohio* to June 11, '62, when honorably discharged; enlisted in Co. D, 7th Ohio Inf., Aug. 9, '62, and served until April '64, when ordered to report to Gen. Steadman at Chattanooga, Tenn., for transfer to the Mississippi Squadron; transferred Aug. 12, '64, where he served as gunner's mate on the *General Burnside*; discharged Nov. 22, '64; was then appointed acting master's mate, then master's mate on the *General Thomas*, until June 1, '65, when honorably discharged.

TUTTLE, BINGHAM; private; E. S. Aug. 28, '62, 3 yrs.; killed in battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64.

TUTTLE, JEROME; private; E. S. July 28, '62, 3 yrs.; severely wounded in jaw at battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

VALLEAU, GEORGE; private; E. S. Oct. 8, '62, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; exchanged and returned to duty; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —.

VREELAND, HENRY; private; E. S. Oct. 10, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged from Trinity Church Hospital at Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

VREELAND, RICHARD M.; private; E. S. Oct. 10, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; discharged July 23, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WAGNER, JACOB; private; E. S. Oct. 10, '61, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Harper's Ferry, Va., Jan. 10, '63.

WAKELEY, OSCAR R.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WALTERS, REUBEN W.; private; E. S. Oct. 15, '62, 3 yrs.; promoted to hos. stwd. March 15, '64; see Field and Staff.

WEAVER, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; detached as provost guard May 13, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

WEBBER, AUGUSTUS; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61.

3 yrs.; transferred to Co. F, June 19, '61, by order of Col. E. B. Tyler; died —.

WHITE, WILLIAM M.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WILSON, BUDD W.; private; E. S. Aug. 15, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Invalid Corps by order of War Department; died —.

WIRT, JOHN B.; private; E. S. Aug. 14, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged at Harper's Ferry, Va., Feb. 19, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WOOD, HARRY; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed five major June 20, '61; see Field and Staff.

WOOLSEY, HARVEY; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O., July 14, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WURTS, WILLIAM L.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O., July 19, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

YOUNG, THOMAS R.; private; E. S. June 7, '61; discharged at Columbus, O., Sept. 20, '62 on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —.

ROSTER OF COMPANY E, SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

SPRAGUE, JOHN W.; captain; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at Birch River, Va., Aug. 11, '61; exchanged Jan. 5, '62; promoted to colonel 63d O. V. I., Jan. 23, '62; promoted to brig.-gen. July 30, '64; brevetted maj.-gen. to date from March 13, '64; relieved of command in army and assigned to duty by Secretary of War as Assistant Commissioner for the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands; resigned Nov., '65; died Dec. 24, '93.

WEED, CHARLES A.; captain; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out as 1st sergt. Co. D, June 17, '61, to accept appointment as 1st lieut. Co. D in 3 years' service; promoted to captain and assigned to Co. E, Feb. 5, '62; resigned Feb. 20, '63; died, '95.

WILCOX, ARTHUR T.; captain; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out as 2d lieut. Co. E, June 17, '61, to accept appointment as 1st lieut. Co. E in 3 years' service; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned for duty Oct. 4, '62; promoted to captain Co. D, July 9, '62; assigned to Co. E, March 10, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64; reentered service as colonel 177th O. V. I., Sept. 23, '64; mustered out with regiment June 24, '65; died, '04.

DAVIS, LLEWELLYN R.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; for record see Co. C.

KETCHUM, GEORGE C.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 1st sergt. June 20, '61; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged and returned to duty March 13, '63; promoted to 1st lieut. March 30, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64; reentered service as 1st lieut. and adj. 177th O. V. I., Sept. 27, '64; resigned May 20, '65.

LOCKWOOD, RALPH; 2d lieut.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to 1st lieut. and assigned to Co. A, Nov. 25, '61; for record see Co. A.

BRISBINE, JAMES P.; 2d lieut.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 1st sergt. Co. H, June 20, '61; promoted to 2d

lieut. and assigned to Co. E, Dec. 20, '61; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

LOCKWOOD, GEORGE D.; 2d lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; for record see Co. D.

BILLINGS, ARVIN D.; 1st sergt.; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant Jan. 1, '62; promoted to 1st sergt. Jan. 1, '63; wounded in left arm and side at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

WHEELER, SAMUEL C.; 1st sergt.; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Jan. 1, '62; promoted to 1st sergt. March 1, '62; wounded in left ankle at battle of Port Republic June 9, '62; discharged at Columbus, O., March 23, '63, for disability arising from wounds.

PIERCE, HENRY P.; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HILL, HENRY E.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant Jan. 1, '62; wounded in right arm at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

HARLEY, WILLIAM; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Jan. 1, '63; promoted to sergeant April 9, '64; color bearer from May 3, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

SWEET, GEORGE W.; sergeant; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged and returned to duty March 13, '63; appointed sergeant from private May 19, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

MARTIN, MOSES; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant Jan. 1, '62; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

LOWELL, OZRO J.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant June 20, '61; died at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 19, '62.

MERRIAM, WILLIAM; sergeant; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant June 20, '61; wounded at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; left arm amputated; discharged for wounds Oct. 30, '62, by order of War Department.

WILCOXSON, FRANKLIN F.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant June 20, '61; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled May 20, '62; discharged at Columbus, O., Oct. 23, '63, by order of War Department.

FREEMAN, WILLIAM; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant June 20, '61; discharged at Romney, Va., Jan. 1, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BAILEY, HENRY H.; sergeant; E. S. Sept. 26, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Jan. 1, '62, promoted to sergeant Jan. 1, '63; wounded in head at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; wounded in left thigh at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; reappointed sergeant and mustered out at expiration of term of service.

LOGAN, CHARLES R.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

COOK, JONATHAN; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

MEEKER, WILLIAM W.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Jan. 1, '63; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —.

HOLDEN, WILLIAM; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal July 1, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

TURNER, JESSE G.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled May 27, '62; on detached duty at Columbus, O., until Sept. 24, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

WOODWARD, JOHN H.; corporal; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 1, '62; killed at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62.

ALEXANDER, JAMES K.; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Jan. 1, '62; wounded in left leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged at New York, Jan. 7, '63, by order of War Department.

BLANDEN, GEORGE; corporal; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; wounded in left arm at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged Jan. 28, '63, by order of War Department.

LORING, GEORGE W.; corporal; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; discharged at Washington, D. C., Oct. 6, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

LEWIS, CHARLES; corporal; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; discharged at Charleston, Va., Oct. 31, '61, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

DAVIS, FREDERICK A.; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; wounded in left thigh at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; transferred to Invalid Corps, Dec. 12, '63, by order of War Department.

OSBORN, OMAR; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Jan. 1, '62; discharged Jan. 8, '63, by order of War Department.

SMITH, ALBERT O.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Jan. 1, '62; wounded through hip at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 24, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BARBER, WILLIAM M.; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps by order of War Department.

FURNISS, WILLIAM; corporal; E. S. May 1, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Jan. 1, '63; wounded in left thigh at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Invalid Corps Jan. 5, '64, by order of War Department.

HILL, HORACE C.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

STEELE, HENRY R.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

SMITH, HIRAM; musician; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner

at Winchester, Va., May 25, '62; paroled May 31, '62; discharged at Columbus, O., Oct. 9, '62, by order of War Department.

ALLEN, HARRISON L.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; returned to duty; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —.

AMES, HARRISON; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

ANDREWS, ALBERT; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O., Aug. 9, '62, by order of War Department.

ANDREWS, OMAR E.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Feb. 2, '64, by order of War Department.

ANDRESS, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged at York, Pa., March 28, '63, by order of War Department.

ANNES, GEORGE; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged Jan. 9, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

ATWATER, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., Sept. 22, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted Sept. 22, '61; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; wounded in right thigh at Battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged at Columbus, O., Aug. 28, '62.

BAKER, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O., Sept. 1, '62, by order of War Department.

BARKS, JOHN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty March 13, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BARTLETT, GEORGE; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Gauley Bridge, Va., Oct. 6, '61, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BARTLETT, WILLIAM F.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty March 13, '63; wounded in right ankle at battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BARTOW, FRANK P.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

BEECHER, JACOB M.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

BEERS, REUBEN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled May 27, '62; no further record found.

BELLAMY, JAMES; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

BELLAMY, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out, Aug. 22, '61.

BENTON, HENRY T.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; returned to duty March 13, '63; wounded in left knee at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; discharged March 7, '64, by order of War Department.

BENTON, WILLIAM L.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Williamsport, Md., June 1, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BILLINGS, EDWARD; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BLAKE, JOSEPH; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O., July 6, '62, by order of War Department.

BLAKESLEY, LYMAN M.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty March 13, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BLAKESLEY, ROBERT W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty March 13, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BROOKS, LUCIEN H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

BUTLER, JAMES; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; died in Parish Prison, New Orleans, La., Dec. 27, '61.

BUTTERFIELD, LEANDER; private; E. S. Dec. 25, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Front Royal, Va., June 20, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

CALL, HENRY S.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

CALL, HUDSON; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged; no date or place given.

CAPEN, ISAAC C.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

CARRINGTON, JOHN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

CHERRY, WILLIAM; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled May 27, '62; discharged at Columbus, O., Nov. 19, '62, by order of War Department.

CLARKE, JOSEPH S.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., Sept. 16, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted Sept. 16, '61; wounded through left ankle on retreat from Romney, Va., Jan. 10, '62; wounded in left arm and groin at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded in right side at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; discharged Aug. 26, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

CLEVELAND, JOSIAH W.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

COLLINS, ISAAC; private; E. S. Oct. 9, '61, 3 yrs.; enrolled but never mustered in.

CRANSTON, ARTHUR; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

CRONK, JARIUS J.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

CROSS, EDSON B.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61.

CURRAN, THOMAS S.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; right leg amputated; discharged Nov. 3, '62, by order of War Department.

DALE, JAMES; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

DARLING, GEORGE H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

DARLING, LEWIS A.; private; E. S. Sept. 22, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; discharged on expiration of term of service by order of War Department.

DILLINGHAM, EDWARD; private; E. S. Oct. 9, '61, 3 yrs.; enrolled but never mustered in.

DOUGLASS, ANSON; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

DOWNING, GEORGE K.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty March 13, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

EIKLER, GEORGE; private; E. S. March 4, '63, 3 yrs.; wounded in right leg at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; leg amputated above knee; died from wounds at Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 11, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

EVERETT, DAVID; private; E. S. Sept. 22, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; died from wounds in hospital at Smoketown, Md., Oct. 6, '62.

FISHER, JAMES; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

FLORO, DANIEL; private; E. S. Sept. 3, '62, 3 yrs.; sent to hospital at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 13, '63; died Jan. 5, '64; body removed to National Cemetery at Alexandria, Va.

FLORO, JESSE; private; E. S. Sept. 3, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

FOWLER, EDWIN O.; private; E. S. Sept. 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

FOX, ZEBAH; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled May 27, '62; transferred to 2d U. S. Cavalry by order of War Department.

GIBBS, WILLIAM F.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; died in prison Dec., '61.

GILL, BENJAMIN F.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., Aug. 5, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out as 1st lieutenant, Co. D, July 21, '61; reenlisted as private Co. E, Aug. 5, '61; wounded in right knee at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; died from wounds in hospital at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 29, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Alexandria, Va.

GORDON, WILSON S.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Washington, D. C., Dec. 5, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

GRAHAM, JAMES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

GRAVES, WILLIAM E.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; detached as nurse in hospital at Clairsville, Md.; mustered out July 6, '64, by order of War Department.

GREEN, HENRY; private; E. S. Sept. 3, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Sept. 1, '63, by order of War Department.

GRINNELL, OLIVER; private; E. S. Sept. 3, '62, 3 yrs.; killed at battle

of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

HANN, JOHN; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled May 27, '62; transferred to 5th U. S. Cavalry by order of War Department.

HARDY, ELI; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HARDY, JAMES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HASBROOK, JAMES G.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HASKINS, JAY; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left knee at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged at Columbus, O., Oct. 23, '62.

HAUGHM, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

HOPKINS, ALVIN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —.

HOPKINS, MARCUS S.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; for record see Field and Staff.

HAWORTH, GEORGE; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right arm at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged at Baltimore, Md., March 4, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

INGERSON, DANIEL; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

INGLES, THOMAS; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

JAY, CHARLES; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, Feb. 15, '64, by order of War Department.

KEARNEY, JOSEPH; private; E. S. Aug. 29, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 5, '64, by order of War Department.

KEEN, JOHN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

KEIZER, HENRY; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; died in prison at Tuscaloosa, Ala., Dec. 28, '61.

KEIZER, PETER; private; E. S. Sept. 9, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 22, '62.

KELLEY, JAMES; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left arm at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

KELLOGG, BRADFORD; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

KENNEDY, EDWARD J.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty March 13, '63; wounded in left leg at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Invalid Corps, Jan. 14, '64, by order of War Department; was one of the returning prisoners on board the steamer *Sultana* at time of explosion.

KEITH, WILLIAM A.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

KLASEN, PETER; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

LAIRD, ORVILLE D.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

LAKINS, GEORGE U.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

LEE, DAVID; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 5, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

LOWRY, WILLIAM F.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right foot at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

MCDERMOTT, EDWARD; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Camp Dennison, O., June 22, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

MCMILLAN, ANDREW; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

MANSSELL, RICHARD; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Warrenton, Va., July 30, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

MEARS, NAHUM; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

MEISTERS, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

MELVILLE, JOHN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

MILLIMAN, JOHN L.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged July 11, '62, by order of War Department.

MILLIMAN, THOMAS; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

MORGAN, DAVID E.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

NEIGHBORING, HENRY; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Invalid Corps Sept. 1, '63, by order of War Department.

NICHOLS, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

O'BRIAN, HENRY; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Jan. 8, '63, by order of War Department.

O'BRIAN, RICHARD; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

OLNEY, AVERY; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

PAGE, JOHN T.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

PENNY, SPAFFORD A.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner May 7, '62; paroled and returned to duty March 13, '63; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.

PIERCE, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

PIERCE, JOHN F.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

PIERCE, JOSIAH; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

PINLEY, HENRY; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left thigh at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

RANDOLPH, JOHN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Weston, Va., July, '61.

RANSOM, ANDREW G.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

RAYMOND, ALBERT G.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; left arm broken on cars, March 9, '62; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Invalid Corps Sept. 30, '63, by order of War Department; died —.

ROBERTS, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

ROBERTS, IRVING G.; private; E. S. Oct. 9, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; discharged on expiration of term of service; died April 28, '05.

ROSCOE, FREDERICK W.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Gauley Bridge, Va., Oct. 4, '61, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

RUGGLES, CHARLES C.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

SIMMONS, ANTHONY; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

SHELTERS, JOHN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled May 27, '62; discharged Sept. 1, '62, by order of War Department.

SMITH, EPHRAIM J.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Alexandria, Va., April 10, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

SMITH, ZERA S.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; detached as nurse in hospital; mustered out July 6, '64, by order of War Department.

STEELE, HENRY R.; private; E. S. Aug. 22, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Recruit Camp June 11, '64; no further record found.

STILLWELL, FRANCIS; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled May 27, '62; transferred to 18th U. S. Inf. by order of War Department.

STINSON, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged for wounds at Fort McHenry, Md., Oct. 22, '62.

STINSON, JAMES; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled May 12, '62; enlisted in 101st O. V. I.

VANCISE, JAMES L.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right thigh at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged for wounds at Columbus, O., Oct. 22, '62.

WAGNER, JACOB; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

WARD, ELAM; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., Sept. 22, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61; reenlisted Sept. 22, '61; discharged at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 4, '62.

WARREN, THOMAS; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —.

WEATHERLOW, DANIEL; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in side at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; discharged at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 18, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WEBBER, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled Jan., '62; discharged at Columbus, O., April 11, '63, by order of War Department.

WEILAND, JOHN; private; E. S. Sept. 22, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. K, Oct., '61.

WELCH, JONATHAN W.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

WEICH, RUFUS; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged May, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WETZELL, HENRY; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; see Field and Staff.

WHITING, GEORGE A.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 22, '61.

WICKHAM, JOHN W.; private; E. S. Sept. 22, '61, 3 yrs.; severely wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged for wounds at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 20, '62.

WILLIAMS, BRAYTON B.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; returned to duty Nov. 17, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM L.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Gallipolis, O., Sept. 13, '61.

WINSLOW, HENRY; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; marked "discharged" on roll without date or place.

WITMER, AMERICUS; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24, '63.

WOOD, WADE; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Dumfries, Va., Feb. 17, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

ROSTER OF COMPANY F, SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

MORRIS, JOHN; captain; E. S. April 23, '61, 3 mos.; resigned May 8, '61, to accept appointment as R. Q. M.; see Field and Staff.

STEDMAN, WILLIAM; captain; E. S. May 14, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CLAYTON, DESCOMB B.; captain; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; resigned Aug. 18, '61.

BURGESS, ALBERT C.; captain; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 2d lieut. Co. A April 29, '61; promoted to 1st lieut. May 14, '61; promoted to captain and assigned to Co. F Nov. 25, '61; wounded in ankle at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; resigned July 9, '62; died —.

DAY, ALFRED H.; captain; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out as sergeant June 19, '61, to accept appointment as 2d lieut. in 3 years' service; promoted to 1st lieut. April 1, '62; promoted to captain Nov. 2, '62; wounded in neck at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; resigned Nov. 10, '62; died —.

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ROUSE, JOHN R.; 1st. lieu. ; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; resigned Aug. 6, '61.

STERL, OSCAR W.; 1st lieu. ; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; see Co. K.

HOPKINS, MARCUS S.; 1st lieu. ; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 21, '61, 3 yrs.; see Field and Staff.

SPENCER, HARLOW N.; 1st lieu. ; E. S. Aug. 22, '62, 3 yrs.; commissioned as 2d lieu. Aug. 22, '62; promoted to 1st. lieu. Nov. 1, '63; wounded in right hip at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; wounded over right eye at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64; reentered service as captain Co. K, 177th O. V. I., Oct. 3, '64; mustered out with company June 24, '65.

JOHNSON, FRANK, 2d lieu. ; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 1st sergt. June 20, '61; promoted to 2d lieu. April 1, '62; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

WILCOX, ISAAC N.; 2d. lieu. ; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BARD, DAVID F.; 1st. sergt. ; E. S. June 2, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant June 20, '61; promoted to 1st sergt. April 11, '62; discharged May 30, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

CARTER, JAMES B.; 1st sergt. ; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted June 1, '62; wounded in head at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; killed at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md.

IREDELL, CHARLES; 1st sergt. ; E. S. April 19, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant April 24, '61; promoted to 1st sergt. May 29, '61; mustered out June 20, '61, on account of reenlistment in 3 yrs. service; appointed sergeant June 20, '61; promoted to 1st sergt. Oct. 1, '62; transferred to Invalid Corps Aug. 1, '63.

STRATTON, ISAAC; 1st sergt. ; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs; transferred from Co. A June 20, '61, by order of Col. E. B. Tyler; appointed sergeant from private Feb. 28, '62; promoted to 1st sergeant Nov. 1, '63; wounded in head at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; wounded in left eye at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63; wounded in foot at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; killed in battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; had reenlisted as veteran.

CARR, ALEXANDER C.; 1st sergt. ; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Feb. 1, '62; promoted to sergeant July 16, '63; promoted to 1st sergt. June 11, '64; transferred as veteran to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; reappointed 1st sergt.; wounded at battle of Peachtree Creek, July 20, '64; discharged for wounds Dec. 1, '64.

TAYLOR, ELLISON G.; sergt. ; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant April 1, '62; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

HOSKINS, CHARLES W.; sergt. ; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant Oct. 1, '62; discharged Feb. 18, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

RISK, ROBERT M.; sergt. ; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 1, '62; promoted to sergeant; wounded in thigh at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Jan. 3, '64, to enlist as veteran; no further record found.

TOUSLEY, ALBERT M.; sergt.; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed to sergeant from private May 1, '64; missing at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; returned to duty Nov. 17, '63; wounded in face and leg in battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; promoted to 1st lieut. Feb. 23, '65; mustered out with company July 26, '65.

NORTHROP, ELI C., JR.; sergt.; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant Feb. 15, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —

BAPTIE, JOHN; sergt.; E. S. Sept. 3, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Feb. 1, '63; promoted to sergeant; wounded in right knee at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; wounded in right hip at Pine Knob, Ga., June 16, '64; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; promoted to 1st sergt. April 1, '65; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

GRANGER, EDWARD G.; sergt.; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Feb. 1, '63; promoted to sergeant May 1, '64; wounded in right arm at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; discharged for wounds Dec. 1, '64.

CHAPMAN, ELAN H.; sergeant; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

NEWBERRY, GEORGE; sergeant; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

GRIDLEY, BENJAMIN; corporal; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; wounded in thigh at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; died of wounds at Culpeper, Va., Oct. 20, '62.

DE LONG, CYRUS H.; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; wounded in leg at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged Dec. 18, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

EARLE, WILLIAM H.; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 24, '62; discharged Jan. 27, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

ELY, JOHN; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 24, '62; wounded in hand at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; discharged for wounds April 1, '63.

MAXFIELD, EUGENE; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 1, '64; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; no record of muster out found.

HILL, LEVI B.; corporal; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 1, '64; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

SPIDELL, WILLIAM H.; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Feb. 1, '63; wounded in leg at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps.

STOCKHAM, WARNER; corporal; E. S. Sept. 2, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 1, '64; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; promoted to sergeant Jan. 1, '65; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

THWING, HENRY; corporal; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 1, '64; wounded in left arm at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; wounded in right hip at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; transferred to

Veteran Reserve Corps March 1, '65; mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 28, '65; died —

TWICHELL, NATHANIEL; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal July 16, '63; wounded in hand at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; promoted to sergeant July 1, '65; mustered out with company as veteran July 26, '65.

POOR, WILLIAM; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred from Co. B Jan. 22, '64, to enlist as veteran; appointed corporal May 1, '64; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; promoted to 1st sergt. July 1, '65; mustered out with company July 26, '65.

DOOLITTLE, CLAY; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; discharged at Washington, D. C., Sept. 8, '62.

BURT, MARK V.; corporal; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; wounded in left arm at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; returned to duty Sept. 15, '62, mustered out with company July 6, '64.

KELLER, ISAIAH; corporal; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CLARK, ALBERT D.; corporal; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61; reenlisted in Battery A, 1st Ohio Light Artillery; appointed sergeant; mustered out Sept. 12, '64.

GOODSELL, CHARLES W.; corporal; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BARD, CHARLES H.; musician; E. S. April 23, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Nov. 21, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BREWSTER, JOHN R.; musician; E. S. April 21, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BREWSTER, ANDREW; musician; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, '65.

WOODARD, JOSHUA L.; drummer; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; see Field and Staff.

ACKWORTH, JAMES W.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ADAMS, ARTHUR; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg and breast at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; no further record found.

ALDERMAN, HENRY; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; died March 26, '63.

ALLEN, FREDERICK; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

AUXER, JAMES B.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at Albany, N. Y., June 29, '65.

BABCOCK, BENJAMIN; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 10, '63.

BARD, WILLIAM F.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BARTON, IRA M.; private; E. S. April 23, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in shoulder at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

BASQUIN, FRANCIS; private; E. S. Aug. 27, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps March 1, '65, by order of War Department.

BENNETT, DANIEL; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in left thigh at Pine Knob, Ga., June 16, '64; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; discharged March 17, '65, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —

BERGIN, JOHN; private; E. S. Oct. 10, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded through face at Battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred to detachment of recruits June 8, '64; no further record found.

BETHEL, FREDERICK; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged for wounds July 3, '62.

BINGHAM, LUTHER B.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BRESE, JAMES R.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. D by order of Col. Tyler.

BREWSTER, OSCAR; private; E. S. Sept. 10, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, '64; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out with company July 26, '65; veteran.

BROWN, EZRA; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in hand at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged for wounds Dec. 5, '62; died —

BROWN, WALLACE; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; died in hospital June 26, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Soldiers' Home, D. C.

BURGAN, DAVID M.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Weston, Va., July 15, '61.

BUSHNELL, ORVILLE; private; E. S. Sept. 3, '62, 3 yrs.; died at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Oct. 29, '62.

BUTTS, LEWIS; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; returned to duty; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at McDougal General Hospital, New York Harbor, May 29, '65.

CADWELL, GEORGE M.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged on expiration of term of service June 23, '64; died May 1, '61.

CAMP, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CAMP, HARLOW; private; E. S. Aug. 21, '62, 3 yrs.; died at Harper's Ferry, W. Va., Nov. 25, '62.

CAMPBELL, THEODORE; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CARRIER, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in neck and side at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; returned to duty May 8, '63; reenlisted as veteran; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed sergeant from private July 1, '65; mustered out with company July 29, '65.

CASE, HENRY C.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

CHAMPNEY, OSCAR; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; reenlisted as veteran Jan. 23, '64; transferred to Co. G 5th O

V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed corporal July 1, '65; mustered out with company July 26, '65; died March 31, '06.

CHAPMAN, GEORGE; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Washington, D. C., April 25, '63, by order of Gen. Martindale.

CHAPMAN, LEROY; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in head and taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged at Washington, D. C., Nov. 13, '62, by order of War Department.

CHAPMAN, RUFUS S.; private; E. S. Sept. 10, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred on enlistment to Co. D 29th O. V. I.; mustered out at Cleveland, O., Sept. 27, '64.

CLARK, ALPHEUS G.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; died May 24, '61.

COLE, SAMUEL H.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CONE, MILO H.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

COURTNEY, NATHAN; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Bolivar Heights, Va., Nov. 25, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —.

CUTLER, HARRISON; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

DARROW, ERASTUS; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

DAVIDSON, JAMES S.; private; E. S. Oct. 17, '61, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Cumberland, Md., March 16, '62.

DAVIS, GEORGE H.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

DOWNER, JOHN; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in breast at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged March 11, '63.

DOWNING, FREEMAN; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in neck at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department; died —.

DRUMMOND, FRANCIS; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged June 3, '62, by order of Gen. Banks.

EATINGER, SHERMAN; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Feb. 27, '63, by order of Gen. Dix.

ELLINWOOD, JAMES; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out with company July 26, '65; veteran.

ELY, THOMAS; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in shoulder at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged June 27, '63, by order of Gen. Martindale.

EVANS, RICHARD; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FAULK, LAWRENCE S.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 24, '65, by order of War Department.

FERGUSON, ALBERT; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

FERRE, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FOSTER, PHILETUS P.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Invalid Corps Aug. 1, '63, by order of War Department.

FOWLER, FRANKLIN; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Romney, Va., Dec. 30, '61.

FRAZIER, JOHN A.; private; E. S. Aug. 26, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred on enlistment to Co. C, 29th O. V. I.; discharged June 27, '64, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

FULKERSON, JOSEPH F.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

FULLER, MARSHALL; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

GOLDEN, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

GRAY, JOHN; private; E. S. Aug. 26, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred on enlistment to Co. C, 29th O. V. I.; killed at battle of Dug Gap, Ga., May 7, '64.

GRIDLEY, TALBOT; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Washington, D. C., April 29, '63; died Feb. 22, '01.

GRIM, JAMES; private; E. S. Nov. 12, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred on enlistment to Co. I, 29th O. V. I.; killed at battle of Pine Knob, Ga., June 19, '64.

HAIGHT, THERON; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

HALL, ALBERT W.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., Oct. 22, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61; reenlisted Oct. 22, '61, and transferred to Co. G, 29th O. V. I.; appointed corporal July 1, '64; promoted to sergeant Oct. 20, '64; mustered out Dec. 22, '64.

HALL, ELIAS; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Winchester, Va.

HALL, SYLVESTER S.; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62.

HANDSHEU, JOHN J.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

HARPHAM, GEORGE S.; private; E. S. Aug. 26, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged at Baltimore, Md., May 5, '63.

HARRING, HIRAM; private; E. S. Sept. 10, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred on enlistment to Co. D, 29th O. V. I.; mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 27, '64, on expiration of term of service.

HARTER, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HAWN, ALVIN T.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Nov. 24, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HAZEN, MONROE; private; E. S. March 25, '64, 3 yrs.; killed at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; body removed to National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

HOLLOWAY, SAMUEL R.; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; trans-

ferred on enlistment to Co. D, 29th O. V. I.; mustered out June 5 '65, by order of War Department.

HOPKINS, STEPHEN A.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in breast at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Oct. 21, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HORTON, MARCUS C.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged July 6, '62, by order of War Department.

HOUGHTON, MARSHALL; private; E. S. Sept. 10, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred on enlistment to Co. D, 29th O. V. I.; mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio, Sept. 27, '64, on expiration of term of service.

JACKSON, MARCUS B.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; paroled and returned to duty Oct. 9, '62; wounded in right knee at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; discharged June 24, '64, on expiration of term of service.

JONES, DANIEL; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in hip at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out with company July 26, '65; veteran.

JONES, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs. No record found.

KELLER, FRANKLIN B.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 13, '61, to reenlist in Battery A, 1st Ohio Light Artillery, for 3 years' service; appointed corporal; promoted to sergeant May 13, '64; mustered out with battery July 31, '65; veteran.

KELSO, WILLIAM R.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

KIBBEE, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in breast at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; discharged for wounds Feb. 21, '63.

KING, SAMUEL R.; private; E. S. Oct. 8, '61, 3 yrs.; reenlisted as veteran from Co. G, Jan. 23, '64; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out May 2, '65, by order of War Department.

KISTLER, WILLOUGHBY F.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Washington, D. C., April 9, '63.

KITTERING, JOHN; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Bolivar Heights, Va., Nov. 28, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

KNAPP, HENRY J.; private; E. S. Sept. 6, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred on enlistment to Co. H, 29th O. V. I.; discharged May 18, '65, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

LOOMIS, PERRIN D.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in both legs at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; transferred to Invalid Corps Dec. 15, '63, by order of War Department.

MATTHEWS, DAVID; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

MATTHEWS, SYLVESTER; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right leg at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

MEAD, HENRY W.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; died in General Field Hospital March 19, '64; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

MELTON, CHARLES H.; private; E. S. Aug. 18, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Invalid Corps by order of War Department.

MELTON, JAMES; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; severely wounded over right eye at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63; no further record.

MINNICK, CHARLES W.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; reenlisted as veteran; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed corporal July 1, '65; mustered out with company July 26, '65.

MONASMITH, HENRY; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Washington, D. C., Sept. 8, '62.

MONEMAKER, DAVID C.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left arm at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Oct. 27, '62, to enlist in U. S. Cavalry.

MOON, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61; reenlisted in 3 years' service in — artillery.

MORLEY, ALFRED W.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right leg at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; wounded in leg at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps March 31, '64, by order of War Department.

NEWTON, BARTLEY; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

NICHOLAS, ALBERT B.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

NICKERSON, CORWIN A.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

NIGHMAN, GEORGE H.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

NIGHMAN, WESLEY; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Gauley Bridge, Va., Oct. 5, '61.

NORTHROP, JAMES B.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Feb. 18, '63, by order of Gen. Slocum.

OTIS, MILTON; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department; died June, '66.

OVIATT, JOHN F.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in hand at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged for wounds Nov. 28, '62.

OWEN, MOSES; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged Aug. 15, '62.

PARKS, CHARLES A.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in right leg at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, June 12, '65, by order of War Department.

PAYNE, CHARLES H.; private; E. S. Oct. 19, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred on enlistment to Co. H, 29th O. V. I.; mustered out Nov. 4, '64, on expiration of term of service.

PEGG, LEWIS; private; E. S. Sept. 30, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded twice in right arm at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '65; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out with company July 26, '65; veteran.

PERRY, WILLIAM M.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in ankle and taken prisoner at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62;

paroled Jan. 7, '63, and returned to duty; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

PHELPS, JAMES H.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

PRITCHARD, ANSON; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged for wounds Aug. 15, '62.

PRITCHARD, SAMUEL M.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 22, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

PURINGTON, CHARLES A.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Romney, Va., Dec. 30, '61.

REED, AVERITT C.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in shoulder at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; discharged for wounds Jan. 10, '63.

REESE, GEORGE D.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

REESE, JOHN J.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; absent in hospital; mustered out July 6, '64, by order of War Department.

REMMELL, LAWRENCE; private; E. S. June 5, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in neck at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; returned to duty March 25, '63; killed at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

REMMELL, MARTIN; private; E. S. June 5, '61, 3 yrs.; reenlisted as veteran; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out with company July 26, '65.

REYNOLDS, LUNIS T.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

RICHARDS, MARSHALL M.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

RICHARDSON, HENRY B.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ROBINSON, MARTIN L.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

RODENBAUGH, CALVIN P.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; absent in hospital for injury by fall from car Oct. 3, '63; mustered out July 6, '64, by order of War Department.

ROHRR, JOHN; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 1, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; accidentally shot through right hand.

ROUSE, JAMES L.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61; reenlisted for 3 years' service in artillery; battery not known.

RUSSELL, GIDEON T.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left side and taken prisoner at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62. No further record found.

SCOVILLE, MARSHALL L.; private; E. S. March 14, '64, 3 yrs.; wounded in right arm at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; transferred to detachment of recruits by order of Department of the Cumberland June 8, '64.

SHIRTLIFF, FRANK; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SHIRTLIFF, RALPH; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SMITH, CHARLES R.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed sergeant; mustered out with company July 26, '65; veteran.

SMITH, GEORGE J.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 27, '65; veteran.

SMITH, CHAUNCEY; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 10, '63, by order of War Department.

SPAFFORD, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 13, '61, to reenlist in Battery A, 1st Ohio Light Artillery.

STANFORD, WILLIAM; private; E. S. March 29, '64, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out with company July 26, '65.

THOMPSON, EDWARD; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged for wounds at Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 21, '62.

THWING, RUFUS; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged at Washington, D. C., Nov. 12, '63; died —

TIBBOLS, THADDEUS; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

TRACY, EDWARD E.; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged for wounds at Columbus, Ohio, July 10, '62.

TWITCHELL, ARBA; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in hand at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged at Columbus, O., Dec. 6, '62.

VAN ORMER, JOSHUA; private; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WALKER, FREDERICK; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs. No record found.

WARRINER, LOREN B.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged June 3, '62, by order of Gen. Banks.

WEBBER, AUGUSTUS; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged June 12, '63, by order of Gen. Slocum.

WHEELER, ALLEN B.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs. No record found.

WHITNEY, EDWARD O.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; reenlisted as veteran; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out with company July 26, '65.

WILDER, WILLIAM; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 2, '62.

WING, WARREN G.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Nov. 11, '62, by order of Gen. Morris; died —

WINTERSTEEN, SHANNON R.; private; E. S. Aug. 26, '62, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Aquia Landing, April 29, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Soldiers' Home, D. C.

WINZENREID, RUDOLPH; private; E. S. June 25, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left knee and right hand at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; reenlisted as veteran; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed corporal July 1, '65; mustered out with company July 26, '65.

YONELLS, GEORGE; private; E. S. Oct. 3, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred on enlistment to Co. H, 29th O. V. I.; mustered out Nov. 3, '64, on expiration of term of service.

ROSTER OF COMPANY G, SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

SEYMOUR, FREDERICK A.; captain; E. S. April 23, '61, 3 mos., June 14, '61, 3 yrs. See Field and Staff.

BRADEN, WILLIAM D.; captain; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out as private Co. H, June 20, '61, on account of reenlistment in 3 years' service; appointed 1st sergt. Co. H, Dec. 24, '61; promoted to 2d lieut. April 14, '62; promoted to 1st lieut. March 8, '63; promoted to captain and assigned to Co. G, July 9, '63; wounded in left leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded in left ankle at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM H.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 23, '61, 3 mos., June 14, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Gauley Bridge, Va., Oct. 8, '61; body removed to National Cemetery at Grafton, W. Va.

QUAY, ELLIOTT S.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 23, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out June 19, '61, to accept appointment as 2d lieut. in 3 years' service; promoted to 1st lieut. Nov. 30, '61; promoted to captain and asst. adj. gen., May 21, '62, and assigned to staff of Brig.-Gen. E. B. Tyler; died 1863.

DEAN, HARRY M.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant Nov. 25, '62; promoted to 2d lieut. March 7, '63; promoted to 1st lieut. Nov. 1, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64; reentered service as 1st lieut. and adjutant 174th O. V. I. Sept. 21, '64; promoted to captain and detached on staff of Gen. John S. Jones as A. A. A. G.; mustered out with regiment June 28, '65.

REED, SEYMOUR S.; 2d lieut.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to captain Co. B, Nov. 2, '62. See Co. B.

KING, CHARLES L.; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out as corporal June 20, '61, on account of reenlistment in 3 years' service; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant Jan. 1, '62; promoted to 1st sergt. March 7, '63; wounded in face at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; wounded in right hand in battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; mustered out July 7, '64, by order of War Department.

BARRETT, GEORGE W.; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant June 20, '61; promoted to 1st sergt. Dec. 15, '61; severely wounded in right leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; leg amputated; discharged for wounds Oct. 24, '62.

AUSTIN, EUSEBIUS S.; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

LAZARUS, EDWARD M.; sergeant; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant Dec. 1, '62; wounded in knee at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

FURRY, GEORGE A.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61,

3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant Dec. 1, '62; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

CALLOW, WILLIAM T.; sergeant; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Jan. 1, '62; promoted to sergeant March 1, '63; wounded in shoulder at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

LAUCKS, JAMES R.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant; severely wounded in right thigh and left on field at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; died from wounds at Staunton, Va., Nov. 1, '62.

ELDRIDGE, FRANKLIN; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Dec. 1, '62; promoted to sergeant; wounded in right leg at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; wounded in right side at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; discharged March 24, '64, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HUME, JOHN; sergeant; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant; discharged Nov. 26, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

RAMEY, LEWIS R.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HARTZELL, JAMES N.; corporal; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Dec. 1, '62; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

MAY, ALFRED E.; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 1, '64; wounded in head at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

BERTHOLPH, GILBERT D.; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 1, '64; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

SMITH, ZENO K.; corporal; E. S. June 5, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 1, '64; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

HOLTON, HIRAM M.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Sept. 1, '62; taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; paroled Sept. 14, '62; mustered out July 7, '64, by order of War Department.

BULL, AUSTIN; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Jan. 1, '62; wounded in hand at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; killed at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62.

WRIGHT, DANIEL H.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

HUTTON, WARREN B.; corporal; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; died at Charleston, Va., Nov. 2, '61.

BRYAN, JAMES C.; corporal; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal April 20, '62; severely wounded in thigh at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; discharged at Smoketown, Md., Dec. 27, '62; died —

BROSIUS, CHALKLEY; corporal; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 1, '62; discharged July 16, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

PITTMAN, WILLIAM E.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June

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20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; discharged Feb. 1, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

REED, LOREN; corporal; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 9, '63; wounded in hand at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged June 25, '64, on expiration of term of service.

RUOFF, JULIUS (or THOMAS); corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, June 24, '62.

OWEN, HUMPHREY B.; corporal; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Dec. 1, '62; wounded in hand at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; wounded at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; mustered out with company July 7, '64; reenlisted in Battery L, 2d Illinois Light Artillery; discharged at close of war.

CLARK, SCRIPTURE; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

POLHAMUS, NATHANIEL F.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BENSON, JAMES N.; musician; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right shoulder at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

HUNTOON, HORACE; musician; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out July 10, '61. See Co. D for 3 years' service.

ABBOTT, LEMUEL; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BARBER, HENRY O.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

BARNARD, CLARK E.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; absent in hospital at Washington, D. C.; mustered out July 7, '64, by order of War Department.

BARTON, IRA W.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BAXTER, JAMES; private; E. S. Sept. 4, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded twice in right leg at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; discharged April 27, '64, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BEACON, JOHN W.; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

BEARDSLEY, GEORGE; private; E. S. Sept. 11, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out with company July 26, '65.

BECKWITH, PERRY E.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BEERS, JOEL; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

BERRY, LYMAN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

BOLES, LEMUEL; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; exchanged and transferred to 2d U. S. Cavalry.

BOND, WILLIAM R.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

BOYINGTON, LEWIS; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va.,

June 9, '62; paroled and discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 27, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BUNCE, HARMON A.; private; E. S. Aug. 26, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged at Baltimore, Md., Feb. 10, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BUTLER, RUFUS A.; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Charleston, Va., Oct. 10, '61.

CARL, GEORGE K.; private; E. S. Oct. 23, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right arm at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; transferred to recruit camp June 11, '64; no further record found.

CARL, THOMAS C.; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.

CLARK, GEORGE H.; private; E. S. Sept. 13, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps Aug. 15, '63, by order of War Department.

CLOUD, JOHN; private; E. S. Aug. 20, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Invalid Corps Jan. 5, '64, by order of War Department; died —

COE, ADDISON; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mortally wounded in shoulder at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; died from wounds Sept. 21, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md.

COOPER, EPHRAIM; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 5, '61.

COOPER, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CRAMWELL, WILLIAM; private; E. S. May 21, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; discharged May 28, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

CURRAN, JAMES; private; E. S. Aug. 27, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department; died —, '62.

DANFORTH, TUNIS S.; private; E. S. July 29, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 16, '65, by order of War Department.

DAY, EDWARD E.; private; E. S. June 5, '61, 3 yrs.; mortally wounded in arm and lung at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; died of wounds Aug. 18, '62.

DINGES, HENRY F.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

DONALDSON, ARTHUR S.; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Sept. 8, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

DOUTHITT, ENOCH M.; private; E. S. Aug. 8, '62, 3 yrs.; died of typhoid fever at Dumfries, Va., March 4, '63.

DOUTHITT, JOHN H.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mortally wounded in arm and side at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; died from wounds Aug. 21, '62.

EATINGER, SOL. O.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FEATHERSTONE, JAMES; private; E. S. Aug. 22, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

FIELD, LYMAN; private; E. S. Aug. 20, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged at Harper's Ferry, Va., March 14, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

FISHER, SAMUEL S.; private; E. S. Oct. 18, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to recruit camp June 11, '64, by order of Department of the Cumberland; mustered out as sergeant Oct. 29, '64.

FLEMING, SIDNEY; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FLICKINGER, EPHRAIM; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Invalid Corps by order of War Department; died —.

FRAM, JOHN; private; June 5, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; body moved to National Cemetery at Winchester, Va.

FREEMAN, STEPHEN R.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FUIRY, JOHN H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FULLER, SAMUEL A.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

GAREE, JOHN T.; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded by ramrod through right hand at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged at Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

GARRISON, JAMES A.; private; E. S. Aug. 8, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in shoulder at battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

GEYELIN, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in forehead at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged Nov. 26, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

GIBBONS, WILLIAM S.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 7, '64; died April 4, '62.

GILLETT, JAMES; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

GREEN, ISAIAH B.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in head at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; transferred to Invalid Corps Dec. 18, '62, by order of War Department.

HALL, JOSEPH N.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in left foot at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

HALL, THOMAS; private; E. S. Aug. 27, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged at Dumfries, Va., April 2, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HANSEN, HORATIO N.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; paroled Sept. 16, '62; missing at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63; returned to duty —; killed at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

HARSH, FRANKLIN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in bowels at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; discharged April 28, '64, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —.

HERRICK, IRA; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right hand at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged Oct. 8, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HETLICK, MICHAEL; private; E. S. June 5, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, '61; no further record found.

HOLCOMB, JARVIN M.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in side at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; discharged April 29, '64, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HORNER, ANTHONY W.; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

HORNER, WILLIAM C.; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

HOUCK, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; mustered out with company, July 7, '64.

HOWARD, HENRY; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

HUDSON, AUSTIN; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 8, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HUDSON, HERBERT F.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HUGHES, MORRIS R.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to hos. stwd. June 14, '62; see Field and Staff.

HUGHES, TODD; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; exchanged Sept. 4, '62; wounded in groin at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

JUDD, WATSON E.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Harper's Ferry, Va., Feb. 5, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

KELLER, CASPER; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Washington, D. C., March 25, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

KING, IRA S.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to hos. stwd. Jan. 10, '62; see Field and Staff.

KING, SAMUEL R.; private; E. S. Oct. 8, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. F, Jan. 23, '64, as veteran; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out May 2, '65, by order of War Department.

KING, WILLIAM F.; private; E. S. June 7, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Battery I, 1st O. L. Art., Dec. 1, '61, by order of Col. E. B. Tyler.

LINDSEY, JOHN C.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Dec. 24, '61, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

LOGUE, LLOYD G.; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, '61; exchanged and returned to duty June 26, '64; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

McFARLAND, JAMES; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

McKINNEY, JACOB; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Dumfries, Va., Feb. 18, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

MERRILL, BENTON; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; paroled Sept. 14, '62; discharged at Columbus, O., March 10, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

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MERRILL, MARTIN; private; E. S. Aug. 25, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th U. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department; died June 28, '05.

MILLS, ENOS T.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

MINARD, MILO; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

MOORE, JAMES B.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

MOULTON, JOSEPH L.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

OAKLEY, JOHN H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

OHL, JOHN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Sept. 18, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

ORVIS, RECELLUS W.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; see Field and Staff.

OWEN, LEWIS; private; E. S. Oct. 18, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in both legs at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded in right arm at battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, '63; transferred to recruit camp June 11, '64, by order of Department of the Cumberland; no further record found; died —.

PARKER, DAVID; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

PIDGIN, JAMES; private; E. S. June 1, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Invalid Corps, Jan. 16, '64, by order of War Department.

POTTS, ISRAEL; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at Manassas Junction, Va., Sept. 1, '62; exchanged and returned to duty Jan. 14, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

POWNALL, HORACE B.; private; E. S. May 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; exchanged Dec. 4, '62; returned to duty Jan. 2, '63; wounded in head at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

POWELL, OWEN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

REITER, JAMES; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Jan. 18, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

REYNOLDS, VINCENT; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in back at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

RIPPLE, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

ROBINSON, JAMES F.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

RODGERS, WILLIAM K.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., June 23, '62; exchanged and returned to duty March 20, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

RODGERS, WILLIAM W.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mortally wounded in head at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; died of wounds June 20, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Soldiers' Home, D. C.

ROOL, ALEXANDER; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

RUSSELL, EDWARD M.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; died at home while on furlough Feb. 24, '62.

SEARS, HENRY W.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SHAW, STANLEY; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

SIMS, GEORGE B.; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Cumberland, Md., March 14, '62.

SMITH, FRANKLIN J.; private; E. S. Sept. 6, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

SMITH, PHILIP; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right arm at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; wounded in right arm at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

SPERA, EZRA; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SPROAT, WILLIAM; private; E. S. Oct. 18, '61, 3 yrs.; died at home while on furlough Jan. 24, '62.

STANLEY, FRANK A.; private; E. S. Sept. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at McDougal General Hospital, New York, May 25, '65.

STEADMAN, ALBERT; private; E. S. March 27, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.

STEADMAN, ARTHUR C.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; paroled Sept. 14, '62; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63.

STEVENSON, V. P.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

STRONG, FRANCIS; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; severely wounded in leg and foot at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Nov. 14, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

SULLIVAN, JOHN S.; private; E. S. Sept. 3, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

TAYLOR, WALLACE B.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

THOMPSON, JOHN A.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed corporal Nov. 1, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department; died —.

THOMPSON, MYRON; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

TULLER, SAMUEL A.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in shoulder at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded in left leg at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; died of wounds May 11, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Fredericksburg, Va.

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TUPPER, HOWARD C.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

VAN WAGNER, ORLANDO C.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Feb. 1, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WALLER, SILAS P.; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged at York, Pa., March 14, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WHEELER, CHARLES O.; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

WHITE, ALONZO V.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WHITMAN, THOMAS H.; private; E. S. June 5, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

WHITNEY, EDWARD O.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Co. F, as veteran, Jan. 23, '64; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

WICKS, JERRY; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

WILCOX, HENRY; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; severely wounded in side and arm at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; discharged at Washington, D. C., April 4, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WILLYARD, SYLVESTER; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 14, '64, by order of War Department; mustered out as private 92d Co., 2d Battalion Vet. Res. Corps; died Feb. 28, '04.

WINTERS, HARRISON; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WISE, WATSON; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in neck and face at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64; died —.

WITHERELL, ALBERT; private; E. S. Aug. 31, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

WOLF, ISAAC; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WOOLF, ADAM; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

WOOLF, THOMAS; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in neck at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

YONTHIMER, PETER; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ROSTER OF COMPANY H, SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

ASPER, JOEL F.; captain; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to lieutenant-col. May 20, '62; see Field and Staff.

McCLELLAND, SAMUEL; captain; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to lieutenant-col. Dec. 1, '63; see Field and Staff.

NESPER, CHRISTIAN; captain; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Co. K. Nov. 1, '61; promoted to sergeant July 19, '62; promoted to 2d lieutenant July 25, '62; promoted to 1st lieutenant Nov. 1, '63; promoted to captain and assigned to Co. H, March 19, '64; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded in right hip at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64; died Sept. 1, '81.

WOOD, GEORGE L.; 1st lieutenant; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to captain Co. D, Nov. 25, '61; see Co. D.

CASE, HALBERT B.; 1st lieutenant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 1st sergeant April 29, '61; promoted to 2d lieutenant June 8, '61; promoted to 1st lieutenant Nov. 25, '61; resigned Feb. 1, '62; commissioned as captain Co. C, 84th O. V. I., May 31, '62; mustered out with company Sept. 29, '62.

EATON, HENRY Z.; 1st lieutenant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 18, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out as private Co. B. June 18, '61; appointed 2d lieutenant Co. B, June 18, '61; promoted to 1st lieutenant and assigned to Co. H, Feb. 20, '62; detached as acting aide-de-camp on staff of Gen. E. B. Tyler; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; resigned by reason of disability Nov. 23, '62.

BRADEN, WILLIAM D.; 1st lieutenant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to captain Co. G, July 9, '63; see Co. G.

BAXTER, MORRIS; 2d lieutenant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; see Field and Staff.

BRISBINE, JAMES P.; 2d lieutenant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; see Co. E.

CLEVELAND, JAMES B.; 2d lieutenant; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; resigned June 8, '61.

POLLOCK, JOSEPH; 1st sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 10, '62; promoted to 1st sergeant Feb. 16, '64; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

BROOKS, CHARLES A.; 1st sergeant; E. S. May 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to 1st lieutenant and adj.; see Field and Staff.

BOWER, ROBERT S.; 1st sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal April 20, '61; promoted to sergeant; promoted to 1st sergeant, June, '63; discharged Feb. 15, '64, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

DAVIS, JOHN L.; sergeant; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant Jan., '62; wounded in right arm at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

FOX, ELLIS; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant; detached as provost guard; returned to company for duty; wounded in left arm and taken prisoner at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; discharged July 6, '64.

CHAFFEE, JOHN; sergeant; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed cor-

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poral; promoted to sergeant; mustered out with company July 7, '64.
 POLLOCK, JOHN; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; promoted to sergeant Feb. 15, '64; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 7, '64; died Aug. 2, '05.

CASPER, STANLEY M.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant April 20, '61; discharged at New Market, Va., May 10, '62, by order of War Department.

MOORE, GEORGE W.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant June 20, '61; wounded in head at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged at Alexandria, Va., June 18, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

VAN WYE, WILLIAM; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant; wounded in head at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63; killed at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63.

ROBERTS, FREDERICK H.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal March 1, '62; promoted to sergeant July 1, '62; discharged Feb. 12, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died Sept. 22, '01.

OWEN, DANIEL D.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 years; promoted to com. sergt., Nov. 30, '61; see Field and Staff.

WILKIN, JOHN, JR.; sergeant; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; appointed sergeant April 29, '61; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

PIERCE, HENRY H.; corporal; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; returned to duty; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

HUNT, DAVID L.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Aug. 1, '62; wounded in left thigh at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; wounded at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

VANCE, SAMUEL M.; corporal; E. S. May 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

GLENDENING, CHARLES; corporal; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; wounded in arm at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; returned to duty; wounded in left leg at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out July 7, '64, by order of War Department.

KINCAID, JOSEPH; corporal; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; wounded in arm at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; missing in action at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63; returned to duty; wounded in both arms at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

WINTERSTEEN, DAVIS; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 1, '64; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

BENNETT, WILLIAM H.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; killed at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

TRIMMER, AMBROSE C.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; wounded in left shoulder at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar

Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.

BELL, HIRAM J.; corporal; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Dec. 24, '61; wounded in groin at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; discharged at Cleveland, O., May 24, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

GATES, LORENZO D.; corporal; Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; wounded in right thigh at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; promoted to sergeant Nov. 1, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department; died, 1905.

WATERS, DARWIN W.; corporal; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; wounded in right arm at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; promoted to sergeant April 6, '65; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

PALMER, ERASTUS C.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty March 20, '63; wounded in right leg at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

STARLIN, SELBY C.; corporal; E. S. Sept. 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, 3 yrs.; died at Charleston, Va., Nov. 4, '61.

BEEBE, JAMES O.; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

COON, SETH; corporal; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; detached in corps of sappers and miners April 20, '62; mustered out with company July 7, '64; died Feb. 18, '61.

BROCKWAY, MARCUS; musician; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; drummer in Co. A in 3 years' service; transferred to regimental band July 10, '61; mustered out with band at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62.

MCQUISTON, HIRAM; musician; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 20, '62, by order of War Department.

WOODS, EDWIN; musician; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left breast at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged at Harper's Ferry, Va., March 10, '63.

SCOTT, CHAUNCEY B.; musician; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Dec. 28, '62; died —.

MOSIER, JAMES; wagoner; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

BACON, HENRY; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62.

BAKER, RUSSELL; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in battle before Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, '64; left arm amputated; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; discharged June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM C.; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O., July 20, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BANNISTER, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left thigh at battle of Chancellorsville, Va.,

May 3, '63; transferred to Invalid Corps Feb. 11, '64, by order of War Department.

BARNUM, AMOS D.; private; E. S. Aug. 20, '62, 3 yrs.; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Feb. 12, '63.

BARNUM, SAMUEL H.; private; E. S. Aug. 20, '62, 3 yrs.; severely wounded in bowels at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; died of wounds May 17, '63.

BISHOP, STEPHEN E.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged for wounds July 14, '62.

BOUGH, JOSEPH J.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Gauley Bridge, Va., Sept. 19, '61.

BOWER, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Washington, D. C., Dec. 6, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BOWER, HARRISON P.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Middlefield, O., Jan. 29, '62.

BOWER, REUBEN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

BOWMAN, WILLIAM; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Charleston, Va., Sept. 18, '61.

BROBST, SOLOMON; private; E. S. Sept. 6, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

BROCKWAY, RICHARD M.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BROOKS, JAMES C.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in right leg at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; discharged June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

BROWN, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in left hand at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

BUELL, CHARLES L.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

BUNDY, THOMAS W.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BURROWS, STEPHEN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

CAMPBELL, CHARLES L.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 21, '62.

CARIHER, ALBERT G.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CARNAGEY, BENJAMIN F.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CAVANNAH, ARTHUR A.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged on account of disability at Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, '62, by order of War Department.

CHAFFEE, MYRON; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, '62, by order of War Department.

CIAFFEE, NELSON; 1 as w^o Sgt. Q. June 4, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Romney, Va., Dec. 21, of War Department.

CLARK, LEWIS J.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

COBURN, WALLACE; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; for record see Co. C.

COMBS, ALFRED; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; detailed as teamster July 25, '62; discharged Nov. 14, '62, by order of War Department.

CORLISS, DANIEL; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

COVERT, FRANKLIN J.; private; E. S. Aug. 23, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

CRAMTON, RINALDO R.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CRITTENDEN, HENRY W.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged June 10, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

CROOKS, SHELDON; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CROSBY, EDWARD; private; E. S. Aug. 13, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

CURTISS, HORACE G.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CURTISS, STUART S.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

DOWNES, HORACE H.; private; E. S. Oct. 21, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O., July 20, '62.

ECHENRHOD, MALCOM; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right arm at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

ECHENRHOD, THOMAS; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

EVANS, JAMES; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FORD, HARVEY; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FOULK, SAMUEL R.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FOWLER, WHEELER W.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged Sept. 30, '62, by order of War Department.

FOX, JOHN C.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in both legs at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged for wounds at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 11, '62.

FOX, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. Aug. 26, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in arm at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; discharged for wounds Nov. 20, '63.

FURROWS, ADDISON; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at Camp Dennison, O., May 22, '65, by order of War Department.

GARRARD, CHARLES T.; private; E. S. Oct. 5, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 22, '62, by order of War Department, to

enlist in 6th U. S. Cavalry; promoted to 1st Lieut. Feb. 11, '62; mustered out at expiration of term of service.

GRANT, WESLEY J.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

GREGG, ISRAEL H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in hand at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63; discharged for wounds Feb. 22, '64.

GREGORY, OWEN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; died of wounds April 12, '62; body moved to National Cemetery at Winchester, Va.

GROTH, FREDERICK; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; body moved to National Cemetery at Winchester, Va.

HARDMAN, PETER M.; private; E. S. Aug. 27, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

HARKELRODE, WESLEY; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., Jan. 3, '63.

HESCOCK, HENRY W.; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged April 13, '63 on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —.

HINE, REUBEN R.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Cumberland, Md., July 17, '62, by order of War Department.

HOLCOMB, RICHARD; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HUNT, JAMES; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; died of wounds April 5, '62.

HUNT, JOHN; private; E. S. Aug. 22, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, May 29, '65, by order of War Department.

HUNTER, JOHN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HUNTER, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left arm at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

INSKEEP, ALONZO; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in arm at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged for wounds at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 2, '62.

JOHNSON, WEBSTER A.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in hip at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

JONES, HUGH; private; E. S. Aug. 27, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in left hand at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63; transferred to Invalid Corps June 5, '64, by order of War Department.

KING, LEICESTER; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to sergt-maj.; see Field and Staff.

LENTZ, JOHN; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in groin at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged for wounds at Bolivar Heights, Va., Nov. 25, '62.

LEVENS, WILLIAM A.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20,

'61, 3 yrs.; detached as wagon master; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

LOVELESS, JAMES; private; E. S. Aug. 28, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 14, '65, by order of War Department.

LUDWICK, DANIEL; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

McCLURG, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

McMULLEN, THOMAS; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

McWILLIAMS, JAMES M.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged June 21, '62, by order of War Department.

MARTIN, OTIS; private; E. S. Aug. 22, '62, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; returned to duty; wounded in left leg at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

MERRILL, JAMES H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

MILLER, CALVERT C.; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

MILLER, JAMES B.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

MILLER, MONROE L.; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged July 14, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

MOHLER, JACOB A.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty March 23, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64; died —.

MONASMITH, SAMUEL; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg and arm and taken prisoner at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; died upon the battlefield.

MOORE, JONATHAN; private; E. S. Aug. 28, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, July 7, '65, by order of War Department.

MOORE, JOSEPH V., private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

MORSE, DAVID; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged Sept. 30, '63, by order of War Department.

MOYER, JOHN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., Oct. 28, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61; reenlisted Oct. 28, '61; discharged June 5, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —.

MURRAY, ROBERT D.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; severely wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged for wounds at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 20, '62; reenlisted as private Co. G 12th O. V. C., Sept. 9, '63; promoted to Q. M. sergt.; severely wounded in action and discharged by reason thereof. July 10, '65; commissioned as surgeon, U. S. Marine Hospital Service in '71, and recognized as an expert in the treatment of yellow fever; died from injuries received in run-away accident Nov. 22, '03.

O'CONNOR, DANIEL; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61,

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3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged July 16, '62, by order of Capt. A. B. Dodd.

OLIVER, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. Aug. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; wounded at battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864; right leg amputated; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

OSBORN, JOHN C.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged May 10, '62, by order of War Department.

OSBORN, MORRIS; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in face at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged at Harper's Ferry, Va., March 10, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

OVERMIRE, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; no further record found.

OWREY, JOHN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

PACKARD, ALPHEUS J.; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Sept. 10, '61, by order of War Department.

PARKER, GEORGE W.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right arm at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

PELTON, CHARLES H.; private; E. S. Oct. 18, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, March 1, '65, by order of War Department.

PELTON, SALMON S.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

PERKEY, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at New Market, Va., May 10, '62, by order of War Department.

PERKEY, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Bolivar Heights, Va., Nov. 25, '62, by order of War Department.

PHIPPS, LOUIS T.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

QUACKENBUSH, JAMES; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

RAMALER, ABRAHAM; private; E. S. Aug. 22, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department; died —.

RAYNOR, HOMER P.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 5, '62.

REED, WILLIAM S.; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Feb. 1, '62, by order of War Department.

REITER, ISAAC; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out July 2, '61, on account of reenlistment for 3 yrs. service in Co. G 26th O. V. I.; missing at battle of Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, '62; no further record found.

ROBBINS, FRANCIS; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ROBINSON, JAMES H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SHAFFER, HIRAM; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in foot

at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; in hospital at Philadelphia, Pa.; mustered out July 7, '64, by order of War Department.

SHAFFER, HARRISON P.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Champion, Ohio, June 6, '62.

SIMONS, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SMITH, THOMAS J.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SNYDER, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SOULE, WARREN B.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SPERRY, HESAKIAH; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; missing at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; discharged Sept. 3, '63.

STONE, RUSSELL; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out as private Co. D June 19, '61, on account of reenlistment in 3 yrs. service; discharged Oct. 1, '61, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reenlisted Aug. 30, '62; missing since battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; returned to duty; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed sergeant April 1, '65; mustered out June 21, '65, by order War Department.

SUMMERVILLE, DAVID W.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Williamsport, Md., June 4, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

SWISHER, FREDERICK S.; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; detached as clerk for Gen. E. B. Tyler; discharged at Falmouth, Va., Dec. 31, '62, by order of Gen. Wool.

SWISHER, GEORGE B.; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

TENNEY, CHARLES N.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Harper's Ferry, Va., June 14, '63.

TRACY, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. May 31, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

VAN GORDER, JOHN E.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

VAN WYE, JOHN C.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 22, '62, by order of War Department.

WALDEN, HUBBARD J.; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Providence, R. I., Nov. 3, '62, by order of War Department; died

WEBSTER, ALFRED; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; detailed as teamster; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

WEIR, HENRY A.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

WHITE, ADDISON; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in hip at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64; died May 9, '61.

WHITE, DANIEL W.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; discharged Aug. 1, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

WHITE, RILEY; private; E. S. Oct. 7, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Boli-

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var Heights, Va., Nov. 25, '62, by order of War Department; reenlisted Feb. 7, '65, in Co. H, 184th O. V. I.; discharged Sept. 19, '65.

WHITE, SAMUEL S.; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

WILLIAMS, EDWIN; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WILLIAMS, JOHN S.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, 3 yrs.; discharged at New Market, Va., May 10, '62, by order of War Department.

WILSON, BENJAMIN; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in head at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64; died —.

WILSON, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WISE, ARCHIBALD; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Williamsport, Md., June 4, '62, by order of War Department.

WISE, SAMUEL J.; private; E. S. May 30, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

WOODS, LYMAN N.; private; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WRIGHT, HARRY; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in right arm at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; wounded in left leg at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

WYNANS, ALONZO; private; E. S. Sept. 11, '62, 3 yrs.; no record found.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I, SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

STERLING, WILLIAM R.; captain; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; detached on staff of Gen. Butterfield Sept. 17, '62; taken prisoner while on a scouting expedition near Aldie, Va., about June 17, '63; escaped and returned to duty; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —.

McCLELLAND, SAMUEL; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to lieut.-col. Dec. 1, '63; see Field and Staff.

REED, SEYMOUR S.; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to captain Co. B, Nov. 2, '62; see Co. B.

KING, LEICESTER; 1st lieut.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; for record see Field and Staff.

FITCH, EDWARD F., 2d lieut.; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; resigned Nov. 23, '61.

CRYNE, JOSEPH; 2d lieut.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out as private Co. B June 17, '61, on account of re-enlistment in 3 yrs. service; appointed sergeant; promoted to 2d lieut. July 23, '62; assigned to Co. I May 25, '63; killed at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63.

ROSS, JOSEPH H.; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to 2d lieut. Co. C March 1, '62; see Co. C.

McCLELLAND, ROBERT; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant April 30, '61; promoted to 1st sergt. March 1, '62; killed at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64.

COUCH, EDWARD J.; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 19, '61; promoted to sergeant Dec.

25, '62; promoted to 1st sergt., May 25, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

CHRISTY, WILLIAM; sergeant; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant April 30, '61; detailed as sergeant for ambulance corps Nov. 4, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

CROWLEY, WILLIAM; sergeant; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 19, '61; promoted to sergeant April 30, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

DEEDS, HIRAM B.; sergeant; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal July 1, '62; promoted to sergeant March 1, '64; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded in right hand at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

HOUCK, WILLIAM; sergeant; E. S. Dec. 14, '61., 3 yrs; mustered as private; appointed sergeant Jan. 1, '62; died at Georgetown, D. C., June 25, '62.

KELLEY, ANDREW J.; sergeant; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; died of wounds March 27, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Winchester, Va.

HOUSEL, JAMES; sergeant; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; promoted to sergeant May 1, '62; wounded in hand at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; discharged April 6, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

MOSIER, STEPHEN; sergeant; E. S. Feb. 10, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant May 26, '64; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; promoted to 1st sergt.; discharged on expiration of term of service.

RUBY, AUGUSTUS; sergeant; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

RAY, JOHN S.; corporal; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Oct. 10, '62; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

JONES, WILLIAM J.; corporal; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Oct. 18, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

WILICK, JOHN STEPHEN; corporal; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Oct. 18, '62; wounded in ankle at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

COWDEN, REYNOLDS S.; corporal; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 25, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

SEIBOLD, GEBHARD; corporal; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 25, '64; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

SMITH, CHARLES; corporal; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 25, '64; wounded in battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

COWDEN, CHARLES L.; corporal; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal May 25, '64; wounded in left thigh at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63; wounded in right thigh at battle near Dallas, Ga.; died from wounds at Nashville, Tenn., June 14, '64; body removed to National Cemetery at Nashville, Tenn.

DICKS, JOHN D.; corporal; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; drowned in Kanawha River, Nov. 4, '61.

JACKSON, ALFRED; corporal; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed cor-

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poral; severely wounded in knee at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; died of wounds in hospital at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 11, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Alexandria, Va.

McKENZIE, JOHN; corporal; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

BERSETT, CHARLES; corporal; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; captured at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; no further record found.

BELL, JAMES A.; corporal; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; wounded in foot at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged from hospital at Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, '62, by order of War Department.

JACKSON, JOHN C.; corporal; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal July 1, '62; discharged Oct. 24, '62, by order of War Department to enlist in United States regular service.

MANNING, JOHN J.; corporal; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged May 12, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

KNOX, CLARK; corporal; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Dec. 25, '61; wounded in right arm at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged Sept. 14, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

PRATT, THEODORE W.; corporal; E. S. Dec. 17, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal April 1, '62; transferred to Co. G 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

McFADDEN, JOHN; corporal; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 30, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md.

POLLOCK, LEWIS N.; corporal; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HAMILTON, JESSE; corporal; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

PREDMORE, CHARLES F.; corporal; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FAIRGRIEVE, WILLIAM; musician; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to regimental band July 10, '61; mustered out with band at Washington, D. C., July 5, '62.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

BASINE, CHARLES; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; no further record found.

BEILER, JOHN; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; missing in action at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec. 27, '62; returned to duty; transferred to Co. B 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 5, '65, by order of War Department.

BIRCH, ANDREW F.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BIRCH, ANSON F.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BIRCH, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged at Columbus, O., Sept. 29, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BISP, JAMES; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Winchester, Va.

BISPHAM, MARKELL; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right eye and leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged April 1, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BRISTER, JOHN; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BROTHERS, JOHN W.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BROWN, JOHN V.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; accidentally wounded in right hand; discharged April 1, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BRYANT, CALEB L.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in shoulder at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; no further record found.

BURTON, ALONZO H.; private; E. S. Dec. 14, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

BYERS, W. S.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CAMPBELL, MICHAEL; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; no further record found.

CECIL, LEMUEL J.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Charleston, Va., Oct. 20, '61.

CLEMENS, HENRY; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; mustered out July 6, '64, by order of War Department.

COFFMAN, JOSEPH; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

COLLIER, GILSON; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CONNELLER, ALFRED; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Invalid Corps Sept. 26, '63, by order of War Department.

COOK, SYLVESTER; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

COOPER, DANIEL; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

CROOKS, ABRAHAM D.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; left in hospital at Camp Dennison, Ohio, June 27, '61; died at Youngstown, Ohio, Nov. 20, '61.

DAILY, DAVID M.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged May 9, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Providence, R. I., Dec. 12, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

DEBOLD, JOHN C.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died Jan. 31, '61.

DECKER, JAMES; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; wounded in right knee at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

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DEEDS, JOSEPH B.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; died of wounds at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 13, '64; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

DEEMER, CHARLES B.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

DORAN, THOMAS B.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; transferred to Vet. Res. Corps, March 16, '64, by order of War Department; died —

DUNCAN, WILLIAM H.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

EARL, GEORGE A.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in both legs at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

EARL, WILLIAM W.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 11, '62, by order of War Department to enlist in 6th U. S. Cavalry.

EDWARDS, HENRY G.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 mos. No record found.

ELLIOTT, RICHARD W.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

EVANS, JOHN; private; E. S., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died Dec. 6, '65.

EVANS, WILLIAM J.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; detached to Pioneer Corps April 11, '62; returned to company for duty; wounded in left shoulder at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

FERGUSON, ROBERT J.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in arm at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; sent home by surgeon in hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 15, '61; no further record found.

FIELD, THOMAS; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FISHCORN, JOHN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged for wounds at hospital at Washington, D. C., Dec. 22, '62.

FITCH, CHRISTIAN E.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out June 19, '61, to enlist in 3 years' service in Co. E, 23d O. V. I.; appointed corporal Aug. 2, '64; promoted to sergeant; mustered out as veteran July 26, '65.

FOWLER, RALPH; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

FOX, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

FRAHER, WILLIAM; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in back and shoulder at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —

FREDENBERG, JOHN N.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged April 11, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

FREEMAN, RICHARD M.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right thigh at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

GALE, CHRISTOPHER G.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; detached as nurse and sent with wounded from battle of

Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62, to Clifton Hospital at Washington, D. C.; mustered out July 6, '64, by order of War Department.

GARLO, HENRY; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Feb. 1, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —

GORDON, ANTHONY; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left arm at battle of Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

GRAHAM, ELIJAH J.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out July 7, '61, to reenlist in Co. G, 26th O. V. I.; mustered out Oct. 21, '65, as veteran.

GREER, JAMES R.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in thigh at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged at Romney, Va., Dec. 22, '61, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

HALL, FREDERICK R.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; detached as ambulance driver at Alexandria, Va., July, '62; returned to duty; wounded in right ankle at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

HEDINGTON, OLIVER; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HEISLEY, JACOB; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; detached as guard to ammunition train; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

HUDSON, STEPHEN S.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

JACK, GARVIN; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 14, '62, to enlist in 6th U. S. Cavalry.

JOHNSON, DANIEL H.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 18, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

JOHNSON, JAMES; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 24, '62, by order of War Department.

KELLEY, WILLIAM; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right shoulder at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

KEMP, SAMUEL P.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in knee at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged Oct. 20, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

LALLY, MICHAEL H.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs. No record found.

LARKIN, FERDY; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61. No further record found.

LEWIS, HENRY; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in both hands and right arm at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, '63; mustered out from hospital July 6, '64, by order of War Department.

LEWELLYN, MORGAN; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61. No further record found.

MCCARTIN, JOHN; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

MCKEE, EDWIN D.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

METCALF, GEORGE; private; E. S. Dec. 17, '61, 3 yrs.; detailed as

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musician in regimental band; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; discharged on expiration of term of service.

MOORE, ASHMA; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

MOORE, HUGH, JR.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 27, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

MORGAN, REYNOLDS; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out July 25, '61, to reenlist in Co. G, 26th O. V. I.; mustered out July 25, '64, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

MULLETT, JACOB; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Oct. 23, '63.

NENEY, THOMAS; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

NEVILLE, PATRICK; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

NEWMAN, HENRY C.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

OWREY, MARTIN V.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; sent home on sick furlough Aug. 4, '61; discharged Oct. 24, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

PALMER, RANDALL B.; private; E. S. Dec. 17, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged from hospital at Georgetown, D. C., July 22, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

PATON, ROBERT M.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —.

PHILLIPS, RICHARD; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged July 15, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

PIERCE, SAMUEL; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; sent home on sick furlough Aug. 4, '61. No further record found.

POWERS, JOHN E.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

RAY, JAMES P.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

RICE, CHARLES E.; private; E. S. June 4, '61, 3 yrs.; sent to hospital at Alexandria, Va., July 11, '62; mustered out July 6, '64, by order of War Department; died June 25, '98.

SCHNEIDER, ADAM; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; missing in action at battle of Dumfries, Va., Dec., 27, '62; returned to duty; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —.

SCHAAF, JAMES C.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; died at Charleston, Va., Oct. 21, '61.

SHANNON, JOHN; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; sent home on sick furlough Dec. 2, '61; died at Girard, Ohio, Feb. 21, '62.

SIMS, BUSTAMENTS; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

SMITH, JOHN; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in head at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

SNYDER, JAMES; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty; mustered out with company July 6, '64.

- SOUER, HENRY; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged June 28, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
- SOUER, MICHAEL; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged June 28, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
- SPOTBURY, JOHN; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.
- STEPHENSON, JAMES D.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.
- STEWART, CHAUNCEY; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.
- STIGLEMAN, WILLIAM F.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.
- TAGG, JOHN; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out June 25, '61, to reenlist in Co. G, 26th O. V. I.; killed at battle of Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, '62.
- THOMAS, WILLIAM M.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.
- THOMPSON, GEORGE V. W.; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; no further record found.
- VAIL, HIRAM J.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.
- VAN AMBURGH, FRANK L.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; no further record found.
- WALDORF, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.
- WALKER, ALLEN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64; died —
- WALLACE, SAMUEL; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.
- WHITE, PAUL C.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Nov. 3, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
- WIER, JOHN; private; E. S. June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 9, '62, by order of War Department to enlist in 6th U. S. Cavalry.
- WILLIAMS, ANTHONY; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left leg at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged Jan. 20, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
- WILLIAMS, DAVID; private; E. S. Oct. 8, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 1, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability; died —
- WILLIAMS, THOMAS D.; private; E. S. April 24, '61, 3 mos., June 19, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in side at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed corporal; mustered out as veteran July 26, '65.
- WILLIAMS, THOMAS J.; private; E. S. Nov. 10, '63, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. B, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; appointed corporal; mustered out with company July 26, '65.
- WILSON, JOHN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 6, '64.
- WILSON, WILLIAM G.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Sept. 15, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.
- WOOD, LEWIS; private; E. S. Dec. 4, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged May 9, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

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ROSTER OF COMPANY K, SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

SCHUTTE, JOHN F.; captain; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out as 1st lieu. June 17, '61, to accept promotion to captain in 3 years' service; killed in a skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, '61.

CROSS, JUDSON N.; captain; E. S. April 29, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs. For record see Co. C.

KRIEGER, ERNST J.; captain; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed 1st sergt. June 20, '61; promoted to 1st lieu. April 13, '62; promoted to captain Feb. 9, '63; wounded in right arm at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; wounded in head at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; mustered out with company July 7, '64; reentered service as major 177th O. V. I., Sept. 23, '64; mustered out with regiment June 24, '65; died March 14, '81.

WISEMAN, JOHN J.; captain; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out June 20, '61; appointed lieu.-col. 41st O. V. I., Aug. 7, '61; resigned March 1, '62; appointed lieu.-col. 84th O. V. I., June 7, '62, and detached on duty at Washington, D. C.; mustered out with regiment Sept. 20, '62; appointed captain Co. D, 150th O. V. I., May 2, '64; mustered out with company Aug. 23, '64; died —

NITSCHHELM, CHARLES F.; 1st lieu.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out as sergeant June 17, '61, to accept promotion to 1st lieu. in 3 years' service; resigned April 12, '62; reenlisted in 20th Ohio Independent Battery Aug. 28, '62; appointed sergeant; promoted to 1st sergt. May, '63; promoted to 2d lieu. May 22, '63; promoted to 1st lieu. Nov. 25, '63; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 15, '64.

NESPER, CHRISTIAN W.; 1st lieu.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to captain Co. H, March 19, '64. See Co. H.

STERL, OSCAR W.; 2d lieu.; E. S. April 20, '61, 3 mos., June 17, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to 1st lieu. Feb. 5, '62, and assigned to Co. F; resigned April 18, '62; appointed captain Co. A, 104th O. V. I., July 11, '62; promoted to major Dec. 9, '62; promoted to lieu.-col. Jan. 2, '63; promoted to colonel Aug. 11, '64; mustered out with regiment June 17, '65.

HOPKINS, MARCUS S.; 2d lieu.; E. S. April 25, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs. See Field and Staff.

HINKSTON, ELMER; 1st sergt.; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; promoted to sergeant Aug. 9, '62; promoted to 1st sergt. Feb. 18, '63; wounded in right ear at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; mortally wounded in right leg at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; died of wounds at Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 21, '64; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

LAUTERWASSER, WILLIAM; 1st sergt.; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant; promoted to 1st sergt. and detailed as color sergeant; wounded at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; right arm amputated and died at Clifton hospital, Washington, D. C., July 30, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Soldiers' Home, D. C.

LUDWIG, CHARLES; 1st sergt.; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Aug. 9, '62; promoted to sergeant Jan. 1, '63; promoted to 1st sergt. Feb. 1, '64; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

VOGES, WILLIAM; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant June 20, '61; killed at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62.

KOHLMANN, ADOLPH; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant June 20, '61; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; died at New Orleans, La., Nov. 13, '61.

GREBE, JAMES; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant July 1, '62; wounded at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; died of wounds at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 27, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Alexandria, Va.

SCHINKEL, FREDERICK; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant May 1, '62; missing at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; no further record found.

BOHM, EDWARD H.; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant June 20, '61; promoted to 2d lieut. Nov. 2, '62, and assigned to Co. D; promoted to 1st lieut. Nov. 1, '63, and assigned to Co. B; detached to command of Co. I. On Aug. 20, '61, Bohm was detailed in command of a reconnoitering expedition to find and observe the movements of the enemy near Carnifax Ferry, and came in contact with two companies of rebel cavalry, in which several of his men were wounded, including Capt. John F. Schutte, who accompanied the expedition in citizen's clothes, and was mortally wounded. At the request of Capt. Schutte to leave him and save themselves many escaped. Sergt. Bohm and Private Henry Weisenbach refused to leave their captain, and both were taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison at Richmond. About the middle of October, '61, Bohm and all of the Seventh Regiment prisoners who were captured at the battle of Cross Lanes, Aug. 26, '61, with others sufficient to make 510 were sent to New Orleans as hostages for 51 privateers captured off Charleston and held as pirates. On Feb. 7, '62, all of the New Orleans prisoners were sent to Salisbury, N. C., and confined in an old cotton mill. On May 26, '62, Bohm and about 1,800 other prisoners were paroled and sent north, arriving at Cleveland, Ohio, June 5, '62. About June 20, '62, Bohm mustered nearly all of the paroled prisoners of the Seventh Regiment for their first pay at Columbus, Ohio. On July 20, '62, he was entrusted by Capt. A. B. Dodd, 15th U. S. Infantry, military commander at Columbus, Ohio, with the duty of organizing the paroled prisoners at Camp Chase into a company for service as provost guards, which command he held until Feb., '63. Having been exchanged he was placed in command of 120 other exchanged men of the Seventh and started to join the regiment, arriving March 17, '63. He was wounded in the left arm at the battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company at Cleveland, Ohio, July 7, '64.

ROCHORTE, HENRY; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; promoted to sergeant May 1, '62; discharged July 10, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

BUTZMANN, WILLIAM; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 25, '61; promoted to sergeant Aug 1, '62; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; dis-

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charged at Dumfries, Va., Feb. 18, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

STRAEHLE, HENRY; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; promoted to sergeant and detailed as color sergeant; discharged Nov. 26, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; subsequently entered U. S. Navy and served one year in Mississippi River squadron; reenlisted as private in Co. I, 177th O. V. I., Sept. 28, '64; appointed color sergeant; mustered out with company June 24, '65.

SOHL, GEORGE; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant April 3, '63; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; wounded at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

HAEFELE, JOHN; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant April 10, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

SCHAUB, HERMANN; sergeant; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed sergeant Nov. 1, '62; discharged at Dumfries, Va., April 3, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

KURZ, JACOB; sergeant; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Aug. 9, '62; promoted to sergeant Jan. 1, '63; wounded in side at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; discharged for wounds at Baltimore, Md., April 10, '63.

KICK, ANDREW; sergeant; E. S. Oct. 5, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal April 1, '63; promoted to sergeant; transferred to detachment of recruits and assigned to 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64.

HALTNORTH, FREDERICK; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

PF AHL, CHRISTIAN; sergeant; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SOMMER, CONRAD; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Nov. 1, '62; wounded in left arm at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; wounded at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; mustered out with company July 7, '64; died —

SCHOTT, JOHN; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal March 1, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

LEHR, WILLIAM; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Feb. 1, '62; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; left leg amputated; discharged for wounds July 3, '62.

DENZEL, GEORGE; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal Feb. 1, '62; wounded in skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, '61; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged for wounds July 21, '62.

REISSE, CHRISTIAN; corporal; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal June 20, '61; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; discharged for wounds July 21, '62.

HUMMELL, JOHN; corporal; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; appointed corporal; wounded in hip at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; wounded in leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged for wounds Oct. 27, '62; died —

WEBER, WILLIAM; corporal; E. S. Aug. 27, '62, 3 yrs.; appointed

corporal April 1, '63; transferred to detachment of recruits and assigned to 5th O. V. I. Oct. 31, '64.

DORN, JOHN; musician; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs. No record found.

KIND, PETER; musician; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 2, '61, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

ACKERMANN, HENRY; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty March 17, '63; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.

AMBRUSTER, CONSTANTINE; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at York, Pa., Feb. 19, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

ANTHONY, PHILIP; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right leg at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged for wounds Sept. 1, '62.

BAUER, JOHN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

BAUER, NICHOLAS; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

BEIL, SIGMUND; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner in skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, '61; paroled; discharged July 28, '62, by order of War Department.

BOCK, FREDERICK; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

BOEDEKER, AUGUST; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BOTT, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; no record found.

BREIDENBACH, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in head at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; discharged for wounds at Smoketown, Md., Dec. 16, '62.

BROWN, HENRY; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BROWN, PHILIP; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

BRUCKELMAYER, FREDERICK; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner in skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, '61; paroled; discharged July 26, '62, by order of War Department.

BUCHMANN, CONRAD; private; E. S. Oct. 5, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability; reenlisted Dec. 28, '63; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out July 26, '65.

BURGER, ALBERT; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, '64; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

CLIFF, EDWARD; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

COLBRUN, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in right arm at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; discharged July 19, '62, by order of War Department.

DEHMEL, LOUIS; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged

DIETRICH, FRANK; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62.

DIETZ, CONEY; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in back at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out July 26, '65.

DOLL, JOHN W.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; died of wounds Sept. 10, '61.

DORR, DAVID F.; private; E. S. Aug. 25, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in head at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred to detachment of recruits and assigned to 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64.

DUNTON, EDWIN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged.

FAUBEL, HENRY; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, '61; returned to duty March 17, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

FENZ, ENGELBERT; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, '61; returned to duty March 17, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

FETZER, HERMAN; private; E. S. March 28, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; wounded in left leg at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; leg amputated; discharged for wounds June 14, '64; died —.

FRANK, HENRY; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

FURST, JACOB; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

GEISLER, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; died of wounds Aug. 28, '61.

GLASER, EMIL; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged.

GRAETER, CHARLES; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in leg at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; leg amputated; discharged for wounds Dec. 19, '62.

GREINER, CHARLES H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

GREVE, JACOB; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

GRUENWALD, GOTTLIEB; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled; discharged July 26, '62, by order of War Department.

HAHN, CHRISTIAN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

HOEHN, HENRY; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61; died —.

HAHN, SEBASTIAN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

HAPPIG, TOBIAS; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty March 17, '63; wounded in right hand at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

HASKEL, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; transferred to Mississippi Marine Brigade by order of War Department.

HEGE, JACOB H.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged July 21, '62, by order of War Department.

HOFFMAN, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; absent sick; mustered out July 7, '64, by order of War Department.

HOFFMAN, HENRY; private; E. S. Aug. 25, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in head at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to detachment of recruits and assigned to 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; died —.

JASSAUD, FREDERICK; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O., July 24, '62, by order of War Department; subsequently reentered service in a regiment of U. S. Col. Cavalry, became adjutant of the regiment and mustered out at end of war.

KARBACHER, FRANZ; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62.

KASTLEN, JOSEPH; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

KASTLEN, SAMUEL; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

KRAUS, CHRISTIAN F.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61; died —.

KULLMER, MICHAEL; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

LAHR, HENRY; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va.; paroled; discharged June 27, '62, by order of War Department.

LINIGER, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

LORENZ, FRANK; private; E. S. Oct. 8, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62.

LUETKE, JOHN; private; E. S. Oct. 5, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in head and taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; no record of muster out found.

MAEDER, VINCENT; private; E. S. June 3, '61; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

MALCHUS, ANDREW; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, '61; discharged for wounds Oct. 14, '61.

MERKEL, MATHIAS; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged at Columbus, O., Feb. 28, '63, by order of War Department.

MICHAEL, FREDERICK; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in shoulder and leg at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; discharged for wounds at Washington, D. C., Nov. 26, '62.

MILLER, JOHN G.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled; no further record found.

MILLER, THEODORE; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Columbus, O.

MUELLER, FRANK; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; returned to duty Oct. '62; mustered out with company, July 7, '64.

MUELLER, JACOB; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

MUNZ, JOHN; private; E. S. Oct. 8, '61, 3 yrs.; died in hospital at Cumberland, Md., Feb. 24, '62.

NOCK, JACOB; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; died from wounds April 2, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Winchester, Va.

NOVAK, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

OBACHT, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

OETTINGER, CHRISTIAN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; sent to hospital April 25, '65; mustered out at McDougal Hospital, New York, May 31, '65; wounded at battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, '64.

OSWALD, CONRAD; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

PERLEY, VICTOR; private; E. S. Aug. 25, '62; killed at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.

PF AHL, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in arm at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; killed at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; body removed to National Cemetery at Chattanooga, Tenn.

POPP, GOTLIEB; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged Oct. 2, '61, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

RAEBER, JOHN; private; E. S. Oct. 7, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62.

RAQUETT, GEORGE; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at Bristow Station, Va., Sept., '62; paroled and exchanged; wounded in left leg at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64; died —.

REED, HENRY L.; private; E. S. Sept. 27, '62, 3 yrs.; no record found.

REILEY, JOHN; private; E. S. Aug. 30, '62, 3 yrs.; no record found.

RENNER, JOHN C.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

RE NZ, SOLOMON; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; returned to duty March 17, '63; wounded in right thigh at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

RICH, CHARLES; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded and taken prisoner at skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, '61; discharged July 26, '62, by order of War Department.

RITCHIE, WILLIAM; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged for wounds Feb. 2, '62.

ROSEL, WILLIAM; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62; died from wounds in hospital at Frederick City, Md., June 1, '62; body removed to National Cemetery at Sharpsburg, Md.

ROTTMAN, HENRY B.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ROWE, JOSEPH; private; E. S. Aug. 21, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in left

foot at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at Washington, D. C., Aug. 3, '65.

RUECKLER, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

SAISER, MARTIN; private; E. S. Aug. 3, '62, 3 yrs.; wounded in right arm at battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

SCHAEDLER, FRANZ; private; E. S. Oct. 7, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at Columbus, O., Jan. 25, '65, by order of War Department.

SCHAEMBS, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62.

SCHERK, JOHN; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

SCHILATMEYER, HENRY; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability.

SCHLEGEL, FREDERICK; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

SCHMIDT, H. FREDERICK; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61, and returned to company; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

SCHMIDT, HENRY; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in abdomen at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

SCHMIDT, MICHAEL; private; E. S. Aug. 27, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out at McDougal General Hospital, New York, July 2, '65.

SCHNEEBERGER, JACOB; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 5 mos., Oct. 7, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61; reenlisted Oct. 7, '61; transferred to detachment of recruits and assigned to 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64.

SCHRAMM, ADOLPH F.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SCHUESSLER, JOHN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; transferred to Invalid Corps Sept. 30, '63, by order of War Department.

SCHWARTZ, CHRISTIAN F.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; became insane and left regiment Aug. 19, '61.

SCHWEITZER, RICHARD; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SCHWINK, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in left arm at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

SEIPEL, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Winchester, Va., March 23, '62.

SELBACH, FRED; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SEPLING, MARTIN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

SMITH, JOHN; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at

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battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged July 30, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

SPATHOLZ, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

STAHL, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled; no further record found.

STEGMAYER, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 27, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

STEINBAUER, FRED. W.; private; E. S. June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; discharged for wounds Feb. 2, '62.

STERN, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

TYROLER, SIGO; private; E. S. Aug. 25, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co., G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

VOELKER, JOHN T.; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in breast and taken prisoner at battle of Port Republic, Va., June 9, '62; returned to duty Sept. 14, '62; discharged at Dumfries, Va., Feb. 18, '63, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

VOELKER, JOHN; private; E. S. Oct. 7, '61, 3 yrs.; discharged at Falls Church, Va., July 7, '62, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

VOGEL, JOHN W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WALLEY, CHARLES; private; E. S. Aug. 9, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department; died —.

WALTER, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WANDEL, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded in foot at battle of Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; wounded in left leg at battle of Ringgold, Ga., Nov. 27, '63; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

WEBER, FRANZ W.; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; died at hospital at Gallipolis, O., Sept. 26, '62.

WEILAND, JOHN; private; E. S. Oct. 17, '61, 3 yrs.; killed at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62.

WEISSENBACH, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, '61; paroled; discharged July 24, '62, by order of War Department.

WENNER, JACOB; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

WERNER, CHARLES; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

WIGAND, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; died Sept. 13, '61, while prisoner of war.

WOLF, JULIUS; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled; discharged July 30, '62; by order of War Department.

WORM, JACOB; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ZAHN, JOHN; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ZEIDLER, FREDERICK; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos.; mustered out Aug. 18, '61.

ZIMMERMAN, CHARLES; private; E. S. Aug. 2, '62, 3 yrs.; transferred to Co. G, 5th O. V. I., Oct. 31, '64; mustered out June 21, '65, by order of War Department.

ZIPP, GEORGE; private; E. S. April 22, '61, 3 mos., June 20, '61, 3 yrs.; wounded and taken prisoner at battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., Aug. 9, '62; returned to duty Nov., '62; mustered out with company July 7, '64.

ZITZMANN, ANTHONASIUS; private; E. S. June 3, '61, 3 yrs.; taken prisoner at battle of Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 26, '61; paroled; discharged July 30, '62, by order of War Department.

SUMMARY OF ROSTER, SEVENTH REGIMENT O. V. I.

	No. names in 3 months' service (not included in 3 years')	No. names in 3 years' service.	Killed in action.	Died from wounds.	Died from disease.	Died from accident.	Wounded in action.	Taken prisoner.	Missing.	Discharged for disability or order of War Department.	Resigned to accept promotion.	Resigned.	Transferred to other organizations.	Deserted.	Mustered out with regiment.
Field and Staff,	9	38	3	1	1	1	10	3	..	4	5	13	1	..	10
Regimental Band, . . . . .	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..
Company A,	38	155	11	9	3	3	69	15	..	51	..	2	34	5	33
" B,	68	117	12	3	3	4	49	14	..	38	2	2	19	2	35
" C,	31	151	15	13	4	1	68	40	..	69	1	4	23	..	14
" D,	45	160	12	5	6	1	31	26	..	43	..	3	31	5	36
" E,	47	126	7	3	8	..	43	28	..	49	1	1	18	5	27
" F,	41	151	13	1	10	..	60	6	1	52	..	4	52	5	10
" G,	33	129	12	6	8	..	58	12	1	39	2	2	25	2	34
" H,	34	143	11	9	9	1	58	7	1	57	..	4	21	5	27
" I,	35	114	10	4	7	1	40	11	2	44	..	2	7	6	30
" K,	33	127	15	7	4	..	54	26	1	46	..	4	16	6	28
	414	1,428	121	56	65	8	540	188	6	518	11	41	247	41	284

List of Casualties

BATTLE OF CROSS LANES, VA., AUG. 26, 1861.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Wood, Harry; fife major; taken prisoner.

COMPANY A.

McKay, Geo. A.; sergt.; wounded.
Williams, Francis; corpl.; taken prisoner.
Dutton, Frank; corpl.; wounded.
Holly, Morris J.; private; wounded.
Burroughs, Carlos A.; private; taken prisoner.
Bandel, John; private; taken prisoner.
Burt, Theodore; private; taken prisoner.
Burns, John G.; private; taken prisoner.
Evans, Evan; private; taken prisoner.
Shepley, Thomas; private; wounded, died Sept. 2, 1861.
Scoville, Andrew; private; taken prisoner.
Scoville, Thos. C.; private; wounded.
Wilsden, Richard L.; private; taken prisoner.
Whaley, Myron H.; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY B.

Boyle, Daniel T.; private; taken prisoner.
Chapman, Chas. L.; private; taken prisoner.
Hime, Jacob E.; private; wounded.
McCabe, James; private; taken prisoner.
Robinson, Geo. C.; private; taken prisoner.
Williams, Geo. W.; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY C.

Shurtleff, Giles W.; capt.; taken prisoner.
Cross, Judson N.; 1st. lieut.; wounded and taken prisoner.
Halbert, Addison M.; sergt.; taken prisoner.
Parmenter, Wm. W.; sergt.; taken prisoner, died in prison at New Orleans Nov. 18, 1861.
Morey, Elias W.; sergt.; wounded in head and taken prisoner.
Stiles, Root; sergt.; taken prisoner.
Orton, Hobart G.; sergt.; wounded and taken prisoner.
Cole, Stephen M.; corpl.; wounded and taken prisoner.
Mack, Isaac F.; corpl.; taken prisoner.
Biggs, Wm.; private; taken prisoner, died at New Orleans Oct. 17, 1861.
Bodle, Foster; private; taken prisoner.
Burns, John M.; private; wounded and taken prisoner.
Claghorn, Henry D.; private; taken prisoner.

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Collins, Jos.; private; wounded, died of wounds Aug. 27, 1861.
 Curtiss, Edward F.; private; taken prisoner.
 Finch, John B.; private; taken prisoner.
 Howard, Henry; private; taken prisoner.
 Hubbell, Albert; private; taken prisoner.
 Jeakins, Burford; private; wounded and taken prisoner, died Sept. 20, 1861.
 Jones, Lewis J.; private; wounded and taken prisoner.
 Kingsbury, Selden B.; private; taken prisoner.
 Massa, Jas. A.; private; taken prisoner.
 Myers, Elam B.; private; taken prisoner.
 Newton, Emory C.; private; taken prisoner.
 Noble, Irving A.; private; taken prisoner.
 Osborn, Albert; private; taken prisoner.
 Parker, Alex.; private; taken prisoner.
 Root, Edward C.; private; taken prisoner.
 Scott, Wm. H.; private; taken prisoner.
 Sheldon, Henry G.; private; wounded and taken prisoner.
 Smith, Edwin R.; private; taken prisoner.
 Thompson, David J.; private; taken prisoner.
 Tuttle, Lucius V.; private; taken prisoner.
 Warren, Leroy; private; taken prisoner.
 Wheeler, Wm. W.; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY D.

Dyer, John N.; capt.; killed.
 Hubbard, Newton K.; corpl.; taken prisoner.
 Carroll, Charles; corpl.; taken prisoner.
 Gill, Seymour; corpl.; taken prisoner.
 Dodge, Alex.; private; taken prisoner.
 Huntoon, Horace H.; private; taken prisoner.
 Jenkins, Benj.; private; taken prisoner.
 McGraw, Chas.; private; taken prisoner.
 Quinn, Christ. C.; private; taken prisoner.
 Rubicon, Jas. A.; private; taken prisoner.
 Shelby, John; private; taken prisoner.
 Smith, Alfred E.; private; taken prisoner.
 Smith, John; private; taken prisoner.
 Smith, Perry H.; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY E.

Wilcox, Arthur T.; 1st lieut.; taken prisoner.
 Kitchum, Geo. C.; 1st sergt.; taken prisoner.
 Sweet, Geo. W.; sergt.; taken prisoner.
 Merriam, Wm.; sergt.; wounded, left arm amputated.
 Wilcoxson, Franklin F.; sergt.; taken prisoner.
 Turner, Jesse G.; corpl.; taken prisoner.
 Barks, John; private; taken prisoner.
 Bartlitt, Wm. F.; private; taken prisoner.
 Beers, Reuben; private; taken prisoner.
 Blakesley, Lyman M.; private; taken prisoner.
 Blakesley, Robt. W.; private; taken prisoner.
 Butler, Jas.; private; taken prisoner, died in prison Dec. 27, 1861.

Cherry, Wm.; private; taken prisoner.
 Cross, Edson B.; private; killed.
 Curran, Thos. S.; private; wounded, right leg amputated.
 Downing, Geo. K.; private; taken prisoner.
 Fox, Zebah; private; taken prisoner.
 Gill, Benj. F.; private; wounded in right knee.
 Hann, John; private; taken prisoner.
 Hutchinson, Wm.; private; wounded in right arm.
 Keiser, Henry; private; taken prisoner, died in prison Dec. 28, 1861.
 Kennedy, Edward; private; taken prisoner.
 Shelters, John; private; taken prisoner.
 Stillwell, Francis; private; taken prisoner.
 Stinson, James; private; wounded and taken prisoner.
 Webber, Chas.; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY G.

Boles, Lemuel; private; taken prisoner.
 Hetlick, Michael; private; taken prisoner.
 Logue, Lloyd G.; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY H.

Palmer, Erastus C.; corpl.; taken prisoner.
 Mohler, Jacob; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY I.

Bersett, Chas.; corpl.; taken prisoner.
 Basine, Chas.; private; taken prisoner.
 Daily, David M.; private; wounded.
 Ferguson, Robt. I.; private; wounded in arm.
 Fredenberg, John N.; private; taken prisoner.
 Greer, James R.; private; wounded in thigh.
 Johnson, Daniel H.; private; taken prisoner.
 Johnson, James; private; taken prisoner.
 Larkin, Ferdy; private; taken prisoner.
 Llewellyn, Morgan; private; taken prisoner.
 Snyder, James; private; taken prisoner.
 Thompson, Geo. V. W.; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY K.

Krieger, Ernst. J.; 1st sergt.; wounded in right arm.
 Kohlman, Adolph; sergt.; taken prisoner, died at New Orleans, La.
 Nov. 13, 1861.
 Grebe, James; corpl.; wounded.
 Ackermann, Henry; private; taken prisoner.
 Doll, John W.; private; wounded, died of wounds Sept. 10, 1861.
 Geissler, John; private; wounded, died of wounds Aug. 28, 1861.
 Gruenwald, Gottlieb; private; taken prisoner.
 Happig, Tobias; private; taken prisoner.
 Haskel, Chas.; private; taken prisoner.
 Merkel, Mathias; private; taken prisoner.
 Miller, John G.; private; taken prisoner.
 Oettinger, Christian; private; taken prisoner.
 Renz, Solomon; private; taken prisoner.

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Ritchie, Wm.; private; wounded.
Stahl, Chas.; private; taken prisoner.
Steinbauer, Fred W.; private; wounded.
Wigand, John; private; taken prisoner, died in prison Sept. 13, 1861.
Wolf, Julius; private; taken prisoner.
Zitzmann, Anthionasius; private; taken prisoner.

Killed, 2; wounded, 29; prisoners, 110 (9 of them wounded) Total
loss, 132.

BATTLE OF WINCHESTER, VA., MARCH 23, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Webb, Joseph P.; sergt. major; killed.

COMPANY A.

McKay, Geo. A.; sergt.; wounded.
Sadler, Wm.; corpl.; wounded.
Kelley, Edward F.; corpl.; wounded, died April 2, 1862.
Sweet, Samuel; corpl.; wounded.
Clancey, Daniel W.; private; wounded.
Campbell, Leander H.; private; wounded.
Gardner, Hampton F.; private; wounded.
Hoffman, Fred W.; private; wounded.
Kehl, Wm.; private; missing, supposed killed.
Lappin, Arthur; private; wounded.
Miller, Joseph; private; wounded.
Stearns, Chas. H.; private; killed.

COMPANY B.

Fitch, Asa H.; sergt.; wounded.
Smith, Wm. F.; corpl.; wounded.
Carroll, Jas.; private; killed.
Creglow, Joshua; private; killed.
Fagan, Chas.; private; wounded.
Gasser, Joseph M.; private; wounded.
Lamb, Allen C.; private; killed.
Reid, Duncan; private; wounded in right shoulder.
Reese, James; private; wounded.
Rice, Stephen W.; private; killed.
Smith, James; private; wounded in right leg.
Withers, Albert E.; private; wounded in left leg.
Worlitzer, Anthony; private; wounded in eye.

COMPANY C.

Danforth, Arthur C.; 1st sergt.; killed.
Gardner, John; sergt.; wounded in leg.
Day, Seldon A.; sergt.; wounded.
Kellogg, Jason S.; corpl.; wounded.
Coburn, Wallace; private; wounded, died March 29, 1862.
Kellogg, Stephen; private; wounded.
Kingsbury, Daniel D.; private; wounded.

Palmers, Frederick M.; private; wounded, died of wounds April 7, 1862.
 Sackett, Edward G.; private; wounded, died of wounds March 24, 1862.
 Walworth, Warren F.; private; wounded.
 Warner, Fred'k A.; private; wounded.
 Winsor, Richard; private; wounded.
 Worcester, Orlando H.; private; wounded, died of wounds April 15, 1862.

COMPANY D.

Griswold, Abraham C.; corpl.; killed.
 Burnham, Reuben H.; private; killed.
 Carvin, Lewis C.; private; killed.

COMPANY E.

Blanden, Geo.; corpl.; wounded in left arm.
 Anness, Geo.; private; wounded.
 Atwater, John; private; wounded.
 Milliman, John L.; private; wounded.

COMPANY F.

Burgess, Albert C.; capt.; wounded in ankle.
 Gridley, Benj.; corpl.; wounded.
 Bethel, Frederick; private; wounded.
 Hall, Sylvester S.; private; killed.
 Hall, Elias; private; killed.
 Owen, Moses; private; wounded.
 Pritchard, Anson; private; wounded.
 Tracy, Edward E.; private; wounded.
 Twitchell, Arba; private; wounded in hand.

COMPANY G.

Fram, John; private; killed.

COMPANY H.

Asper, Joel F.; capt.; wounded in leg.
 Bishop, Stephen E.; private; wounded.
 Cavannah, Arthur A.; private; wounded.
 Gregory, Owen; private; wounded, died of wounds April 12, 1862.
 Groth, Fred'k; private; killed.
 Hunt, James; private; wounded, died of wounds April 5, 1862.
 O'Connor, Daniel; private; wounded.

COMPANY I.

McClelland, Samuel; 1st lieut.; wounded in head.
 Kelley, Andrew J.; sergt.; wounded, died of wounds March 27, 1862.
 Birch, Wm.; private; wounded.
 Bisp, James; private; killed.
 Clemens, Henry; private; wounded.
 Doran, Thos. B.; private; wounded.
 Phillips, Richard; private; wounded.

COMPANY K.

Butzmann, Wm.; sergt.; wounded.
 Lehr, Wm.; corpl.; wounded.
 Denzel, George; corpl.; wounded.
 Reusse, Christian; corpl.; wounded.
 Dietrich, Frank; private; killed.
 Karbacher, Franz; private; killed.
 Lorenz, Frank; private; killed.
 Nook, Jacob; private; wounded, died of wound April 2, 1862.
 Rasel, Wm.; private; wounded, died of wound June 1, 1862.
 Seipel, John; private; killed.

Killed, 20; wounded, 60. Total, 80.

BATTLE OF PORT REPUBLIC, VA., June 9, 1862.

COMPANY A.

McKay, Geo. A.; sergt.; wounded.
 Gillett, Townley; corpl.; killed.
 Lovett, Aaron C.; corpl.; wounded in thigh.
 Burton, John H.; private; wounded in jaw, neck and shoulder.
 Buchanan, Samuel E.; private; wounded in mouth.
 Keller, Chas. A.; private; wounded above ankle.
 Keller, Fred'k; private; wounded in arm.
 Maxfield, Isaac; private; wounded in shin.
 Snider, Adolph; private; killed.

COMPANY C.

Fry, Holland B.; sergt.; wounded in left knee.
 Day, Seldon A.; sergt.; wounded.
 Gates, Lewis K.; corpl.; killed.
 Magary, Geo. R.; corpl.; killed.
 Atwater, Edwin B.; private; wounded in left thigh.
 Hamilton, Cyrus P.; private; wounded in left thigh and taken prisoner, died in prison.
 Judson, Daniel S.; private; wounded in right thigh and taken prisoner, died in prison June 14, 1862.
 Kingsbury, Romain J.; private; killed.
 Pelton, Wm. H.; private; wounded in right ankle.

COMPANY D.

Wood, Geo. L.; capt.; wounded in right leg.
 Lapham, James M.; sergt.; taken prisoner.
 Smalley, Virgil E.; sergt.; wounded in thigh.
 Hendrickson, Simeon E.; corpl.; taken prisoner.
 Hawkins, Benj. F.; private; wounded in neck.
 Hibbard, Lawson; private; killed.
 Mulligan, John; private; killed.

COMPANY E.

Wheeler, Samuel C.; 1st sergt.; wounded in left ankle.
 Woodward, John H.; corpl.; killed.

Andress, Wm. H.; private; wounded.
 Atwater, John; private; wounded in right thigh.
 Haskins, Jay; private; wounded in left knee.
 Vance, James L.; private; wounded in right thigh.

COMPANY F.

Day, Alfred H.; 1st lieut.; wounded in neck.
 DeLong, Cyrus H.; corpl.; wounded in leg.
 Burt, Mark V.; corpl.; wounded in left arm.
 Chapman, Leroy; corpl.; wounded in head and taken prisoner.
 Johnson, Wm. H.; corpl.; taken prisoner.
 Matthews, Sylvester; corpl.; wounded in right leg.
 Morley, Alfred W.; corpl.; wounded in right leg.
 Remmell, Lawrence; corpl.; wounded in neck.

COMPANY G.

King, Chas. L.; sergt.; wounded in face.
 Laucks, James R.; sergt.; wounded in right thigh and taken prisoner.
 died of wounds at Staunton, Va., Nov. 1, 1862.
 Eldridge, Franklin; corpl.; wounded in right leg.
 Holton, Hiram M.; corpl.; taken prisoner.
 Ruoff, Julius; corpl.; wounded and taken prisoner.
 Boyington, Lewis; private; wounded and taken prisoner.
 Carl, Geo. K.; private; wounded in right arm.
 Garce, John F.; private; wounded in right hand.
 Geyelin, Geo.; private; wounded in forehead.
 Hansen, Horatio N.; private; taken prisoner.
 Herrick, Ira; private; wounded in right hand.
 Hughes, Todd; private; taken prisoner.
 Merrill, Benton; private; taken prisoner.
 Pownall, Horace B.; private; taken prisoner.
 Rogers, Wm. W.; private; wounded in head, died of wound June 29,
 1862.
 Steadman, Albert; private; wounded.
 Steadman, Arthur C.; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY H.

Hunt, David L.; corpl.; wounded in left thigh.
 Trimmer, Ambrose C.; corpl.; wounded in left shoulder.
 Woods, Edwin; musician; wounded in left breast.
 Echenrhead, Malcom; private; wounded in right arm.
 Osborn, Morris; private; wounded in face.
 Parker, Geo. W.; private; wounded in right arm.

COMPANY I.

Knox, Clark; corpl.; wounded in right arm.
 Campbell, Michael; private; wounded and taken prisoner.
 Decker, James; private; wounded in left leg.
 Fraher, Wm.; private; wounded in back and shoulder.
 Smith, John; private; wounded in head.
 Williams, Anthony; private; wounded in left leg.

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COMPANY K.

Lauterwasser, Wm.; 1st sergt.; wounded, right arm amputated, died of wound July 30, 1862.
Voges, Wm.; sergt.; killed.
Sommer, Conrad; corpl.; wounded in left arm.
Hummell, John; corpl.; wounded in hip.
Anthony, Philip; private; wounded in right leg.
Colbrun, John; private; wounded in right arm.
Feizer, Herman; private; wounded in leg.
Luetke, John; private; wounded in head and taken prisoner.
Raeber, John; private; killed.
Schaembs, John; private; killed.
Voelker, John T.; private; wounded in breast and taken prisoner.

Killed, 11; wounded, 59; prisoners, 18 (9 of them wounded). Total loss, 79.

BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA., Aug. 9, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Creighton, Wm. R.; colonel; wounded in left arm and side.
Crane, Orrin J.; lieutenant col.; wounded in foot.
Molyneaux, J. B.; 1st lieutenant and adj.; wounded in head, shoulder and leg.

COMPANY A.

McKay, Geo. A.; sergt.; wounded.
Davis, Zebulan P.; sergt.; wounded in face.
Brown, Henry J.; corpl.; wounded, died Aug. 26, 1862.
Wertz, Francis I.; corp.; wounded in thigh.
Holmes, Milton D.; corpl.; wounded.
Brand, Fred'k W.; private; wounded in bowels.
Blackwell, Jos.; private; wounded, died Aug. 10, 1862.
Crippen, Andrew J.; private; wounded in shoulder.
Creque, Ferdinand; private; wounded in foot.
Clinton, Alex. M.; private; wounded in leg.
Galvin, John H.; private; wounded.
Ginter, Abraham; private; wounded in shoulder.
Gillson, Wm. F.; private; wounded.
Gazeley, Jabez C.; private; wounded in leg.
Hatfield, Benjamin; private; wounded in hand.
Hammond, Theo. F.; private; wounded in bowels.
Kelley, Philip; private; wounded in thigh.
Lappin, Arthur; private; wounded in hand and arm.
Preble, Chas. E.; private; wounded in hip.
Parsons, John G.; private; wounded.
Sherwood, Thos. C.; private; wounded in bowels.
St. Lawrence, Edward; private; wounded in leg and taken prisoner.
Towne, Ephraim M.; private; wounded in hand.
Wacker, Leonard; private; wounded in leg, left on field, supposed died or prisoner.

COMPANY B.

Trotier, Joseph; sergt.; wounded.
 Gaskill, Franklin R.; sergt.; wounded.
 Hardesty, Jesse; corpl.; taken prisoner.
 Marks, Jacob; corpl.; wounded in right arm.
 Gordon, Samuel E.; corpl.; wounded in right lung.
 Brown, Thos. C.; corpl.; killed.
 Wilson, Clark L.; corpl.; killed.
 Smith, Wm. E.; corpl.; wounded.
 Adams, William; private; killed.
 Camell, Wm.; private; wounded in left elbow.
 Conant, Edward; private; killed.
 Coyle, John; private; wounded.
 Dixon, James; private; wounded and taken prisoner.
 Hashfield, Benj.; private; wounded in right eye.
 Hill, Pliney E.; private; wounded.
 Henrickle, Frank; private; wounded.
 Hime, Jacob E.; private; wounded.
 Latch, Wm. F.; private; wounded and taken prisoner.
 Meekins, Edgar G.; private; killed.
 Riddle, Thos. C.; private; wounded.
 Stone, John; private; wounded in left thigh.
 Williams, Benj. T.; private; taken prisoner in hospital at Culpeper.
 Williams, Daniel F.; private; taken prisoner in hospital at Culpeper.
 Zwicker, Ernest A.; private; wounded in leg, amputated.

COMPANY C.

Ross, Joseph H.; 2d lieut.; killed.
 Jones, Isaac C.; 2d lieut.; wounded in left groin and right cheek.
 Andrews, Martin M.; 1st sergt.; wounded in left hand.
 Bowler, Chas. P.; sergt.; killed.
 Cooper, John S.; sergt.; wounded.
 Fairchilds, Henry; sergt.; wounded in breast.
 Buxton, Chas. H.; sergt.; wounded in right arm and shoulder.
 Evers, John J.; corpl.; killed.
 Goodsell, Edward W.; corpl.; wounded.
 Badger, Nathaniel L.; private; wounded.
 Carrothers, Geo.; private; wounded in left ankle.
 Dickson, Thos. P.; private; wounded in shoulder and thigh.
 Rappleye, James M.; private; killed.
 Richmond, Warren F.; private; killed.
 Rogers, Geo.; private; wounded in leg.
 Sheppard, Edward P.; private; killed.
 Wilder, Theo.; private; wounded in abdomen.
 Wise, Oliver; private; wounded in ear and thigh.

COMPANY D.

Wilson, Lawrence; corpl.; wounded in left arm, breast and right foot.
 Norris, Norman L.; corpl.; wounded in shoulder, died Sept. 4, 1862.
 Colwell, Albert C.; private; wounded in arm.
 Franke, John A.; private; wounded in neck.
 Gardner, Wm. L.; private; wounded in face.

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Harmer, John; private; wounded in hand.
 Hettinger, Chas. G.; private; mortally wounded, died Aug. 10, 1862.
 Hobday, Edward; private; wounded in hand.
 Holcomb, Norton B.; private; wounded in foot.
 Lapham, Wallace W.; private; mortally wounded, died Aug. 13, 1862.
 McAdams, John; private; wounded in thigh.
 Manley, Frank; private; wounded in leg.
 Rhodes, Henry E.; private; wounded.

COMPANY E.

Brisbine, Jas. P.; 2d lieut.; killed.
 Billings, Arvin D.; 1st sergt.; wounded in left arm and side.
 Martin, Moses; sergt.; killed.
 Meeker, William W.; corpl.; wounded.
 Alexander, James K.; corpl.; wounded left leg.
 Davis, Frederick A.; corpl.; wounded left thigh.
 Smith, Albert O.; corpl.; wounded in hip.
 Allen, Harrison L.; private; wounded in left leg.
 Clarke, Joseph S.; private; wounded in left arm and groin.
 Gill, Benj. F.; private; wounded, died from wounds Aug. 29, 1862.
 Kelley, James; private; wounded in left arm.
 Meisters, Chas.; private; killed.
 Roberts, Irving G.; private; wounded.
 Stinson, Chas.; private; wounded in left leg.
 Wickham, John W.; private; wounded in leg.

COMPANY F.

Johnson, Frank; 2d lieut.; killed.
 Carter, James B.; 1st sergt.; wounded in head.
 Taylor, Ellison G.; sergt.; killed.
 Risk, Robert M.; sergt.; wounded in thigh.
 Gridley, Benj.; corpl.; wounded in thigh, died of wound Oct. 20, 1862.
 Twitchell, Nathaniel; corpl.; wounded in hand.
 Adams, Arthur; private; wounded in leg and breast.
 Barton, Ira M.; private; wounded in shoulder.
 Brown, Ezra; private; wounded in hand.
 Cadwell, Geo. M.; private; wounded in leg.
 Carrier, Geo. W.; private; wounded in neck and side.
 Hass, Henry C.; private; killed.
 Downer, John; private; wounded in breast.
 Eater, Sherman; private; wounded.
 Ely, Thos.; private; wounded in shoulder.
 Haight, Theron; private; killed.
 Handshen, John J.; private; killed.
 Hopkins, Stephen A.; private; wounded in breast.
 Jones, Daniel; private; wounded in hip.
 Loomis, Perrin D.; private; wounded in both legs.
 Mathews, David; private; killed.
 Matthews, Sylvester; private; killed.
 Monemaker, David C.; private; wounded in left arm.
 Oviatt, John F.; private; wounded in hand.
 Russell, Gideon T.; private; wounded in left side and taken prisoner.

Thompson Edward; private; wounded.
 Wiinzenreid, Rudolph; private; wounded in ankle.

COMPANY G.

Braden, Wm. D.; capt.; wounded in left leg.
 Barrett, Geo. W.; 1st sergt.; wounded, right leg amputated.
 Lazarus, Edward M.; sergt.; wounded in knee.
 Callow, Wm. F.; sergt.; wounded in shoulder.
 Bertholph, Gilbert D.; corpl.; wounded in leg.
 Wright, Daniel H.; corpl.; killed.
 Reed, Loren; corpl.; wounded in hand.
 Day, Edward E.; private; wounded in arm and lung, died of wounds
 Aug. 18, 1862.
 Dinges, Henry F.; private; killed.
 Douthitt, John H.; private; wounded in arm and side, died of wound
 Aug. 21, 1862.
 Gibbons, Wm. S.; private; wounded in leg.
 Green, Isaiah B.; private; wounded in head.
 Howard, Henry; private; killed.
 Minard, Milo; private; killed.
 Owen, Lewis; private; wounded in both legs.
 Tuller, Samuel A.; private; wounded in shoulder.
 Waller, Silas P.; private; wounded in leg.
 Whitmore, Thos. H.; private; killed.

COMPANY H.

Eaton, Henry Z.; 1st lieut.; wounded in leg.
 Brooks, Chas. A.; 1st sergt.; wounded in hand.
 Pollock, John; sergt.; wounded in leg.
 Moore, Geo. W.; sergt.; wounded in head.
 Glendening, Chas.; corpl.; wounded in arm.
 Kincaid, Joseph; corpl.; wounded in arm.
 Trimmer, Ambrose C.; corpl.; wounded in leg.
 Echenrhead, Malcom; private; killed.
 Fox, John C.; private; wounded in both legs.
 Inskeep, Alonzo; private; wounded in arm.
 Lentz, John; private; wounded in groin.
 McClurg, Wm. H.; private; killed.
 Miller, Calvert C.; private; killed.
 Murray, Robert D.; private; wounded in leg.
 Overmire, Wm. H.; private; wounded and taken prisoner.
 Shaffer, Hiram; private; wounded in foot.
 Swisher, Geo. B.; private; killed.

COMPANY I.

Sterling, Wm. R.; capt.; wounded in right leg.
 Reed, Seymour S.; 1st lieut.; wounded in side and leg.
 Deeds, Hiram B.; sergt.; wounded in leg.
 Ray, John S.; corpl.; wounded.
 Smith, Chas.; corpl.; wounded.
 Jackson, Alfred; corpl.; wounded in knee, died of wound Oct. 11, 1862.
 Bell, James A.; corpl.; wounded in foot.
 Manning, John I.; corpl.; wounded.

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Bispham, Markell; private; wounded in right eye and leg.
 Burton, Alonzo H.; private; killed.
 Earl, Geo. A.; private; wounded in both legs.
 Fishcorn, John; private; wounded.
 Fox, Geo.; private; killed.
 Freeman, Richard M.; private; wounded in right thigh.
 Kelley, Wm.; private; wounded in right shoulder.
 Kamp, Samuel P.; private; wounded in knee.
 Ray, James P.; private; killed.
 Stephenson, Jas. D., private; killed.
 Waldorf, Wm.; private; killed.
 Williams, Thos. D.; private; wounded in side.

S. COMPANY K.

Hopkins, Marcus L.; 2d lieut.; wounded in face.
 Nesper, Christian W.; sergt.; wounded in leg.
 Grebe, James; sergt.; wounded in leg, died of wounds Aug. 27, 1862.
 Schinkel, Fred'k; sergt.; missing.
 Sohl, George; sergt.; wounded.
 Hummell, John; corpl.; wounded in leg.
 Frank, Henry; private; killed.
 Maeder, Vincent; private; killed.
 Michel, Fred'k; private; wounded in shoulder and leg.
 Mueller, Frank; private; taken prisoner.
 Pfahl, Wm.; private; wounded in arm.
 Rueckler, Geo.; private; wounded.
 Schmidt, Henry; private; wounded in abdomen.
 Stern, John; private; killed.
 Weiland, John; private; killed.
 Zipp, George; private; wounded and taken prisoner.

Killed, 39; wounded, 151; prisoners, (7 of them wounded), 11; missing, 1. Total loss, 195.

Number engaged, commissioned officers, 14; enlisted men, 293. Total, 307.

Loss—63+% of total number engaged.

BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, MD., Sept. 17, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Claffin, Jeremiah G.; 1st sergt.; wounded in right leg.
 McKay, Geo. A.; sergt.; wounded.

COMPANY B.

Lamphear, Laurin K.; corpl.; wounded in side.
 Hill, Pliny E.; private; wounded in foot.
 Kubler, Joseph; private; wounded in side.
 Meacham, Elbridge; private; killed.
 Sherrick, Geo. O.; private; killed.
 Steinberger, Geo.; private; wounded in shoulder.
 Wood, Geo. W.; private; wounded in side.

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COMPANY C.

Jones, Isaac C.; 2d lieut.; wounded in thigh.
 Goodsell, Edward W.; corpl.; killed.

COMPANY D.

Miller, Ephraim C.; corpl.; wounded in shoulder and arm.

COMPANY E.

Bailey, Henry H.; sergt.; wounded in head.
 Clarke, Joseph S.; private; wounded in right side.
 Everett, David; private; wounded in leg, died Oct. 6, 1862.
 Mears, Nahum; private; wounded.
 Weatherlow, Daniel; private; wounded in side.

COMPANY F.

Carter, James B.; 1st sergt.; killed.
 Ely, John; corpl.; wounded in hand.
 Morley, Alfred W.; private; wounded in leg.
 Reed, Averitt C.; private; wounded in shoulder.

COMPANY G.

May, Alfred E.; corpl.; wounded in head.
 Bull, Austin; corpl.; wounded in hand.
 Bryan, James C.; corpl.; wounded in thigh.
 Coe, Addison; private; wounded in shoulder, died of wound Sept. 21,
 1862.
 Cromwell, Wm.; private; wounded in leg.
 Houck, Geo. W.; private; wounded in leg.
 Lazarus, Martin; private; killed.
 Wilcox, Henry; private; wounded in side and arm.
 Woolf, Thos.; private; wounded in neck.

COMPANY H.

Bell, Hiram J.; corpl.; wounded in groin.
 Bacon, Henry; private; killed.

COMPANY I.

Hausel, James; sergt.; wounded in hand.
 Bryant, Caleb L.; private; wounded in shoulder.

COMPANY K.

Krieger, Ernst J.; 1st lieut.; wounded in head.
 Kurz, Jacob; sergt.; wounded in side.
 Bauer, Nicholas; private; wounded in leg.
 Breidenbach, Chas.; private; wounded in head.
 Graeter, Chas.; private; wounded, leg amputated.
 Wandel, George; private; wounded in foot.

Killed, 6; wounded, 34. Total, 40.

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BATTLE OF DUMFRIES, VA., Dec. 27, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Bradley, Chester W.; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY B.

Atloff, Andrew; private; taken prisoner.
Carter, Sylvester; private; wounded in head.
Gordon, John F.; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY C.

Condit, Edgar M.; sergt.; wounded in left leg.
Grigsby, Philip; private; wounded in left leg.

COMPANY D.

Pomeroy, Douglas F.; private; taken prisoner.
Roff, Thos.; private; wounded in right leg.
Root, Wm. P.; private; wounded in shoulder.
Vreeland, Richard M.; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY E.

Benton, Henry F.; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY F.

Alderman, Henry; private; taken prisoner.
Butts, Lewis; private; taken prisoner.
Kibbee, Wm. H.; private; wounded in breast.
Perry, Wm. M.; private; wounded in ankle and taken prisoner.

COMPANY G.

Bull, Austin; corpl.; killed.

COMPANY I.

Willock, John S.; corpl.; wounded in ankle.
Beiler, John; private; missing.
Schneider, Adam; private; missing.

Killed, 1; wounded, 8; prisoners, 9 (1 of them wounded); missing,
2. Total loss, 19.

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., May 3, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Austin, Alfred; corpl.; wounded.
Craig, John D.; corpl.; killed.
Smalley, Herbert L.; corpl.; wounded in left arm.
Wood, Chas. A.; corpl.; wounded in neck.
Bandel, John; private; killed.
Cheney, Chas. H.; private; killed.
Chelsey, Simon J.; private; wounded in left arm.
Jackson, Orvis F.; private; wounded, right arm amputated.

Knoble, Leonard; private; wounded in left arm.
Pratt, Henry A.; private; killed.
Rockefeller, Frank; private; wounded in head.
Randall, Frank; private; wounded in shoulder and taken prisoner.
Smith, Chas. W.; private; wounded in right leg.
Sperry, Edward A.; private; wounded.
Towne, Ephraim; private; killed.

COMPANY B.

Boyle, Daniel T.; private; wounded in hand.
Dixon, James; private; wounded in arm.
Kubler, Joseph; private; wounded in hand.
St. Onge, Mitchell; private; wounded in arm.

COMPANY C.

Gardner, John; sergt.; wounded in shoulder.
Kellogg, Jason S.; corpl.; wounded in head.
Cole, Stephen M.; corpl.; wounded in leg.
Wise, Oliver; private; wounded in right hand.

COMPANY D.

Whiting, Henry; 1st sergt.; killed.
Lapham, James M.; sergt.; taken prisoner.
Nash, Edwin V.; corpl.; taken prisoner.
Brakeman, Gerry; private; wounded in thigh.
Cone, Sylvanus G.; private; wounded in thigh.
Copeland, Andrew; private; wounded in leg, died June 13, 1863.
Dawse, John W.; private; taken prisoner.
Ferron, James O.; private; wounded in knee.
Franke, John A.; private; taken prisoner.
Herrick, George; private; taken prisoner.
Hunt, Westel W.; private; wounded in foot.
Jenkins, Benj.; private; wounded in hand.
Lee, John; private; killed.
Miller, Ephraim C.; private; taken prisoner.
Shelby, John; private; wounded in leg, died of wound May 10, 1863.
Tower, Almon; private; killed.
Valleau, George; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY E.

Bailey, Henry H.; sergt.; wounded in left thigh.
Furniss, Wm.; corpl.; wounded in left thigh.
Allen, Harrison L.; private; taken prisoner.
Benton, Henry F.; private; wounded in left knee.
Kennedy, Edward; private; wounded in left leg.
Penny, Spafford A.; private; killed.
Raymond, Albert G.; private; wounded.
Williams, Brayton B.; private; taken prisoner.

COMPANY F.

Stratton, Isaac; 1st sergt.; wounded in head.
Spidell, Wm. H.; corpl.; wounded in leg.

Thwing, Henry; corpl.; wounded in left arm.
Parks, Chas. A.; private; wounded in right leg.

COMPANY G.

Eldridge, Franklin; sergt.; wounded in right side.
Owen, Humphrey; corpl.; wounded in hand.
Benson, Hames N.; musician; wounded in right shoulder.
Baxter, James; private; wounded twice in right leg.
Carl, Thos. C.; private; killed.
Cloud, John; private; wounded.
Hansen, Horatio N.; private; missing.
Harsh, Franklin; private; wounded in bowels.
Holcomb, Jarvin M.; private; wounded in side.
Hughes, Todd; private; wounded in groin.
Smith, Philip; private; wounded in right arm.
Steadman, Albert; private; killed.
Steadman, Arthur C.; private; killed.
Tuller, Samuel A.; private; wounded in left leg, died of wounds May 11, 1863.
Whitney, Edward O.; private; wounded.
Woolf, Thomas; private; wounded.

COMPANY H.

Davis, John L.; sergt.; wounded in right arm.
Van Wye, Wm.; sergt.; wounded in head.
Pierce, Henry H.; corpl.; taken prisoner.
Hunt, David L.; corpl.; wounded.
Kincaid, Joseph; corpl.; missing.
Trimmer, Ambrose C.; corpl.; killed.
Waters, Darwin W.; corpl.; wounded in right arm.
Palmer, Erastus C.; corpl.; wounded in right leg.
Bannister, Wm. H.; private; wounded in left thigh.
Barnum, Samuel H.; private; wounded in bowels.
Brooks, James C.; private; wounded in right leg.
Brown, Geo. W.; private; wounded in left hand.
Fox, Wm. H.; private; wounded in arm.
Grigg, Israel H.; private; wounded in hand.
Hunter, Wm.; private; wounded in left arm.
Jones, Hugh; private; wounded in left hand.
Martin, Otis; private; taken prisoner.
Monasmith, Samuel; private; wounded in leg and arm and taken prisoner.
Pelton, Salmon S.; private; wounded in leg.
Sperry, Hesakiah; private; missing.
Stone, Russell; private; missing.
Wilson, Benj.; private; wounded in head.

COMPANY I.

Cowden, Chas. L.; corpl.; wounded in left thigh.
Evans, Wm. J.; private; wounded in left shoulder.
Lewis, Henry; private; wounded in both hands and right arm.

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COMPANY K.

Hinkston, Elmer; 1st sergt.; wounded in right ear.
 Ackerman, Henry; private; killed.
 Hoffman, Henry; private; wounded in head.
 Perley, Victor; private; killed.
 Renz, Solomon; private; wounded in right thigh.
 Saiser, Martin; private; wounded in right arm.

Killed, 15; wounded, 68; prisoners, 13 (2 of them wounded); missing, 4. Total loss, 98.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, PA., JULY 1-3, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Clafin, Jeremiah G.; 1st sergt.; wounded in neck.
 Hatfield, Benj.; private; wounded in hand.

COMPANY B.

Hardesty, Jesse; corpl.; wounded.
 Carson, Jacob W.; private; wounded in left breast.
 Gordon, John F.; private; wounded in right thigh.

COMPANY C.

Fairchilds, Henry; sergt.; wounded.
 Burns, John M.; private; wounded.
 Finneran, John; private; wounded.
 McCarran, Joseph; private; wounded, died from wounds July 22, 1863.

COMPANY D.

Tisdell, Willard P.; 1st sergt.; wounded in head.
 Carroll, Charles; corpl.; killed.

COMPANY E.

Hill, Henry E.; sergt.; wounded in right arm.

COMPANY F.

Stratton, Isaac; 1st sergt.; wounded in left eye.
 Melton, James; private; wounded over right eye.

COMPANY G.

Woolf, Adam; private; wounded.

Killed, 1; wounded, 14. Total, 15.

BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, TENN., NOV. 24, 1863.

COMPANY A.

Galvin, John H.; corpl.; wounded in leg.

COMPANY C.

Stone, Marvin C.; private; wounded in side.

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COMPANY D.

Tuttle, Jerome; private; wounded in jaw.

COMPANY E.

Bartlett, Wm. F.; private; wounded in right ankle.

COMPANY G.

Garrison, Jas. A.; private; wounded in shoulder.
Owen, Lewis; private; wounded in right arm.

COMPANY I.

Gordon, Anthony; private; wounded in left arm.

Wounded, 7.

BATTLE OF RINGGOLD. GA., NOV. 27, 1863.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Creighton, Wm. R.; colonel; killed.
Crane, Orrin J.; lieut.-col.; killed.
Baxter, Morris; 1st lieut. and adj.; mortally wounded, died Nov. 30,
1863.

COMPANY A.

McKay, Geo. A.; 1st lieut.; wounded through both legs.
Brown, Dwight H.; 2nd lieut.; wounded twice in right leg. -
Austin, Alfred; corpl.; killed.
Collett, John C.; corpl.; killed.
Dowse, Thos.; private; wounded in left ankle, died Dec. 19, 1863.
Spencer, Geo. A.; private; wounded in left leg, amputated, died Dec.
21, 1863.
Seufert, Wm.; private; wounded in left leg.

COMPANY B.

Bohm, Edward H.; 1st lieut.; wounded in left arm.
Cutler, Marcus M.; sergt.; wounded in leg.
Hime, Jacob E.; private; wounded in knee.

COMPANY C.

Jones, Isaac C.; 2nd lieut.; mortally wounded, died Nov. 30, 1863.
Gardner, John; sergt.; wounded in right groin, died Dec. 19, 1863.
Raymond, James W.; corpl.; wounded in left thigh.
Barnes, Wm. O.; private; wounded in left elbow.
Claghorn, Henry D.; private; wounded in right leg.
Cleverdon, Joseph S.; private; wounded in right arm.
Fish, Joseph L.; private; killed.
King, Chas. F.; private; killed.
Pelton, Wm. H.; private; wounded, left arm amputated.
Phillips, John B.; private; wounded in right ankle.
Sheldon, Mitchell H.; private; wounded in right arm.
Sweet, Thos.; private; mortally wounded, died Nov. 30, 1863.

Wall, Chas. E.; private; killed.
 Wood, Daniel P.; private; killed.

COMPANY D.

Lockwood, Geo. D.; 1st lieut.; wounded in chin.
 Wilson, Lawrence; 1st sergt.; wounded in right hand.
 Nash, Edwin V.; corpl.; wounded in left foot.
 Fitzgerald, Michael; private; wounded in breast.

COMPANY E.

Eikler, Geo.; private; wounded, right leg amputated, died Dec. 11,
 1863.
 Grinnell, Oliver; private; killed.
 Lowry, William F.; private; wounded in right foot.
 Pixley, Henry; private; wounded in left thigh.

COMPANY F.

Spencer, Harlow N.; 1st lieut.; wounded in right hip.
 Stratton, Isaac; 1st sergt.; wounded in foot.
 Baptie, John; sergt.; wounded in right knee.
 Bergin, John; private; wounded in face.
 Johnson, Wm. H.; private; wounded in right knee.
 Remmell, Lawrence; private; killed.

COMPANY G.

Braden, Wm. D.; capt.; wounded in left ankle.
 Hall, Joseph N.; private; wounded in left foot.
 Hansen, Horatio N.; private; killed.
 Pownall, Horace B.; private; wounded in head.
 Reynolds, Vincent; private; wounded in back.
 Wise, Watson; private; wounded in neck and face.

COMPANY H.

McClelland, Samuel; capt.; wounded in face and arm.
 Fox, Ellis; sergt.; wounded in left arm and taken prisoner.
 Van Wye, Wm.; sergt.; killed.
 Glendening, Chas.; corpl.; wounded in left leg.
 Kincaid, Joseph; corpl.; wounded in both arms.
 Bennett, Wm. H.; corpl.; killed.
 Johnson, Webster A.; private; wounded in hip.
 Martin, Otis; private; wounded in left leg.
 Merrill, James H.; private; killed.
 White, Addison; private; wounded in hip.
 Wright, Harry; private; wounded in right arm.

COMPANY I.

Cryne, Joseph; 2nd lieut.; killed.
 Deeds, Hiram B.; sergt.; wounded in right hand.
 Decker, James; private; wounded in right knee.
 Hall, Fred'k R.; private; wounded in right ankle.

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COMPANY K.

Nesper, Christ. W.; 1st lieut.; wounded in hip.
Hinkston, Elmer; 1st sergt.; wounded in leg, died of wounds Jan.
21, 1864.
Dietz, Coney; private; wounded in back.
Dorn, David F.; private; wounded in head.
Fetzer, Herman; private; wounded in left leg.
Happig, Tobias; private; wounded in right hand.
Pfahl, Wm.; private; killed.
Raquett, Geo.; private; wounded in left leg.
Rowe, Joseph; private; wounded in foot.
Schwink, John; private; wounded in left arm.
Wandel, Geo.; private; wounded in left leg.

Killed, 16; wounded, 57; prisoner, 1 (wounded). Total loss, 73.

BATTLE OF RESACA, GA., MAY 15, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Grimes, Ira; private; wounded in head.

COMPANY C.

Andrews, Martin M.; 1st sergt.; wounded.

Wounded, 2.

BATTLE OF DALLAS, GA., MAY 25 TO JUNE 1, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Johnston, Robert B.; private; wounded in right arm.

COMPANY B.

Gaskill, Franklin R.; sergt.; wounded in hand.
Marks, Jacob; corpl.; wounded in left ankle.
Harbaugh, John; private; wounded in left ankle.
Wood, Star B.; private; wounded in left ankle.

COMPANY C.

Davis, Llewellyn R.; capt.; taken prisoner.
Burns, John M.; private; wounded.
Rand, True; private; wounded.
Wilford, John; private; wounded.

COMPANY D.

Miller, Ephraim C.; private; taken prisoner.
Travis, Isaac S.; private; taken prisoner.
Tuttle, Bingham; private; killed.

COMPANY E.

Floro, Jesse; private; wounded.

COMPANY F.

Spencer, Harlow N.; 1st lieut.; wounded over right eye.
 Stratton, Isaac; 1st sergt.; killed.
 Tousley, Albert M.; sergt.; wounded in face.
 Granger, Edward G.; sergt.; wounded in right arm.
 Thwing, Henry; corpl.; wounded in right hip.
 Auxer, James B.; private; wounded.
 Downing, Freeman; private; wounded in neck.
 Hazen, Monroe; private; killed.
 Pegg, Lewis; private; wounded twice in right arm.
 Scovill, Marshall L.; private; wounded in right arm.

COMPANY G.

King, Chas. L.; 1st sergt.; wounded in right hand.
 Callow, Wm. F.; sergt.; wounded.
 Owen, Humphrey; corpl.; wounded.
 Curran, James; private; wounded.
 Smith, Philip; private; wounded in right arm.

COMPANY H.

Wright, Harry; private; wounded in left leg.

COMPANY I.

McClelland, Robert; 1st sergt.; killed.
 Cowden, Chas. L.; corpl.; wounded in right thigh, died of wounds
 June 14, 1864.
 Deeds, Jos. B.; private; wounded, died of wounds June 13, 1864.

COMPANY K.

Sohl, George; sergt.; wounded.
 Sommer, Conrad; corpl.; wounded.
 Burger, Albert; private; wounded.

Killed, 4; wounded, 28; prisoners, 3. Total loss, 35.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brooks, Chas. A.; 1st lieut. and adj.; killed in R. R. accident at Cleve-
 land, O., Aug. 13, 1863.
 Hughes, Morris R.; hosp. steward; leg broken at Loudoun Mountain,
 Va.
 King, Ira S.; hosp. steward; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., May
 24, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Holly, Morris J.; sergt.; taken prisoner at Snickers Gap, Va., July
 22, 1863.
 Baker, Chas.; private; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June
 27, 1864.
 Bower, John H.; private; taken prisoner May 27, 1862.
 Forbey, Albert A.; private; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.,
 June 27, 1864.

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- McCain, Willis F.; private; accidentally shot and died at Gauley Bridge, Va., Sept. 27, 1861.
 McCanna, Michael; private; accidentally shot at Cotton Hill, Va., and died at Charleston, Va., Nov. 18, 1861.
 Schroeder, Louis; private; drowned in Rappahannock River at Fredericksburg, Va., May 24, 1862.
 Stein, David G.; private; accidentally wounded with bayonet at Alexandria, Va.
 Thompson, Wm. N.; private; taken prisoner in Shenandoah Valley, during Jackson raid.
 Wright, Edwin L.; private; wounded at Pine Knob, Ga., June 16, 1864.

COMPANY B.

- Carmody, Martin; private; taken prisoner in hospital at Strasburg, Va., May 24, 1862.
 Carson, Jacob W.; private; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 19, 1864.
 Cowan, Chas.; private; wounded at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
 Guellow, Milton; private; taken prisoner in hospital at Strasburg, Va., May 24, 1862.
 St. Onge, Mitchell; private; leg crushed in railroad accident at Grafton, W. Va., on way to Army of Cumberland, Sept. 29, 1863.
 Walker, Thos.; private; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., May 24, 1862.

COMPANY C.

- Trembly, Oliver C.; sergt.; drowned in Ohio River June 24, 1864.
 Adams, Theron E. W.; corpl.; wounded at Glenville, Va., July 21, 1861.
 Cochran, Harlon B.; corpl.; taken prisoner at Strasburg, Va.
 Baird, Wm. H.; private; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, Va., Nov. 25, 1862.
 Collins, Howard; private; wounded at Pine Knob, Ga., June 16, 1864.
 Rand, True; private; mortally wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.
 Wise, Oliver; private; taken prisoner at Bristow Sta., Va., Aug. 31, 1862.

COMPANY D.

- Baker, Schuyler J.; private; taken prisoner at Culpeper, Va. Nurse in hospital.
 Brakeman, Gerry; private; killed at Pine Knob, Ga., June 15, 1864.
 Bryant, Demas W.; private; taken prisoner at Manassas Junction, Va., Sept. 4, 1862.
 Johnson, Chas. H.; private; accidentally shot on July 26, and died at Sutton, Va., Aug. 20, 1861.
 Shepherd, Richard K.; private; wounded at Pine Knob, Ga., June 16, 1864.

COMPANY E.

- Sprague, John W., capt.; taken prisoner at Birch River, Va., Aug 11, 1861.

- Smith, Hiram; musician; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., May 25, 1862.
 Clarke, Jos. S.; private; wounded in left ankle near Romney, Va., Jan. 10, 1862.
 Penny, Spafford A.; private; taken prisoner May 7, 1862.
 Raymond, Albert G.; private; left arm broken on cars March 9, 1862.

COMPANY F.

- Carr, Alexander C.; 1st sergt.; wounded at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.
 Baprie, John; sergt.; wounded in left thigh at Pine Knob, Ga., June 16, 1864.
 Bennett, Daniel; private; wounded in left thigh at Pine Knob, Ga., June 16, 1864.
 Brewster, Oscar; private; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.

COMPANY G.

- Pitts, Israel; private; taken prisoner at Manassas Junction, Va., Sept. 1, 1862.
 Rodgers, Wm. K.; private; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., June 23, 1862.

COMPANY H.

- Baker, Russell; private; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864. Left arm amputated.
 Oliver, George W.; private; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864. Right leg amputated.

COMPANY I.

- Sterling, Wm. R.; capt.; taken prisoner while scouting near Aldie, Va., June 17, 1863.
 Dicks, John D.; corpl.; drowned in Kanawha River, Nov. 4, 1861.
 Brown, John V.; private; accidentally shot in right hand.

COMPANY K.

- Schutte, John F.; capt.; killed in skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, 1861.
 Denzel, George; corpl. and sergt.; wounded in skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, 1861.
 Beil, Sigmund; private; taken prisoner in skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, 1861.
 Bruckelmayer, Fred'k; private; taken prisoner in skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, 1861.
 Faubel, Henry; private; taken prisoner in skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, 1861.
 Fenz, Engelbert; private; taken prisoner in skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, 1861.
 Lehr, Henry; private; taken prisoner at Winchester, Va.
 Malchus, Andrew; private; wounded at skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, 1861.
 Oettinger, Christian; private; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864.

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Raquett, George; private; taken prisoner at Bristow Station, Va., Sept., 1862.

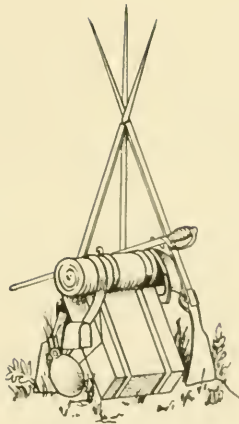
Rich, Chas.; private; wounded and taken prisoner in skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, 1861.

Weisenbach, Geo.; private; taken prisoner in skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, 1861.

Bohm, Edward H.; sergt.; taken prisoner in skirmish near Cross Lanes, Va., Aug. 20, 1861, while caring for body of his captain.

Killed by accident, 1; killed in action, 2; wounded in action, 20; wounded by accident, 8; prisoners, 27; drowned, 3. Total, 61.

RD -177



The End.









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