



Stones River National Battlefield

3501 Old Nashville Highway
Murfreesboro, TN 37129

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Regimental File Donation Form

Donor Name: Mr. John H. Abrahams, Jr.

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City: Lancaster State: VA Zipcode: 22503

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Significant Person's Name: _____

Unit: 21st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry

List Contents of Donation Below:

Regimental History - 21st Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry

March 5, 2001

Stones River National Battlefield
3501 Old Nashville Highway
Murfreesboro, KY 37129-3094

Attn: Stewart Johnson, Superintendent:

Recently I complete and published a ten part regimental history of the 21st WI Infantry in the Civil War. Under General Thomas, the unit after delaying actions arrived on the battlefield just as fighting the first day was waning. This is my first effort; the series was published in the periodical entitled "Cump and Company" which commemorates the life and services of General William T. Sherman. This enclosed assembly of the series is presented to the Stones River National Battlefield in the hopes that it can be placed in your files and/or on your shelf as reference material. I have visited the battlefield in the past, but it is perhaps time for another visit. The series is in part to honor my grandfather John H. Abrahams of Co. E, who later owned and operated several hotels in Sheboygan. After he died in 1892 from service related illnesses, most of the family moved to Milwaukee, where I was born and reared. Most enlistments for the 21st WI occurred in the eastern part of WI from Fond du Lac to Chilton to Manitowoc and Two Rivers, etc.

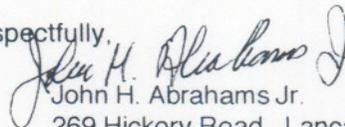
The 21st WI was mustered into service at Oshkosh, WI in September, 1862 and was in a series of major campaigns and battles in the western sector of the war. Although the series centers on the service of the 21st WI, it describes both broad and specific campaigns as well as both major and minor battles during the three year period, and weaves actions of the 21st WI into the fiber of the various brigades, divisions, and armies in which it served. This series chronologically describes campaigns and battles in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, then the march through VA to Washington, DC. Here the unit participated in the Grand Review, and was mustered out in June, 1865.

The title page of this presentation lists the ten parts of the series and briefly describes the background of my grandfather. The front and credit sheet of the periodical introduces each issue, followed by the 21st WI reprint, then the rear cover sheet. Part 9 of the series describes the unit's return to WI, while the final part of the series, published in the Jan/Feb, 2001 issue, briefly describes "Easel Shaped Monuments" provided by the Grand Army of the Republic to Union veterans. Some duplication in the beginning and ending of some parts of the series may be noticed; this was intentional because the series was published on a two months schedule, and thus I provided some overlap for continuity and ease of reading. The only exception is the four months gap between Parts 9 and 10 which occurred because a fitting eight page memorial was presented in the Sept/Oct issue of Cump and Company after the death of a Civil War reenactor who was a descendent of General Sherman.

Again, hopefully the Stones River National Battlefield will be able to include the enclosed copy of this series, copy #23, in your Civil War collection and place it on your shelf along with other books and periodicals which describe and define actions in the war. If needed, I can provide an additional copy. While this series provides only a brief review, in part because of space limitations in the periodical, I am still collecting information regarding the 21st WI and plan to develop a more comprehensive regimental history sometime in the future as information and time permit. Thus any new information you may have in your files regarding the 21st WI itself, associated units, or of ancestors of its veterans would be appreciated.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions or comments about the Cump and Company periodical or the contents of this series. My Email address is jabrah2000@rivnet.net. Thank you.

Respectfully,



John H. Abrahams Jr.
269 Hickory Road Lancaster, VA 22503

TWENTY FIRST WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY
Service of John H. Abrahams, Pvt. Co. E: 1862-1865

This presents a ten part series which follows the 21st WI Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War after the enlistment of its ten companies in towns and counties in eastern WI during August, 1862. It was mustered into service September 5, 1862. Movement of the regiment is described chronologically by way of its campaigns, skirmishes, and battles through the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina, then its march through Virginia to Washington DC where it marched in the Grand Review in May, 1865. It was mustered out in June 1865 and the unit returned to Wisconsin and to civilian life. Campaigns and related political conditions are included to correlate movements of the regiment to ongoing war efforts.

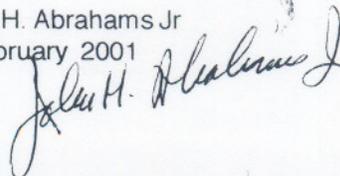
Reprints of the ten parts to this series, starting with the May/June, 1999 issue of the periodical Cump and Company, then completion with the Jan/Feb, 2001 issue, are entitled as follows:

PART	ISSUE	TITLE
1	- May/June, 1999	ENLISTMENT TO TENNESSEE RIVER; pages 9 - 18,
2	- July/August, 1999	THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA; pages, 4 - 15,
3	- Sept/Oct., 1999	AFTERMATH, CHATTANOOGA, AND PREPARATIONS FOR THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN; pages 10 - 20,
4	- Nov/Dec., 1999	AFTER CHATTANOOGA; THE ATLANTA CAMPAIGN; pages 21 - 33,
5	- Jan/Feb., 2000	PICKETT'S MILL, KENNESAW, TO ATLANTA; pages 13 - 25,
6	- Mar/April, 2000	SIEGE OF ATLANTA AND THE MARCH TO THE SEA; pages 17 - 31,
7	- May/June, 2000	ADVANCE ON SAVANNAH AND THE CAROLINA CAMPAIGN; pages 21 - 31,
8	- July/August, 2000	CAROLINA CAMPAIGN AND THE BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE; pages 24 - 35,
9	- Sept/Oct., 2000	NORTH CAROLINA, GRAND REVIEW, AND RETURN TO WISCONSIN; pages 25 - 33,
10	- Jan/Feb., 2001	FOLLOW UP - SERVICES OF JOHN H. ABRAHAMS, Pvt, 21st WI INFANTRY, AND EASEL SHAPED MONUMENTS; pgs 5 - 7.

My grandfather, John H. Abrahams, arrived in Wisconsin in 1856 after leaving the Schleswig-Holstein region of northern Europe, then in the Dutchy of Denmark but now part of Germany. He volunteered in Co. E, 21st WI Infantry in August, 1862 and after service was discharged in Milwaukee in June 1865. He returned to farming near New Holstein, WI, married in 1866, then later entered the hotel business in Sheboygan, WI where he reared eight children; my father, J. Henry Abrahams Sr was the youngest. My grandfather died from a congestive heart failure in October, 1892, after suffering from service related degenerating health due to malarial poisoning, generally called "swamp fever", as well as disabling rheumatism.

Many thanks to the editors and staff of the periodical, Cump and Company, for their cooperation, encouragement, and for the publishing of this ten part series describing the three year service of the 21st WI during the Civil War. Cump and Company commemorates the service and life of General William T. Sherman. The staff erected, then on July 2, 2000 unveiled a statue of General Sherman in the town of his birth, Lancaster, OH.

John H. Abrahams Jr
February 2001



Copy # 23

Highlights

- The 21st Wisconsin Infantry in the Civil War, pg. 9
- In Profile: Brig. Gen. William Passmore Carlin, pg. 19
- Glimpses of the Nation's Struggle, Part 2, pg. 27

Inside

- 1 In need of preservation: Buffington Island, Oh., pg. 6
- 2 Averasboro: A Tale of 4 Boots, pg. 22
- 3 Sequoia National Park's Giant, pg. 2 ... and more

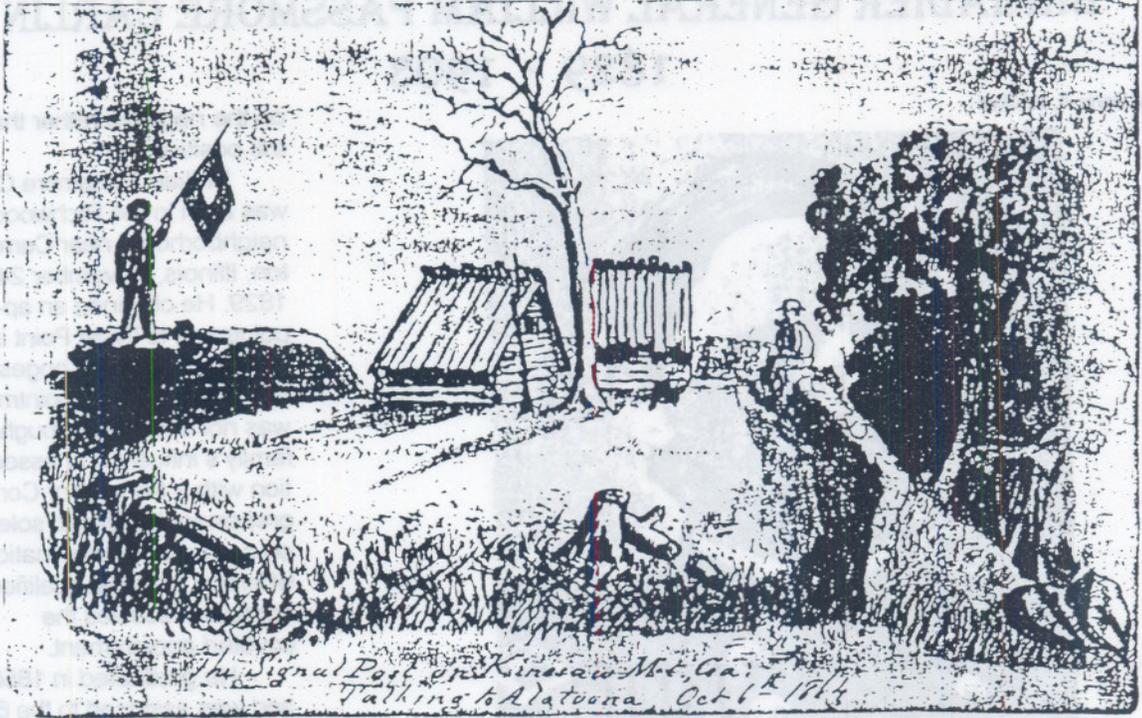
CUMP AND COMPANY

A NEWSLETTER FOR FRIENDS AND FANCIERS OF GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN

Volume 5, No. 6

May/June 1999





four years of valiant service can be overlooked, even despised
 by a one-day deserter, much like the headline news focuses primarily
 on the first step.

Occasionally, we are able to publish an article by a direct descendant of a Civil War soldier. Over the years I have learned that such information is more than simply history researched and analyzed. Most of us, of course, are by necessity limited to compile articles in such a way. A writer, however, who can claim an ancestor, offers additional aspects to his research that is absent from other such works. Pride in his heritage, and the concentration on the military career of that particular individual, allows a reader deeper access into specific realms of the Civil War; the soldier, his unit, camp life, battles and personal thoughts. Often firsthand information is provided that is unavailable through the Official Records or Library of Congress files. Such unique and personal perspectives are gleaned from letters and diaries that were hidden away in attics and basements, passed down from generation to generation. But even if there's no treasure chest of yellowed letters available, a direct descendant still adds a touch of nostalgia to his work, as he introduces us to his most important Civil War personality. In doing so, we become acquainted with a private, corporal, sergeant or lieutenant who otherwise would remain anonymous because he lacked the rank and standing of those familiar men of Civil War fame. As Sherman once said, "wars are not fought by generals but by the common soldier in the trenches."

Below, is the first installment of such an article, written by John H. Abrahams, Jr. of Lancaster, Virginia, whose grandfather and namesake, John H. Abrahams fought in the Western army assigned to the 21st Wisconsin Infantry. Later on he was one of "Uncle Billy's boys."

We are indeed grateful to Mr. Abrahams for sharing his research of his grandfather's exploits as well as the exploits of the 21st WI with our readers.

Mr. Abrahams, incidentally, wrote that he has been searching, in Wisconsin from a distance, for other ancestors of the 21st WI. If there are any descendants of a member of the 21st WI among our readers, or if anyone knows someone who is, please contact us.

TWENTY-FIRST WISCONSIN INFANTRY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Service of John H. Abrahams, Pvt. (1862-1865)

By John H. Abrahams, Jr.

PART 1 - ENLISTMENT TO TENNESSEE RIVER

PURPOSE AND ORGANIZATION: This is a summary of the Civil War service of my grandfather, John H. Abrahams, with a review of his service between his enlistment in the 21st Wisconsin, Company E on August 22, 1862 in New Holstein, Wisconsin and his return to Wisconsin after the Grand Review in Washington, DC as a part of the XIV Corps under General William T. Sherman. John H. Abrahams was born June 1, 1835 in Schleswig Holstein, Germany, entered the Port of New York in June 1858 and settled on a farm near New Holstein, WI for several years. He died Oct. 17, 1892 in Sheboygan, WI of natural causes.

Where practical, this is a day to day or perhaps week to week account that will make it possible for me to follow my grandfather's campaign routes and battles from the start of his active service to the finish. The 21st WI of course is just one of hundreds of such units which changed the history of the Civil War and the United States itself. More references are being sought to fill in the blanks which exist in my present coverage, as well as to confirm various details.

The Union advances and battles are shown through the actions of the 21st WI—or actions of the brigades, divisions, and/or the army corps it was in—from Louisiana, Kentucky, through the battles at Perryville, Stones River, and the Tullahoma Campaign (see Figure 1), en route to Chickamauga and Chattanooga. The 21st WI remained in the Army of the Cumberland under General Thomas until after the siege of Chattanooga, TN was broken during September 1863, and during maneuvers and rebuilding through April 1864. The 21st WI was then joined with General William T. Sherman when preparations were being made for the Atlanta Campaign in May of 1864; then actions of the 21st WI or in its larger units are described from Chattanooga to Atlanta and Savannah, GA, and followed through the Carolinas campaign to Bentonville, NC and on to Raleigh and through Richmond, VA to Washington, DC.

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John H. Abrahams in his early thirties. This photo was taken shortly after the war
Courtesy John H. Abrahams, Jr.

TO LOUISVILLE, KY: The 21st WI Volunteer Infantry was organized at Camp Bragg in Oshkosh, WI where it was mustered into service Sept. 5, 1862 (1). The officers were Col. Benjamin J. Sweet, Major Fred Schuhmacher, and Adjutant Michael H. Fitch. The officers of Company E were Capt. Hiram M. Gibbs, 1st Lt. Ferdinand Osterfeldt, and 2nd Lt. Rudolph J. Welsbrod (2). Harrison C. Hobart, Captain of the 4th WI infantry on duty in New Orleans, LA, was later commissioned Lt. Col. and joined the 21st WI in KY.

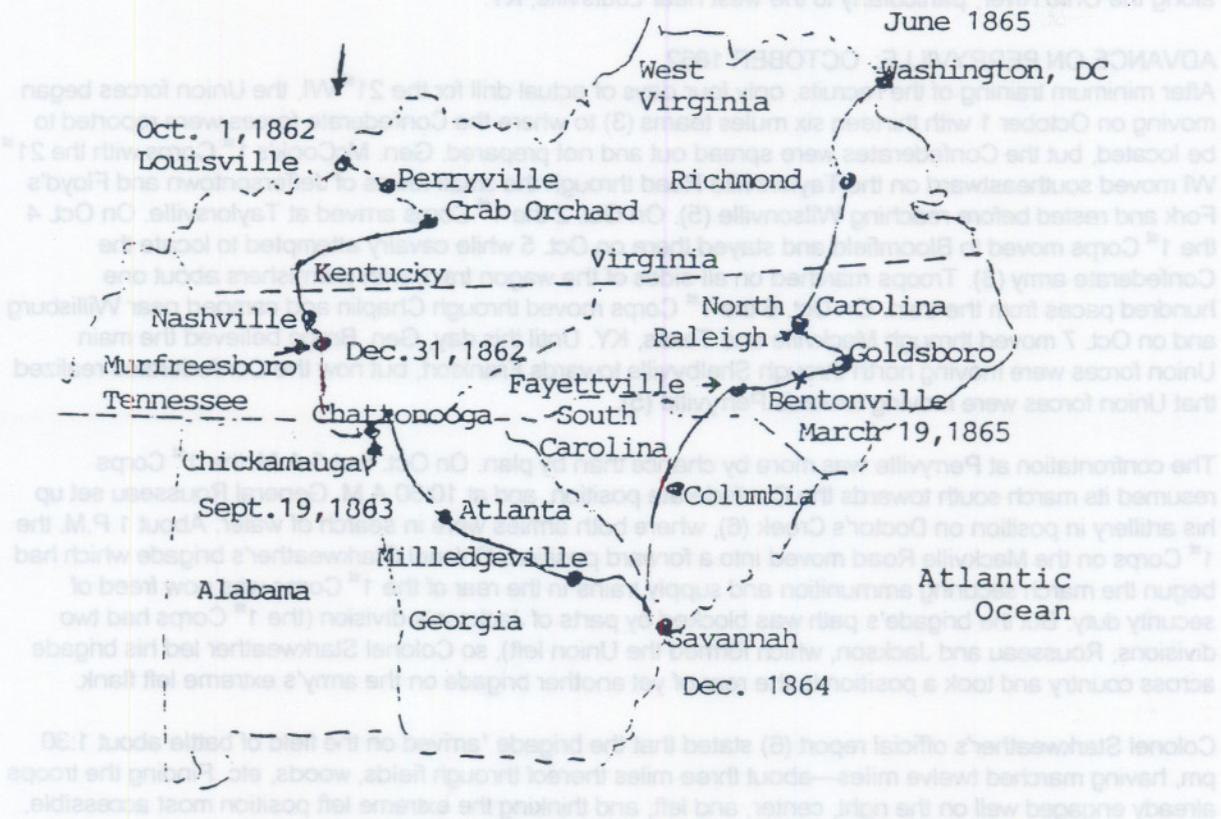
On Sept. 11 the regiment was ordered to move south by train to a town about ten miles downstream from Cincinnati, OH, then marched through Cincinnati to Covington, KY where it received arms but no other equipment. The enlistment totaled 1,002 men. According to Fitch (3), the 21st WI reported for duty to Major General Lew Wallace (later of Ben Hur fame) the officer commanding the post at Covington, KY. The 21st WI did not handle muskets until in the trenches at Covington, KY, to resist the threatening Confederate general Kirby Smith, just days after leaving WI. No supplies were issued so the men slept on tree boughs and drank scummy water from Licking River.

After several days the 21st WI was sent by rail to Louisville, KY under General P. H. Sheridan (2) and entrenched immediately. The unit camped at Louisville from Sept. 15 through Oct. 1, 1862 then camped 13 miles southeast in early October. During the period of Sept. 20 to 28, the 21st WI was detailed to dig trenches each morning (3) in a semi-circle south and east of Louisville (2). On Sept. 22 & 23, citizens were ordered out of Louisville and businesses closed. Meanwhile, General Buell's army arrived from Nashville, which ended the danger of attack. The 21st WI was in four different camps in a three week period at Louisville, when tents and other provisions were issued. The men were on constant duty and little training time

was offered. The weather was extremely dry and the roads were poor.

The 21st WI was assigned to:

- ◆ Army of the Ohio under Major General Don Carlos Buell with General George H. Thomas second in command.
- ◆ I Corps under Major General A. M. McCook, and Third Division under Major General Rousseau (three brigades).
- ◆ 28th Brigade, under Colonel John C. Starkweather, 21st WI, 1st WI, 24th IL, 79th PA, and artillery & cavalry.
- ◆ 21st WI Infantry—Benjamin J. Sweet; later known as H. C. Hobart's Inf., M. H. Fitch's Inf., and others.



March of the Twenty-First Wisconsin Infantry—Civil War, October 1862 to June 1865

Map after Michael H. Fitch (3), 1905

PRELUDE TO PERRYVILLE: APRIL—SEPTEMBER, 1862.

On April 6 at the battle of Shiloh in western TN the Union army was caught unprepared at Pittsburg Landing on the Tennessee River and driven back several miles. On April 7, after the arrival of reinforcements, the Union forces regained all lost territory and routed the Confederate army. Union forces moved its massive 100,000 man army slowly south into MS; then Union General Don Carlos Buell and 30 thousand troops were ordered to rebuild damaged railroads across southern TN and northern AL, and to then protect them. Progress was slow and by mid-July General Buell's troops had only reached Decatur, AL (4).

Meanwhile Confederate General Braxton Bragg, despised by his troops, decided to gather most of the Confederate forces in AL and TN as he moved northward, then invade the north through KY while gathering more troops, and possibly cross the Ohio River. He also expected this strong force in KY would sway KY to join the Confederate cause. Panic quickly spread along his route and north of the Ohio River,

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so Union General Buell was ordered north towards Louisville to get ahead of the building Confederate forces to stop the invasion. Picking up troops at Nashville, General Buell's forces marched through Bowling Green, KY and for several weeks the two rival armies marched north on parallel courses with Union forces towards the west (4). Confederate General Bragg consolidated his forces and seemed more interested in the internal affairs of the State of KY and headed northeastward towards the Capital of Frankfort.

Meanwhile General Buell positioned his army before the advancing Confederates and managed to keep north of Bragg and receive raw reinforcements in the Louisville area where the Union forces started to build fortifications. The two forces were uncertain as to the location of each other and the Confederate forces set a trap for the Union forces at Frankfort in early October, but the Union forces concentrated along the Ohio River, particularly to the west near Louisville, KY.

ADVANCE ON PERRYVILLE: OCTOBER 1862.

After minimum training of the recruits, only four days of actual drill for the 21st WI, the Union forces began moving on October 1 with thirteen six mules teams (3) to where the Confederate forces were reported to be located, but the Confederates were spread out and not prepared. Gen. McCook's 1st Corps with the 21st WI moved southeastward on the Taylorsville Road through the small towns of Jeffersontown and Floyd's Fork and rested before reaching Wilsonville (5). On Oct. 2 the 1st Corps arrived at Taylorsville. On Oct. 4 the 1st Corps moved to Bloomfield and stayed there on Oct. 5 while cavalry attempted to locate the Confederate army (3). Troops marched on all sides of the wagon train, with skirmishers about one hundred paces from the train. On Oct. 6 the 1st Corps moved through Chaplin and camped near Willisburg and on Oct. 7 moved through Mackville and Texas, KY. Until this day, Gen. Bragg believed the main Union forces were moving north through Shelbyville towards Frankfort, but now the Confederates realized that Union forces were moving towards Perryville (5).

The confrontation at Perryville was more by chance than by plan. On Oct. 8 at 5 A.M. the 1st Corps resumed its march south towards the Confederate position, and at 10:30 A.M. General Rousseau set up his artillery in position on Doctor's Creek (6), where both armies were in search of water. About 1 P.M. the 1st Corps on the Mackville Road moved into a forward position. Colonel Starkweather's brigade which had begun the march securing ammunition and supply trains in the rear of the 1st Corps was now freed of security duty. But the brigade's path was blocked by parts of Jackson's division (the 1st Corps had two divisions, Rousseau and Jackson, which formed the Union left), so Colonel Starkweather led his brigade across country and took a position to the rear of yet another brigade on the army's extreme left flank.

Colonel Starkweather's official report (6) stated that the brigade "arrived on the field of battle about 1:30 pm, having marched twelve miles—about three miles thereof through fields, woods, etc. Finding the troops already engaged well on the right, center, and left, and thinking the extreme left position most accessible, and from appearances, one that should be held at all hazards, I placed my command at once in position facing the enemy's [sic] right."

From the Mackville Road, Col. Starkweather moved down (northeasterly) Wilson Creek between the creek and the Benton Road towards Chaplin Ridge (5). At 1:30 P.M. Starkweather's brigade moved forward over a ravine and a fence just as the Confederates struck the Union left flank (7). Gen. Rousseau ordered Col. Starkweather to move the untried 21st WI 300 yards forward in an exposed position between the two armies along Benton Road on the left flank, then about 100 yards into a cornfield in front of the main line and under heavy fire by GA and TN troops (2,8), but could not yet see the attacking troops (9).

No one could be seen in the 10 - 12 foot high thick corn (7), and due to confusion, orders to fire were given by Col. B. Sweet when rebels were only a short distance away in a corn field between two ridges (2,7). A Union unit (Terrill's brigade) retreated up the hill into the 21st WI front and swept through its ranks. Shortly behind a Confederate brigade (Maney's) came into view and started firing. Men of the 21st WI held

their ground and fired several volleys, halting the Confederate surge (7), after which intense volleys were fired by both sides (7). Some shells from Col. Starkweather's batteries fell short within lines of the 21st WI and numerous casualties were sustained. The Confederates attempted to turn the Union left flank, and drove them back some 1,000 to 1,200 yards.

The 21st WI, now fighting the Confederate left wing, was flanked on both sides and the order to retreat under heavy fire was given (5). Slowly the outnumbered 21st WI retreated back up the slope to Colonel Starkweather's established line along Benton Road (9). Colonel Starkweather's line ran along the Benton Road for several hundred feet and extended beyond at a bend in the road to a ridge line. Maney's Confederate brigade launched a savage attack on this new line but was raked by deadly Union canister, followed by heavy infantry fire which slowed then stopped the Confederate attack. Later, mutually exhausted, both forces on the Union left slowly retreated, while other pitched battles erupted near General McCook's center. Firing generally continued until dark.

General McCook's report on the part taken by Starkweather's brigade, said that the 21st WI was stationed: "In a corn-field, lying down, awaiting the approach of the enemy, and when he approached with overwhelming force this new regiment poured into his ranks a most withering fire." Cap't H. M. Gibbs, Co. E of the 21st WI sustained mortal wounds and Col. Sweet sustained serious injuries during the battle and did not command again (2, 10). Also killed was Major Frederick Schuhmacher, 1st Lt. F. Osterfeldt was wounded (2). Total casualties in Co. E was six officers and seven privates. The 21st WI lost 38 killed, 103 wounded, and 56 missing, for a total loss of 197 out of the original 995 men (5, 11). Later, Gen. Rousseau was severely criticized for placing this new regiment in an exposed position (5). He reported his losses as 4,348 (12).

On Oct. 9 and 10, a new position was occupied by the 21st WI, spending one day burying the dead (3). Losses of the Confederate forces facing Colonel Starkweather were almost half their force, while Col. Starkweather's forces lost almost one third. General McCook's 1st Corps did most of the fighting at Perryville in part because other Union corps were bluffed by Confederate cavalry General Wheeler into believing that the main battle would be fought elsewhere, so virtually no support was sent to the point of battle. Confederate General Bragg believed he had won a major victory because the Confederate forces mauled General McCook's 1st Corps, but because of high Confederate losses, he retreated his forces to Harrodsburg. Along with General McCook's 1st Corps, the 21st WI started pursuit on Oct. 11, and continued its pursuit of the Confederates to Crab Orchard, KY through Oct. 16, where pursuit was discontinued. Dry weather continued, but there was frost at night and many had lost their belongings in the battle or before then. General Buell was commended for receiving thousands of raw recruits and forming an effective fighting force within weeks by mixing recruits with veterans. (12).

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1862.

THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND from Nov. 28, 1862 through January 1863 was as follows (13, 14):

- ◆ Commanding General: Major General William S. Rosecrans.
- ◆ Center commander: Major General George H. Thomas, XIV Corps, with three divisions.
- ◆ First Division: Brigadier General L. H. Rousseau, with four brigades; Colonel J. C. Starkweather (3rd Brigade).
- ◆ 21st WI: Lt. Col. H. C. Hobart. Also 1st WI, 79th PA, & 24th IL, with artillery and cavalry.

An advance on Nashville, TN was ordered by General Rosecrans to relieve the ongoing siege of the city by Bragg's army and Confederate cavalry. On Oct. 19 the 21st WI moved by rail to camp at Lebanon, KY where it was joined by Lt. Col. Harrison Hobart to replace Benjamin Sweet, who was disabled at Perryville (15).

In Fitch's account the 21st WI marched west into Lebanon on Oct. 21 and camped comfortably. The unit left Lebanon on Oct. 29 and arrived at Bowling Green, KY on Nov. 4 where Col. Starkweather's brigade

CAMP AND COMPANY

was stationed. At Bowling Green discredited General Buell was relieved by Major General W. S. Rosecrans, on Oct. 24, 1862. Many believed that General George Thomas should have been named instead. The army was designated as the XIV Corps.

On Nov. 10 the 21st WI marched to Mitchelville some 44 miles north of Nashville where it was placed on guard duty until Dec. 7 (13). According to Fitch (19), the 21st WI moved on the Louisville-Nashville railroad to guard the station, along with the 1st WI, 29th PA, and 24th IL. The long railroad tunnel had been blown up by the Confederates, but the Louisville to Nashville railroad was reopened on Nov. 26. From here, supplies were transported to Nashville by wagon (3). Many pickets were provided, commonly in line of battle, because attacks were expected on the supply train. Cold rain and mud caused disease and death. On Dec. 7, the 21st WI marched south to Camp Andy Johnson five miles south of Nashville, reaching there Dec. 9, and joining the rest of General Rousseau's division (16).

The Dec. 26 to Dec. 30 advance on Murfreesboro was in constant rain. The Confederate army under General Bragg spread its line in a 32 mile long front facing Nashville to cover all approaches, and Bragg still had hopes of recapturing Nashville. On Dec. 26 General Rousseau's division with the 21st WI moved south along the Franklin and Wilson Pikes about ten miles, through Brendwood, and proceeded to Nolensville, TN (17) and two miles to Triune, then moving southeastward on Dec. 28. On Dec. 29 Starkweather's 3rd Brigade with the 21st WI moved on the left flank of the Union army to protect it from Confederate cavalry, marched from Stewartsboro and camped at Jefferson late at night.

During the night of Dec. 29, Confederate Cavalry General Wheeler made a devastating circle around the Union right, captured 1,000 Union troops and destroyed 450 supply wagons (18). Early the next morning, Dec. 30, the head of a Union supply train with 64 loaded wagons approached the Jefferson Pike bridge where it was attacked by Confederate General Wheeler's cavalry with 3,500 men and artillery support (3, 13) almost a mile from the camp site, and engaged two of General Thomas's brigades including that of Col. Starkweather. The Confederates fell back, followed by Col. Starkweather's brigade for more than a mile, which then returned to camp. Some controversy developed when Captain Fitch (3), noting the disturbance, called the 1st and 21st WI to arms to form lines of battle near a blockhouse keeping a position between the Confederates from the supply train and firing. Forty-four wagons of the supply train were saved and the Confederates were repulsed by the 1,200 men in the 1st WI and 21st WI, which collectively lost 57 men. At that point Col. Hobart returned and learned about the repulse from Capt. Fitch, and also learned that the 1st WI and 21st WI had camped several hundred yards from a woods full of Confederate cavalry the night before. Some shots were exchanged and a Union battery shelled the woods. The official reports were somewhat different, apparently because Capt. Fitch activated the regiments in an emergency when senior officers were out of contact with the regiments.

In part of his official report, Gen. Rousseau stated as follows: "During the day the Twenty eighth brigade, Colonel Starkweather, was attacked by General Wheeler's cavalry in force, and some of the wagons of his train were burned before they reached him, having started that morning from Stewartsborough to join him. The enemy was finally repulsed and driven off with losses. Starkweather's losses were small, as will be seen by his report of the action. In this affair the whole brigade behaved handsomely. The burden of the fight fell upon the Twenty first Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Hobart commanding. This regiment, led by its efficient commander, behaved like veterans" (19). In addition, Col. Starkweather's official report prepared in camp at Jefferson, TN stated in part "The outposts and pickets, however, being on the alert met the enemy at the front and held them in check until the brigade was formed and ready for battle. I immediately ordered the train at double-quick to be parked; sent the Twenty-first Wisconsin, under Colonel Hobart, to the front and rear of the train;— My advance, the Twenty-first Wisconsin, was soon hotly engaged, and being pressed severely by the enemy in front and on the left, they passed to the right of the highway and occupied a hill, upon which was a log house, giving them a good position" (20). He went into some detail as to the successful outcome and casualties involved.

BATTLE OF STONE'S RIVER; DECEMBER 30-31, 1862 AND JANUARY 1-3, 1863 (19).

There was further skirmishing on Dec. 30, and from Dec. 30, 1862 through Jan. 3, 1863, the 21st WI was in line of battle at Stone's River or Murfreesboro, TN. On Dec. 31 the Union army's right wing gave way under a heavy early morning attack, and fell back on General Thomas in the center. General Rousseau's left flank became exposed and withdrew to a new line in a depression west of the Pike and generated heavy musket fire on Bragg's rushing troops (13). After its duty in the rear of the line battling Gen. Wheeler's cavalry, Colonel Starkweather's brigade joined General Thomas at 5 P.M. on Dec. 31, but it is not certain at what stage of the battle, then camped in a cedar woods east of the Nashville Pike (3) and placed on picket duty. The brigade was placed in line of battle in reserve behind General Sheridan (13), but to the left and behind McCook's division according to Cist (12).

On the morning of Jan. 1, 1863, Starkweather's brigade including the 21st WI was placed in the front line (13) awaiting renewed fighting, and assisted in repulsing a series of attacks made in the morning. The brigade was located near the toe on the right of the compact horseshoe, close to the Nashville Pike (3). On Jan. 2 the Union right was located just west of and parallel to the highway and railroad, facing south-west, with Colonel Starkweather's brigade located near the center of the right flank (21). Major action on Jan. 2 involved Confederate attacks on the Union left, which were also repulsed with heavy losses. The next day after heavy shelling to determine if the Union forces were retreating, the Confederates under General Bragg slowly retreated south of the Duck River, claiming victory, and Rosecrans' troops occupied Murfreesboro but did not pursue. The Union lost almost 13,000 men; the Confederates lost almost 12,000 men (4).

DUTY AT MURFREESBORO; JANUARY 5, into JUNE 1863.

On Jan. 5 the Union army occupied Murfreesboro and the 21st WI encamped nearby. There was almost constant rain, snow, and sleet, and the ground was frozen by early February. With desertions and the sick, the army was a skeleton (17). Construction started on fortification in early February and was completed in late March. New, small "pup" tents were issued, which were not popular. The occupation of Murfreesboro by General Rosecrans extended for almost six months while the Union army regrouped and underwent major resupplying, with considerable rebuilding of the Union supply lines and railroads (12). General Rosecrans called for reinforcements before attempting to follow General Bragg south through TN and into northern AL. In preparation, Rosecrans moved his headquarters to Triune, TN. This was essentially the start of the Tullahoma, TN campaign when Bragg and his forces slowly retreated towards AL and GA under continuous probes and pressure by Union troops.

From April 1863 through April 1864 the 21st WI was assigned to the XIV Corps, Second Brigade, First Division. Capt. Fitch was commissioned as major (3) and was temporarily on duty as a Division Inspector.

General Bragg established his headquarters at Shelbyville, TN, 25 miles south of Murfreesboro, with part of his command at Tullahoma, TN another 20 miles south. South of Murfreesboro is a large ridge with four passes. General Bragg expected the Union army to attack on the west through Belt Buckle Gap. On Jan. 29 the 21st WI pushed through Hoover's Gap and was in an expedition to McMinnville, TN under J. J. Reynolds, during the period of April 20-30, 1863 (1, 3). During the raid, all the bridges and trestle-work were burned, as were cars, locomotives, the depot, and several cotton mills (12).

The Administration in Washington, DC was becoming more impatient with Rosecrans' lack of movement south. In addition, Union General Grant at Vicksburg, MS wanted pressure put on the Confederates so General Bragg could not send troops to Vicksburg. But this long encampment at Murfreesboro was filled with numerous reconnaissance and probing actions to locate the Confederate army and find routes through the rough, hilly landscape, and particularly to develop plans to capture and make use of several strategic openings in a series of ridges located between Murfreesboro and Tullahoma.

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TULLAHOMA CAMPAIGN—MIDDLE TENNESSEE, LATE JUNE TO JULY 7, 1863.

These openings or gaps in the ridges were named, from east to west, Hoover's (narrow and three miles long), Liberty, Belt Buckle, and Guys Gaps (21). The Union troops advanced against each gap, while General Thomas was to take Hoover's gap towards Manchester. At 7 A.M. on June 24 Rousseau's division including the 1st and 21st WI followed Reynold's division through Beach Grove and into Hoover's Gap, about 19 miles south of Murfreesboro (8, 16), on the Confederate right, and eventually repulsing all Confederate attacks, while other Union troops were feinting on the Union right flank. On June 25-26 the Union placed troops on the hills south of Hoover's Gap; the 1st and 21st WI were actively engaged but suffered no casualties (15). Rosecrans conducted a famous deceit of the Confederate army by feinting General Bragg's left flank while turning Bragg's right flank instead of taking the direct route from Murfreesboro to Shelbyville through Guys Gap. On June 26 General Thomas' advanced forces approached Manchester, and occupied the town on June 27 (18). In heavy rains, the Confederates attacked in force but were in retreat by the morning of June 27 and Shelbyville was thus taken. The Union forces swept to the east and south to threaten Dechard.

Rousseau's Division with the 21st WI under General Thomas drove the Confederate army into Fairfield. The Confederates retreated from Fairfield because the 21st WI arrived, according to Van Home (13), and the army met the Confederates in force on the heights north of Garrison Creek. General Thomas then positioned his troops in a battle front extending from the Fairfield Road near Manchester by midnight, where the XIV Corps then was concentrated. On June 28th the Confederate trenches at Shelbyville were occupied by Union troops while in heavy rains, which slowed all troops. General Bragg had established his line at Elk River (18). On June 29, General Rousseau's Division overtook the rear guard of the Confederates at Bethpage Bridge, two miles from the swollen Elk River, after many days of rain, nine miles south east of Tullahoma where a sharp battle developed. The Division crossed the swollen river at Jones' Ford on June 30 and took positions on the Winchester and Hillsboro roads, and on July 4th marched to the Dechard and Pelham roads to take positions at Brackenfield's Point toward the University. The 21st WI encamped at Gum Springs (3).

By this time General Bragg's troops retreated from Tullahoma and moved over the Cumberland Plateau and crossed the Tennessee River into Chattanooga, TN, so General Rosecrans' troops halted to await supplies from Murfreesboro (16, 13). Rosecrans' losses during the nine rainy days of this campaign were 575 casualties. Bragg's losses were unreported, but 1,630 men and officers along with a considerable amount of heavy equipment were captured.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS AND THE TENNESSEE RIVER, TO SEPT. 1, 1863

The positions of the Confederate forces along the AL and GA borders were now about the same as a year ago before Bragg started his campaign by invading the north to secure the State of KY for the Confederacy. But, regarding the fighting after the battle of Murfreesboro, Cist (12) concluded that "Brilliant campaigns, however, without battles, do not accomplish the destruction of an army. A campaign like that of Tullahoma always means a battle at some other point. This was true after the Atlanta campaign, where Sherman got the glory and Thomas did the fighting." According to some, however, there was too much rain to pursue the Confederate army closely (27). On its approach on Chattanooga, the Union army was about 50 miles wide (18).

By July 13th the railroad bridge over the Elk River was repaired and by July 25 trains were running as far south as Bridgeport, AL. By the middle of Aug., the XIV, XX, and XXI Corps were positioned in a line from McMinnville to Winchester, with the XIV Corps at Dechard. The supply line now extended to Louisville, KY and the Administration was urging General Rosecrans to move on the strong Confederate position at Chattanooga, which meant crossing the rough, dry, and mountainous Cumberland Plateau (2,000 ft. elev.) and the Tennessee River. On Aug. 24, the 21st WI camped at Camp Dawson in northern AL (2). The army started crossing the Tennessee River using pontoon bridges (17) on Aug. 29 and most of the troops were across by Sept. 4. The 21st WI crossed on Sept. 1 (2).

The battle for Chattanooga had begun, and was initiated by the bloody battle of Chickamauga in which the 21st WI played a major role. In late August, General Rousseau traveled to Washington, DC and was replaced by General Absalom Baird (3). The next in this series describes the 21st WI at Chickamauga and Chattanooga, just prior to joining with General Wm. T. Sherman and his famous March to the Sea.

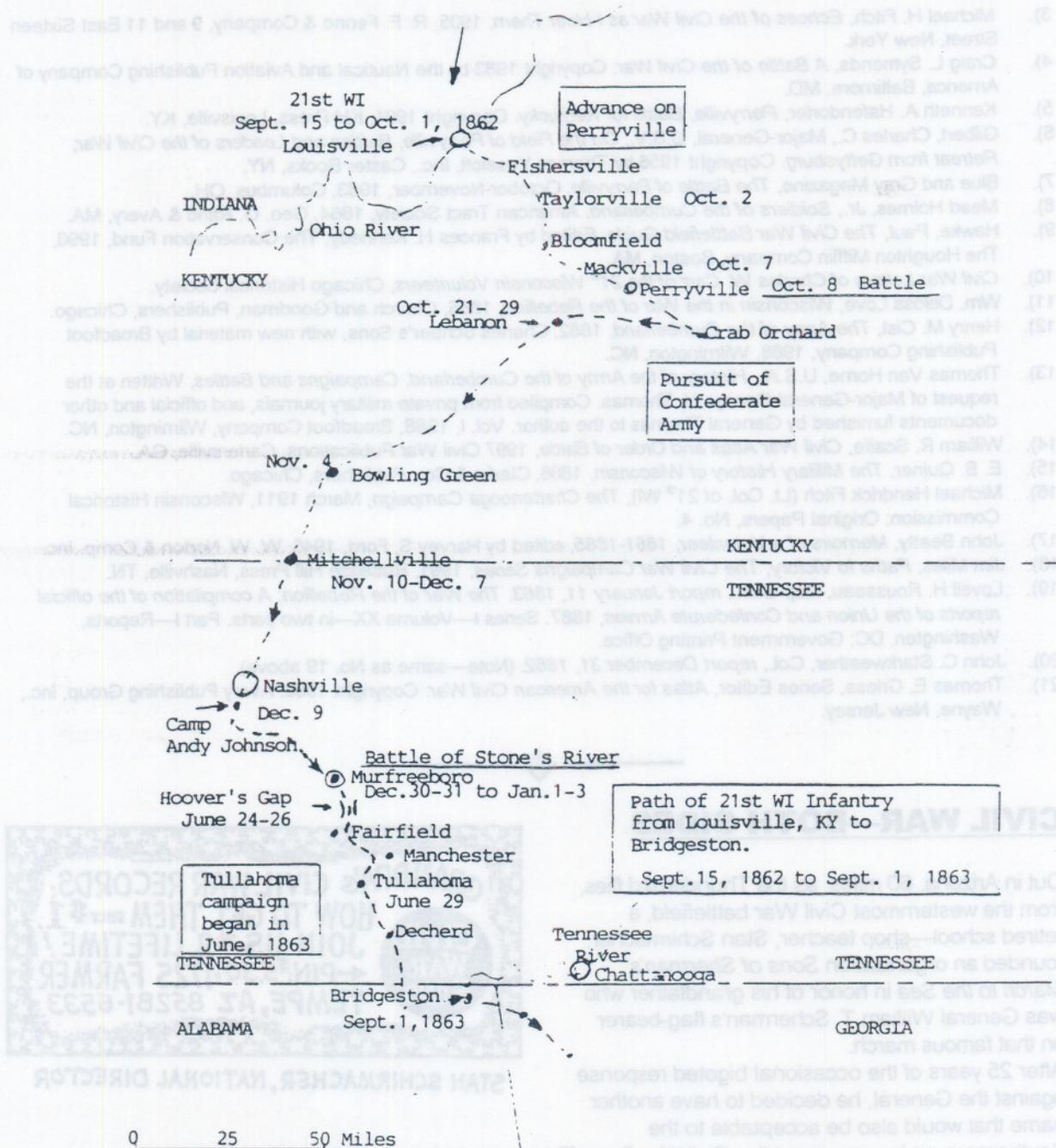


FIGURE 2

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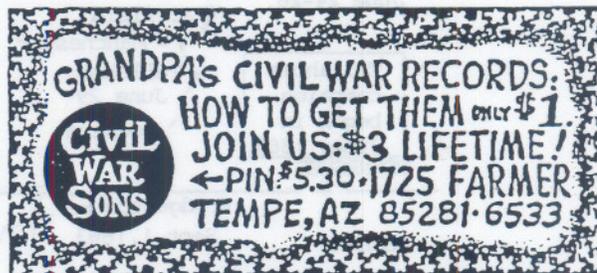
CIVIL WAR—BOTH SIDES

Out in Arizona, 60 miles, as the Thunderbird flies, from the westernmost Civil War battlefield, a retired school—shop teacher, Stan Schirmacher, founded an organization *Sons of Sherman's March to the Sea* in honor of his grandfather who was General William T. Scherman's flag-bearer on that famous march.

After 25 years of the occasional bigoted response against the General, he decided to have another name that would also be acceptable to the

Southerners, so he organized the *Civil War Sons*. This one is in honor of his wife's grandfather who was the doctor C. O. of the 35th Texas Cavalry M*A*S*H!

So, at one address, 1725 Farmer Avenue, in Tempe, Arizona, 85281, you can get in touch with the North and the South Civil War group. Both have nice shiny enameled logo tie tac pins, and both supply how to obtain ancestor's Civil War service records without hiring some expensive researcher to do it—and they ask only three stamps for this information!



STAN SCHIRMACHER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR

IN PROFILE:

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM PASSMORE CARLIN

1829 - 1903

By Doris A. Walker



William Passmore Carlin's life and career in the Union Army, although not extraordinary, was steady and successful. For much of the Civil War and until its completion he was one of Wm. T. Sherman's division commanders, which bespeaks his ability as a soldier. By 1864, only the best were part of Sherman's veteran army.

At the outbreak of hostilities, he was a captain in the regular service, having chosen early to make the military a career following his appointment to West Point Academy in 1846.

It was in the last few days of the Civil War in March of 1865 that W. P. Carlin's service record was slightly tarnished when his First Division of the XIV Army Corps was routed during the confrontation at Bentonville, North Carolina. While history proved that the events, roughly two weeks before Gen. Lee's surrender to Gen. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, were not entirely Carlin's fault, he was nevertheless blamed for it. This was partially a result of bad blood between himself and the commander of the XIV Corps, Major General Jefferson C. Davis.

Although, Carlin would recover from the unpleasant affair and go on to serve ably in the post-war army, eventually rising to the rank of brigadier general, the events at Bentonville bothered him for the rest of his life. This goes to show once again how easily nearly four years of valiant service can be overshadowed, even eclipsed, by a one-day disaster, much like headline news focuses primarily

on the negative rather than the positive.

William Passmore Carlin was born in the Richwoods neighborhood, near Carrollton, Illinois, November 24, 1829. He obtained an appointment to West Point in 1846 through his Congressional district. This appointment was not obtained through his family's influence or association with a Senator or Congressman, but based solely on competitive examination, whereby the most qualified applicant receives the coveted appointment.

He graduated in 1850 and was assigned to the 6th Infantry as a brevet second lieutenant. From this point until the start of the Civil War, Carlin did garrison duty, participated in William S. Harney's expedition against the Sioux in 1855, in Edwin V. Sumner's campaign against the Cheyenne in 1857, and in Albert Sidney Johnston's celebrated Mormon expedition in 1858.¹

In the early parts of the Civil War, we find Carlin serving as captain in the regular army. On August 15, 1861, he was assigned to the 38th Illinois Infantry and commissioned colonel.

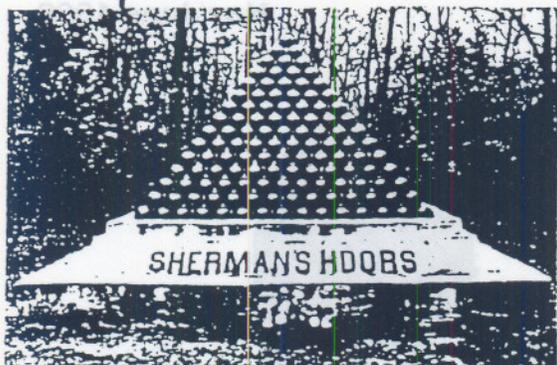
His field of service was primarily in the Southwest, notably Missouri and Arkansas. He performed creditably in minor skirmishes with the enemy and fought with distinction at his first major battle at Perryville, Kentucky,

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Sources:

Early Life And Personal Reminiscences of General William Tecumseh Sherman by Capt. W. McCrory; *Sherman's Horsemen* by Dr. David Evans; *Marching Through Georgia* by Lee Kennett; *Fayetteville Observer Times*; *Generals in Blue, Lives of Union Commanders* by Ezra J. Warner; *Historical Guide to the Battle of Bentonville* by Mark A. Moore; *The March to the Sea and Beyond* by Joseph Glatthaar

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National Archives; George A. Healy (White House Historical Association); *Generals in Blue, Lives of Union Commanders* by Ezra J. Warner; John Abrahams, Jr.; *Sherman's March: Atlanta to the Sea*, Time-Life Books

Three letters written by W. T. Sherman are published inside this issue. Each of these is a master piece in Cump's frank, straightforward style. One letter expresses his feelings about life in Washington, DC. So little seems to have changed since he stated his opinion that it easily could have been composed in 1999. See if you don't agree.

Cover Page:

General Sherman with his son, Tommy, approximately 1865. The original photograph shows as background a map of Georgia and the Carolinas. It is in possession of the National Archives.

Editor: Doris A. Walker

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CUMP AND COMPANY

A NEWSLETTER FOR FRIENDS AND FANCIERS OF GENERAL WILLIAM T. SHERMAN

Volume 6, No. 1

July/August 1999



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Sources:

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Cover Photo:

From Life and Deeds of General Sherman by Henry Davenport Northrup, 1891

A special thank you to our readers and friends: E. Chris Evans of Ohio, Betty Smith of Louisiana, Paulette Fix of South Carolina, and Abraham Abukoff of New Jersey for their generous and much appreciated monetary contributions to our newsletter fund. As some of you know, the subscription fee we take in covers the cost of printing and mailing, and often we go over budget! Every extra penny means the world to us. Many, many thanks.

Editor: Dori R. McCann

TWENTY-FIRST WISCONSIN INFANTRY IN THE CIVIL WAR

Service of John H. Abrahams, Pvt. (1862-1865)

By John H. Abrahams, Jr.

PART 2 - THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA

BACKGROUND: This is the second in a series summarizing the Civil War service of my grandfather, John H. Abrahams, after his enlistment in Company E of the 21st WI Infantry Volunteers in New Holstein, WI. The unit was mustered into service at Fort Bragg in Oshkosh, WI on Sept. 5, 1862. It was on guard duty in Sept. 1862 at Louisville, KY and became part of the Army of the Cumberland under Major General Don Carlos Buell, with General George H. Thomas second in command, and in the 28th brigade under Colonel John C. Starkweather. In the battle of Perryville, KY, the 21st WI under Cap'n Benjamin Sweet with little training was placed on Oct. 8 well in front of the line on the left flank where it was under heavy fire. Casualties were heavy; this included Major Sweet who was seriously injured and relieved of his command and later replaced by Major H. C. Hobart. The 21st WI was in line of battle at Murfreesboro, TN on December 30, 1862 through January 3, 1863 and later participated in the Tullahoma campaign in June and July of 1863. After the battles of Chickamauga and Chattanooga in TN, the 21st WI was placed under General William T. Sherman's command and participated in the Atlanta Campaign, the March to the Sea, the Carolinas campaign with heavy losses at Bentonville, NC, and the Grand March in Washington, D. C. in May 1865.

Organization of the Army of the Cumberland before the battle of Chickamauga, GA, Sept. 1863 (1):

- ◆ Commanding general: Major General William Rosecrans
- ◆ XIV Corps: Major General George H. Thomas. Other corps: XX Corps, McCook; XXI Corps, Crittenden
- ◆ First Division: Brigadier General Absalom Baird. Other divisions: 2nd, Negley; 3rd, Brannan; 4th, Reynolds
- ◆ Second Brigade: Brigadier General John C. Starkweather. Other brigades: 1st, Scribner; 3rd, King
Note: -IN 4th Battery also listed in Second Brigade
- ◆ 21st WI: Lt. Col. Harrison C. Hobart. Other regiments in brigade: 1st WI, 79th PA, & 24th IL

AUGUST 1863: After the Tullahoma campaign in July, the 21st WI started to cross the desolate Cumberland Plateau and encountered little resistance. According to Fitch (1), the Confederates scorned General Rosecrans; they believed the Union army would be dashed to pieces against the many natural barriers around Chattanooga, and that the northern government would recognize that pursuit would be hopeless. The Cumberland Mountains are a series of parallel ridges and valleys running north-east to south-west. But General Rosecrans had delayed the movements of the Union army to reduce the hauling of forage for the animals until the corn was ripe. Enough ammunition for two battles was provided, along with 25 days' rations (1). The Confederates expected the crossing of the Tennessee River to be as far as 35 miles to the northeast of Chattanooga, where about 7,000 troops of the Union army were feinting by counter marches, a variety of weapons, and bugle calls along that stretch of the river. In August, General Absalom Baird replaced General Rousseau (who traveled to Washington) as commander of the First Division which included the 21st WI, XIV Corps under General Thomas (2).

Being a regimental history, the references cited for the most part follow the movements of units directly involving the 21st WI and as in Part 1, the flow of battle is followed through the actions of the 21st WI before and during the Battle of Chickamauga. As many original publications are used for references as could be located to date. But these few pages are only able to highlight major events and strategies of troop movements; they cannot reflect the huge sacrifices made by the many units involved and the high number of casualties sustained by both armies.

PRELIMINARY TROOP MOVEMENTS: The Confederates had destroyed the bridge at Bridgeport, AL downstream and southwest of Chattanooga, before moving the bulk of the Confederate army upstream where the actual crossing was expected. A total of four crossings were completed in the area on pontoon bridges over 1,200 feet long (3). On Sept. 1, a division of the XX Corps – Sheridan's – crossed the swollen Tennessee River first on a 2,700 foot pontoon/trestle bridge, followed by the divisions of Generals Baird and Negley of the XIV Corps (1). The first three days after crossing the river, Baird's First Division was involved in a laborious crossing of Raccoon Mt. which becomes Sand Mt. to the southwest. There were difficult curves and steep climbs where the faltering mules needed the assistance of troops using long ropes to complete the crossing into Wills Valley (4), where they camped before marching into Trenton (2). The several divisions of the XIV Corps crossed the river at different points and converged near Trenton.

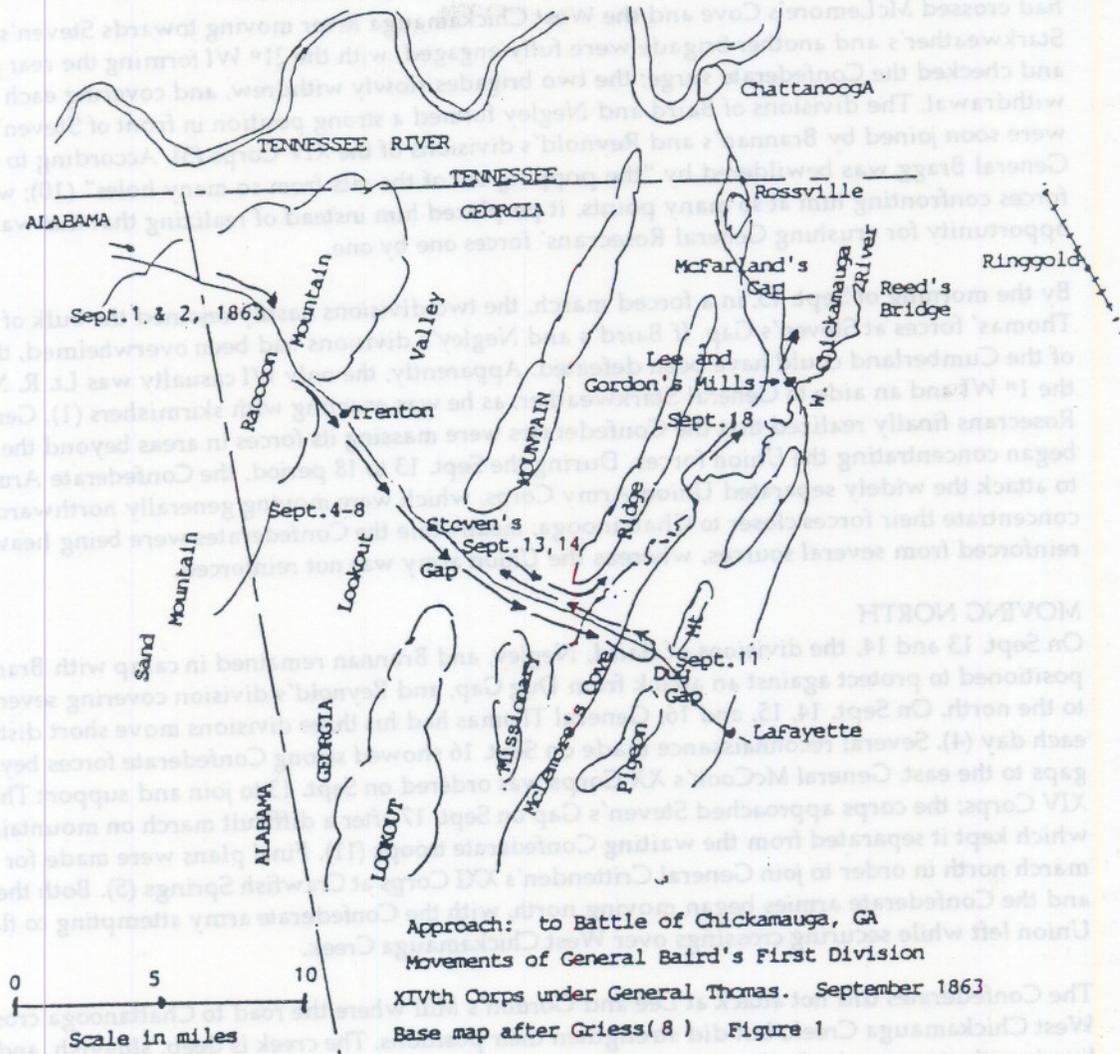
On Sept. 4, the Army of the Cumberland stretched the entire length of Lookout Valley, between Sand Mt. and Lookout Mt. (1). General Bragg still believed that the major crossing would be through the desolate terrain east of Chattanooga and not to the west. Union occupation of Lookout Valley forced General Bragg days later to evacuate Chattanooga; but he began to set a trap for the Union army just beyond many of the ridges to the east and south. The Confederate army particularly wanted to protect the town of Rossville, a gap through Missionary Ridge five miles south of Chattanooga, an important wagon road leading south to LaFayette. Troops of the XIV Corps were concentrated in Lookout Valley and sent detachments immediately to seize Frick's, Cooper's, and Steven's gaps of Lookout Mountain which led to McLemore's Cove (see Figure 1), where the West Chickamauga Creek runs northeasterly. The XIV Corps including the 21st WI had approached the eastern foot of Lookout Mt. at Steven's Gap.

On Sept. 6 and 7 the troops marched to Johnson's Creek north of Lookout Mt., and gained possession of the top of Lookout Mt. on Sept. 8 (5, 6). The army, commanded by General Rosecrans, possessed few cavalry units to scout ahead to locate the main Confederate army, but he insisted on pushing all troops past Chattanooga through rough terrain. On Sept. 7, General Bragg feared that Union army would gain the rear of his army, and evacuated Chattanooga (7).

STEVEN'S GAP TO DUG GAP, AND RETURN

On Sept. 9, after pausing at Trenton, Baird's First Division approached Steven's Gap and marched through it on Sept. 10 (4), preceded by General Negley's Second Division of the XIV Corps which had moved through the obstructed Steven's Gap on Sept. 8. Negley continued along the road leading through a pass in Missionary Ridge on orders from General Rosecrans but against the advice of General George Thomas who recommended caution. General Rosecrans criticized General Thomas for the slow movement of his troops and in fact was misled on the concentration of Bragg's army and mistakenly believed General Bragg to be in retreat. Further, the authorities at Washington were under the delusion that General Bragg was actually reinforcing General Lee in VA. On Sept. 10, Negley's division, one day ahead of Baird's division and unaware that the Confederates were in position only three miles ahead (5), crossed West Chickamauga Creek and moved through McLemore's Cove after heavy skirmishing. Negley's division became alarmed on approaching Dug Gap through Pigeon Mountain six miles from LaFayette. They found Dug Gap heavily obstructed by debris with a line of pickets (3) and determined it was a potential trap – the two divisions perhaps being outnumbered (2) by three to one (30K vs 10K troops). General McCook's XX Corps approaching Winston's Gap, some 25 miles south, was fired on and formed a line of battle (4).

Baird's Division was ordered to support Negley's Second Division at Dug Gap and began a forced march late in the afternoon, then marched all night along mountain roads (see Map (8), Figure 1). On Sept. 11 at 8 A.M. Baird's weary division, including the 21st WI, arrived to support Negley's division in McLemore's Cove, known as the skirmish at Davis Cross Roads, and formed a line on the left.



General Bragg had ordered an attack on Sept 11 which was poorly carried out, but the Confederates had cleared the obstructions in Dug Gap and were advancing from the left. Negley's division slowly moved back from an encounter. There were now over 400 Union wagons which impeded movement and this was being observed by the Confederates from the mountain tops. General Bragg had 23,000 troops just north of Dug Gap but did not attack to trap the divisions of Negley and Baird because of general confusion in the Confederate army (7). Meanwhile, General McCook's XX Corps to the south completed its probing action and started to withdraw northward, but were unaware of the actions taking place at Dug Gap.

This show of force by the Union caused General Bragg to hesitate long enough for both Union divisions to exit the area. Negley's division withdrew first to a new position west of the creek to prevent a flank movement from the left and leaving Baird's division to check the Confederates. According to Van Horne, with Negley's division in line of battle, Baird's division withdrew step by step, moving skirmishers first then the main line across the creek (3). As this was happening, heavy Confederate artillery opened fire from the left on the east side of the creek from a line of battle; Negley's artillery responded to end the threat. Baird's division then formed another line of battle behind Negley's line. On Sept. 12, Confederate General Patrick Cleburne attempted to cut off the Union retreat by dashing through waist deep water of the West Chickamauga Creek, but Union forces

had crossed McLemore's Cove and the West Chickamauga River moving towards Steven's Gap. Starkweather's and another brigade were fully engaged, with the 21st WI forming the rear guard (9) and checked the Confederate surge; the two brigades slowly withdrew, and covering each other's withdrawal. The divisions of Baird and Negley formed a strong position in front of Steven's Gap, and were soon joined by Brannan's and Reynold's divisions of the XIV Corps (3). According to Hill, General Bragg was bewildered by "the popping out of the rats from so many holes" (10); with Federal forces confronting him at so many points, it perplexed him instead of realizing that this was a grand opportunity for crushing General Rosecrans' forces one by one.

By the morning of Sept. 13, in a forced march, the two divisions hastily rejoined the bulk of General Thomas' forces at Steven's Gap. If Baird's and Negley's divisions had been overwhelmed, the Army of the Cumberland could have been defeated. Apparently, the only WI casualty was Lt. R. Nickles of the 1st WI and an aide to General Starkweather, as he was enacting with skirmishers (1). General Rosecrans finally realized that the Confederates were massing its forces in areas beyond the gaps, and began concentrating the Union forces. During the Sept. 13 to 18 period, the Confederate Army failed to attack the widely separated Union Army Corps, which were moving generally northward to concentrate their forces closer to Chattanooga; meanwhile the Confederates were being heavily reinforced from several sources, whereas the Union army was not reinforced.

MOVING NORTH

On Sept. 13 and 14, the divisions of Baird, Negley, and Brannan remained in camp with Brannan positioned to protect against an attack from Dug Gap, and Reynold's division covering several gaps to the north. On Sept. 14, 15, and 16, General Thomas had his three divisions move short distances each day (4). Several reconnaissance made on Sept. 16 showed strong Confederate forces beyond the gaps to the east. General McCook's XX Corps was ordered on Sept. 13 to join and support Thomas' XIV Corps; the corps approached Steven's Gap on Sept. 17 after a difficult march on mountain roads which kept it separated from the waiting Confederate troops (11). Final plans were made for the march north in order to join General Crittenden's XXI Corps at Crawfish Springs (5). Both the Union and the Confederate armies began moving north, with the Confederate army attempting to flank the Union left while securing crossings over West Chickamauga Creek.

The Confederates did not attack at Lee and Gordon's Mill where the road to Chattanooga crossed the West Chickamauga Creek, but did strengthen their positions. The creek is deep, sluggish, and tree-lined, with steep, rocky banks and many bridges. General Bragg's plan was to cross the multiple bridges near Lee and Gordon's Mill and move south to attack Union forces, then move north to re-occupy Chattanooga—but his best chance to attack had been on Sept. 13 (3) when the Union forces were scattered the length of the creek. By Sept. 18, Confederate attacks on two bridges were driven back, although by 3 P.M. advance forces of Confederate reinforcements reached Reed's Bridge north of Lee and Gordon's Mill. The bridge was a route used by Confederate Nathan B. Forrest's cavalry while covering the Confederate right flank (11) and a main crossing point for the Confederate movement to the north. General Rosecrans generally opposed any creek crossing (2), and was fearful of his left flank being turned (5).

SEPTEMBER 18: At 4 P.M. the XIV Corps and other troops moved out of McLemore's Cove towards the northeast, then down the west Chickamauga Creek to assure control of the LaFayette Road beyond Crayfish Springs (1), located on a tributary to the Creek just south of Lee and Gordon's Mills. The movement northward was to prevent the Confederate army from cutting the entire Union army off from Chattanooga and to prevent them from turning the Union left flank (4).

The Confederates were barely in position to attack on Sept. 18, due in part to poor roads, but delayed its attack—allowing the Union army to concentrate its forces. Meanwhile there were a series of

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skirmishes between Confederate General Forrest and several Union regiments east of Reed's bridge in the morning hours (4). By mid-afternoon, several Confederate units forded the creek both upstream and down-stream and threatened to flank these Union units, which retired westward to Viniard on the LaFayette Road.

General Thomas planned to march by way of Widow Glenn's house to Kelly's farm, but the Army of the Cumberland was still spread out. Negley's division started the march in the lead, but Baird's division soon took the lead on a silent all night march—just across the river from General Bragg's entrenched troops (12). Generals Thomas and Baird rode together all night in silence ahead of their troops, guided only by burning fences until the units reached Crawfish Springs at 2 A.M. the next morning, Sept. 19, where a two hour break was allowed. Many marchers filled their canteens at the gushing springs while others rested. It was a cold night, near freezing, so the Union troops left their camp fires behind them burning as a decoy. General Thomas' troops then marched behind General Crittenden's XXI Corps positioned at Lee & Gordon's Mill (see Figure 2) and continued north to the Kelly farm.

Just after 4 A.M. on Sept. 19, the lead section of the night marchers reached the Kelly's farm on the LaFayette Road. Baird's division including the 21st WI stacked arms and prepared breakfast (1), with Brannan's division arriving close behind. At early light, Brannan's and Baird's divisions formed a line to cover the roads to Reed's Bridge to the north and east and Alexander's Bridge just to the south, then camped a mile or so west of Reed's Bridge. Here four divisions under General Thomas would soon face four Confederate divisions. As expressed by Fitch (12), "We marched along in blissful ignorance of what the next few days would bring forth." So ended the long night's march.

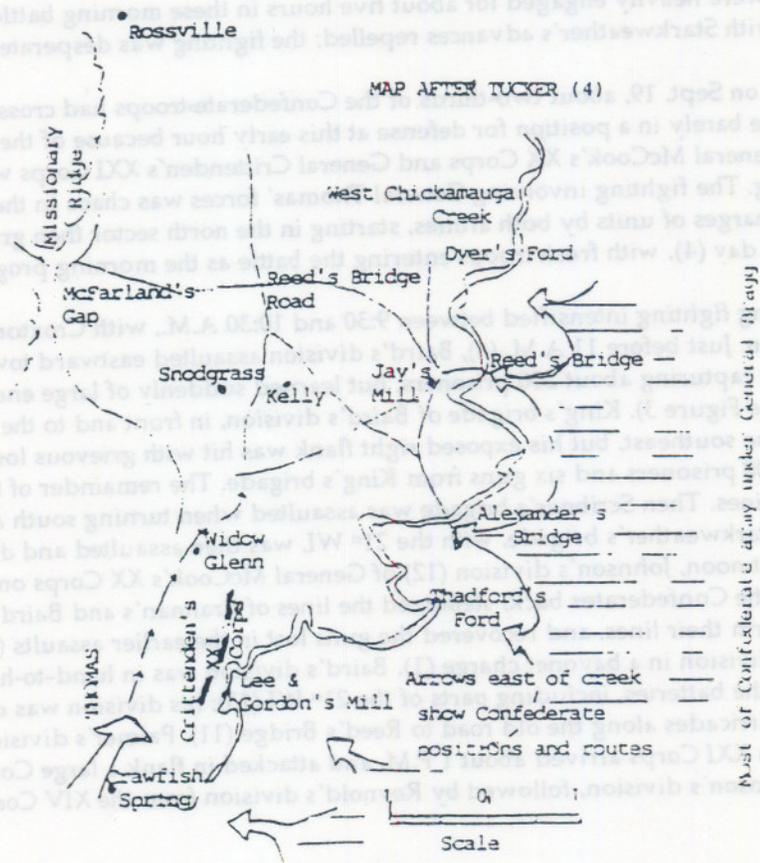


Figure 2. PRELUDE TO BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA; Early Sept. 19, 1863.
 - West of West Chickamauga Creek; end of General Thomas' night march.
 - East of Creek; bulk of Confederate army

BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA

The Battle of Chickamauga was fought nine miles south of Chattanooga (12), along West Chickamauga Creek where much of the countryside was dense woods. Both armies had been maneuvering for about 12 days, across the creek from each other. General Thomas was ordered to hold the road to Rossville (5).

SEPTEMBER 19: The 21st WI was intimately involved in three major encounters on Sept 19 with heavy losses for both armies, during the following Confederate attacks: 1) early morning in a series of battles lasting until just after noon; 2) at mid-afternoon; 3) the final attack at dusk. The area of battle changed little that day.

Morning Action. At 5 A.M. it was reported that an "isolated" brigade had crossed Reed's Bridge several miles to the east. Brannan's division was sent first, about 7:30 A.M. after a coffee break, to counter a heavy attack by General Forrest in dim light. Skirmishers from Brannan's division (Croxton's brigade) attacked the Confederates at Jay's Mill and drove Forrest's cavalry back a mile (1) near Reed's Bridge, but were hit hard and pressed back through their own lines, first by Confederate General Forrest's cavalry, then by infantry. These charges were stopped by heavy volleys from Brannan's line, but shortly after, both armies opened with larger forces. Within an hour, Baird's division advanced on Brannan's right and rear from near the Kelly house (east of Snodgrass Hill) on the LaFayette-Rossville Road driving the Confederate skirmishers nearly one mile (11), with the 21st WI under Lt. Col. Hobart forming the rear line with no reserves. Starkweather's brigade then moved forward, advancing about a mile in deep woods and placed to Baird's left to relieve Croxton's brigade which was low on ammunition. While moving into position, Starkweather's brigade was hit by overwhelming numbers and retreated for a while to a ridge in the rear and to the left (1) to regroup. Both divisions were heavily engaged for about five hours in these morning battles and were severely mauled, with Starkweather's advances repelled; the fighting was desperate and inconclusive.

By 9 A.M. on Sept 19, about two-thirds of the Confederate troops had crossed the creek. The Union forces were barely in a position for defense at this early hour because of the all-night march and also because General McCook's XX Corps and General Crittenden's XXI Corps were still in the process of converging. The fighting involving General Thomas' forces was chaos in the deep woods with constant charges of units by both armies, starting in the north sector then gradually rolling south during the day (4), with fresh troops entering the battle as the morning progressed.

The morning fighting intensified between 9:30 and 10:30 A.M., with Croxton's brigade running out of ammunition. Just before 11 A.M. (4), Baird's division assaulted eastward towards Jay's Mill in the thick forest capturing about 200 prisoners, but learned suddenly of large enemy forces advancing on its right (see Figure 3). King's brigade of Baird's division, in front and to the left, was directed to charge to the southeast, but his exposed right flank was hit with grievous losses. The Confederates captured 500 prisoners and six guns from King's brigade. The remainder of the brigade fled through Brannan's lines. Then Scribner's brigade was assaulted when turning south and lost six pieces of artillery; Starkweather's brigade, with the 21st WI, was then assaulted and driven back, losing five guns. About noon, Johnson's division (12) of General McCook's XX Corps on Baird's right pushed in and drove the Confederates back, stabilized the lines of Brannan's and Baird's divisions, giving them time to reform their lines, and recovered the guns lost in the earlier assaults (5) with assistance from Brannan's division in a bayonet charge (1). Baird's division was in hand-to-hand combat in recovering the batteries, including parts of the 21st WI (13); his division was ordered to reorganize and erect barricades along the old road to Reed's Bridge (11). Palmer's division from General Crittenden's XXI Corps arrived about 1 P.M. and attacked in flank a large Confederate force that was fighting Johnson's division, followed by Reynold's division from the XIV Corps (5).

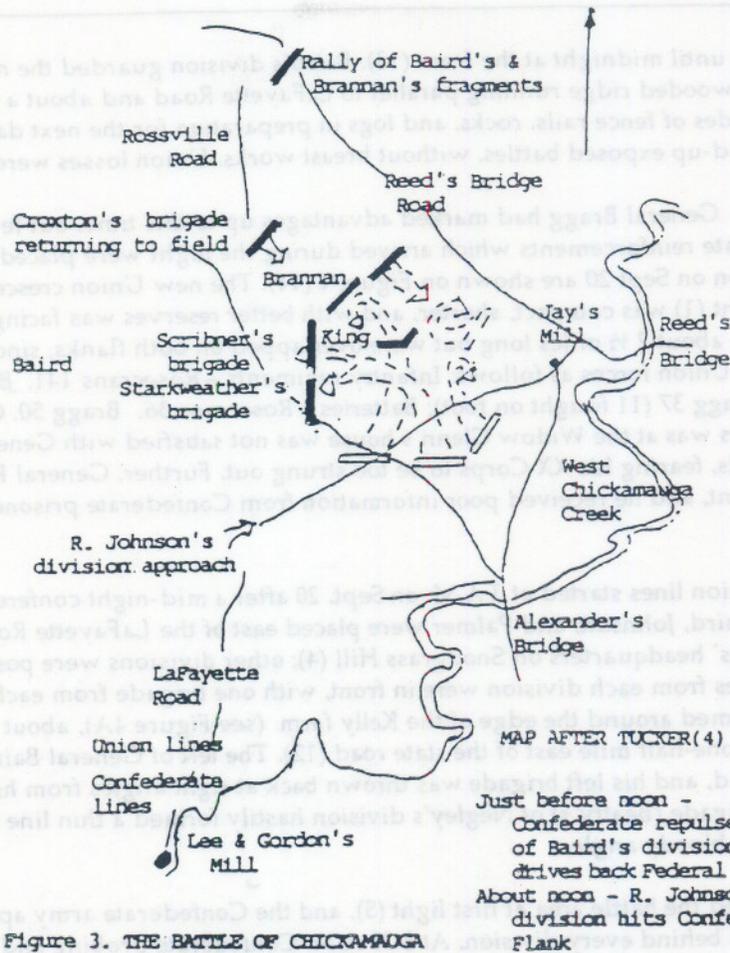


Figure 3. THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA
September 19, 1863

Mid-day Action. The second major encounter involving the 21st WI started about 2:30 P.M. (5) when the Confederates made another destructive assault which hit the five Union brigades in line, moved them back with broken lines, particularly on Brannan's right and Baird's left, and soon reached the La Fayette Road; the Union suffered huge losses from infantry and artillery fire. Scribner's and Starkweather's (with the 21st WI) brigades were advanced to support Johnson's right. Negley's division was ordered to support Brannan's and Baird's division and drove General Hood (now arrived from VA) and other Confederate divisions back, with the aid of heavy artillery, until near dark. These evening actions disorganized Bragg's right flank (1); the Union then occupied its original position.

Evening Action. The third major encounter started near dusk, when General Thomas, now with five divisions, started to reform his lines for the battle expected the next morning. The Union lines had been extended during the various troop movements during the day, and needed tightening. But strong Confederate reinforcements had been arriving all day, and at 6:30 P.M. they attacked the Union left in full strength before Brannan's and Baird's divisions could be withdrawn. The assault struck Johnson's division first, then Baird's, and lasted about an hour.

Much fighting was hand to hand combat after dark, with the spectacle lighted only by fire from the heavy artillery. Starkweather's brigade took part in the night attack. The Confederate charge was repulsed but with heavy losses on both sides, particularly among Confederate officers. Bone weary with little sleep, Union troops slept on their arms. The 21st WI had been under fire most of the day (1)

and under arms until midnight at the front (13). Baird's division guarded the northern end of the Union line on a wooded ridge running parallel to LaFayette Road and about a quarter mile east, building barricades of fence rails, rocks, and logs in preparation for the next day (2). Fighting on Sept 19 had been stand-up exposed battles, without breast works. Union losses were about 6,000 casualties.

SEPTEMBER 20: General Bragg had marked advantages up to this time, but few successes. Now, strong Confederate reinforcements which arrived during the night were placed in position. Positions of Baird's division on Sept 20 are shown on Figure 4 (14). The new Union crescent shaped line being set up for daylight (1) was compact, shorter, and with better reserves was facing mostly east. The Union lines were about 2 1/2 miles long but were overlapped on both flanks, since Confederate forces were larger than Union forces as follows: Infantry regiments – Rosecrans 141, Bragg 173; Cavalry – Rosecrans 18, Bragg 37 (11 fought on foot); Batteries – Rosecrans 36, Bragg 50. General Rosecrans with headquarters at the Widow Glenn's house was not satisfied with General McCook's attention to details, fearing his XX Corps to be too strung out. Further, General Rosecrans' maps were poor or nonexistent, and he received poor information from Confederate prisoners and local inhabitants (4).

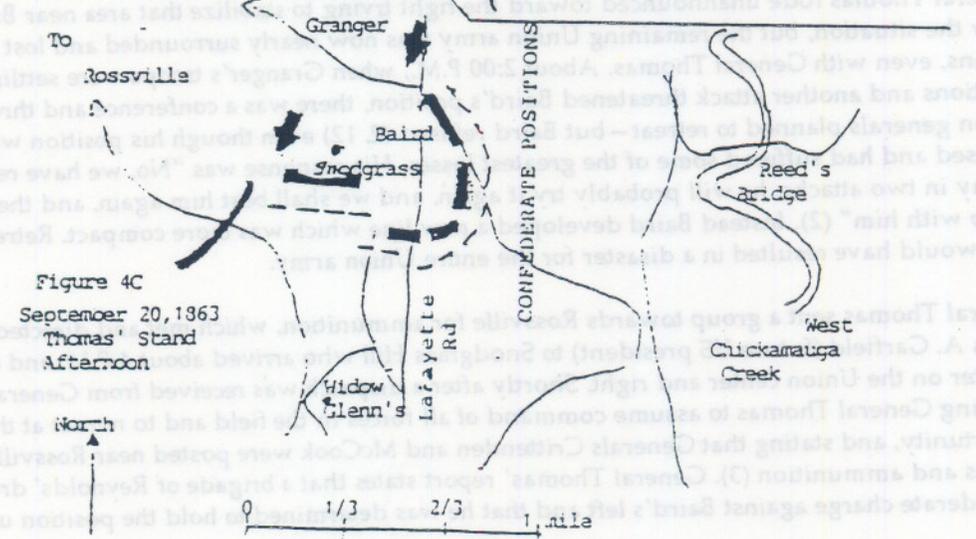
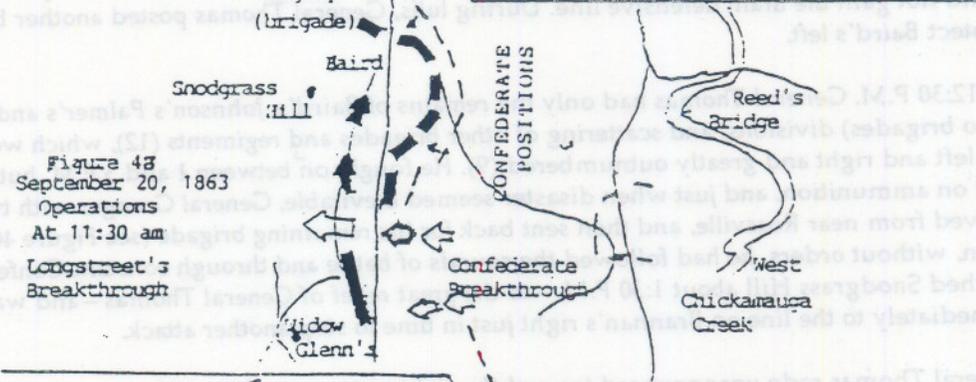
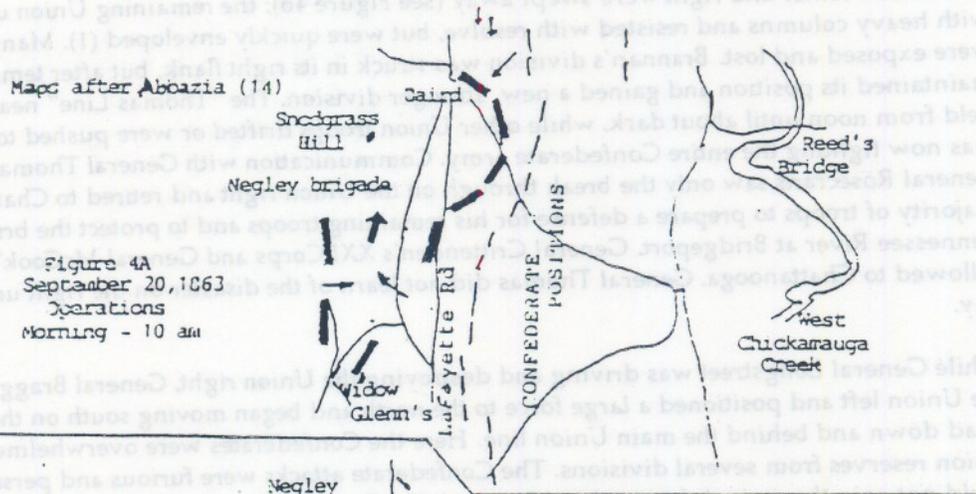
Reforming the Union lines started at 3 A.M. on Sept. 20 after a mid-night conference. North to south, the divisions of Baird, Johnson, and Palmer were placed east of the LaFayette Road at the upper level of General Thomas' headquarters on Snodgrass Hill (4); other divisions were positioned west of the road. Two brigades from each division were in front, with one brigade from each division in reserve. The lines were formed around the edge of the Kelly farm (see Figure 4A), about 150 yards inside the woods and about one-half mile east of the state road (12). The left of General Baird's division did not reach the main road, and his left brigade was thrown back at right angles from his main line. Later that morning, a brigade (Beatty's) of Negley's division hastily formed a thin line to protect this left flank – later called bloody angle.

A heavy fog covered the battle area at first light (5), and the Confederate army appeared in full view with large reserves behind every division. At 8:30 A.M. Confederate probing and skirmishing started on the Union extreme left, but a Confederate attack planned for dawn did not arrive until almost 9:30 A.M., due to confusion behind the lines. The main Confederate line assaulted the Union left and encountered breast works on Baird's right (1, 5) and were checked, but Beatty's brigade on Baird's left without breast works was shattered (1) and was swept over a ridge to the west. Several Confederate attacks in force on Beatty's right and center almost surrounded one regiment (6), which fought its way out. The position was reestablished with the aid of another brigade. Starkweather's brigade was positioned to the right of Baird's division and on Johnson's left, one of the most exposed locations east of the Kelly farm. The assault was maintained in strength for an hour, but the Confederate forces were badly shattered (1). General Bragg hesitated to send two brigades which overlapped Baird's left due to the strong stand by Baird's division which almost annihilated several Confederate brigades. The Confederates reported the effectiveness of the Union artillery.

Repeated attacks, lasting several hours, were made on the Union left and against Baird's rear on the Union left, but were driven back firmly by the divisions of Baird, Palmer, and Johnson. The 21st WI was on the right of Baird's division which formed the Union left flank, and was becoming more exposed with each Confederate attack. There was a heavy battery at each flank. The trees on the line were nearly cut down (12), and Confederate dead were piled high along the slopes leading to Snodgrass Hill. Ammunition was sparse, and bayonets were eventually used to repel the Confederate attacks (1). That part of the line never faltered during the day (9, 13). Heavy fighting continued on both the left and right flanks much of the day, and the Union left had been nearly surrounded several times.

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Starkweather stated in his official report that "This position was held and retained the whole day under repeated attacks from heavy columns supported with batteries, repulsing and driving the enemy also back from the extreme left with the artillery.... While holding this position the ammunition of my first line was expended, and most of the second line, together with all the ammunition of the battery, except for three rounds of canister" (1).



THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA September 20, 1863
Positions of Baird's division, with 21st MI

Figure 4

The Confederate attack swept from north to south and reached the Union right just after 10 A.M., where the staff of newly arrived Confederate general Longstreet spotted only fragments of Union battle lines. Strong battles on the Union left and less on the Union right led General Rosecrans to believe that the main battle would remain near Rossville, so he moved reserves from the right at the very moment of General Longstreet's impending attack.

The Union center and right were swept away (see Figure 4B); the remaining Union units were hit with heavy columns and resisted with resolve, but were quickly enveloped (1). Many Union guns were exposed and lost. Brannan's division was struck in its right flank, but after temporary confusion maintained its position and gained a new, stronger division. The "Thomas Line" near Snodgrass Hill held from noon until about dark, while other Union troops drifted or were pushed to this line—which was now fighting the entire Confederate army. Communication with General Thomas was cut off, so General Rosecrans saw only the break through on the Union right and retired to Chattanooga with the majority of troops to prepare a defense for his remaining troops and to protect the bridges over the Tennessee River at Bridgeport. General Crittenden's XXI Corps and General McCook's XX Corps followed to Chattanooga. General Thomas did not learn of the disaster on the right until later in the day.

While General Longstreet was driving and destroying the Union right, General Bragg again turned to the Union left and positioned a large force to the north and began moving south on the LaFayette Road down and behind the main Union line. Here the Confederates were overwhelmed at first by Union reserves from several divisions. The Confederate attacks were furious and persistent, but they could not gain the main defensive line. During lulls, General Thomas posted another brigade to help protect Baird's left.

At 12:30 P.M. General Thomas had only the remains of Baird's, Johnson's Palmer's and Reynold's (two brigades) divisions, and scattering of other brigades and regiments (12), which were flanked on the left and right and greatly outnumbered (9). He fought on between 1 and 3 P.M. but was running low on ammunition, and just when disaster seemed inevitable, General Granger with two brigades arrived from near Rossville, and then sent back for his remaining brigade (see Figure 4C). About noon, without orders, he had followed the sounds of battle and through constant Confederate shelling reached Snodgrass Hill about 1:30 P.M.—to the great relief of General Thomas—and was directed immediately to the line on Brannan's right just in time to stop another attack.

General Thomas rode unannounced toward the right trying to stabilize that area near Brannan and view the situation, but the remaining Union army was now nearly surrounded and lost all communications, even with General Thomas. About 2:00 P.M., when Granger's troops were settling into their positions and another attack threatened Baird's position, there was a conference and three of the four Union generals planned to retreat—but Baird refused (2, 12) even though his position was the most exposed and had suffered some of the greatest losses. His response was "No, we have repulsed the enemy in two attacks: he will probably try it again, and we shall beat him again, and then the jig will be up with him" (2). Instead Baird developed a new line which was more compact. Retreating at that time would have resulted in a disaster for the entire Union army.

General Thomas sent a group towards Rossville for ammunition, which met and directed General James A. Garfield (future US president) to Snodgrass Hill who arrived about 4 P.M. and explained the disaster on the Union center and right. Shortly after a dispatch was received from General Rosecrans ordering General Thomas to assume command of all forces in the field and to retreat at the earliest opportunity, and stating that Generals Crittenden and McCook were posted near Rossville to protect rations and ammunition (3). General Thomas' report states that a brigade of Reynolds' drove back a Confederate charge against Baird's left and that he was determined to hold the position until dark,

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about 5:30 P.M. before starting to pull back. Also, in the last charge, several hundred Confederates were made prisoners (12), and two brigades were repulsed and badly used up.

An exceptional letter dated November 4, 1895, regarding the battle on Sept. 20, 1863 was provided by the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park which states in part "Of the men who were in command of the Brigade, Regiments, and Battery upon that day, I am the only one living. I have a very distinct recollection of their general positions, which was not changed that day until the Brigade fell back in the afternoon. The 21st Wis., my command was on the right, a few feet down the slope from the high ground. The 24th Ills. was upon our left a little to the front. The 1st Wis. to the left of the 24th Ills. and the 79th Penn. to the left and a little to the rear of the 1st Wis., with its left flank a little retired. The 4th Ind. Battery was back on the high ground near the center of this line. The line of battle was slightly in a crescent form, each regiment being placed in such a position that it could deliver its fire to the front without obstruction. This line of battle was maintained from about 9 o'clock in the morning until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the brigade fell back to escape the flank movement of the enemy" (15).

Following orders and with evening approaching, General Thomas started a slow withdrawal towards Rossville where General Rosecrans had retreated with troops from the disorganized Union right flank. Withdrawal started about 5:30 P.M. with Reynolds' division moving out first, followed by the divisions of Palmer, Johnson, and Baird. Baird's division was among the last to leave and reached McFarland's Gap about 6:30 P.M. into darkness; his division did not receive the order to retreat until they saw the other regiments suddenly moving to the rear, and it was the last division to leave the original front line (2, 12). Cutting its way to the rear, Baird's division was heavily attacked during withdrawal (4), and Reynolds' division helped open a gap with a bayonet charge on the Confederate line to allow Baird's division to retreat to Rossville (12).

Lt Colonel Hobart had ordered the 21st WI to fall back to the second line of works near Mission Ridge, where it remained, fighting, until it was nearly surrounded (12). The 21st WI did not receive the orders and were cut off, so Hobart directed the 21st WI to cut its way out to the Union retiring line (3). General Starkweather was wounded in the leg by shell fragments (16) during the retreat, but stayed with his troops until they retreated into Chattanooga (12).

About 75 officers and men were captured, including Hobart along with many other officers and men of the regiment. Hobart was on the left of the retreating troops and entered a cluster of pines to avoid approaching horsemen, which turned out to be troops from Confederate General Cleburne's unit. After his capture and interview by General Cleburne, he and others were sent to Libby Prison in Richmond, VA (17) by rail through Atlanta, along with about 1,200 other captured Union troops. Gen. Hobart and 108 other Union troops made a famous escape through a tunnel they dug and five days later the General and three companions stumbled into Union lines near Williamsburg, VA. He rejoined his unit on February 9, 1864. Some 57 of the escapees eventually reached Union lines.

SEPT. 21 & 22: On the morning of Sept 21 there were indications that Confederates were advancing against Rossville, but were beaten back easily by two divisions, including Baird's. On Sept 21 the 21st WI retired to a line of defense near Mission Ridge, and on Sept 22 fell back to Chattanooga with the remainder of General Thomas' troops to join General Rosecrans and the troops which had retreated there earlier in the battle. The Confederate army was too used up to leave the battlefield before Sept 23 (1). A total of 40 men in the 21st WI were killed or wounded, as follows: nine killed or died of wounds; 31 wounded, including Capt. R. H. Weisbrod and three privates from Company E. The flag of the 21st WI was captured (12, 13, 17).

The result of the battle on Sept. 19 and 20 as shown by the various accounts just described are as

follows: The Union army was saved, and General Thomas would now be known as "The Rock of Chickamauga." Cist (5) wrote "All things considered, the battle of Chickamauga for the forces engaged was the hardest fought and bloodiest battle of the Rebellion." The aggregated losses of the Army of the Cumberland was 16,336 men, including the loss from Baird's division of 2,213.

According to Fitch (1), the Union lost 4,774 as prisoners, but of these about 2,500 were wounded and left on the field during the hurried retreat. General Bragg admitted the loss of two-fifth (about 20,000 men) of his army, which had been larger than the Union army, and this included a large number of Confederate officers. General Bragg considered this battle a victory for the Confederate forces, but admitted his forces were too exhausted to pursue the Union forces into Chattanooga and decided to starve the Union army instead (4). On Sept. 18, 1899, the Chickamauga National Battlefield Park was dedicated, with some 10,000 Union veterans in attendance (7). The officers given greatest credit for the battle were Generals Thomas, Brannan, Baird, Granger, Steedman, Palmer, and Reynolds (12), with the most outstanding listed as Generals Brannan and Baird.

To be continued with the battle of Chattanooga

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The recruiting stations will be at New Orleans, St. Louis,
and at St. O., N. O., and at New Orleans.

Company A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

J. B. WALTON

Adj. Gen. and Chief of Artillery, 1st Army Corps, St. Louis, Mo.

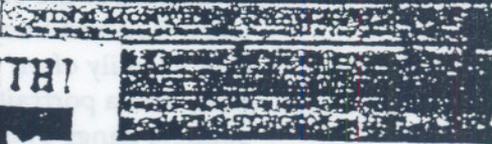
I have authorized my Recruiting Office at St. Louis, Mo., to

C. W. SQUIRE

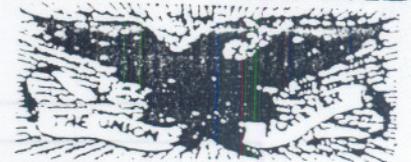


HOME GUARDS!
To Arms! To Arms!
YOUR CAPITOL IS IN DANGER!

SKOWHEGAN DRILL CLUB.



RALLY ROUND



THE FLAG BOYS!

100 MEN WANTED!!

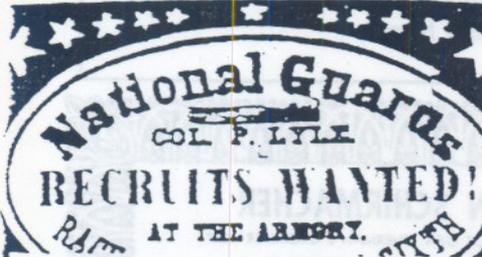
For the 33d Mich. Infantry.

Enlist before April 1st, secure the Govern-
ment Bounty of \$300 00.

AND "KEEP OUT OF THE DRAFT!"

Government Bounty, \$300; State Bounty,
\$100; Town Bounty, \$100.

REGIMENT ORDERED SOUTH!



Rekruten Berlangt



26. Regiment
Wisc. Volunteers!!

See States Report
and New Direct of
\$300 per M.

20 Dollars and one Month
bonus, will be furnished
during the following by
John Drucker in
most profitable
arrangement. See
book in Oberlinstr.



FIRE ZOUAVES!
Company F,
RECRUITS WANTED!

PAY AND RATIONS TO COMMENCE AT ONCE!

CENTRAL HEAD QUARTERS

No. 403 Walnut

WALLS AND SPOT AT THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE
GLOBE ENGINE CO. Germantown Road,
INDEPENDENCE, MOSE George St. below

Mounted Rangers.

TERRY AND LUBBOCK'S REGIMENT!
FOR VIRGINIA DURING THE WAR!!

A company of not less than 64 nor more than 100 privates, is now being
organized for the above service.

Each man must furnish the equipments for his horse, and arms himself,
either with a short rifle or double barreled shot gun, and a six-shooter.
Transportation from Abbeville to Virginia free! The best horses are now
being purchased and will be furnished to the men in Virginia.

The undersigned is now ready to enlist men and will receive in LaGrange
on Saturday the 30th inst.

A roll will be left at the office of Fred Tate, Esq., in whose application
may be made during my absence.

LOUIS M. STROBEL,
Enrolling officer.

HIBERNIA GREENS
IRISH BRIGADE.

COL. THOS. FRANCIS NEAGHEY & LIEUT. COL. ROBERT,
SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Recruiting Station, Hibernia Greens' Armory,
Hennepin Road, Liberty Street.
RICHARD BELLON, JOHN P. DUNN,
PETER O'NEILL.