

COLONEL GRANT'S REGIMENT:

**The 21st Illinois Volunteers
from Muster to Stones River**

**In the Letters of
Private Allen M. Patton**

Copyright 1997 by Kim C. Cox
2168 Logan Ave.
San Diego, CA 92113
(619) 239-1388

Allen Mathes Patton

Co. I, 21st Regiment
of Illinois Volunteers



Born January 15, 1842,
Palestine, Illinois;
Killed December 30, 1862,
in the Battle of Stones River

— I can never forget, whilst I remember anything,
you gave us a hard-earned victory, which,
had it been a defeat instead,
the nation could scarcely have lived over.

President Abraham Lincoln to
Major General William S. Rosecrans,
Commanding General at Stones River

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION: THE YOUNG HEROES OF OLD CRAWFORD	6
THE CRAWFORD COUNTY BOYS ENCOUNTER A GREAT CHARACTER	7
September 12, 1860	8
June 30, 1861	8
July 7, 1861	8
THE CRAWFORD BOYS GET THEIR FIRST WEAPONS	9
July 13, 1861	10
MARCHING ON HARDTACK AND FAT BACK	11
July 18, 1861	11
July 31, 1861	12
August 11, 1861	13
August 22, 1861	14
OUR BOYS CAN'T HIT THE TARGET - THE REBS CAPTURE NEIGHBORS	15
August 28, 1861	15
September 6, 1861	17
September 8, 1861	17
REBELLION IN OUR OWN RANKS - AND THE COURTS MARTIAL	18
September 12, 1861	19
September 21, 1861	20
September 23, 1861	21
September 23, 1861	22
REGIMENTAL POLITICS - DEMOCRACY FRUSTRATED	23
September 25, 1861	23
October 3, 1861	24
October 7, 1861	25
October 9, 1861	25
October 9, 1861	26
PAYDAY! - AND THE REGIMENT IS BLOODED	27
October 12, 1861	27
October 25, 1861	29
October 27, 1861	30
October 29, 1861	31
November 1, 1861	33
November 4, 1861	33
November 10, 1861	33
SEARCHING FOR THE REBELS - DESERTERS - GOODIES FROM HOME	35
November 17, 1861	35
KIN IN THE REBEL ARMY-DESERTERS CAPTURED-WINTER QUARTERS	36
November 23, 1861	36
November 24, 1861	37
November 27, 1861	38
SNOW, BUT SNUG IN THEIR LOG CABINS - FLOORS OR SIDING?	39
December 7, 1861	39
December 18, 1861	40
December 18, 1861	41

December 20, 1861	41
December 20, 1861	42
December 26, 1861	43
THE 75 CENT COOK - THE "DUCKS" GET MOST OF HIS PAY	44
January 4, 1862	44
January 5, 1862	45
January 6, 1862	45
BUTTER BY EXPRESS - THE \$6 BOOTS - THE KEPT WOMAN	46
January 12, 1862	47
January 12, 1862	47
January 23, 1862	49
January 24, 1862	50
February 6, 1862	51
THE CHARLEY HOWE CAMPAIGN - \$1.25 PANTS AND 35 CENT SOCKS	52
February 27, 1862	52
approx. March 1, 1862 (undated)	53
March 8, 1862	53
March 9, 1862	55
SKIRMISHES WITH THE REBELS - HOT SECESH BISCUITS	56
March 25, 1862	56
April 5, 1862	57
April 13, 1862	58
April 23, 1862	59
RUSH FINDS HIS BROTHER - MISSISSIPPI SUGARED BLACKBERRIES	59
May 23, 1862	62
May 27, 1862	63
May 27, 1862	64
June 19, 1862	65
July 5, 1862	66
THE 400 MILE MARCH - ECHOES OF EMANCIPATION	66
July 7, 1862	67
July 19, 1862	68
July 26, 1862	68
August 11, 1862	69
September 24, 1862	71
STRAGGLERS CAPTURED - GEN. ROSECRANS ARRIVES	71
October 14, 1862	72
November 2, 1862	72
November 9, 1862	74
CHARLEY HOWE FINALLY MAKES LIEUTENANT - SECESH RELATIVES	74
November 15, 1862	75
November 26, 1862	76
DOOMSDAY DRAWS NEAR - HE GETS HIS WINTER COAT	78
December 9, 1862	78
December 13, 1862	79
December 13, 1862	80
December 13, 1862	81

CHRISTMAS EVE - AND THE LAST LETTER	81
December 24, 1862	82
EPILOGUE	84
January 9, 1863	84
January 10, 1863	85
March 1, 1863	88
March 9, 1863	88
July 19, 1863	88
July 28, 1863	91
April 12, 1865	91
DEATH	91
BATTLE SCENES	94
A NOTE ON THE HISTORY OF THESE LETTERS	95
THE 21st ILLINOIS AT STONES RIVER	96
A NOTE ON GENEALOGY	96
SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE 21st ILLINOIS	97
A NOTE ON EDITING AND INDEXING	98
APPENDIX	99
Programme of Exercises, Palestine Academy, March 23, 1860.	101
Allen Patton's teacher's certificate	102
Map of Arkansas and Missouri	103
Map of Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee	104
Illustrated envelopes used by Allen Patton:	105
Lieutenant General Winfield Scott	105
Henry Clay	105
Goddess of Liberty	105
Goddess of Liberty	106
View of Pilot Knob, Iron Co., Mo.	106
Soldiers aiming rifles	106
Political cartoon	107
U.S. flags and rifles with bayonets	107
U.S. flag with stars for all states	107
Daybook of Quartermaster Cullen Wilson	108
Letter requesting pass for Rush Patton	109
Telegram; Receipt for casket	110
Report of the Adjutant General of Illinois, 1900	112
INDEX	117

INTRODUCTION: THE YOUNG HEROES OF OLD CRAWFORD

It was a warm June day in 1861 but tempers in "Old" Crawford County, Illinois were boiling. Fort Sumter had been fired upon by slave-holding Southerners less than two months before, and the call had gone out for Crawford County to raise a company of soldiers to help preserve the Union. It was WAR! Civil War.

And Crawford County answered its country's call. Young men walked along roads deep in summer dust or rode horses or came in buggies or wagons to volunteer their bit in what was to become the bloodiest war in the history of the United States. Who were they? Young men from families who had settled and developed the young Prairie State of Illinois. Families whose names are still familiar to those living there today.

They were Alexanders, Beans, Boatrights, Dills, Eagletons, Condits, Emmons, Fosters, Croziers, Carvers, Lagows, Longnecker, Knights, Kings, Taylors, Plunkets, Morrissions, Shipmans, Maces, Marberrys, McDonalds, McEwins, and Volks, and a host of others. Among them was young Allen M. Patton, from Palestine.

Allen Patton was 19, a licensed teacher and the third son in a family of 12 children. He was the son of Dr. Ebenezer Leith Patton and Eliza Ann Wilson Patton. Like his army companions he eased his loneliness somewhat by letters home, to his father and mother, and to his brothers and sisters. Patton wrote often to his adored eldest brother, Rush Patton. Nearly all of his family saved his letters, and the originals are in the possession of Attorney Kim C. Cox, a great-nephew.

History is indebted to Mrs. Harriet Patton Cox, who was Allen Patton's niece and Cox's grandmother. An avid historian, she preserved the letters and other documents when Allen's family home was sold following the death of his last sister, Emily J. Patton, in 1948. Many of the letters are in the original envelopes, and despite the years are reasonably legible.

Kim Cox made the letters available to Attorney Mark Weber of Robinson, Illinois, and Attorney Kent Phillips, a grand-nephew of Allen Patton. The letters were made available to the Robinson Public Library and the staff arranged them in chronological order. Due to the characteristics of 1860's penmanship and the conditions in which Patton was writing, some of the writing was difficult to decipher, especially in view of the practice of writing "double s" as "fs".

A great many of the Crawford County boys wound up in Company "I" of the 21st Regiment of Illinois Volunteers and many of those who were not assigned to Company "I" were in other companies in the same regiment. Patton's letters tell the history of this regiment from enlistment in June, 1861 to December, 1862, when Patton gave his life for the Union at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee. Letters by Patton's contemporaries that were also preserved by his family are inserted chronologically for additional viewpoints.

Appendices, illustrations and maps are provide for context and to assist in research.

Most of these letters were assembled and organized by Weber, who donated office space for their preservation. (See Cox's note on the history of the letters.) The preambles to each installment were written by Phillips, who has in his possession the Ambrotype of Allen Patton. Phillips' notations to the text are indicated by GKP. Patton's home, to which he writes his first letter, stood at 300 W. Grand Prairie Street, in Palestine, Illinois.

by G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Many of these letters were first published as a weekly series, from 1995 to 1996, in the Crawford County, Illinois Daily News. The letters are presented in chronological order. Some of these were discovered and entered into the text after Phillips wrote the preambles to them. Cox edited and indexed the letters, assembled the appendices and published this booklet. His notations are indicated by KCC.

by Kim C. Cox, 1997

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY BOYS ENCOUNTER A GREAT CHARACTER

Introduced to the army with a march from near Springfield to Quincy, Illinois, Patton appreciates the fact that his Regiment's Colonel allows them to have a Sunday free. Patton would never know that the Colonel who treated his men so kindly was touched with greatness, and would one day be President of the United States.

Just a few weeks before the Sunday on which young Patton wrote his second letter, and during the very first days of the war, Governor Yates' office had been crowded with eager men, asking for commissions, offering money and their services. Among them was a quiet man from Galena, formerly a regular army Captain. Every desirable place filled, he was sent to the Adjutant General's office, to sort and shuffle papers. A few days later Governor Yates sought an officer to organize new camps, and he gladly appointed Ulysses S. Grant, the quiet clerk.

Seven weeks later Grant was the Colonel of the Illinois Regiment of Crawford County boys, and in just a few months he was a Brigadier General. The battle at Fort Donelson made him a Major General, and in 1864 President Lincoln borrowed him for the Eastern Army, and not a few students believe it was Ulysses S. Grant who saved the Union and then accepted Lee's surrender.

The Crawford County Regiment never quite accepted the fact that they had lost Grant to other and greater efforts, as Private Patton speaks of Grant and his military successes in later correspondence. It would not have surprised Patton that the regiment's revered Colonel was twice elected President of the United States.

by G. Kent Phillips, 1995

[This letter of reference for Allen Patton was written nine months before he enlisted. KCC]

Palestine, Ill. September 12, 1860

This is to certify that the bearer, Mr. Allen M. Patton, has been a student in my school for the last two years and a half; that during that time he sustained an unexceptionable moral character; was a faithful student; and is well qualified to teach school under the requirements of the school-law. I take great pleasure in recommending him to the favorable consideration of any board of Directors in search of a teacher, as a young man every way worthy of confidence. S.J. Bovell

Camp Yates, Springfield, Ill. June 30, 1861

Home: Supposing that you would like to hear from me, I send you a few lines in haste. Our party got along very well after leaving Palestine, with the exception of having to wait four or five hours for the cars at Lawrenceville. We are all doing well at present. It has rained about half the time since we arrived at this camp. The sheds all leak where the soldiers are quartered, but I have kept dry so far. A great many of the soldiers are weakened by the bowel-complaint, supposed to be caused by the water. They all nevertheless seem to be enjoying themselves highly.

We were sworn into the U.S. service for three years unless sooner discharged, on Friday. We expect to draw our clothes, blankets and tents tomorrow or next day. We have orders to march to Quincy and will probably start on Wednesday. We will march about ten or twelve miles per day. An arrangement will soon be made by which we will be clear of cooking for ourselves. The whole company will have a man hired (for about 75 cents each per month) to do the cooking. The arrangement will suit me very well I think.

Tell them down there that the best thing they can do to Bill Boatright is to egg him out of town or devil him to death. After being carried through free of expense and finding out he would be received, he backed square out and was groaned out of camp. Five or six Oblong boys also crawfished and went out with Boatright. Tye Cobb, Bill Dills, Ken Kermit, Lon Gogin, Paull and myself will be messed together if we are divided into messes. Our company was over full and by lending Bill Carver and a few others to other companies when the oath was taken, we all got in. Our new flag was brought into camp yesterday, but has not been out yet. It beats anything of the kind in the Regiment. Tell all who wish to write any of our company to direct to Camp Wood, Quincy, Ills., care of Captain Peck. Yours affectionately, A. M. Patton

Camp Naples, Illinois River July 7, 1861

Sister Nancy: Believing that you would like to hear from me again, I've concluded to put in a part of this day (Sunday) writing. We have been marching across the prairies of Western Illinois now for

three days and one half. Having marched about 55 miles in that time, Col. (Ulysses S.) Grant allows us to rest over today.

We are encamped on the bank of the Illinois River at a small town called Naples. It is a fine river about a third broader but I think no deeper than the Wabash. We have traveled about 16 miles per day since leaving Springfield, and every evening about one third of the regiment is just completely fagged out. I have stood it fine so far and am all sound, with the exception of large blisters under each big toe. All the rest of our mess have taken a turn of giving out or getting sick. They are nearly all well now however. Tye is a little sick and Bill Dills is very sick. Bill was taken sick last night and is very sick this morning. He is taking medicine and we think will be able to proceed tomorrow. The other four of us are getting along fine.

We have marched over some of the finest country and had some of the nicest camp grounds that I ever saw. The people who inhabit this portion of Illinois certainly spring from a hospitable race, for we were treated very well all along. The Union feeling seems to be unanimous. We haven't seen but one man who would talk in favor of the South and the Riff Raff overhanded him, took him to the Colonel and made him take the oath of allegiance administered by the Major. I know of no other news that would interest you at present except that we expect to be in Quincy by Thursday or Friday morning. Towns are very scarce up here, we only having passed through one little one besides Jacksonville. Jacksonville is the nicest place I've seen since we passed St. Louis.

I want you to write soon and often. Tell me what kind of a time you had on the Fourth. How is our harvesting coming on? Tell me all the news. Tell Cull and Rush and the rest of the folks not to forget to write once in a while. Don't forget to direct your letters to Quincy 21st Reg., I.V.M. Care of Captain Peck. I remain, Your Affectionate Brother, A. M. Patton P.S. Tell Mrs. Paull that Torrence is well and as hearty as a buck. A. M. P.

THE CRAWFORD BOYS GET THEIR FIRST WEAPONS

En route to Ironton, Mo., the local boys receive their first rifle-muskets as they cross the Mississippi at Quincy. Some ten miles or so into Missouri they bivouac near Palmyra, Mo., a town the young Private describes as "full of secessionists". The regiment is for the first time armed with rifle-muskets, weapons which will later give rise to rebellion in the ranks because of their inaccuracy.

Patton first begins to show his patriotism and his "esprit de corps"; the Confederates were able to fire a railroad bridge which Patton's company had been guarding; but to the young Private, the Rebel's success was "cowardly". Convinced that the Union's cause is just, Patton's patriotism is evident when he says he welcomes the chance to fight for the "proud Star-Spangled Banner".

by G. Kent Phillips, 1995.

Palmyra, Missouri July 13, 1861

Rush: I received your letter of the 8th inst. last night while stationed as a guard at a rail road bridge over the River Tabins 4 miles west of Quincy. I am glad to learn that you are all well at home and also to inform you that I am and the other boys are all hearty and ready for a fight. We are now at Palmyra, but do not know how long we will stay or where we will go next. We came out to relieve Col. Smith's command, which was surrounded by about 150 cavalry. Smith had however routed them with his boys, killing several and having only 4 or 5 of his own men wounded. We are now waiting for further orders.

The latter part of our journey from Springfield was very irregular. We started out from Camp Yates on the 3rd and reached Naples on the 6th, laying over there until Monday when we crossed the river and marched four miles. After camping out for the night, we received orders to march back to the river and await the earliest conveyance down the river. We accordingly marched back the next morning and encamped on the western bank of the Illinois. On our way back, the news arrived that our destination was Ironton, Mo. We lay on the bank of the river a day and a half and started over the river about eleven o'clock at night. We got over about daylight and were shipped on the cars to Quincy.

Arriving at Quincy about eleven o'clock we were sent across the Mississippi about one. It is unknown to anyone in the Regiment where we are going but most of them think we will soon go to Ironton. I suppose that it is the place where Mr. Mail's sister lives. All of our company seems to be spoiling for a fight and talk like they could use up any amount of secessionists. The seceshers up in the country certainly have proven themselves cowards. They fired the railroad bridge in two places that our contingency have guarded for the last two days and nights. It is uncertain how long we will stay here or in any other place. We have news this evening that the rebels are tearing up the rails of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road a few miles west of here. It is not hardly probable that we will get even a skirmish with them.

We may however get into a fight with them at almost any time. We are all conscious though that we are engaged in a good cause, and will encounter danger coolly for the sake of the proud Star-spangled Banner. And I trust that some of us, if we should fall, will not fall without a hope of a better life in (the) future, and a meeting of friends and relations. Our Captain left us last Tuesday evening and we have not heard from him since until today. We hear that he is at home dangerously ill with the flux. His death would be a serious loss to the company.

On crossing the river at Quincy, our company was armed with heavy rifle muskets. This town is full of secessionists, as also is the whole country (cowardly though). They are all as still as mice now, however, while there are four or five hundred U.S. troops in the place. I suppose you will find out by the papers or some other way whether we go to Ironton or not. If we go there, direct your letters to that place, care of Captain Peck, 21st Reg. I.V.M.

Excuse the pencil writing, I by accident spilled all my ink. There are a great many little items that I might write about, but I guess they would not interest you. Write soon and often. Tell Cull and Martha and others to write. Believe me ever, Your Affectionate Brother A. M. Patton

MARCHING ON HARDTACK AND FAT BACK

The Civil War soldier was justifiably proud of his marching ability. He bore a heavy load, as anyone can attest who has ever lifted the five foot rifle-musket to his own shoulder. In addition to his weapon, the marching soldier wore at his side a bayonet with scabbard about two feet long, a bullet pouch with usually forty rounds of minie balls, a cap pouch, and over his shoulder a covered metal canteen closed with a cork. His haversack carried his personal gear, and usually a gum rubber blanket which served him as a ground sheet, a cover and a wet weather protector. Whether or not he carried three days rations depended largely on the nature of the march he was undertaking.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995.

Macon City, Macon Co., Mo. July 18, 1861

Dear Mother: I received yours, Cull's and Nancy's letters yesterday evening, also one from Luke. Was glad to hear from home and especially that all were well. I received and answered a letter from Rush last Sunday while at Palmyra. We are all getting along very well now but have not had a chance to do any fighting.

You ask if I have cooked any yet. I have cooked a little but we do not have much of it to do. We now have a man to cook for the whole company, allowing him 75 cts. per month of each man's wages. He hires his own help and binds himself to do good cooking and furnish meals at regular hours. I am very well contented with camp life as long as I can get anything to eat. We were able to get a few delicacies to eat with our bread and meat (hard pilot bread) and fat bacon while in Illinois; but we are afraid to get much in Mo. among the secessionists.

We are today at Macon City on the Hannibal and St. Joseph R.R., but expect to go (probably) south tonight and will likely continue in that direction until we reach St. Louis. You need not be concerned about me being exposed, for the more I am exposed the better health and constitution I will have hereafter. We are all hearty yet, but if we do not get some kind of vegetables soon our hard bread and fat bacon will be apt to give us the scurvy.

We do not know whether we will stay or have to stay in the service for three years or not; but think not, if all of the secessionists are as cowardly as they appear up here. If I ever get back to Palestine I will have seen a great deal more than by staying in Old Crawford.

You say you don't want me to kill anybody. I am no ways bloodthirsty but if I should see any man openly and contemptuously disgracing the Stars and Stripes I would be very strongly tempted to put a bullet through him. It is strange that an intelligent people can not live together without civil war, but it is too late to keep it away when it is upon us.

It is a great deal of trouble for me to write, but I will try and write once in a while. I don't believe we will get any letters if sent while we are in Missouri. I will let you know when we get in any regular station so that we can receive letters. I would like to hear from home often. Give my love to all; write as often as possible. I remain, Your affectionate son, A. M. Patton

Mexico, Missouri July 31, 1861

Brother Cull: I received yours sometime ago through the hands of Captain Peck. I ought to have answered soon, but suppose it is better late than never. I answered Ma's letter the day after the Captain arrived and have not written another since. We are now stationed at Mexico, Missouri, about 120 miles northwest of St. Louis.

Our mess, and in fact the whole company, are doing very well at present. There is no chance of fighting here and consequently we have no fun in that line. I would be very glad if the secessionists could be whipped out everywhere as easy as they appear to be here. We have four hours per day for drilling now and the rest of the day to spend in running around within a mile of camp. (But if caught more than a mile from camp we are considered as deserters and treated as such.) I am very well contented with camp life and can sleep as well on the hard ground as in a feather bed.

I have seen more fine country and stock since I left Old Crawford than I would ever see there. We have been riding on the railroads to our hearts content (about 700 miles since we left Lawrenceville). It goes a great deal better however than marching around on foot.

I told you that we had no fighting, however we had a little chase which afforded a little amusement. We have heard of secessionists a little piece ahead several times but never could find them. Our company was advance guard in coming from Mason City down here, and (hearing we were close to a bend) even went so far as to get off the cars and run ahead a half mile to meet them but we found nary a secesh.

But to the chase: It was while we were from here to St. Charles as an advance guard to a St. Louis Regiment, (the Crawford and Jasper County companies). Arriving here on Saturday the 21st, we pitched our tents and got our supper and received notice that our two companies were detailed as train guard and started in two hours after our arrival. We traveled about 30 miles and lay in an Academy till morning. On the next morning we got breakfast and started again.

After traveling a few miles, Lieut. Lagow with Tol and 3 others went out and got a prisoner. We traveled a few miles and about a dozen horsemen were seen about 200 yards off running as fast as they could go. A lot of our men jumped off and gave chase. Being on foot, they were of course left behind. They succeeded however in killing one horse, just missing the rider's leg. The rider escaped.

Traveling about 15 miles further, we surprised 7 or 8 more at a place called Jonesboro. They jumped on their horses as quick as possible and started to run. By the time they got fairly started the men commenced firing at them and one man tumbled off. They ran for their lives, and all escaped us, but we have since heard that two died of their wounds. I did not get a shot, but I captured a good wool hat which one of them in his hurry lost. We took three or four prisoners and went that evening to St. Charles, 20 miles from St. Louis on the Missouri River.

Write soon and often. Having good opportunities you might write once a week. Tell me how the town folks are all getting along and everything interesting. Your Brother, A. M. Patton

Camp at Ironton, Mo. August 11, 1861

Dear Sister (Nancy): I received your letter with Cullen's and others on Capt. Peck's return to his Company at Salt River. You must excuse my long neglect to answer, but not make my neglect an excuse for you to delay. I have not got a letter from home since yours.

We arrived at Ironton on Thursday evening, having started from Mexico and traveled over 200 miles. We are now situated in a very pleasant place among the hills. Our camp is in a level tract of land about 2 miles square, surrounded by high hills with only a few passes. Our General (formerly our Col.) says he believes we can fortify our position a little and hold it against any force. We have heard three or four times since we arrived that Gen. Hardee was advancing upon us with 8,000 men from the south. We are confident that they will never get inside our passes while Gen. Grant commands if they bring twice 8,000 against us.

We are all in tolerable good condition at present and would be glad of an opportunity to show our pluck, although none are blood thirsty. We would like to see the rebellion put down without blood shed if it could be done, but if it is a case requiring more bleeding and cutting, we are the physicians who are willing to undertake the case.

We have been over considerable territory since we left Old Crawford and have experienced nearly all varieties of camp life but, considering the cause I was engaged in, I have not seen the time that I was discontented, or wish to turn back or would not endure twice as much. When I left home, I never had walked over six miles at once, but now I can walk 25 miles on a hot August day easy.

I would like to receive two or three letters from home every week if possible. Tell Cull, Rush and Ma to answer the letters I sent to them. I suppose it is useless to look for a letter from Pa as he is not in the habit of writing much. Cull must have an easy time now from what I hear from business in Palestine. I saw old Mr. Blackburn of Edgar County yesterday morning who bore us the compliments of Findlay Wilson. I also received a letter from him last night. When you write tell me all the news about the town. How is the town off for young ladies and pleasure parties now? Has Mr. Bovell returned yet? How is Mr. McFarland prospering? It must be near the sickly season along the Wabash now?

I had watermelon in St. Louis the other day and saw some nice ripe peaches. We have not received a cent of pay yet and about every man in our company is out of "clink". I started with ten dollars and have three left yet, being the only one who was economical enough or stingy enough to keep any. Many of the boys can not buy paper, envelopes or stamps to send letters home. I have given away paper, envelopes and stamps to all that asked when I had them, but if we don't get our pay soon, even I will run out.

Write as soon as possible. Give my love to all. Give my compliments to Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, also to every inquiring friend. Let me know how you are all getting along at home. Tell Rush that if he can't collect enough money to take him through next winter at college to take what is due on my schedule. I remain, your brother, A. M. Patton

Camp "Marble Creek" 10 Miles South of Ironton August 22, 1861

Brother Rush: Yours of the 9th instant came to hand on Friday last, and although I had begun to think you had forgotten to write, it was none the less gladly received. It had been nearly a month since I received a letter from Palestine when yours and Cull's came.

Our Regiment in company with Hecker's is encamped about 10 miles below Ironton, among the hills. We are on the public road between 2 hills, with the clearest stream (called Marble Creek) that I ever saw along one side. It is the healthiest country in the west. All who are present are enjoying tolerable health. We left a few sick of our company behind as we came down among whom was Davy Slater. We have since learned that he died at Jefferson Barracks.

We have left camp at least a hundred times with the intention of having a battle, but have always been entirely disappointed. Hearing last week that about 2,500 secessionists were encamped just twelve miles below Ironton, our Gen. sent our reg. down this road and Hecker's around another to hem them in and compel them to fight, but after marching about eleven miles we found that they had vamoosed, if there had ever been any in the first place. We have given out the notion of getting a fight in Missouri.

Our Gen. is awaiting arms for this regiment before starting south. He seems determined to have Minie Rifles for the 21st at least. The other companies in our regiment have been carrying the

old army musket with a bayonet while our company has been armed with the Orleans or army rifle without bayonets. All are anxious to get the new guns.

The Palestine boys are all along with us and are all enjoying good health and camp life. Lieutenant Lagow has been selected as Aide De Camp to Gen. Grant. We have no other first Lieutenant yet. We hope to get through this winter and spend next summer in Crawford. But I have been very well contented so far and expect to be if I have to stay three years. We have not drawn any pay yet, nor all of the clothing that the law allows us.

You say that times are very hard in Old Crawford now and you can't make much headway collecting. Has not Reavile succeeded in getting all the taxes yet? If you can get any of the money due on my schedule you can take it to part pay your expenses at Chicago. I will not need any while in the army. You had better finish your profession as soon as you can and never be a one horse physician. It will likely be a hard time there for some time yet and you had better make the best of the beginning.

Cull did not say whether he was still clerking or how the firm of Allen & Kitchell was progressing. What are the younger Pattons doing? Is there no school now? How are the new directors going to arrange it about Mr. Bovell teaching next winter? Henry Longnecker sends you his highest regards and says he wishes you were along. Give my choicest compliments to all inquiring ladies. Write soon and tell Martha and the rest of the penhandlers to write. We have a postmaster now and I suppose will get letters regularly. Give my most affectionate regards to the family. Your brother, A. M. Patton

OUR BOYS CAN'T HIT THE TARGET - THE REBS CAPTURE NEIGHBORS

Still unhappy with their rifle-muskets, Patton complains of the poor performance with the weapons, such poor performance that ultimately the Crawford County boys will completely reject them. The regiment suffers its first loss of boys from neighboring Edgar county when four soldiers are taken captive; and the Illinois boys follow the career of their adored General U. S. Grant and hope against hope that they will soon be under his command again. Patton, in his letter to Cullen, his younger brother, instructs him to give the soldier's love to the prettiest girl in town. Was she his intended?

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Camp Marble Creek, ten miles below Ironton August 28, 1861

Brother (Cullen): Yours of the 6th inst. came speedily to hand and after so long a time I proceed to answer. We are all hearty with the exception of two or three boys who have the measles. I suppose Lieut. Knight is in Crawford by this time for he started from here last Friday. Tol and the rest of the Palestine boys are all well.

We are now seeing the best side of camp life I suppose. I have plenty to eat and very little to do. Some of the boys lack for clothing and money to spend, but it is supposed that we will draw soon.

We still have our old guns yet, and since we have come under Gen. Prentiss, we have almost given out all hopes of getting any others. We were out target shooting this evening with our old rifles and the distance being 125 yards about 70 of us only put about a dozen holes in a board one foot by three.

The Edgar County Co. met with a sad misfortune on last Sunday. Six of their men with three or four of Col. Hecker's were out at a house about two miles below camp after peaches. It was a kind of a trading house and several of our men had been there before. It happened that they had hid a snare to catch one or two of our Lieuts., viz: by asking them out to dinner where he was to be taken by a surprise party of secessionists. The Lieut. being on duty could not go. But the surprise party (some 35 or 40) came nevertheless and surprised four men of the Edgar Company and two of Hecker's.

You must know that we are no longer under Gen. Grant, he being moved further west, while we are left under Gen. Prentiss. The Reg. murmured considerably when called upon to part with Gen. Grant. Two or three companies expressed their dissatisfaction very plainly when the order was read, but they could not help themselves. They do not know anything about Prentiss to cause complaint, but were all attached to Gen. Grant so much that they were loath to part with him.

Talking of Sons of Temperance, you had ought to see what a lot of them Grant has made. Since he left us, discipline has been on the decrease. Only yesterday, a Captain and a Lieut. fell out and actually had a fist and skull fight.

Our Lieut. Col. has been promoted to Colonelship. Captain Peck is a candidate (I understand for Lieut. Col.). If he is promoted our company will be nearly destitute of commissioned officers. We have lost four of our men. Three by discharges and one by death. Also one by promotion, viz: Clark Lagow. Those discharged were Foster, Eagleton and McEwin. They were discharged on account of health. Tol, Alf and Bill Dills have charge of the commissary department and he and Tol stay in the tent which belongs to that department. Hathaway is getting fat for the first time since we have been out. This is an extremely healthy country. We have no band yet, having failed to get the instruments.

Give my choicest compliments to all those young ladies who were inquiring about me, and my love to the prettiest one. Write soon and give me all the news current on tattletown and Gabville. The boys send you their "highest Regards" until they write themselves. Let me know whether you are still clerking and if so how the firm flourishes. Give my love to Cousin John and all the rest of my cousins. I still remain, Your Brother, A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. September 6, 1861

Dear Father: I was no less surprised than pleased on the receipt of your letter, as I had come to the conclusion that I never would hear from you personally. Your advice is excellent and just what I might have expected from your naturally cool head. I had however come to the conclusion that it was the best policy to act in that way, and was doing the best I know how. The advice was not ill timed.

We are well and doing the best possible at present. Our Captain has been promoted to the Lieut. Colonel which leaves us but one commissioned officer. We have no other man in the company who would suit all exactly. I am willing to serve under any one that a majority will elect. Lieut. Lagow's place has not been made vacant yet, and consequently we cannot have but two commissioned officers with our company.

We have not yet received our new guns. In fact, we have almost despaired of getting any. Our payrolls have been made out and we expect, that is we have a slight hope, that we will get a little of the pay due us about the 20th of this month. There are only about 4,000 men here now, under the command of Gen. Bland.

You judged aright in reference to this place being healthy. It is the most hilly country that I ever had the luck to behold and it is proportionately healthy as it is hilly. Pilot Knob, two miles above here, is the nearest representation of the mountain that I ever saw. It is about three quarters of a mile high on a level. I climbed it the other day and had a most beautiful view. There is a large knob of solid iron ore, directly on the summit, which the Iron Works at the foot of the hill will be almost numberless years in exhausting. The mountain is nearly all solid iron. The Iron Works have a railroad track laid up the side of the mountain to within 100 yards of the summit. While sitting upon the Knob a heavy rain came up and sprinkled the valley below, leaving the top of the mountain perfectly dry for the first half hour. This was quite a sight to me.

I suppose you have seen the Proclamation of Gen. Fremont. By virtue of that proclamation, many negroes are declared free. I believe it will have a bad effect upon the Southern mind and increase the trouble of crushing out the Rebellion.

Tell the folks and friends to write. Do not forget to write again yourself. I Remain your affectionate son, A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. September 8, 1861

Dear Mother: I received a letter from you some time ago, at the same time one came from Mrs. Nancy Logan. You must excuse my neglect to answer. I was greatly surprised to receive one from Pa, and would like to be surprised again. I answered it the day before yesterday. We are all well and doing better at present.

Lieutenant Knight returned two or three days ago. His trunk was left behind and did not come in until last evening. In it came

a letter from Rush and one from Martha. Letters do not come very often, but I suppose it is because I do not write often enough myself. From Martha's letter, I learn that Mr. Bovell has concluded to teach again in Palestine. I hope he will succeed better in getting his pay this time than last winter.

You say that Mrs. Mails regrets my absence on account of not attending college with John next winter. She does not regret my not being able to attend college any more than I do, and as to having John for a companion, none would please me better. But I would rather do without an education and help uphold the American Flag, than to be well read and accomplished and see the country go to ruin.

You said you had heard Guy Alexander was expected home soon. I would like to hear from him again. I have not heard from him since he left. Rush says Charley has come back to Palestine, I would like to hear from him also. I have been strongly threatening to write him a letter, but have not carried out my threats. I suppose Carroll is still a candidate for Clerk. What does he think of his chances of election? Has John Bathe rented the Mill? They all tell me that money is very scarce there at this time. It seems to me that Crawford must be very dry now.

I am perfectly content to remain in the army, until we shall have accomplished something. We are in hopes now that that not be long. I understand that we are again soon to be under General Grant, but do not know how true it is. Grant is now in Kentucky, having taken Paducah the day before yesterday. We are anxious to be with him. A great many of our men have said, as I also believe, that Gen. Grant is the best military man in the West, Gen. Fremont not excepted. Captain Peck has been promoted to the office of Lieutenant Colonel. We have not yet elected a new Captain.

This is the most mountainous country I ever stopped in. The finest view I ever had was the other day from Pilot Knob. The mountain is nearly all iron and about three quarters of a mile high. The Iron Works at the foot of the mountain is an interesting sight.

Tell Mrs. Paull that Torrence is again messing with us. Tell Mrs. Gogin that Lon is now healthier than he has been before since he started from home. Write soon and persuade everybody else to write. If I could get two or three such as I got from Rush, every week, I would be satisfied. I remain, Your son, A. M. Patton

REBELLION IN OUR OWN RANKS - AND THE COURTS MARTIAL

Unhappy with their weapons, and unable to put a ball in a board one foot by three feet to their satisfaction, (a company of 70 men put only about a dozen holes in a target at 150 yards) and the weapons having no bayonets, Patton's company stacked their weapons, and refused to take them up when so ordered. They were later, before Stones River, to receive new rifle-muskets, but not yet in September of 1861.

Harold L. Peterson, in his Treasury of the Gun says this of the civil war rifle musket the regiment was later to receive:

"With the rifle-musket the muzzle-loading military rifle reached its high point. It was a magnificent arm. Its forty inch barrel had only three grooves, but it was accurate. Up to two hundred yards, a good marksman could do precision shooting. Beyond that he could be expected to hit a target six feet by six feet at five hundred yards, and a target eight feet square about half the time at one thousand yards. And he could hit it hard. At a distance of one thousand yards, the standard five-hundred-grain minie ball, driven by sixty grains of black powder, would penetrate four inches of soft pine. Like any other percussion arm, the rifle musket was a trifle slower than the flintlock. Still, a skilled soldier could fire three shots a minute under good conditions, and a sustained rate of two shots a minute was hoped for in combat."

The advent of the rifle-musket which Patton and his regimental companions were to carry into battle changed the complexion of war. Every infantryman now had accuracy at his command. As a result there could no longer be the dashing artillery charge where the gunners drew their batteries within three or four hundred yards of the enemy and raked the lines with canister. Opposing infantrymen, with rifles accurate to five hundred yards and more could lay waste to the cannoneers. So the big guns laid back, six, seven hundred, a thousand yards; the new rifle-muskets worked the change in tactics. But Private Patton and his mates didn't know all that in 1861; all they knew was they couldn't hit "the side of a barn" with the weapons they were carrying.

by G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Ironton, Mo. September 12, 1861

Brother Rush: Yours of the 8th inst. came to hand last night and I hasten a reply. You have heard of the unfortunate state of our company it seems; but one thing is certain, I was not the one to first send home the bad news. It is not however in such a disgraceful situation as it would seem.

The truth is we have been imposed upon in reference to guns, although I have come to the conclusion that it was unintentional. Our company, being composed of very headstrong men, and having guns with no bayonets, they concluded to stack them up in a heap and inform the Captain that they had returned them. All of the guns except three or four were stacked. None appeared to think of the consequences, should they be ordered to take them again. There being but a few left, I inconsiderately stacked mine with the rest, Tol having already stacked his.

This was in the evening, and the Captain said nothing about taking them again that day. As soon as my gun went into the pile, I began to think more soberly about the matter and knew that I had done wrong. I thought the matter over until very late that night and came to the conclusion that I would take mine again as soon as ordered in spite of all fears of being called a coward. They

remained until the next evening, dress parade time, when we were ordered to take arms.

Some dozen or more took guns as soon as ordered (myself among them). The Captain then went and prepared to take the names of those who would not obey him. He went to each man separately who had no gun and asked them personally if they would obey him. All but 23 or 24 promised him obedience. They concluded that it would be perjuring themselves, in refusing to obey. The 22 who refused to obey orders were then marched off (willingly) by Capt. Peck and placed under guard. There are none of the "Palestine Boys," except one in the number. That one is George Bean. The Court Martial of the privates took place last week, but the sentence is not yet known. There are five Sergeants, two Corporals and the remainder, privates. None believe that the punishment will be severe.

Some of them did for a while jibe us for being too cowardly to disobey, but all do not look at it alike. If I thought we were doing right and we could do any good, I would have gone into the guardhouse and suffered the punishment rather than go into battle with such guns; for we would have to disgrace ourselves and country if we were called upon to fight a very superior force.

We have no officers in the company now, but Lieut. Knight and 3 or 4 Corporals. We are constructing some works now below here, and I suppose preparing the place for winter quarters of some troops. From present appearances, I would think we were to stay here a considerable while.

Lon Gogin has got into business as a carpenter for 10 days or more on the Works. Tell Hops I would like to see him, but I cannot see that far. I was not far from Burlington while at Quincy, but did not stay long. Give him my best respects. My love to all, Your Brother, A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. September 21, 1861

Dear Mother: I received yours of Sep. 8th some time since and as usual have neglected answering promptly. We are well at present and hope to continue so long as we stay here. I have not been sick a day at a time since I have been out from home. And not health alone has been mine but contentment.

A person can sleep just as well in a tent on the hard ground as in a luxurious chamber on a feather bed. One can live just as happily living upon "Pilot Dread" and "Pork Steak" as by eating the most select luxuries, of a Savant. All that is wanted is a determination to be content. But we are not destitute of all change of diet. We get a sufficient quantity of beans, rice, sugar, coffee and salt and vinegar. Also sometimes potatoes. Besides these we have opportunities of trading for pies or milk or anything of the kind we may wish.

You ask me if I ever see a chicken or pie or cake or knicknacks of any kind. As to the knicknacks, we sometimes get apples and peaches and vegetables, in camp, but the chickens are procured while camped near some "seceshers" farm house -- taken

under the confiscation act, -- the one who catches them takes them. I have had a few messes.

You wanted to know whether I had received my pants yet. I received my uniform, that is coat, pants and hat, while at Salt River, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. I have drawn a shirt and a pair of socks since we have been here. I understand that there is an entire new suit now at the "Knob" for us. We have not yet received any pay, but expect to soon.

There are only about three regiments here now, and I think it highly probable that we will stay here sometime. We had an election for Captain of our Company on the 19th. By dint of a great deal of secret planning and favorable circumstances, Josh McDonald was elected over Ches Knight. Josh is still in the guard house, but is expected to be released this evening.

I suppose you had heard about 22 of our company being put in the guard house for refusing to obey the orders of the Captain. They were tried several days ago, but we have not yet heard the sentence of the Court Martial. It is now uncertain how long they will have to stay under guard. Some of our officers think that Josh will not get his commission. If he does, he will have to make a very material change in his character if he succeeds in making a good captain.

Our Brass Band instruments have come, but the players have not yet been selected. We have just drawn our new pants and another pair of socks. No pay yet, nor any money in the Regiment. How are Mr. and Mrs. Grigg getting along? I would like to hear from them. Give them my best respects. Tell Jerretta and Hannah I would like to receive a letter from them. But I suppose as long as I neglect to answer so many that I do receive I need not expect any more. How is Uncle Carroll getting along?

I learned from a letter just sent from Cul that Guy Alexander has returned. When you see him tell him if he don't answer my letter, he need never expect another from me. Tell Pa he need not be "weary of well doing" but write another letter. I would like to answer John and Martha's letters, but fear I will not have time soon. Tell them to write anyhow. Write soon and oblige, Your Affectionate Son, A. Patton

Ironton, Mo. September 23, 1861

Dear Sister (Nancy): I received an epistle from you some time ago and do not recollect of answering. I answered Ma's last day before yesterday. We are well as usual at the present moment and indeed have escaped the viper disease most marvelously. It is beginning to get cool here of nights now, but I suppose it must be colder in Crawford at this time. Our Regiment has had quite a serious time with the measles and mumps. Some three or four of our Company have been down at a time with them. The Regiment has lost very few men for the quantity of time she has been out.

This Regiment has cause for complaint if any one has. We have been out for three months and have not received a cent of pay nor

guns fit to fight with. We have the promise of the best guns in the West as soon as they are received at Fremont's Headquarters. Gen. Fremont has signed a requisition or order for "Minie Rifles" or for first class "Minie Muskets", for the 21st. We have just drawn a new suit of pants and one pair of socks each. None appear to complain of Uncle Sam, but take it as a matter of course that he cannot do all things at once and by waiting patiently we will receive our pay at last.

We have not much hopes of getting a fight while we stay here. It is probable however that we will be ordered to Kentucky at any moment. The 33rd and 38th Regs. of Illinois came down here day before yesterday. Alex Sutherland's company is in the 38th. I saw several of the Crawford boys in his company whom I knew. I also found one old acquaintance in the 33rd Reg. viz: Dave Leach. He enlisted at Bloomington, Ill.

I learned from Ma's letter that you are going to school again this winter to Mr. Bovell. I think it a very good idea. You had better go as long as you can get the opportunity for the prospects now are that we may soon be deprived of the blessings of schools. It would take quite a prophet to foresee the result of this war.

How are all the young ladies about town prospering now? We will have our Brass Band in operation in a few days. Write soon and tell me all the news, don't be afraid of writing anything uninteresting. We are away off in an out-of-the-way lonesome place where any thing like change is interesting. I am, as ever, your Brother, Allen Patton

Ironton, Mo. September 23, 1861

Sister Martha: I received yours of Aug. 27th and was pleased to hear from you. You might write often and a great deal of news to me if you would try. You wonder if I find as good eating here as at home. It is as good if I am contented with it. We do not suffer any for provision at present. We have plenty of bread and meat, coffee and sugar, beans and rice, and sometimes potatoes.

We not only live well enough in the provision line but have no hard work to do, except when detailed in regular turn for fatigue duty. The hardest work is drilling and standing guard after night. We are going to move our camp today about 200 yards. It is now thought that we will stay here two or three weeks and probably longer.

Our boys in the Guard House heard their sentence last night. The Corporals and Sergeants are reduced to ranks as privates and a month's pay stopped, besides having to work on the fortifications 14 days. The punishment of the privates is the last part of the sentence of the officers, viz, to work 14 days on the fortifications. Write soon and often whether you get an answer or not. Your Brother, A. M. Patton

REGIMENTAL POLITICS - DEMOCRACY FRUSTRATED

As amazing as it might seem to the American soldiers of World War I and later wars, the Civil War soldier elected his own company officers, subject of course to their being commissioned before acting in their new capacity. But it didn't always work out as expected. Company I of the 21st Illinois had its election, but the chosen one didn't get the job.

All the marching since he enlisted in June has worn out Patton's shoes. And he hasn't been paid yet. He needs to buy new boots. He had \$10 when he went into the army--but he spent his last nickel in October and he asks his dad to come to his financial rescue--so he can buy new boots; for \$6 the pair. And his dad must have helped, because later he gets new boots.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995.

Ironton, Mo. September 25, 1861

Dear Brother (Cullen): Yours of last week was duly received and gave great satisfaction. We are still encamped among the mountains although we moved camp about 200 yards. The old camp was on too low ground. All the Palestine boys are getting along fine at present - those that were sick getting well. We have but two or three men in our company now confined in the hospital.

You say you had just heard of the difficulty in our company. The boys that were taken up and Court Martialed have received sentence and are now working it out. It is as follows: the Sergeants and Corporals are returned to ranks, a month's pay suspension and compelled to work on the fortifications 14 days. The privates are to work on the fortifications 14 days.

We had an election for Captain a few days ago and it resulted as follows: Joshua P. McDonald received 49 votes, C. K. Knight 41, and Taylor, our Sergeant Major three. I and our mess were for [Chess] but were beat. Josh's friends worked it mighty close knowing every man that they could influence. They did not let [Ches's] friends know that he was running until the election was very near over pretending to be all Taylor men. It is extremely doubtful whether Josh gets his commission or not as he was in the Guard House for disobeying the Captain's order when elected.

We have received our Brass Band instruments at last and the band is now being organized. Tip and Lon are in it. They moved into their new quarters. Lon says he will write to you soon. Also Bill Dills. The 33rd and the 38th Ills. Regiments are here now. I finally found old acquaintances in both of them. Dave Leach is in the 33rd, Company "C". He enlisted at Bloomington. Alex Sutherland's company are in the 38th. I knew most every boy in his company. His post is now under the command of Col. Carlin of the 38th.

We expect to receive new minie rifles for our regiment soon. We have new caps and jackets ready for us now. It is said that Gen. Grant still claims this Regiment and will try to get it. Give

my love to all the girls, to Mrs. Griggs and the connexion. Write soon. Your brother, A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. October 3, 1861

Dear Mother: I received yours of the 22nd Inst. on last Friday night, also one last night from Rush. I suppose Rush is in Chicago by this time. He spoke of being lonesome when we were nearly all gone. I suppose it will be lonesome for a while but then we hope to be all together again some time. The war will not last forever. I am glad to receive letters from you and Rush because they are always so full of news. I do not get letters from Palestine very often.

We are doing well now as we have been all along although we are not working for Uncle Sam in the service in the same way altogether that we came into his service expecting. Tell Nancy, Martha, Cullen and John to write a little oftener if they can find time. John had ought to go to school this next winter as he is behind the other boys of his size and age, but you will probably need him at home. Nancy and Martha should go as long as possible. I hope Mr. Bovell will have better success in getting his pay the next school.

Rush tells me that Mr. Hill has paid over all my school money. He did not say whether he had collected enough to pay his expenses at Chicago without that. I expect to get more than I will have use for if payday comes soon. We have been out over three months and have not received a cent of pay yet. We cannot tell the reason.

Rush says Mr. and Mrs. Mails are anxious to hear from their connection, the Gills. I made some inquiries as soon as we came here about two months ago of an old man who was acquainted (with) Doctor Logan and had married a Walters. He is very well acquainted with the Gills. They live 30 miles from here, south. We were within 20 miles of them at Marble Creek. We have heard several times that one of the Gill boys was killed at Potosi and think it must be true. That old man told me himself that one of them was in the Southern Army.

Three or four of us are now messing together and cooking for ourselves. We live very well, trading some of our rations for flour and apples sometimes so that we can have pies and biscuits. We are now at the foot of a mountain which, like the others, is rock from top to bottom. Pilot Knob is almost all solid iron.

Alex Sutherland's company is at the point. Dave Leach and John Kirkindor are here in another regiment. How is Uncle Cullen and Carroll getting along now? Is Hannah still staying with Jeretta? Tell them they must not think hard of me because I have not written to them. But my letters home are meant for them as well as anybody. Write soon and tell the rest to do the same. I am, Your Son, A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. October 7, 1861

Dear Father: I received a letter from you the other day when I received Ma's. We are doing very well at the present all being tolerable healthy. Dave Lagow came down from St. Louis last Friday night and remained with us until this morning.

We have not received a cent of pay yet. It is reported this morning that the Pay Master is here. I have been wearing the shoes that I got before starting from home all the time and they are just now wearing out. I have been unable to find a pair that would fit me when the boys were drawing. Therefore, I have concluded to get a pair of boots made at once. I have been wishing for pay day some time for that purpose. If it does not come soon, I will have to send home for the money or buy them of the sutler. I have not yet bought anything at the sutlery.

I wrote one letter as you requested after the next day after I received yours, but have not felt well enough since to write any more. I have just got out of postage money and can't write any more until I get supplied. I will put my last stamp on this letter. It's the first time that I have been out of money since I left home.

According to talk in camp for the last day or two, we have been under marching orders to Cape Giraudeau. I do not think there is any such prospect. The Pay Master has not come yet and we have quit looking for him until the money is received from the east. If you can raise it easily, I wish you would send me about \$6 of my school money to get my boots with and stamps until we get paid. A little is a good thing to have when a fellow loses his appetite to get a few knickknacks. I have made my \$10 last very well having spent my last five cents yesterday.

Write soon and send a few postage stamps, as they cannot be had here now. Give me everything interesting. I remain your Affectionate Son, Allen M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. October 9, 1861

Rush: I received yours of the 27th some time ago and now proceed to answer. I am well at present and still encamped at Ironton, although we have got our teams now and are liable to receive orders to march at anytime. The other boys are well. I have heard from home once or twice since you left. Dave Lagow came down from St. Louis last Saturday and remained with us until Monday morning. He had not been home since Ches left there. We have not received a cent of pay yet and have not much prospect of any soon. I just got out the other day. I sent home for a little to get a pair of boots, as I could not get a pair of shoes to fit while the boys were drawing.

I suppose you will graduate in Physics and Surgery by the First of March next. I am in hopes we will be through by that time. If not, I may get a furlough about that time.

Ches Knight is our captain now. Josh McDonald was fairly elected but Peck influenced Yates sufficiently to get the commission for Ches. Josh would like to help himself if he could, but cannot do anything. He has procured a situation in the band. Ches has appointed the same boys to the same offices that they had before.

Before Ches' commission came, Josh found out that they were trying to defeat him and got up a petition with about 74 names of the company to sign it, asking Gov. Yates to commission him. After the commission came he got up another petition requesting Ches to resign it, but Chester refused.

The boys have nearly all of them worked their time out. The company is doing very well now. Some are a little dissatisfied but do not grumble much. We hope to again be the best company in the regiment.

You gave me fits in your last for writing to my old school mistress Nancy Logan. It was under circumstances in which I could not refuse. She wrote one to me and Tol and of course we had to answer. I could not refuse without being impolite. I had written to Mrs. Griggs when your letter came. I never knew she was expecting a letter until you informed me in one of your former letters.

Bob Plunkett is expected to arrive this evening with recruits and news from Palestine. Sutherland's company is not full. Dave Leach and John Kirkindol are in the 33rd regiment.

It is said that volunteers cannot be kept out of their pay over four months and kept in the service, too. It will be four months next Sunday since most of our men volunteered and have not been paid a cent. I would like to have a little but did not come for money and can do without rather than hurry up the government. We still have our old guns and not much prospect of better. Write soon. I remain, as ever, your affectionate brother, A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. October 9, 1861

Dear Brother (Cullen): Yours of the 2nd inst. was received the other day and the news it contained was very acceptable. We are all well and doing very well.

Chester K. Knight is now Capt. of the Company having received his commission in spite of the election of Josh McDonald. It was through Peck's influence that Yates commissioned Ches. The boys have nearly all worked out their sentence. The same boys that held the offices before were reappointed by Ches. This action gave very much satisfaction. Josh has got an appointment in the band. He is going to blow the second bass. He would like to get Ches out of his commission if he could. Luke says Captain Tom Markley has been promoted to the rank of Major in the Regiment he is in. Is it true? If so, who is Captain?

Our Regiment has just got a lot of new mules and wagons and are now subject to marching orders at any time. We have not

received any new guns yet and have not much hopes of getting them soon. We have not received any pay yet, but it is reported that the Pay Master has come and is ready to pay us.

Lieut. Plunkett is expected this evening with recruits and latest Crawford news. Tol got a letter last night from John Preston which says Jones came clear. I supposed he would. Dave Lagow came down from St. Louis last Friday night and stayed with us a couple of days. I would like to see some more of the Crawford boys out of here for we have never seen a man from the county since we left Springfield except Dave and Bob Morrison and the boys in Sutherland's Company. This is an out-of-the-way place for visiting, however.

I take the daily Mo. Democrat and pay 30 cents per week, which furnishes us all the amusement in the reading line that we get. The Yellow Jacket comes now and then.

Thursday morning. No Pay Master yet. I received a letter from Nancy last night. Give my love to the pretty girls and my respects to my old friends. Write soon and give me all the news. What has become of Cheese? I wrote to him some time ago and have received no answer. Tell him to answer if he is going to write. My love to the folks at home and connexion. Your Brother, A. M. Patton

PAYDAY! - AND THE REGIMENT IS BLOODED

The Civil War soldier had a clothing allowance, but he had to buy his own clothes. If he had to buy from the post sutler, he was always convinced he had been scammed. But now Patton, who was down to his last five cents and who needed new boots, gets paid \$25.00 and he's suddenly rich. He can't decide how much to send home! But it's not all camp life and marching in this backwater of the war in Missouri. They are in reserve in an engagement with the Confederates and Patton is convinced the (St. Louis Globe) Democrat is wrong about its report of the battle. His side won a tremendous victory and chased the rebels 10 miles, but, he says disgustedly, he "didn't get a shot".

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

[This letter is from Captain Ches Knight to Findlay "Fin" Paull, a resident in Allen Patton's hometown, Palestine, Illinois. KCC]

Camp at Ironton, Mo. October 12, 1861

Mr. F. Paull

Dear Sir - Your favor of the 10th instant was received last night, and contents noted. My surprise, I presume, was equal to yours in regard to D.W. Lagow's report of Torrence and myself concerning the affairs in this company.

I delivered the letter you directed to Torrence last night immediately on its reception. This morning he told me of his

surprise and indignation at the report, branding the whole thing as a lie, without a shadow of substance from which to form it. I am candid in saying that I give full credit to what he says in regard to the matter. He told me that he would make inquiry of Josh at once but he believed he would deny it, based on his belief upon what he knew of Josh heretofore.

As to Torrence, I can say without (illegible) that his conduct has been commendable in every respect, whether on duty or off. His actions have been none other than that which characterize the meritorious soldier. McDonald has been transferred to the regimental band and I take it as an agreeable and fortunate occurrence to the company.

And here permit me to say that your conjecture is correct as to the secret cause of the difficulties in this company. Long before the election I myself and nearly every other man has heard him swear that he abominated the company and the regiment and he was determined by a steady and continued working to destroy it as soon as time and circumstances would permit him. His past conduct has rendered him so obnoxious in the regiment that I don't think there is a captain in it that would admit him into their company in any capacity or under any circumstances whatever. The company is not disbanded neither is there any prospect of it, even of the remotest kind, and I may add the same of the regiment.

Yesterday morning Col. Peck asked Chas. Howe in regard to the reports spoken of by yourself, he (Peck) having received a letter from home stating the same thing that you have. Howe's reply was that it was totally false in every particular, that he had written that Peck had favored them in every way possible. He had never even thought that Peck stated anything before the Court Martial untrue, to say nothing of writing it, and further more proposed to send home the letter exhibited or write his thoughts anew and exhibit the same to him. How the affair is really I can't say but I give as much credit to persons away and free from prejudice as I do to him.

As to the money wrongfully collected from the State by (illegible) & Lagow I can with certainty say that they never done any such thing but on the contrary failed to present bills for actual money expended. As to the money appropriated by the citizens for the purchase of a company flag, I know the flag was purchased in Cincinnati, Ohio. I have forgotten the name of the firm, but the net cost was ninety-six dollars and we paid express charges to Springfield, Illinois, where we first received it. As to the quality I am not a competent judge, but a gentleman from Ohio who was acquainted with the firm that manufactured it remarked that it was a finer flag than they had ever got up before, stating at the same time that he had just been to Camp Dennison, Ohio, where he saw flags furnished by the same firm, costing one hundred dollars, giving his opinion that ours was the best on account of its superior size and finish. So your conjecture that these attacks on the officers of this company were malicious is correct.

Col. Peck will send a copy of the proceedings of the court martial with the certificate of the Adjutant as to its correctness to the county papers for publication when persons can decide for

themselves on that charge and on all others. I have endeavored to state the facts as they were for when I am called on or feel that I should speak in defense or prosecution of anyone I do it correctly as thought and circumstances admits of.

This evening I intend to have the non-commissioned officers reappointed. They have acted very respectfully toward me and seem well reconciled to the present arrangements. Orderly Rackerby told me yesterday in a conversation I had with him that the difficulties were over and I am happy to say that they all returned to their duty cheerfully and seem to of profited by their sad lesson. The health is now improving materially. The weather is very pleasant in the daytime but very cool in the night.

Our regiment is now well-equipped with the exception of arms, which we have positive assurance will be exchanged at the earliest possible moment. Elias D. Wilkin formerly of your county is now our Chaplin in place of J.D. Crane, who resigned. He preached yesterday and was listened to with marked attention by everyone.

Now that I am in the position of captain of this company I think I realize its weighty responsibility and am perfectly aware of its many difficulties in ordinary circumstances. I feel confident I could succeed but to take command of a company with part of its privates and non-commissioned officers under arrest for mutiny and them and their sympathizers composing a majority of said company and electing the chief of the mutineers as their commander and I in the midst of their wild indignation at the disappointment having to command them, showed me at once a mountain of difficulties and them the care of many young men, you may say boys, thrown upon me to a great extent with many other responsibilities and arduous duties too tedious to mention were all sufficient to banish anything like jollity from my mind.

From proper management or the smiles of fortune or omnipotence I have thus far succeeded, and the former greatness of Company I is returning. To discharge the office of captain in this company with satisfaction to my friends at home and honor and credit to myself is an object which I will pursue with a steadiness of purpose which I hope will secure success to fill the place of Captain Peck, is a difficult "birth" for a man of my age and experience. For the good deeds I may do I will ask credit for the mistakes I may commit I ask that they may be pardoned, and my best friends will point them out to me first and direct me aright. In conclusion let me ask you to give me your advice fully when you may think I need it. With respect, etc., C.K. Knight

Ironton, Mo. October 25, 1861

Dear Mother: Your letter of the 11th as well as Pa's of the 12th with the stamps and money came to hand last week and was gladly rec'd. Your letter with the stamps did not arrive until the day after Pa's came. I would have written sooner but I was out on picket guard when the letters came and on account of our Reg. having some marching to do about that time, the pickets were not relieved until last Friday. The stamps came on Saturday night and

we were ordered to prepare on Sunday morning to march upon Frederickstown to fight Jeff Thompson.

We started on Friday evening and marched nearly all night over the roughest of roads. When we reached a town, Thompson was reported far off on the road to Granville. We rested a while when two or three other Regiments came meeting us from Cape Gireau. After noon the troops from Cape came into town and marched on through to Greenville. They had proceeded down the road about a mile when they discovered a large body of the enemy in ambush with their batteries planted.

They commenced firing on both sides immediately and our force was soon double quicked to the battle ground but the 21st was placed in a position where we did not get a shot at the enemy. The grape shot and cannonballs whistled over our heads a little but did not scare anybody. The advance forces were the only ones that got any fighting to do, as the others were held as a reserve and the enemy commenced retreating from the first. The firing continued about 2 hours and a half from the beginning to the end.

The loss on our side was 8 killed and from 10 to 15 wounded. The enemy at least 250 killed (notwithstanding the report in the Democrat) and a great many wounded. Jeff Thompson himself reports 600 lost altogether. Col. Lowe of the Secessionist Army was killed by a shot through the head.

The Ind. Cavalry lost their best man, Major Gavit. We followed them the next day about 10 miles, but found they were so completely routed that out of 7,000 men there could not be but one squad of 300 together to be heard from; and they being cavalry were making the best of their way to Arkansas. We then returned to Frederickstown and then to Ironton. We marched yesterday from Frederickstown to this place, a distance of about 22 miles after 9 o'clock.

I received a letter from Rush, one from Cull and one from Mrs. Griggs when I got back last night. I don't suppose you were so foolish as to get uneasy when you heard of the battle of Frederickstown? The marching was very hard, but we are getting accustomed to it. Our Regiment is receiving 2 1/2 months pay today. We will not get ours before morning. I do not know yet how much I will send home, but I think I will send a little.

As I am on guard tonight I have not time to write as much as I would like. Our company is in very good condition at present, being all settled down and the most anxious company for the fight. No more at present. I Remain Your Affectionate Son, A. M. Patton

P. S. I can get all the writing paper and envelopes I want for nothing, as Bill Dills keeps such things to sell and I am of some service to him sometimes. A. M. P.

Ironton, Mo. October 27, 1861

Dear Sister (Nancy): I received your letter of the 4th some time ago, but had no stamps, so I could not answer. We are all well at

present and have had the fun of being in a battle. There are Camp rumors afloat saying that we are under marching orders. Some say we are to go into Ky.

We were paid off two months' pay yesterday. I received \$25. It is said that the Pay Master is to remain a week or two and finish paying us off. I do not know how much I will send home yet.

We have had some very hard marching last week and the week before, but were very well paid for our trouble by entirely ridding the country of the enemy. We started from here on last Sunday evening at 3 o'clock and marched 22 miles that night to Frederick's town. When we arrived, the enemy had left the town. We rested until about 2 o'clock when a large force from Cape Gireau came into town and started down the Granville Road when we were to follow.

Before we had started however, we heard the booming of cannon and the fire of small arms, such as shotguns and squirrel rifles on their side and muskets and revolvers on our side, about a mile below town. We soon learned that our forces had gotten to a regular battle with a large force of the enemy. Our force from Ironton was soon aroused and all eager for the fray were marched double quick to the battle ground. The force of the rebels was under the command of Gen. Jeff Thompson. They had commenced retreating before we reached the field, consequently we did not get a shot at them. The Col. of the Rebels, who was commanding a detachment of them was shot through the head killing him instantly.

Jeff was fooled in the number of our forces although we had only a few more than he did. The main body of his forces fled without firing a shot. Our whole force only lost 9 men killed and 41 wounded while Jeff Thompson himself reported 600 of his men lost. He had 213 killed who were buried by our men and 80 buried along the road by their own men. They carried off six wagon loads of wounded besides a great number picked up by our men. We followed them 10 miles the next day, but concluded that they were so scattered that it was useless to follow them further. It is reported by the prisoners that they escaped with 175 wagon loads of dead. I do not think Jeff Thompson will be caught up here again soon.

I am glad you are going to school and wish you a good time. Give my love to the girls, especially my old schoolmates. Tell them I would like to see them again, but I cannot while the cause of the Union calls. What has become of Hannah and Jerretta? I would like to hear from them. I have 7 more letters to answer having got behind while I was out of stamps. Give my love to all the connexion and friends. I am, as ever, Your Brother, Allen

Ironton, Mo. October 29, 1861

Dear Father: Yours of the 12th came around on last Friday night a week ago and Ma's came the next night. I commenced to write an answer but we received orders to prepare for an expedition upon Frederick's town. I was kept busy from that until we got back on the 24th. I answered one on the 25th and 3 or 4 others since. I

received the \$6 you sent as well as the postage stamps. Eight of the stamps were stuck together being placed with the sticky sides together. I think I can separate them. The weather is getting a little cool here at present.

Our expedition upon Frederick's town was an entire success. We had some very severe marching over very rough roads during the expedition, but consider ourselves well paid for every trouble. I suppose you have read several counts of the battle in the Democrat. But I have never seen the statement of what was undoubtedly the plan and situation of Jeff Thompson's forces. I will endeavor to relate it to you as I have good reason to think it was.

You know by this time that our forces were ordered to march against him from two different directions, one part from Cape Giraudeau and the other from this place. The Cape being the farthest off the forces from that point started earlier and before they arrived sent a messenger through to let our branch of the force know they were coming. This messenger after passing through Frederick's town was captured by the Rebel pickets and consequently Jeff Thompson discovered the number and condition of the Cape force. He supposed, however, that, having cut off the messenger, the Ironton force would not be there.

He made his arrangements to oppose the troops from the Cape and expected to gain an easy victory. He withdrew from the town about a mile and took his positions on the Greenville Road. These positions I think were planned as follows: Of a force between 6,000 - 7,000 about 1,500 - 1,700 were placed along the road and behind their batteries consisting of five or six guns some 12 pounders and some 18, under Col. Lowe, the remainder under Jeff Thompson himself were placed away off to our left about a quarter of a mile in a cornfield.

His plan was to imitate Jeff Davis's style of fighting in Mexico, viz: drawing the enemy into a trap and then flanking them with his main force. He was not aware of so large a force of our men being present, and consequently his main force fled on our appearance without firing a gun and before we got a musket shot at them. We had six brass six pounders in the field and these did good execution. The only shots that were fired at Thompson's main body were fired by one of these. Three shots (called case shot) were fired where men were supposed to be seen and no more was seen of them. It was afterwards discovered that these shots had killed 60 men.

The force under Col. Lowe was easily routed, he being killed in the beginning of the battle by a ball through the head. We captured two or three of their cannons, which had sent the grape whistling over our heads several times while in ambush. None of our Reg. got shot. We followed them 10 miles the next day but could see nothing of them. We started back the next day and encamped at Frederick's town that night. We received our pay up to the 1st of Sept. I received \$25. We expect to get the remainder in a few days. I will wait to see how much we get before I send any home.

I was a little surprised to hear that Uncle Cull had volunteered, but he can make it pay if he gets the office of quarter master and will economize. All is smooth and quiet again in our company now and we are getting along fine. We (our company) have exchanged our old short rifles for the regular U.S. muskets. All appear to be satisfied. We have no Lieuts. yet. Clark has never resigned his lieutenancy. We have splendid weather here now, but it is pretty cold at night. There have been some talk of our moving, but the report is not very generally believed. My love to all, I remain, Your Affectionate Son, Allen Patton

Palestine, Ill. November 1, 1861

Received of G. (S.?) Wilson Four dollars for my part and interest in the said Palestine Literary Hall situated on the west side of Main Street on lot number Seventy (70). A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. November 4, 1861

Dear Father: I just received a letter from Guy Wilson proposing to buy my share in the lyceum hall. He sent a receipt of \$4 for me to sign and send back to him for my share which amounts to six. I have sent him word that as you were there and better capable of judging of the worth of my interest, I would give you the power of selling it for what it was worth and of receipting for me. I will sign the receipt which he sent out and want you to make him pay you for it (cash in hand) whatever you think the share is worth. I do not want to sell my interest in the Library and papers. We are all well at present and expect to start on a march tomorrow morning. My love to all and tell them to write. Your Son, Allen Patton

[These next two letters are by Alan Patton's parents, Dr. Ebenezer Leith Patton and Eliza Ann Wilson Patton, my great-great grandparents. They have been excerpted. KCC]

Palestine, Ill. November 10, 1861

Dear Son (Rush): I received your letter dated Nov. 3 Thursday night. It is just one month today, since I wrote to you and Allen. Last night I wrote a long letter to Allen to send by Alex Sutherland. He has been here since last Monday trying to get recruits, but I do not know whether he got any or not.

Some of the women have been fixing up butter, apple butter, socks and various things to send to their boys. I did not send anything but the letter. Allen may think that we do not care as much for him as those that send, but he has always written as though they had enough of everything and was satisfied. Your Pa thinks it is all foolishness.

. . . Hannah May begins to talk. We ask her where Allen is and she says way down South. We ask her where Rush is and she says he is way down South, too. She can't say North.

. . . . Some man was here today after the cannon to take to Shawneetown; Cullen said he had an order from the Governor, and it is gone. There was a large show here the 2nd of this month, circus and animals combined.

Your Uncle Cullen has not written but once since he left home. Mr. Paull & Carroll said to him to go if he wanted to, as they would see that his family was take care of. Margaret says neither of them have been in the house since he left. She has Homer Cobb hired to feed and get corn and wood.

We heard the report of another battle near Columbus in Kentucky. The 30th Illinois regiment is the one that Tom Markly is in. Mrs. Mails got a letter from Cassa saying that none of them had been killed. Ellen had died and Caroline been sick. Write as often as you can conveniently. From your Mother, goodbye till the next time. Eliza Ann Patton

Dear Rush: We received your letter a few days since. Your request a (colafry?) of that Cholera Infantum mixture, which I have been using for several years. You will find it in the Northwestern Medical Journal, Vol. 27, November 1849. It was prepared and read before the Central Wabash Medical Society by Dr. Ritchie. He says got the formula from Dr. Condiess work on children. It is as follows cal. grs. 3; vret. ppt. grs. 36; acct. Plum. grs. 12; Spec. grs. 3. (All drug names are approximate. KCC) Divide into 12 parts, one to be taken every 3 hours. This generally changes the character of the discharges in a short time and promptly arrests the disease.

Our election is over here. It all resulted right. Carroll was elected by a large majority, nearly 600. He carried nearly every precinct in the county save one. A small one in the southwest part of the county gave Cox a small majority. Carroll got a majority in Robinson, here and Hutsonville. The whole Democratic ticket was elected by a large majority. The Republicans are perfectly astonished and completely routed. Logan said in his paper the next day that he believed the Democrats had an election here the other day. He was not elected Justice of the Peace this time. (Ol?) Miller and James Mc (grue?) were elected Justices. R (Hullen?) and Jo Adams were elected constables. Rube beat Oliver Goggins again badly for constable.

Your Uncle Cull being gone, he did not run for Justice. He is still at Camp Butler and expects to get the appointment of quartermaster. They think when they get through with Col. (Wfs?) Degraff and a new one appointed, Cullen will get the appointment. He went off and left his business all unfinished. The (Ad Bishop Natl?) was sued, but on the day of trial had not arrived when he went away, so there was no judgment obtained. My attachment on Lockhart was left in the same fix. I had to renew it before Logan the other day.

I have been rather busy since you left. There is still some sickness here, more than there was some time ago. Your Ma can tell you all the news. Nothing more at present. Your affc. Father, E.L. Patton

SEARCHING FOR THE REBELS - DESERTERS - GOODIES FROM HOME

There's nothing to cheer the heart of a soldier like a package from home, and Company "I" got lucky. After two weeks of marching and searching for the enemy, the Regiment gives up, and the net result for young Patton is that his sox are so ragged he's reduced to wearing pieces. He reassures his baby sister, May, that he will be home one day; but notes that his Company is embarrassed by two members, sick and tired of all the marching, who simply disappear. Old Crawford County names appearing in this installment of letters are Condit, Knight, Emmons, Crozier, Alexander, Harrison, Carver, Gill, and of course, his old friend Tol Paull.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Ironton, Mo. November 17, 1861

Dear Sister (Martha): I received a letter from you some time ago and for various reasons have neglected answering until the present but I hope you will excuse me.

We have just returned from a two weeks' march and were very glad to get back, as we have been marching every day hard over the roughest roads I ever saw and did not ever get a shot at a secessionist. We were very near to the Arkansas line, distance about 75 miles from here. We had to wade two or three rivers and creeks going and coming which seemed rather cool for the time of year. All appeared to take to the water very naturally when they found it had to be done. The streams were only about knee deep where we had to wade them. We could not find any secession camp except old ones on the road. I had no paper or pens along and could not answer a letter while we were on the march besides there was no one to carry them back and forth.

I received six letters day before yesterday when we got back. It is getting tolerable cold here now and cannot find much time while it is warm to write. Gus Condit was here two or three days but left the day before we returned. I would have liked to have seen him. There are three visitors here from Crawford County now, viz: Ches Knight's father, Wiley Emmons, and Mr. Parsons. They talked like Pa had about got in the notion of coming. Tell him if he does get in the notion to be sure and not get out.

Our mess has been living extraordinary for the last day or two of the very acceptable delicacies sent from Palestine to some of the boys, for which they have our most hearty thanks. I received a letter from home asking if I wanted any socks or anything of that kind. I do not stand in need of anything except socks and can get along without any more by wearing pieces until we draw. I guess we will draw overcoats tomorrow. I believe that we will be moved from here before long as it is getting cold to live in tents in this country and there are no winter quarters prepared for us here. Our Regiment has gone into their houses and there is no room for more without interfering with citizens.

We expect another two months pay soon. Tell the next one that writes to me to let me know whether Pa got that \$10 I sent him.

Two of our men named Hipple and Huff deserted while we were on our tramp. The company is flourishing now as well as could be wished. All are very well satisfied with our present Captain. The health in the company is very good. I will try and answer Mrs. Griggs's letter as soon as possible. Write soon and often. Give me all the news. Tell the baby I will not always be away down south. Give my love to all. Your brother, A. M. Patton Give my love to my old schoolmates.

KIN IN THE REBEL ARMY-DESERTERS CAPTURED-WINTER QUARTERS

Young Patton's adored older brother Rush, to whom he writes frequently, is almost through his medical studies at Rush Medical College in Chicago. On a march of about 150 miles Company "I" goes through towns where relatives live, and young Patton finds that his kin is in the Rebel Army. Winter's coming on, and the company is building 12 x 16 log cabins in which 12 men are to be crowded for the cold months; but he's happy about the comfort compared to the wet and drafty tents.

A couple of deserters, one from Hutsonville and one from York are brought back in irons. But, to Private Patton, that's not nearly so important as the arrival to his friends, Harrison and Carver, of boxes from home. Harrison got a comfort, boots, a shirt, butter, pies and a lot of ginger cookies. Patton's Scotch genes emerge, he's now in the business of lending money, five for six on pay day.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Ironton, Mo. November 23, 1861

Dear Sister (Nancy): I received yours of 4th instant and was glad to hear that all was well at home. It came to here while we were at Greenville on our march. We are all flourishing here this cool weather, but find it getting rather cold living in tents.

I received a letter from Rush the other day and he always writes a letter of good length. He was complaining of not getting longer letters from home. He says he is pressed for time and that he now sees his error in not applying himself more closely to his studies while attending school.

We do not yet know whether we will winter here or not, but it is generally supposed that we will be ordered away. The 33rd Reg. were in winter quarters when we returned from our southward tramp. I received a letter from Aunt Margaret last night which I will try and answer soon. Rush says Jim Crozier is in Chicago trying to pass examination for Army Surgeon. He has been working in the hospital at Camp Butler and thinks he has seen Uncle Cull, but did not recognize him. He thinks that he failed to get the office of Quarter Master and enlisted as a private. I would like to know whether it has turned out true or not.

I am glad to hear of Carroll's election as well as the sweep of the whole Democratic ticket. You say Mr. Bovell has a full school this winter? I would like very well to be in attendance again. I suppose you have a townful of interesting young ladies this winter. I should think Cull was a frequent caller at Mrs. Griggs(?). Guy Alexander wrote me a few lines just before we started on our tramp which I have answered. We have two visitors now from Crawford County, viz: Steve Shipman's father, and Jo Volk. I would like to see some from Palestine but it is so uncertain now whether we will be here long. I do not know whether I will be able to get a furlough this winter or not. I do not intend to try for one until along in February. I suppose Rush will be at home by that time.

We have drawn our overcoats, another pair of pants, a butcher knife and two more months' pay. The last amounted to \$26. I do not know how much I can send home yet. I bought a pair of gloves, a pair of socks and other things. I will keep some for necessaries in case of sickness and severe cold. All the boys from Palestine are well and hearty at present. My mess now consists of Tol, Alf Harrison, Bill Carver and myself.

I will write a few lines to Ma and send with this. No more at present. Write soon, write long letters and write all the news. As Rush says, you don't seem to know what interests one away from home. Many things would be very interesting which you witness but do not write. Give my love to all my old school mates who think enough of me to inquire. My compliments to the ladies. My love to cousins, aunts, brothers, sisters and family. I remain, Your Brother, A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. November 24, 1861

Dear Mother: I received your letter by Capt. Sutherland on my return from our tramp. As I have just answered one from Nancy, I thought I had as well write you a few lines and send them together. You asked me if I need anything very bad. I can get along very well now, as we have got another two months' pay. I purchased a pair of socks yesterday and think we will draw more soon. Since we have drawn our overcoats and new pantaloons, we can do very well in the clothing line. We have a blanket a piece and generally manage to keep warm at night.

In regard to getting home, if you mean in the question to ask when we will get home for good, I cannot do anything more than guess. I do not believe the war will be over within less than a year and the probabilities are that it will continue the whole three. I may get a furlough in February.

We generally hear preaching once a week, but sometimes do not hear a sermon for three or four weeks together. Our Chaplain is Elias Wilkins from Marshall. He had taught school in Robinson. I would like to be at home this winter to help you make way with your walnuts, etc. Lan Otey is getting along very well at present.

While we were on our tramp we passed through Patterson where the Gills live and I had no time to stop (as we went down but I

made some enquiries and found that they lived there.) As we returned there was one of the old ladies (I do not know which) in town but I was not allowed to stop long enough to find her. We camped that night two or three miles this side of there and I found by enquiry that two of the boys are in the Secession Army. David Gill is a Lieutenant and at the time of the Fredericktown battle was at home on a furlough very bad sick. The other one, Mark Gill, was one of the train guard away below Fredericktown. Of course, they were not there when we went down. Old Thomas Gill is an invalid, he is not as well of late as common. Write soon and give me all the news. Your Son, A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. November 27, 1861

Brother Rush: I received yours of the 18th instant some time since, and have neglected answering promptly. I am glad to hear that you are progressing in your studies. Although, as you say you are now pressed for time, I suppose you have the consolation of thinking it would soon be over. The hurry of your studies will be mostly over this winter I suppose, although they will not be half complete. How did Jim Crozier come out from his examination? It seems to me that I would like to be studying something this winter. But I guess I will have time enough after this war closes, if I am not stuck in the gizzard.

Every letter I receive from home states that Mr. Bovell has an extraordinary full school this winter. I received one night before last from Martha, mailed the 21st and one the night before from Aunt Margaret mailed the 18th. They had not yet heard whether Uncle Cull had got the office of Quartermaster or not. You spoke of Doc Pearson being gone when you left. We met Bill Boatright and his company at the fight at Fredericktown, and I enquired of Doc Pearson. He said he had been Assistant Surgeon to the regiment in which they belonged, but he was unable to stand the camp life and had gone to St. Louis to be cured up and then go home.

We marched about a 150 miles altogether on our last tramp, and the roads are the roughest imaginable. It extended to the Indian Ford on the St. Francois River within 10 or 15 miles of the Arkansas line. This Ford was once the headquarters of the Great Land pirate and robber, John A. Merrill. During the tramp, we were compelled to wade knee deep. The only towns we passed were Greenville and Patterson. The latter is where the Gills live. I could not stop long enough to see any of them as we passed through, but I made some enquiries about them. Two of the boys, Dave Gill and Mark are in the Secession Army. Dave is a Lieutenant. They were neither one in the Fredericktown battle, Dave being at home on a furlough very bad sick and Mark on guard with their baggage train about, 10 miles below Fredericktown.

When we returned, Gus Condit had just left here. He found Tol, Lon Gogin, Josh McDonald and a few others here, however. He is the only visitor we have had from Palestine. Wm. Oliver Wilson is now here on a visit or an errand. I do not know which. When Capt. Sutherland returned from Crawford, he reported that Pa talked strongly of coming out with Mr. Paull and Mr. Gogin.

We have been in a great uncertainty about moving from here until yesterday. We have at least heard what we are going to do. We have received orders to build winter quarters. They are to be made of logs, with rooms 12 X 16 feet each and to accommodate 12 men. Each company is to build its own quarters. (Remainder of page torn.)

(Here follows an illegible portion) . . .two of our men were sent after them. They have just returned bringing them back in irons. The deserters' names are William Huff from Hutsonville and John Hipple from York. Sergeant Payne and Corporal Cox took them. Paull is here and all right. He messes with Alf Harrison, Bill Carver and myself. Write soon. I remain, Your Affectionate Brother A. M. Patton

SNOW, BUT SNUG IN THEIR LOG CABINS - FLOORS OR SIDING?

The 21st Regiment laughs at the bad weather--they're happy in their new winter quarters; but because lumber is short, if they use the clapboards for siding, they have to do with a dirt floor. Express is the only reliable way to send packages from home, but put it in a box that "doesn't look valuable". Private Patton, having drawn his pay a couple of times, tells his brother Cullen he'll foot the bill for Cullen's visit to the Ironton camp. (Cullen never got there).

Company "I" finds that army democracy has failed them, they're not going to get to elect their own Lieutenant. Who the Civil War private ate with was of vital importance. Young Patton says he's now messing with some boys from (LaMotte) Prairie, and some from the Oblong area, and they're all "very good boys". He speaks of boys named King, and Marberry, Mace, McCarty, and Wilson, all established Crawford county families.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Ironton, Mo. December 7, 1861

Dear Sister (Martha): I received yours of last month some time since but on account of having to work on our winter quarters, I have hardly had time to answer. I have since received one from Aunt Margaret, one from Cull, and one from Ma night before last. I am glad to hear that you are all healthy and getting along fine. There is scarcely any sickness in camp now.

It is raining today. We have had two snows of about two inches depth. One or two very cold days. All are busily engaged working at their winter quarters. Some are nearly done and others progressing tolerably well. The houses are made of logs, each room (12 x 16) twelve by sixteen feet and to hold 12 men. Each company has a row of houses, eight in a row. The chimneys are all made in the center of the back part of the houses and built of various materials. Some are making clapboards to cover the houses with while others cover them with plank. Those who cover them with plank will have no lumber furnished for flooring. The five

companies on the right, which compose what is called the Right wing front to the East, and the Left Wing to the west.

I have not much time to write at present but will try and write more when we get in our houses. I have not entirely caught up answering letters since I returned from our tramp. I would like to receive letters as often as possible any how. You say some enquire why I do not write to them. Tell them I do not know who to write to until they have written to me. I have no very good place to write yet. I am on guard today and will get to stand in the rain a while. All the Palestine boys are flourishing. We will be considerably scattered in our messes this winter. No news afloat at present. Write soon and a long full letter. Give my love to all the connexion and friends. Your Brother, A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. December 18, 1861

Dear Brother (Cullen): I received yours of Nov. 28th some time ago and have been unable to answer sooner. We are all enjoying ourselves very well at present, having moved into our winter quarters.

We have been kept very busy for the last three weeks building them. They are made of logs with the roof slanting one way. They are about 10 or 11 feet high in front and about six or seven at the back. Each company has a row of houses to itself, eight rooms to the company. Each room is 12 x 16 feet and has to accommodate 12 men.

Every mess has built a large fireplace in the back part of the room. I am messing with the Prairie boys now. They are Harvey King, Louis Marberry, Jake Mace, James McCarty and three or four other boys, with whom I have become acquainted since I have been out. Our houses can be made very comfortable. We have all moved into them, except some of the Captains. Their houses are 40 paces in the rear of the respective companies.

We have no Lieutenants yet, and we have found that we are not going to have the privilege of an election. Ches has concluded that, since he did not get his office by election, he will prevent the company from opposing him this time, by getting some one appointed through his and Peck's recommendation. It is not yet ascertained who will be commissioned. Ches gets along with the company very well apparently yet there is a great and growing dislike for him.

We have finer weather now than we have had for some time before. It is warm at mid day as any April day I ever saw. We are now fitted up to receive visitors in a little camp style. I would still recommend you to come out and send you the money if I thought it would pay you to come this far to see what little there is to see. But if you want to come out and can't raise the money, let me know in your next and I will send it to you. It is extremely doubtful whether there will be any chance for furloughs this winter.

I received a letter from "Cheese" the other night in which he says he is enjoying himself. Guy says you are enjoying yourself highly. Tim Wilson wrote me that he was going to New York to be gone till after New Years. I suppose there has been quite a changing around in Palestine from what the Yellow Jacket says. What Clerk was that at the lonesome corner that dealt in mittens?

Tol is well and getting marvelously fat, Alf Harrison also, all the boys are well. Give my love to all. Remember me to the young ladies of my acquaintance. I will write another letter home soon. I received a letter from Rush the other night. He is kept very busy. I am, Your Brother, A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. December 18, 1861

John: I have twice been pleased to find a few lines from you, and am glad you are getting able to write. If you will only practice writing and send me as long a letter as you can once a week you will soon learn to write as well as any of them. I should think you must have a great amount of work to do since all the chores fall on your shoulders. If you start to school this winter, you had better try and improve your time well for you may not always have as good an opportunity of learning. Your Brother, A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. December 20, 1861

Brother Rush: Your very interesting and welcome letter of the 8th, arrived on the 10th instant, but on account of being so busily employed, I have been hardly able to answer sooner. I have answered several of an older date and hope to catch up now soon. Hereafter I will try and answer all my letters more promptly. I received two or three from Palestine since yours was written.

There is but little news there, however except that there is a great changing about and moving. We have had the most beautiful weather for about ten days that I ever saw at this time of year. We have not had but a few cold days here. We have been in our new quarters now about a week and I think we can manage to live very comfortable in them. They are built just as I told you, with the exception of the chimneys. These are placed in the back part of the house, and one to each room. The boys have nearly all built them too deep.

Our regiment has commenced drilling again, and I suppose will continue it all winter. As you say, the Crawford boys are all well. We have not lost but two men from our company by death since we have been out. Our regiment has not lost over 30 men yet, which is a very small number considering the places we have been in and the tramps we have taken. The 33rd, or Normal regiment, is losing from one to five every day. It has already lost between 200 and 400.

Tol still seems to think that he would rather walk his legs off than ride while he is well, but the time comes sometimes when he has to ride. I have not been compelled to crawl on the wagon,

but once since I have been out and that was on the below Greenville trip. Tol is fatter and healthier now than I've known him for sometime. Hathaway is straightening up and getting fat. I am messing now with the Prairie boys, King, Marberry, Jake Mace and a few other boys with whom I have become acquainted since enlisting. There are nine in the mess and all very good fellows.

You must be kept very busy, to post on six lectures every night. You ask how it comes that I was messing with Bill Carver? He was at first enlisted in the Paris, but under the promise of being transferred to our company again. He was accordingly transferred soon after to this company and has been in it ever since.

There is but little prospect of any of the boys obtaining a view of Old Crawford this Christmas. Christmas is very close now, and I suppose I will spend mine in camp and on drill. I received a letter from Fin Wilson the other day in which he says he was going to start to New York in a day or two, not to be back until after New Years. Guy Alexander says he has already engaged you for his family physician. I suppose you will be very much relieved when your course is through. There is no doubt of your getting your diploma, is there? That study will require you to read and learn all of your lifetime and then no one can become perfect in the profession.

I would like to spend a few days or a couple of weeks at Palestine this winter but there is no chance at present. A person cannot get a furlough now under any circumstances. I would think however that Gen. Halleck would allow those soldiers who are in winter quarters with no prospect of being disturbed furloughs between this and Spring. Alf Harrison had his trunk expressed to him, and Bill Carver also received a box of things. Alf's trunk contained a comfort, a pair of boots, a shirt, some butter, some pies, and a lot of ginger cakes. I have not yet seen what was in Carver's box.

I have loaned out about \$12 at a heavier interest than I could get for it at home. I get \$6 on payday for five now. Pay day is almost certain to come in less than a month. I still have \$20 yet, not having sent any home this time. Our company is in a tolerable good condition at present. We have no Lieutenants yet, and I do not, know who will be. They are not going to allow us to elect any but have them appointed. Write soon, I Remain, Your Brother, A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. December 20, 1861

Father and Mother: Your letter of the 1st inst. came to hand some time since and contained more news than I have heard from Palestine for some time. We just moved into our winter quarters about a week ago, and having several letters of older date to answer, I could not answer sooner. I think I will be able to answer my letters more promptly now since we have got into our new quarters.

We can manage to live tolerably comfortable this winter in our houses, unless they have faults that have not yet shown themselves.

We have had very pleasant weather here for some time; warmer than I ever saw at this time of year. I received a letter from Rush about the 10th and have just answered it. Rankin Smith writes all is well and Haps is in the 14th Iowa Regiment at St. Louis. You ask me how it happens that I am not messing with Bill Dills. He is assisting the Orderly in the commissary department of the company and has a kind of sutlery of his own, and had not room for us in his tent.

I am now messing with some boys from the prairie and two or three from the western part of the county. They are all very good boys and I believe I could get along with them for any length of time. Alf Harrison had his trunk expressed to him and Bill Carver received a box tonight. I do not know yet what Carver received. Alf had \$1.75 expressage to pay and Bill paid 75 cents. If you send anything out, have it expressed to Ironton in a box or something that does not look valuable.

I could not wear my woolen drawers and have thrown them away. Wm. Oliver Wilson gave me a couple of pair of socks and a pair of mittens. I suppose we will draw our shirts before long. I have a large double blanket, with which I can do very well this winter and do not know when I will be at home. I have lent about \$12 out until payday at a larger interest than I could get at home. I have about \$20 left yet. My share of the Lyceum was \$6: 3 of my first share and 3 of that of Dick's. Rush says he will not sell his that way. I suppose the boys about town have all sold their shares.

How is John getting along with the corn and wood hauling? It was a very good idea in selling the old wagon if you ever get anything for it. What is the idea of the Soldiers Aid Society? Is it for the sick in the 21st Reg. or for the general hospitals in the 21st Regiment or for the general hospitals in the west? I have not been in any of the hospitals and do not know whether they need any thing or not. There is not very much sickness in our Regiment now, but the Normal regiment is losing from one to five every day. They are all students and school teachers of poor constitutions who die so fast.

If Rush needs any money before he gets home, I think I can send him some from here. I suppose those two mules will make a good team by the time I get home. Tell all to write to me now as I will be in a better condition to answer. Give my love to all inquiring young ladies. My love to all the connexion and friends. Your son, A. M. Patton

[This is a letter from Eliza Ann Patton, Allen and Rush Patton's mother. KCC]

Palestine, Ill. December 26, 1861

Dear son (Rush) . . . You spoke something about going to Ironton. I should like to have you go to see Allen after you come home, but not go any place to stay. We had one letter from Allen this week. He seems anxious to have your Pa or Cullen, or someone from here to visit them. He wanted to get a furlough in February but doesn't expect it now, he says. William O. Wilson gave him two pairs of

socks and one of mittens. I have one pair of mittens, but have had no chance to send them nor do I expect any. E. A. P.

THE 75 CENT COOK - THE "DUCKS" GET MOST OF HIS PAY

Patton and his messmates are happy with their eating arrangement. They now have a cook, and the cook makes \$6 a month after each of the boys kick in 75 cents a month to the kitty. Like soldiers in every war before and since, the "deducks" are getting a big hunk of Patton's monthly pay. He's bought clothes and a blanket, and the purchases are catching up with him. But even so, he's so anxious to see his brother Rush, he'll send him the money for a trip to Ironton.

A Robinson boy, Charley Howe, has been elected Lieutenant. Their Captain doesn't like it, and threatens to block his commission.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Ironton, Mo. January 4, 1862

Dear Sister (Martha): Your welcome letter of the 18th Dec. was late in getting into my hands on account of some mistake of the Post Master. It was very gladly received however and I was very well pleased to hear from Sarah and Rachel. You say Aunt Margaret had not received an answer to the letter she wrote to me. I answered it shortly after we moved into our quarters. If she has not received it yet let me know as soon as you can write again and I will answer over again.

We are now in very comfortable houses and have skillets of fun. I am in a mess of first rate fellows, and we know how to enjoy ourselves. We have one of the mess hired to cook, each one giving him 75 cents per month. The cook makes \$6.00 a month in our mess besides his wages. I would rather give a dollar and a half than to do my own cooking and carry water about a quarter of a mile.

I received a letter from Rush yesterday. He gave me some news from home that I had not heard. It was about some of the boys and girls.

All the troops at this place were reviewed on the 28th by Brigadier Gen. Van Renssalier. We were reviewed on Pay Roll Master the day before New Years. They tell us that we will not get full two months' pay this time. We are entitled to forty-two dollars and a half per year for clothing and blankets. At that rate, we are to have credit for twenty one dollars and a quarter for our first six months clothing. We have drawn considerable over that amount and that will have to be deducted from the two months wages now due. We have drawn nearly \$40 worth of clothing and blankets. I will have about \$8 after all is deducted.

How do you all get along at school this winter? Have you been issuing the "Wreath" this winter? If you have, let me know in your

next. Some of the boys would like to send it a few lines. No particular news. Rush says he will be through in five weeks from New Years day. We heard from Uncle Cull and he had not received his appointment. Give my love to all the connection and friends and compliments to Miss McCord. A. M. Patton

Chicago, Ill. January 5, 1862

Dear Mother: . . . I had intended to answer Allen's today, but will have to put it off until sometime through the week or next week. The last letter I got from Allen I believe, he said he had received nothing from home in the way of comfortables, etc., but mentioned several things some of the boys had received, especially Alf Harrison. Alf's folks must be better to him while he is away from home than when at home.

. . . I suppose Guy Alexander is going to Ironton to Sutherland's Co. I don't know that I shall go to Ironton unless I go before I go home. . . . My respects to all. Rush Patton

Ironton, Mo. January 6, 1862

Brother Rush: Yours of the 5th inst. came to hand on the 3rd. It gave me later news from home as well as from Uncle Cull, than I have yet received. The last letter I had from home was written on the 18th of Dec. by Martha. It contained one from Sarah and Rachel.

I suppose you are glad that your term is so near out. We are enjoying ourselves now in our winter quarters. There is but very little sickness in camp now. You ask me if there is an Assistant Surgeon in this regiment. I at first thought the place was vacant, but have since found that the doctor we now have is the only Assistant Surgeon while the Surgeon's office is vacant. A recommendation has been sent up to Springfield, for Dr. Davis of Paris, as head Surgeon.

I would like for you to come out if you would on a visit of a week or so. I will send you the money if you will come. Ches says he will pay your way out and back if you will come out. I guess there is very little chance for a furlough this winter. If you need any more money let me know, for I expect we will be paid off tomorrow and I have all of last payment yet.

We have not much to do now. We stand guard every fifth or sixth day. I took my Christmas standing guard and my New Years at the Knob with Capt. Sutherland. I should think it was about time Uncle Cull had received his appointment by this time. You were saying that he wanted you to come by Springfield. If you can go to St. Louis for \$6, it is about as cheap a way as the others, for it only cost \$4.95 from St. Louis to Sumner.

You say you expect we will be scattered from now on out. The war may end soon and we may yet be allowed to live together and fulfill your hopes. I would recommend you not to accept a place in the army until you practice a while at home as it is a very

laborious situation as Assistant Surgeon in a regiment, and the Assistant in our regiment has had the worst kind of cases to attend. I suppose you will stop at Palestine. You can find as much practice there as any place.

I have not received anything from home yet, but heard that they had some mittens knit and other things prepared to send. William Oliver gave me a pair of mittens and a couple of pair of socks. I have plenty of clothing except shirts. The colors were hoisted over the new fort and 13 guns from the 32 pds. fired on Christmas Day.

We have no Lieutenants yet. We elected one (Charley Howe) without an order from the Captain for he says there shall not be another election take place in the company. I understand from him that he sent his objections to the Adjutant General of Ills. and he says Charley will not get his commission.

Ches has his woman here, and boards her about a half mile from Camp. We have a good deal of fun now since we are in our houses. Our cook, Jake Mace, off the Prairie was just tied down for a quarter of an hour for farting. Our rooms are large to what our tents were. The air is pure, each room being sufficiently ventilated through the roof.

You asked me if I knew Joe Vance. He is the First Lieut. of Company G. I know him very well as an officer, but am not personally acquainted with him. He is the most strict Officer of the Guard in the regiment having been at West Point for a couple of years. He does not often condescend to speak to a private. There is no news of interest afloat. Write soon. I will try and write a few lines to Hops soon. I remain, Your Brother, A. M. Patton P.S. This was not all written with one pen.

BUTTER BY EXPRESS - THE \$6 BOOTS - THE KEPT WOMAN

Because butter from the army sutler was 20 cents a pound, the home folks tried to send the boys butter by express. Given the time and the vagaries of temperature, the received product must have been a bit rancid, but there's never a word of complaint from the soldiers, because it was from home. The \$2 cost of sending a 141 pound box from Palestine to Ironton, Mo., was a bit high, the soldiers thought, but they split it up and thought it a great investment.

The companies' Captain has his girl stashed off in the boondocks near the camp, and it doesn't make him any more popular that he spends a lot of time there, and likes his tot of whiskey as well. In addition, the Captain vetoed the choice of the company, Charles Howe, for Lieutenant and instead chose a chap that Private Patton says "can almost write his name". But to Patton, the important thing is that he finally has those new boots, hand made, at a fantastically high price of \$6 for the pair.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Ironton, Mo. January 12, 1862

Brother Cull: Your welcome epistle of the 8th came to hand in due time and was the first from home for a considerable time. I was glad to hear from you again. We are all in good health at present and enjoying camp life with very little to do. Tol received his box yesterday from home in which were good things for several of us. I received some butter, cakes and popcorn, which were more than welcome. Also some cigars from Tom Boatright and Tom Alexander. The expressage on the box, which weighed 141 pounds was \$2. When divided around it will not be much on each.

We have but little to do now, the main thing being to cut wood and make fires. We have had some very cold weather within the last two weeks, but it has now turned warm and is raining now. This country never gets very deep with mud, for the soil is nowhere over two inches deep.

I have at last purchased a pair of boots, having worn out another pair of shoes. I paid \$6 for them, everything being extremely high here. I have spent considerable money for different things, but do not intend to keep much with me hereafter. I will send home \$10 in this and you can divide it out as presents to the girls and John, also yourself and all those at home. I am going to send ten to Rush as he talks like he would not have enough to last him. I would like to see you and him both out here if you can come. We only received \$15 apiece this time and some of them did not get enough to pay their debts. I had to wait on some of them until next payday, but I am getting very good interest. I have drawn \$65 altogether and have only sent \$10 home yet.

Guy must have acted it out with a vengeance from what you say. I was not very particular about selling my share of the Hall anyhow, but I had it expressly understood that I did not want to part with my share of the books and papers.

There is not much news of interest now afloat in camp. We will soon have a regimental paper being printed in camp. I will send you specimen copies. I sent you mine and Tol's Ambrotype by Alf Moore, telling you to keep it or give it away as you please. I had no time to write anything about it at the time. Give my love to all. Write soon. Tell Cheese to write again. Tell that young lady I am much obliged to her for that compliment. Your Brother,
A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. January 12, 1862

Dear Father and Mother: I received your favors of the 10th and 12th as well as the things you sent by express. They were all alike welcome. The letters gave me more news that I've received for some time before. I am glad to learn that Uncle Cullen has received the appointment of Quartermaster.

I have not as much money ready to send home as I expected, for I had about \$25 loaned out at a heavy interest, and the boys having only received \$15 apiece they could not all pay me. I'll send \$10 to Rush for fear he will not have enough; and \$10 home for a New

Year gift to be divided as you think proper. I'll try and send more home next time.

The sentence of the two men who deserted from our company while we were gone to Greenville, was read on Dress Parade the other evening. It was about as follows: 90 days hard labor upon the fortifications or in quarters with a ball and chain to their legs; also they forfeit all allowances now due them and what will become due while they are working out the sentence. By this they will lose about \$100. They have been in close confinement ever since they returned from Crawford.

There is no hopes of furloughs yet. We are seeing very easy times now. It is raining and quite sloppy today. I am bunking with a fellow by the name of Padget and a cleverer fellow I never met. He had a comfort expressed to him and we sleep comfortable enough. The towels were acceptable.

Everything is high here, eggs 15 and 20 cents, butter 20 cents, (I am in hopes that the statement mentioned will have a good effect on our affairs.) No news. Tell Martha and Lizzy Anderson that we have not yet discussed the merits of their cake, but are satisfied it can't be beat. Write soon, Your Son, A. M. Patton

[Excerpt of a letter from Eliza Ann Patton, mother of Allen and Rush Patton. KCC]

Palestine, Ill. January 12, 1862

Dear son Rush: I just got a letter from Dr. Alexander. He says that your Uncle Cullen (Wilson) has got the appointment of Quartermaster. If they are not ordered away from there, he will be at home soon.

. . . . We heard from Allen again last night. No Lieutenant yet. Your Pa (Dr. Ebenezer Leith Patton) thinks from what he has heard that Ches is drunk most of the time. There was a petition sent to the Governor by your Uncle Harmon for the company to have the privilege of electing one for themselves. I believe it was to Dubois rather to Yates.

. . . . Now about Allen. He has never written home that he wants anything. The others have written home to have things sent. I have got 9 pounds of butter done up to send him, a large pound cake and some shelled popcorn. We will box them up tomorrow and sent them by Aunt Abbey to Lawrenceville, and then have them expressed.

Mr. Pauls is going to send Torrence his overcoat, comfort for his bed, mittens, light cakes and butter, and if anything else I don't know. Bill Dills has written to Overhulser to send him a barrel of butter. Sloan thinks that fresh butter or corn meal are the only things they would care about. I had not heard about Guy Alexander going to Ironton. He is so notionate (sic) there is no telling anything about him. I have just written three pages to Allen, to be sent in the box.

. . . . What are we going to do if the merchants keep raising everything they have. There is something that we can do without. Coffee is .20 - .25 cents per pound, that we can do without. Sugar we can't nor things to wear. All calicos are .15 - .20 cents by the yard. Have things raised so in Chicago?

. . . . Mary Cozzens is going back to Iowa again in the Spring.

. . . . I have 15 dollars in gold, but don't know how to send it or whether you could do anything with it if I did. It is California gold in the lump. From your affectionate Mother, Eliza Ann Patton.

Ironton, Mo. January 23, 1862

Brother Rush: Yours of the 19th inst. came to hand day before yesterday. I am glad your time is so near out and hope the last week will be passed with honor. I hope you will come out when you get through if you can't persuade Pa to come; but you might both come. Cull talks like he would come with you.

I have just sent \$10 home and was going to send you \$10, but you say you do not want it. I will send more home I guess. It takes \$3.50 to come from St. Louis down here. The Iron horse travels it in six hours the distance 90 miles.

I received some things from home last week. Ten or 12 pounds butter, some cake and popcorn and two or three towels. I am in need of shirts and drawers now worse than anything else. If you come out, bring me two or three linen or checker shirts, as they cost too much here. I can not wear the army woolen shirts very well. I drew one and a couple pair of drawers and threw them away. I saw one of those trunks you spoke of today. They look very convenient, but they are too bulky for a private when it comes to marching.

Ches is getting very unpopular lately, as he spends most of his time with his woman and in drinking whiskey. He has got a good deal of what might be called supercilliousness. He wanted you to come out so that he might in some degree counteract the reports which have went back home. He is the only commissioned officer we have yet.

If you have a chance to get me a good pen, I would like to have it. I have a pocket inkstand. I was in hopes that the report that Uncle Cull had received the appointment of Q.M. was true. I should think that reg. would winter where it is. I received a letter from McA, one from Virgil and one from John Mail since I wrote you. All new correspondents, I think, I shall take your advice and not write so many hereafter. I have altogether about 30 correspondents. I've only four letters to answer after this.

It is very warm here now. It was cold about a week ago, but has been very muddy ever since. The boys have been receiving a good many things from home. The expressage costs are considerable

but they are all willing to pay high for everything because they come from home. Cull says they have hard times collecting enough to pay off notes in banks as fast as they become due. The boys with whom you are acquainted are all well, with the exception of Friday, who has a very sore hand. Dills has considerable of a grocery. No news of import. I remain, Your Brother, A. M. Patton

Ironton, Mo. January 24, 1862

Dear Sister (Nancy): Thinking I might as well kill two birds with one stone or send two letters in one envelope, I proceed to answer your welcome epistle of the 12th inst. As you say I ought to get a letter or two every week from the number of my correspondents which amount to about 30 now. But the trouble is they all come at once almost and then skip a long time. Rush says he has about five correspondents and advises me not to have so many. It would be impolite however not to answer them when written to me.

You say you are not prospering in your studies as fast as you could wish. You must have patience and recollect that an education is not gained in a day. It takes long hard and persevering study. Besides, if you are nearly through arithmetic and algebra, you must be progressing very well.

Ira Flood and Bill Young must be in a cool situation certainly if they cannot get any pay. I must say however it is a mighty good joke on the pay. If they had volunteered when we did they would have good positions in the Brass band of our regiment with good pay and good instruments.

I suppose you must have a good time with your near neighbors from what you say. Tell Doc Steele and Hannah Kitchell I wish them much joy and future prosperity. Tell Lizzy Anderson I gave Sam a piece of that cake. It was more than good. The boys from Palestine are all well and enjoying themselves. There is but little to write that would interest you. I have no doubt we will be permitted to remain here all winter. Give my love to all. Compliments to the Fair sex in general. Write soon. I Remain, Your Brother A. M. Patton

P.S. (Corn?) Why is Hannah Kitchell like a piece of iron? Because she is going through a course of heat that will transform her to Steel(e). A. M. Patton

Springfield, Illinois January 25, 1862

[This letter is from Dr. H. Alexander, a friend of Illinois Governor Richard Yates and an influential resident of Palestine. KCC]

Allen Patton, Dear Sir: I have had information from your father, Mr. Paull and others from home that there is like to be some dissatisfaction in your company relative to the appointment of a Lieutenant. The Governor told me this morning that he would commission no one for the company until he knew the wishes of the company and the facts relative to any disagreement that may exist

in relation to an appointment. Now any recommendation or communication in relation to any appointment or officer in your company desired to be made, if sent to me at this place, will be immediately laid before the Governor. Very respectfully, etc., H. Alexander

Greenville, Mo. February 6, 1862

Dear Father: The letters which you sent by Lieut. Moore, were duly received and should have been answered sooner, but I put it off till we were ordered away from Ironton and have had no paper nor chance to send until the present. I am well and still enjoying a soldier life as usual.

We have had considerable wading of creeks and scraping away of snow for beds on this march, but have not found it so uncomfortable as you might suppose, fires being easily kindled and wood not scarce. We some times sleep on our tent and some times in it.

I intended to answer your letter the next evening after receiving it, but on that evening, I received a letter from Dr. Alexander informing me that he had obtained the desired interview with Gov. Yates and he had promised not to commission any one as Lieut. in this company until he had heard the voice of the company and would commission the man that the boys would elect. This gave us confidence once more and Dr. Alexander required an answer soon with a full account of the troubles and condition of the company. I answered it immediately giving as full an account as possible also sending a petition to Gov. Yates along with it, praying him to commission Charles Howe, the choice of the company, to which petition were attached the names of nearly every man in the company.

The next day, however, after sending the petition, Joel L. Cox, 1st Corporal, and favorite of Capt. Knight received the commission as Second Lieutenant without even getting a vote in the company. You may then have an idea how helpless we are, and how little is left to our judgment or wishes. It is, in fact, a direct insult, to us. I made the case out in a very strong light against Ches. Since he was not elected Captain he has been down on elections, and says there shall never be another one in the company while he is Captain. I was at first in favor of him for Captain and voted for him, but I did not then know he was so destitute of good principle. The only way I can express his character is by three words, he is an Egotist, Drunkard and Whore Master. He is not very much loved by any in the company.

Our new Lieutenant is most extraordinary, a smart and swift man; he can almost write his name or make out a Guard report; he has also been known to give a command as soon as a half hour after it should have been given. He has been Corporal ever since he left Crawford County and has been known to be on duty about twice. I suppose there is no chance for us to help ourselves, although we had an election two months ago for Lieut. by order of the Adjutant, and approved by the Col. unknown to the Captain and to end that election Charles Howe received every vote but one which was cast,

amounting to about 70. Our hands are tied and we will have to submit to being imposed upon for a time.

We are now at the place where Gen. Hardee was stationed last summer while we were at Marble Creek. He had about 4,500 men while he was here. I do not believe we will be allowed to go back to Ironton soon as they have ordered the remainder of the 21st who are able to travel with what tents and baggage we had left behind to come down here with another supply of provisions. If we do march south through Arkansas, we will not very likely have any opportunities of sending mail although we will be apt to receive it all. I will try however and write as often as possible. We have no pens or ink along.

A company of cavalry just came in from a scout bringing 25 prisoners, one of whom is a Major in Col. Lowe's Reg., and one an Assistant Surgeon. We have just heard a report that the 5th Ills. Cav. are at the Knob, which report I am in hopes is true. Col. Peck received a letter from Uncle Cullen in which he wanted me to write so he could learn the address. He is Quarter Master. No more at present. Your Son, A. M. Patton

THE CHARLEY HOWE CAMPAIGN - \$1.25 PANTS AND 35 CENT SOCKS

Patton cites "The Yellow Jacket" a short-lived Palestine newspaper for an item of local interest; but that news pales in importance because they learn from their St. Louis paper that their own Colonel Grant has now been promoted to Major Generalship. The boys never lost hope that Grant would again be with them as their leader.

In the very first days of the War the Union soldiers were required to take gray suits as their only choice. But now, almost a year into the conflict, they are compelled to use their clothing allowance to draw new blue uniforms. Along with the new color, Patton recites the costs of the various wardrobe items, from 35 cents for a pair of socks, to \$9.50 for an overcoat.

Preparing for an Arkansas campaign, he believes, Patton speaks of skirmishes with the rebels, and the rumor that they are to be rearmed with the new Springfield rifle, but like all soldiers, he prefers the weapon he has to the untried one he expects. The Company simply will not give up in its campaign to have Charles Howe elected Lieutenant. They campaign for him, and 80 men sign a petition seeking his appointment, all over the objections of their Captain.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Greenville, Mo. February 27, 1862

Dear Brother (Cullen): Owing to the irregularity of the mails, I have delayed answering your letter for so long a time. I was glad to receive it as I had not heard from home since leaving Ironton

until yours came to hand. I received one from Ma and one from Rush yesterday when our provision train arrived from Ironton.

I received one from John Mail also which stated that his mother was very much excited about a letter I wrote to him after coming down here telling what I knew about the Gills. If you see any of them in town in a day or two tell them I've had no opportunity of hearing from them since I came through Patterson. They were then all well, as old Thomas Gill informed me with his own mouth. The latter has been removed to Ironton, but as Col. Peck says, he will certainly be discharged in a few days, the charge against him being too light for punishment.

I see both by Rush's letter and by the Yellow Jacket that he has got the valuable sheepskin. I cannot but congratulate him and hope he may never prove himself unworthy of it. Speaking of those shirts, he wished me to write immediately. I do not now need any drawers, and could not get the shirts if they were sent. I can do very well until we get to a place where I can get them. I suppose it is best not to send that pen either yet.

The fact is we can not get anything here unless we are detailed to accompany the train after provision to the Knob. Our cavalry have had several skirmishes lately but have only lost one man killed. In the last one our boys had to run supposing themselves attacked by 2,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry. Probably half that number would be really too many. Of course, as usual, various reports greatly exaggerated came flying into camp and many supposed that an immediate attack was next . . . (Bardan bothered me causing this mistake). We were ordered out into ranks with our guns at 8 o'clock in the night and were then ordered to be ready to meet the enemy at any moment. It turned out as it has many a time before.

Our latest paper gives us the news of the occupation of Nashville by our troops and also of the promotion of Brig. Gen. Grant to Major Generalship. The boys are all well. I wish you would keep our beautiful Capt. while he is there. No news. Your Brother, A. M. Patton

Springfield, Ill. approx. March 1, 1862 (undated)

Allen Patton: Understanding that a vacancy exists in your company for 1st Lieutenant in Lagow's place I called this morning upon the Governor relative to filling it, and he said to me that as soon as he was officially informed of the vacancy, he would appoint Charles Howe. I will go home in about ten days. Health good. Very truly, etc. H. Alexander

Greenville, Mo. March 8, 1862

Dear Brother (Rush): I was very well pleased to find your letter that you had returned and had succeeded in obtaining your diploma.

I am glad you have determined to stay in Crawford as there is as good a chance there for you to succeed as any place else except

in the army, and the army is almost too responsible a place for beginners. If you are still in the notion of joining that department of the army, however, apply for the Assistant Surgeons' position in this regiment as both that and the Surgeons' places are vacant in the 21st now. Our Surgeon died on the road down from Ironton.

I understand the 5th Illinois Cav. is at Ironton now and will most probably bed down here to accompany us on our southern expedition. I would more than like to see Uncle Cull. We have one Cav. Reg. along and another on the road, and we do not know certain whether we will get a chance to see the 5th. It may be left at the Knob. I hear that Gen. Steele of Indiana is to take command of this expedition. We will probably strike the Mississippi near Memphis.

Talking of that pen and those shirts, I think you had better not send them until you hear from me again. I do not now need any drawers. I suppose the pen would come safe enough in the mail, but you can do as you think proper about sending it yet. Our mail carrier was taken in one night between here and Ironton, but made his escape about midnight. (If we may believe what he says.) Our teams are now at the Knob after our provisions, and this is said to be their last trip.

You need not get any new shirts when you do send them as the old ones I had will suit very well. We have been mustered for pay, and we will this time settle up our clothing bills. We are allowed \$3.50 per month for clothing and blankets. The rulers seem to think the war will end soon and want everything squared up closely. We have been out eight months and are consequently allowed \$28 for clothing. In the first place we were compelled to take a gray suit as the only choice, which we wore about six months when the new uniforms came out and we were compelled to draw the true blue. The first cost \$8.50 and the latter \$9.

Of course we had to have blankets from the start. These cost different prices; the one I drew, I think being charged at \$3.75. We are also drawn throughout an extra pair of pants, (Blue Kentucky Jeans) cost \$1.25. We drew overcoats, which are charged at \$9.50. Besides this general uniform draw, I have not went in very steep. I forgot a part of it, however. Hat with the first draw cost \$1.40, cap with 2nd, .75 cts. The remainder of my draw is small, compared with some: one shirt, \$1.31, two pair drawers, \$2.62, one pr. socks, .31 cts., one pr. shoes, \$1.40, in all amounting to about \$29.

Now the 28th we are all owed with the \$11 which was kept back from our wages last pay day for that purpose will just make me even on that list without taking any of my two months wages now due, consequently I will just draw the usual amount, \$26. If I draw no more clothing in the next four months I will get my \$11 of wages back and \$3 over.

I do not know what has become of "Russel's Speaker", or that other either but think the key to "Bay's Arithmetic" is either in the old bureau at the head of the stairs or Cyrine Price has it, one of the two. Last night at roll call our "Majestic Captain",

coming to the conclusion that he could get no one of the boys to accept the appointment of 1st. Lieutenant without a vote of the company, thought he would show his condescension and respect for our judgment by offering us the chance of nominating or recommending some one of the company to be appointed, for he said there could be no such thing as an election. At the same time that he offered us this distinguished privilege he said, if we recommended a man that did not suit him or he did not like he would not get his commission.

This raised considerable excitement and not a man in the company hard by joined in personally entering their protests against such proceeding, every man refusing to vote in any such a servile manner. Entreaty upon entreaty, protest upon protest, and argument upon arguments were uttered by almost three fourths of the men in the company in his hearing and addressed to him but these had no more affect than to frighten him a little with such a prospect of a storm. He or Col. Alexander, one has been proved a liar in the first degree, as he expressly declared that the Col. told him that Josh McDonald or Charles Howe could not get a commission if chosen.

We accordingly sent a squad to see about it. The Col. told the boys that he had never expressed his opinion about any person and besides he never knew anything about Howe, and said he never had told anybody that either would not be commissioned. In the end Col. Alexander said that he would recommend the man that was recommended by a majority of the company, also that a commission could be obtained. We have accordingly gotten up a recommendation with the favorite man on it signed by 80 men, all the men present in the quarters with one or two exceptions. The man is Charles Howe.

I will send another short letter in this as postage stamps are scarce. Write soon. Yours, A. M. Patton

Greenville Mo. Sunday morning, March 9, 1862

Dear Mother: Yours of the 18th came duly to hand. I was glad to hear from you again and although I was answering Rush's which is almost the same, I will send you a few lines.

Since Lord Knight has returned from Crawford he has been coming down on us heavy. Not scarcely allowing us time to get up and run into ranks at Reveille in the morning for roll call. He is putting a great many on extra duty now, while a greater part of the time before he never had roll call according to rules. I suppose if we had influence enough with commissioned officers he could be court martialled for neglect of duty.

We are still posted at Greenville, but I do not suppose we will stay here much longer. It is said that the 5th Cavalry will be down here to accompany us, I hope it will for I want to see Uncle Cull and some of the other boys very bad. Write soon. Your son, A. M. Patton

YE ALL: I received your short epistle by Capt. Knight just a day or two after I had answered your first. We are all doing fine at present. They tell us that a requisition has been made for Springfield rifles and a new specimen of tent called Sably. I would about as lief have our muskets as that kind of a rifle. Our expedition through Arkansas will probably see a great deal harder times, than we have ever seen yet. I think we will travel as close as possible to the Mississippi.

As Major McDonald said at Frederickstown while the Secesh were running "We've got them now if they don't flank us." I think we've got the rebels whipped out entirely "if they don't flank us". The boys have got so they side together very well now. No news of importance in this section of country. Write soon. Give my love to all inquiring friends. Your Brother, A. M. Patton

SKIRMISHES WITH THE REBELS - HOT SECESH BISCUITS

The boys think they are being readied for a long march; they've received the new "Sibley" tents, each one to house 20 men. They've marched six days in the rain to reach Pocahontas, Arkansas, and they find there are Rebels about; they lose one man on a foraging expedition.

The Company simply hasn't given up in their campaign to have Charles Howe named Lieutenant, and they mistrust all of their officers who they believe are in a conspiracy to deny Howe the appointment. Although it's late March, they're having to get rid of their heavy overcoats, so they band together and send them in a box to Robinson in the care of Palmer Woodworth. Private Patton wants his brother Rush to go to Robinson and identify all of the boys' coats and see they get to the home folk. Used to the cloudy rivers and streams of his home County, Patton is impressed by the Black River. Its clarity is something new and wonderful to him.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Camp on Black River, Butler Co. March 25, 1862

Home: I received a letter from Cull and Rush the other day, and a family letter yesterday, and as the mail goes out tomorrow, I've concluded to answer them all in a bunch. There will not probably be much chance for mail either to or from us after we leave here for Arkansas. I do not know how soon we will leave, but would suppose it will be soon if we go south at all as the troops which were to reinforce us are on the way down.

Our General Steele expresses us his opinion that, all the U. S. forces in Missouri will be discharged within 60 days. His reason is that the State troops are sufficient to protect the State from Secession, and he thinks we are not needed any place else. If this should be the case, it will just suit us.

We've just drawn our new tents called Sibley tents, by which we have to have 20 men in each tent. Everything seems to be

preparing for a long march. Our teams have just arrived with a new supply of grub. The 5th Cavalry have not yet come down from the Knob. I begin to think that they will stay there. I wrote to Uncle Cull the other day. The weather is very changeable here, but fine at present. The river, on which we are encamped, is small but very clear and beautiful.

I received a letter from Dr. Alexander just before we left Greenville, stating that he would commission Charles Howe as soon as the resignation of Clark was officially announced. This is good news, but we have heard nothing from the commission. Peck left for Springfield immediately and we are afraid he will have enough influence with Yates to make him break his word. We are in hopes however that the war will soon end and then Ches and Geo. W. had better make themselves scarce in Old Crawford.

I suppose if we get back this spring, it will not be soon enough to do much about the farming, but I would like to work a while during this fine Spring weather. There is very little news to write from this out of the way place. Josh and Charles Howe have just returned from the Knob, and they bring word that the Gills are all in good health. They stopped there a while as they came down. They said they wanted me to stop there sure if I ever passed again. Tell Mrs. Mail I can get the letters to them if they will send them to me. I will write a few lines to Rush separate. Yours, A. M. Patton

Rush: I must have been too late in sending you word about that vacancy, for it is now filled. A man by the name of Tenbrock is now Assistant Surgeon. We have no regular surgeon yet.

Peck is not here. Before leaving Greenville we shipped our overcoats. I sent mine in a box with others to Robinson, in care of Palmer Woodworth. You can get it and a lot more of Palestine coats by going out when they arrive. Mine is marked with my name written on an envelope and sewed on the outside, also on the collar inside. If these are torn off, look close on the cape and you will find an A. P. on it. Tell Henry Beam that George's is in the Robinson box. It is marked by a little piece of paper with my name and his pinned on. If that is not on, you can find his initials on facing inside the coat. Charles Howe, George Beam and Tip Cobb and others send their best respects to you. I have not time to write any more, as the mail is now being made up. Your brother, A. M. Patton

Doniphan, Mo. April 5, 1862

Dear Sister (Nancy): I received your letter of the 19th on Monday evening after arriving at this place. The 5th Cavalry Regiment joined us at Black River camp on last Saturday evening, when the forces were well divided into three Brigades. The 21st, and 38th Illinois Infantry Regiments and 5th Cavalry are now in one Brigade, called 1st Brigade under command of Col. Carlin.

Cullen looks very natural and is now in good health. A person cannot be transferred without getting a commission. I borrowed a horse and rode one day. We captured a few prisoners and horses,

besides all the tents and camping equipage of a company of "Sesech" troops at this place. The cavalry surprised them at dinner although across the river, and I being with them got in their camp in time to make my dinner off warm "Sesech" biscuits.

We were ordered to leave here today, but the order was countermanded and some of the men set to building ferry boats. I suppose your exhibition is over by this time. I would have liked very well to have been at it. The probabilities are that we will soon be as far south that there will be very little certainty about the mails. I did not receive any letters by the mail this evening. I heard though by letter from Palestine that Uncle Harvey was dead. I did not learn the disease or cause of his death. It seems hard for a man who has lived so long to be snatched away from a large and mourning family so suddenly. If you want to go to Iowa with Mary Cozzens make a draw on the money I sent home to fill your wants.

There is a little prospect of a small fight at Pocohontas, but I don't believe they will stand long. I suppose we will soon be out of Mo., into the hilly and rocky Arkansas. We certainly will not stay long down in the wilderness, however, as we can hardly get provisions hauled this far from the Knob. No news at present. My love to all. Write soon. I remain Your Brother, Allen M. Patton

Doniphan, Mo. April 13, 1862

Dear Sister (Martha): I received yours of March 21st some time ago, and hearing that the mail would leave tomorrow I answer by a few lines in haste. Uncle Cull received one from you on the same day that I did. We are all in good health at present and doing very little marching, mixed with no fighting. I was sorry to hear of Uncle Harvey's death but I think the cause is a curious one.

We received news of the defeat of Gen. Beauregard last night. The spring campaign has thus far been very successful even if it continues so long. I think the war will be soon ended. It is reported that we will not be needed down here very long. Pocahontas is evacuated and probably Jacksonport. It is therefore argued from that we will be ordered back to some handy place north to be ready to be sent in any direction needed.

We were paid two more months wages again three or four days ago. I drew \$27 and as Cull was going to send some home I gave him all I drew and borrowed enough money of him to make \$40. I put mine with his and he sent it home by express by way of Vincennes. We sent to Peter Griggs. I've succeeded very well in collecting and think I'll have enough to pay Cull back. I'll still have enough money left, and don't need much.

I suppose the school is out and the exhibition over. I am in hopes the war will end before warm weather comes upon us, and then I will try to be ready to go to school myself next winter. We are getting very well used to camp life, but would of course rather it be a citizen's life in a refined society as soon as possible. The Paymaster would not recognize Uncle Cull as Quarter Master as Lieutenant in a company therefore he could not get any pay for the

time he has been acting as Quarter Master. The Col. of that Regiment did not want to lose him and offered him a place as Lieut. in one of the companies where he could again receive his appointment and draw pay. There is nothing more of interest in our camp to talk about. I remain, Your Brother, A. M. Patton

P.S. I will send Anna a few lines on a separate sheet. Allen

Pocahontas, Ark. April 23, 1862

Home: Having an opportunity of sending out a little epistle I write a few lines to let you know we are in the State of Arkansas and out of the State of "Misery". We were very glad to get out of Missouri, even if we did have an infinitely more lonesome place as an alternative.

Pocahontas is a very rough looking place but has been a very business place. It is the head of navigation, although all the boats have been run off. The town is a little larger than Hutsonville, having some very fine buildings. We have been here now two days. We were on the road from Doniphan down here about six days and it rained every day. There was a very good frost here yesterday morning. The weather is getting warmer fast now, however.

One man belonging to the 5th Cav. was shot a mile or two west of here on the day we arrived. A squad of four was sent out foraging when they were attacked by eight rebels. The force here consists of the 1st Brigade of Gen. Steele's Division, the 21st and 38th Illinois Infantry Regiments and the 5th Ill. Cav. I do not know how soon the remainder of the division will come up.

I have not received any letters from Crawford since we left Doniphan. I have for once no more letters left to answer. I suppose there will be mail for the 21st soon, as the 5th received one today. I expect several letters when the mail does come. Uncle Cullen starts for Springfield in the morning and says he may go home. This place is about 120 miles from the Knob. There is a force reported to be within 20 miles of here, but I do not think they will attack us. Write soon. Every train that goes to the Knob takes and brings the mail. I remain, Yours Affectionately, Allen M. Patton

RUSH FINDS HIS BROTHER - MISSISSIPPI SUGARED BLACKBERRIES

Rush chases the Mississippi River troop carriers and misses his brother's by 50 yards, but they are finally reunited. Patton does get to Corinth, but the Regiment sees little or no action there. They've marched 200 miles in 11 days to come to Cape Girardeau and their boats, and now, after Corinth, they march another 50 miles to Jacinto, Miss. Patton likes the south; he'd love to spend the summer in Memphis, Tenn.

But like all soldiers before and after him, the most important event of each day is what he has to eat, and Mississippi blackberries with sugar are on their daily menu. The rumor mills are hard at work as usual in every army; was McClellan routed at Richmond or did he win? The new Ironclad Constitution was defeated in the naval engagement, the boys learn. Every bit of news, good and bad, raises and lowers their hopes for victory and peace and home again.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Jacksonport, Ark. May 6th, 1862

Rush: I received your letter of the 15th inst. today and as there was a chance to send this out I thought I'd better answer yours and Cull's. You see it takes a letter some time to get to us here, and Lord only knows when you'll get this, as a Secesh Captain's brother is to be the bearer. We have to pay five cents a letter now besides the three cent post stamp, but the expense is nothing.

Haven't you heard anything from our overcoats yet? I wrote you about them being sent while we were at Black River camp. There were about three boxes sent, one to Palestine and two in care of Woodworth and Lagow, Robinson. Mine was in one of the latter. I suppose the money I sent home this last payday had come to hand by this time. I sent \$40.00 along with what Uncle Cull sent. Confederate script abounds here. The citizens seem to think it will always be good.

Your prophecy concerning Clark and Ches has proved correct and is a great deal as I expected myself, but the lack of principle in Peck is something I had not looked for. You had ought to see our "wooden man" Cox. He the other day received the prize long talked about in this regiment, viz. a five dollar bill for being the biggest fool in the regiment. The letter containing the \$ was handed to one of our boys to hand to him by a private in the Right wing. Supposed to have been made up in the Right wing by contribution. But the best end of the joke was he'd had been strapped sometime, and as soon as he received this prize money he was seen paying off some of his small debts.

While we were on our road from Doliphan down, our company came on picket one night, and some of them being posted near a still house got considerably corned before morning; among them were Josh McDonald and Steele from Hutsonville. When they came off in the morning, Josh made some expressions with a loaded gun in his hand, not exactly personal, but in which Ches took to himself. Ches watched his chance and when Josh was into his tent, drew a loaded revolver on him and took hold of him to arrest him. Ches finding he could not manage him alone ordered several of the boys to help him. This they refused to do. The Colonel then coming up ordered several of the boys assist in arresting Josh but he soon found it was no go in our end of the regiment, so they let him go for the time.

John Steele then hearing that they were trying to arrest Josh went and brought out his gun to shoot Ches. Ches begged and wanted

to know what he'd done to him, but Steele swore he'd shoot if Ches walked away. They soon had guards there and arrested Steele. The regiment was soon on the march and Josh still using some strong words and gestures was put under arrest. You ought to have heard the bemeaning Steele and Josh gave him along the road. Our company, being placed next to the advanced guard. They have both been court martialed since, but the sentence is not yet published. This is the last paper I have got and can't get any more in this country. Write soon. Allen M. Patton. I will try and write whenever I can send a letter. I think the letters will all come through safe that come this way. Allen

Jacksonport, Ark. May 6, 1862

Dear Brother (Cullen): I received your the day before we left Pocahantas and did not have time to answer. I received one from Rush and one from (illegible) today. I was anxious to hear about Hops and now suppose he was taken prisoner. Uncle Cull left us about the 25th for Springfield and probably for home. I sent a short letter by him. (Sentence illegible.) We then thought we would remain for some time at Pocahantas, but we started for this point, 60 miles from the former, on the 29th. We made it in five days.

This was a very business place, but it is very near as much deserted as all the other towns we have travelled through in Secession. It is about twice the size of old Palestine, but only has a few fine buildings in it. Arkansas is very low and swampy along the road we came down, but the ground is productive, the soil being a rich black.

The greatest curiosity I have seen is a Cypress swamp, of which there are plenty in this country. To see a large tree or number of trees surrounded by a number of "Knees" or knots of all sizes and shapes from six inches to three feet in height all springing from the roots of the tree was a curiosity. We have passed several cotton gins on the road and we find a great deal of cotton already bailed which was never shipped. We found about 400 barrels of sugar and some army stores here when we arrived. Only about 150 Rebel troops here. Don't know where we will go from here. Bacon is 30 cents a pound and flour from 15 to 20 dollars per barrel at this place and very little to be had at that. We have had no coffee for about three weeks and very little for about six. We are learning to live very well without it.

We have had nothing but corn meal and sugar part of the time and corn meal, sugar and bacon the remainder of the time from the Commissary, but I managed to "hook" or as we call it "press" a wooden bucket of molasses at Pocahantas, and by that we have managed to get along in the grub line. I am getting awful tired of corn meal though.

The 5th Calvary with the exception of Company F were left at Pocahantas, and will probably not be with us again soon. We may not be with that regiment again at all, and if so, Uncle Cull will not be with us.

Col. Baker of the 1st Indiana Cavalry was assigned the command of the 3rd Brigade in Steele's Division and was by that arrangement kept behind. This he did not like, and as his boys have always been with the 21st and become very much attached to them, it is said he went to Gen. Steele and told him if he was not allowed to go along in advance and with the 21st he would resign; for says he they don't like Carlin and I don't like him.

I will write Rush a few lines. No more. Write soon. Your brother, A. M. Patton

Tennessee River May 23, 1862

Rush: I received your letter of the 19th while on our return march from Jacksonport, about 15 miles below Pocahantas. I was glad to hear again from you and to see Uncle Cull once more. He is still at Pocahantas, I think. I do not suppose we will be together again during the war.

We started from Jacksonport for Cape Girardeau on the 10th and arrived on the 20th, laying by one day to cross the Current River. The whole distance is a good 200 miles. I walked every day and every day seemed to tire me less. The last day's march was performed in the shortest time we ever did make a march in. We averages 3 1/4 miles an hour for 8 straight hours, or 26 miles. It was a kind of a race between Gen. Davis from Curtis' Division and Col. Alexander from Steele's Division.

Half of the infantry from the Western Department of the Mississippi are ordered to Corinth. It fell to the lot of the 21st and 38th Illinois from Steele's Division and the 22nd Indiana, 25th, 35th and 59th Illinois from Gen. Curtis'. The two Divisions had come very near together, one being at Batesville and the other at Jacksonport. We were paid two month's wages at the Cape.

We stopped at Paducha to take on coal and I saw Guy and several other boys I knew there. I lent Guy 20 dollars. I got acquainted with Dr. Tenbrock on our march and he appears to be a very clever fellow. Guy tells me you have accepted the position of Assistant Surgeon in the 62nd.

I wish you had been there when we passed. If you wanted to go to Corinth you could have had a first chance to go with us. Dr. Tenbrock says for you to send your name to the Governor and you could get a better position than Assistant Surgeon in a regiment. He says they cannot find doctors enough for the battlefield and hospitals. He says you can get in with the Sanitary Committee by simply sending your name to Yates.

I received those stamps you sent some time ago. I have not received a letter from home or any other place since yours and Nancy's of May 1st. I suppose all are well and doing well enough. I have not had any paper whenever I had the time to write sooner.

We are now going down to where we can smell burnt powder and see two contending armies in all their glory. We will not only get to see a fight but feel it and fight a little ourselves. It just

suits me. If there is fighting to do, I want to do my share of it. I suppose if we whip them at Corinth the war will in a manner be closed. For this reason I want this great battle to be decided.

The latest news we can get says we have them surrounded on three sides and the third side is a swamp. They are skirmishing every day with about 40,000 on each side and from 60 to 94 pound guns. I suppose we will get to see most all of the Crawford Co. boys down here. You had better try to get down to Corinth if you want to practice in surgery. I suppose we will all get a chance to see our old friends soon, if this battle ends in our favor. No more at present. Write soon. Your brother, A. M. Patton

[The following was written in the same letter. KCC]

Nancy: I received your letter and was glad to hear from you once more, as I had almost concluded you were not going to write again. I have travelled a long distance since I got your letter and have not had a chance to write oftener.

We are now on our way to the battlefield and I suppose we will get a little fighting to do at last. If we come out successful all will be well and we may get a chance to come home soon. If not, we may not get home in a long time. We had a long, hard march from Jacksonport, but all seemed to stand it well. We averaged 20 miles per day every one we marched, and crossed six or seven rivers. I suppose our hard marching is very near over.

If I should get wounded at Corinth, I will try and get a furlough for home. You need not feel any ways anxious about me, as there is very little probability of our regiment being in the hot part of the battle, there being nearly 200,000 men there now and every regiment assigned to its brigade and division, and each division to its post. We will most probably be held as a reserve, and likely have no fighting to do at all. Nothing new. Write soon. Give my compliments to the ladies and my love to all my friends. My compliments to those two young ladies mentioned in your last. I remain your brother, A. M. Patton Goodbye -

[This letter was written by Rush Patton, Allen's brother. KCC]

6 Miles Below Pittsburg Landing Sunday, May 27, 1862

Father: I reached the boys this morning about 10 o'clock. They left the landing at the Cape just as I reached the opposite shore and I got aboard the steamer Sunshine and followed on as I wrote you from Cape Girardeau. We left there Thursday evening at 5 o'clock, the 21st at noon, but never came in sight of them until last night when we passed them as the boat they were on had to lay up at night but again this morning they repassed us and landed about one mile ahead of our boat. I then struck out for their boat and just as I got to within 50 yards of them their boat pushed off and backed down beyond where ours first landed. I then began to think the Secesh or anybody else could not over take them, but immediately wheeled and started down the river and succeeded in getting passed on to the boat.

The boys all knew me mostly at first sight but I did not know hardly any of them at first sight. Allen is well, and has grown some. I have not had much time to talk with him as he has been busy some of the time and everybody is hollowing at me. The boys are well and doing very well. I promised Mr. Paull to write as soon as I got here. You can show him this and tell him all about it. Tol is well as all the rest of the boys are.

The Regiment have marched one mile out from the landing and tomorrow march for the main line which is about (as well as I can learn) 18 miles. Lt. Col. Peck says there will be no difficulty in my going along, and I am going to start out with them in the morning and don't know when I will be at home; but as soon as there is something done here I expect.

Allen says he saw Guy Alexander as he came down, and Guy told him he had written to me to come there immediately and accept the appointment of Asst. Surgeon. I may stop at Paducah as I go back. Harvey Hamilton, a discharged soldier from the 30th Regiment, goes back tomorrow and will take this if I can find him again. I said this was six miles below Pittsburg but it is six above; but no difference.

At the landing at Pittsburg and where we got off there was said to be 129 steamboats, but I think hardly so many. A great many regiments had just come up, and more coming. I understand from Harvey Hamilton that Harmon Boatright is sick in the hospital with rheumatism and do not know where he is so I can not get that letter to him. I have seen Dr. Hamilton here and his wife. Charley is here somewhere.

Capt. Knight says I must stay with him, and Col. Peck insists on my staying with him. I will stay with Allen if there is room in his mess. I have had no late papers and don't know as much about what they are doing as you do in Palestine. I have seen Dave Davis. Bill Ireland is here, Captain of a company in the 22nd Ind. There are many more things I might write but time will not permit.
Rush Patton

[The following letter from Allen Patton was enclosed in the same envelope which contained the foregoing letter from Dr. Rush Patton, his elder brother. GKP]

May 27, 1862

Father: As I have not written home lately I take this opportunity of informing you that I'm well and in good fighting trim. We are now at Hamburgh, six miles below Pittsburgh landing. It is supposed that we will move out to the lines of the Grand Army tomorrow. Rush arrived at this place about five minutes after us. Our boat was just shoving out from the Cape as he arrived on the other shore he says. We have not seen many of the boys we know yet, but suppose we will soon have an opportunity. There has not been much fighting yet. I think we will be able to whip them very easily. I'm hopeful this fight will end the contest.

Doctor Hamilton was with us this evening. Preacher Alexander was in town today but we did not see him. Ira Flood is running around again. We marched from Jacksonport to Cape Girardeau, a distance of 200 miles in 11 days, one of which was spent in crossing a river, nothing new.

We drew our pay the evening we got on the boat. I lent Guy Alexander \$20 when we passed Paducah. I had no chance to express it home. I was afraid I'd lose it down here. No chance to send any mails except by individuals. I remain, Your Son, A. M. Patton

Four Miles below Corinth, Miss. June 19, 1862

Home: I received a letter of the 4th backed to Rush and opening it found that the most of it was written to myself. It came to hand the day after Rush left. He left on Monday morning and the boat on which he took passage for Evansville left Hamburg at 8 o'clock that night. I am anxious to hear how he got along with that musket. He can tell you better than I can what we have been doing since coming here until he left.

We received orders the day he left to drill in Battalion Drill from 5 until 7 o'clock both evenings. As long as we are in camp a large force is not so much disadvantageous except in regard to discipline. The health of our Regiment is still very good, there being no very serious illnesses.

There seems to be a very fair prospect at present to remain here through the summer. If McClellan fights soon and is defeated I think our chance will be small of being discharged for several months to come.

I hear since coming here that the 62nd has left Paducah gone to Memphis. If so, Rush will have a time over taking them if he undertakes it. I suppose Clark Lagow has been home before this time. He told some of the boys one day that he had resigned his Lieutenancy the day before and that he would send a letter to Gates the next day advising him to commission Charles Howe.

We have seen a great many old friends and acquaintances since we came here. Bill Ireland is Lieutenant in a company of the 22nd Indiana. Walls the druggist is an orderly in the 26th Illinois. Doctor Hamilton and Charley are here, respectively Quartermaster and Quartermaster Sergeant of the 22nd Ill. Our old school teacher Alexander is chaplain of the Western Sharpshooters. Boatright's company has been with us several times.

I've not heard from Uncle Cull since I saw him at Pocahontas on our way to the Cape. I suppose our boats must be running up White River by this time. I would not mind spending the summer in Memphis, if we should have such good luck as to be ordered there.

This is a kind of a retired and lonesome place where news is always four days old and scarce at that. Yet this is a tolerably healthy place. Give my love to all, as I can't write to many. Writing materials are not to be acquired at all times. Yours,
A. M. Patton

Camp near Jacinto, Miss. July 5, 1862

Cull: Yours of the 5th of last month came to hand a few days after Rush had left here. Consequently I opened the letter and found it mostly to me. I had started a letter home the day I received yours and therefore thought best to delay writing a while.

Soon after that we were ordered to march and have done up considerable of it since. We just returned to this place yesterday from a 50 mile march westward. This town is about 20 miles from Corinth, and about 16 from the camp we were in when Rush left in a south easterly direction. I have not heard from Rush since he embarked at Hamburgh Landing for Evansville, nor have I home but your letter. I do not expect I can write often as paper and stamps are getting scarce down here. I'll put my last stamp on the letter.

We've been mustered for pay again and I suppose will get it soon. I've a dime left. I received a letter from Guy Alexander yesterday dated the 28th of May telling me to urge Rush not to delay his return to Paducah, as they had sent for his commission as Assistant Surgeon in that regiment, and the least delay might lose the place for him. This letter was over a month coming to hand. Alfred Moore gets leave tomorrow to recruit for the 38th regiment.

I see the new Constitution was defeated. We have news from Richmond which is hard to believe. First we hear that McClellan was repulsed and overthrown and 24 hours after the news came that he had taken the place by storm at a bayonet-charge. We do not know which to believe. I suppose you had a good time on the 4th. I spent mine just as I did last year, viz: in marching, July 3, 1861, and have kept it up about as steady as any of them. We marched about eight miles yesterday. We do not know when we will leave here.

Since I commenced writing the mail has come in and I learn from a letter of Tol's that Rush had arrived at home and been quite sick since his return. I hope we will not be compelled to witness another such a Fourth. I saw a paragraph in the Democrat stating that Cull came very near being taken prisoner and Lieut. Dorothy was slightly wounded. I would like to know the particulars of Rush's journey home and his success with the gun. I suppose he is too late for that place with the 62nd. The health in camp is extremely good. Blackberries are very plentiful here. We have blackberries and sugar nearly every meal now, but we do not find it very much warmer here. Write soon. Love to all. Your Brother A. M. Patton

THE 400 MILE MARCH - ECHOES OF EMANCIPATION

The Regiment marches from Jacinto, Miss. to Elizabethtown, Ky., and the local boys feel they are near home. Young Patton reports his outfit has marched some 400 miles in something more than 30 days. Peter Cozzens, in No Better Place to Die, writes of the Civil War soldier's marching load: "A long march was difficult under the best of conditions. The Union volunteer of 1862 bore a

load seemingly calculated to make each step a challenge. On his back he carried a knapsack stuffed with extra clothing, underwear, a blanket and such personal effects as he might elect to take to the field. A canteen and tin cup hung over the knapsack.

Draped over his hip was a haversack with three days' cooked rations - rations that were anything but appetizing: One pound of hard bread (known ashardtack in the Eastern armies), three-fourths of a pound of salt pork, a small bundle of coffee, a bit of sugar wrapped perhaps in paper, and a pinch of salt sufficed to keep the soldier alive during a day of active campaigning. Forty rounds of ammunition were carried in a cartridge box worn below the haversack. A rifle and bayonet completed the load".

Cozzens does not mention the weight of the immensely heavy rifle or musket with which the foot soldier was armed. Patton's letters are now replete with old Crawford County names: Harrison, Carver, Moore, Musgrave, Beam, Otey, Palmeteer, Longnecker, Emmons, Howe, Preston, Kitchen, and Patton is upset about the newspaper stories anticipating Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation to be issued by Lincoln on January 1, 1863. But young Patton would never know that he would be dead two days before the Proclamation issued.

It should be noted that Patton's use of the term "nigger" was not an indication of racism in 1862. His father was from the south, and the term was not considered a pejorative one. His family were strong unionists and strong Democrats. It is true that Crawford county had more than a sprinkling of "copperheads", or southern sympathizers in its population. But young Patton and his family were certainly not among them, as evidenced by Patton's admiring quotation of Daniel Webster.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Camp 2 Miles from Jacinto, Miss. July 7, 1862

Cull: Yours of June 30th came to hand yesterday after I had written one in answer to your former and handed to Lieut. Moore who was going home as recruiting officer. This may reach you first. The health of company is so good that only two or three are reported for hospital every morning for medicine and these are able to run around all the time and even march. Toll and Bill Carver are in very good health and as fat as they can be. They were a while unable for duty but never bedfast. Rush cured them and several others before he left.

Alf Harrison was yesterday evening appointed Corporal in John T. Musgrave's place who has got a discharge. Palestine is now represented in Company "I" by three corporals. Ches is getting some of the boys reconciled to him. The company are about of the same opinion however. I suppose Rush will succeed in getting his place. We are ordered to get ready for a march, I suppose we are just going to change camp. Direct (mail) to AMP 4th Division, Brig. 21st. Vol. Company "I". I remain, yours, A. M. Patton

Camp near Jacinto, Miss. July 19, 1862

Home: Having made a raise of some stamps and borrowed a sheet of paper, I have to inform you that we are in a thriving condition, with but little to do. I received a letter from Nancy a few days ago and one from Rush some time before. I wrote Cull that Lieutenant Moore was going home to recruit and I sent a letter by him, but he has not yet gone and I cannot get the letter to mail, as he and (his) company are at town. I sent a few lines to Rush in a letter to Guy, but don't know whether he will be there to receive it.

We are getting so well accustomed to the dull routine of camp life that nothing can arise in the line of alarms or excitements which will disturb our equanimity or make us feel in any danger. There are an abundance of alarms coming into camp every week. We all watch closely for news and a great deal of anxiety is manifested to hear news from Richmond.

22nd. We expect to hear of McClellan's Army being overpowered by the greatly superior numbers of the enemy. The new force now being called out will probably have to go into battle undrilled, or take our places, while we are being transferred to the scene of battle. Will there be another company raised in Crawford? If 300,000 men turn out immediately there will be some prospect of ending this disastrous, almost barbarous war.

It is astonishing that so greatly civilized and Christianized a people as ours should all at once raise an international strife and fall to butchering one another as though to destroy life was a pleasure. I am strongly in hopes that when we get the new force called for in the field, a vigorous prosecution of the war will soon end it. There is again talk of the Regimental Bands being discharged, as the Secretary of War has issued such an order. Several bands have been mustered out within the past week at Corinth, according to report. If they continue to muster out, you may look for Lou, Tip, Ira Flood, and Bill Young soon at home. We have not seen Ira and Bill, however, since Rush left and they may join a Brigade Band as soon as mustered out of the Regimental. They talk like they intended to come into the service again in some of the new regiments.

I would like to be with some of the new regiments a while as everything in our old camp has become old and dry. Change of pasture makes fat sheep. Change of camp and excitement makes contented soldiers. We are having remarkably easy times, however, out here. A person cannot be transferred from (one) regiment to another unless he be promoted to some commissioned office, or have the consent of the Colonels of each regiment. Col. Alexander would not transfer one of his unless it was in the former case. Every new company should have some experienced soldiers in it. Allen Patton

Camp near Jacinto, Miss. July 26, 1862

Rush: I received yours of the 15th on the 23rd just after having mailed one directed to Nancy. Lieut. Moore has returned from town

but has not yet received his recruiting papers. They have been forwarded to the Commanding General for his approval. I have taken the letter, which I'd given to him to carry home out of his hands and think I'll send it with this.

You say your experience in soldiering with the 21st and 62nd is somewhat different. Of course the newer regiments know proportionally less of camp life. We were as green as any at first. We have received orders for each company to build a bake oven. That argues for our better living in the future, as we've been living on hard bread so long that any kind will be considered better. I suppose we will get a great deal more flour.

I wish you were here now, you would see a difference in the grub line in my mess. You would not have to go some place else to get a meal. There are six of us together, and none of them a very selfish disposition. We draw provisions together and cook together. We've a nice table and shade and a cook, that can make as good biscuit as any woman I ever saw with hands in dough. The mess consists of Beam, Otey, Palmeteer, Longnecker, Emmons and myself. I just dunned Joel for that account, and made a purchase of some tin plates and some knives and forks. The first cost 15 cents each and the latter 25 cts. a pair. The sutlers put on the tariff.

Speaking of ovens, a company concern was built, but some of us thinking it too small for the whole company, 12 of us pitched in and built a mess oven nearly as large as the other in about two hours. It is supposed to be a better one than the large one. We have papers of the 21st, but I've not yet read one. I hear, though, that the rebels are getting very bold in the lower part of Indiana. Nothing new! I told all the boys, and the Capt. you mentioned what you wanted told. Write often. Your Brother, A. M. Patton

Camp near Jacinto, Miss. August 11, 1862

Home: As we are having some desperate warm weather down here now and but little do, we are all getting almost too lazy to write a letter. I received a letter yesterday from Cullen and one two days ago from Martha. I am glad to learn that all are again well. Charley Howe received a letter from Tom the other day which spoke of Rush being about to start to Springfield to see about getting into one of the new regiments as Assistant Surgeon. I heard sometime ago that G. F. Preston and Judge Kitchell were raising a regiment in the 7th Congressional District. Cull's letter tells me it is Ed Kitchell and Preston.

I would infer from Cull's letter that Rush is still at home. If so I think he can now get the position of Junior Asst. Surgeon in this regiment if he wants it, as the late act of Congress allows each rgt. two Assistant Surgeons. Although he might have more work to do in a new regiment, yet I would advise him to get into Ed Kitchell's regiment if possible as I think he would fare better. Alexander cares but little for any body but himself. If it were possible I would like to be in his regiment myself, but as it is not I can be very well contented where I am.

From the tone of Cull's letter I would infer that you had not heard of the last call for the militia, or 300,000 more troops for nine months. I suppose Palestine will turn out a few more now. Gen. Halleck seems determined to wind this thing out by the time the nine months run out. I hope the 4th of July next will see us all at home enjoying the greatest of luxuries, Peace!

The niggers have at last become mixed up in the war policy and I suppose will be pretty well used up before the end of the struggle but a conservative policy was the standard for over 12 months and they would not listen to it. I was one who clung to the old policy and have always expressed myself in favor of it, but they have treated it with so much contempt and at the same time gathered so much strength from it that I'm now in for a more vigorous policy.

I believe this government can not exist in a Republican form without Union. If the Southern Confederacy should be acknowledged, I believe the territory included in North America will eventually be ruled by different monarchs. As said Daniel Webster, the Union must, and shall be preserved. It makes no difference at what expense; even the death blow to slavery shall be no objection to Union. If the slave holders had listened to reason and 12 months of conservative policy this institution would have been safe at present, and I am opposed to any acts now interfering with it when it can not weaken the rebels or strengthen our army. I am not yet an abolitionist, as you might infer from the above, but I'm in favor of almost any means to bring about a speedy termination of this accursed war.

If Rush concludes to try for the place he had better apply soon for fear someone may beat him again. Tenbrock is detached to practice in the Division Hospital at Jacinto and little Jones, alias Puker, is our only surgeon. He has been sick of late and talks of going home. If he does, Tenbrock will be recalled.

Tol bunks in the same tent that I do, but he has a chance to cook with one fellow who was a good cook and provider and another who gets all the provisions he wants from the commissary on account of being forage master and hence they always have plenty. We have all the peaches we can eat whenever we take a notion to get a pass and go after them.

Night before last we had an order read to us limiting and allowing the number of fugitives to each regiment. They are apportioned as follows: one for driver of every team in the regiment, one for every Commissioned officer in the regiment as servant, and one for every eight soldiers as servant. The negro to every eight men is to do the policing or working of quarters, to bring water and wood, and to cook, and to do all the unmilitary labor of the soldier generally. Very few negroes have been brought in since the order. This regiment has none yet.

I would like to hear who has volunteered under the late call from Palestine. I am more anxious to hear the news from there of late than usual. We had one boy to start home this morning, discharged. No news. We have received our pay again for two months. We were paid to the 1st. of July, the last of one year's

pay. I received part of the pay that was retained for clothing at Ironton. I just received \$33.75. I expect to send \$30 home to make out the hundred, namely 80 at home and 20 sent to Guy. I'll send it by Lon or Tip if they go (and they will know soon) or by the non-commissioned officer (probably Arch Maxwell) who will be sent from the company on recruiting service. We only want 9 recruits. Write soon, Yours, A. M. Patton

Elizabethtown, Ky. September 24, 1862

Home: As you are probably in suspense as to the welfare of Co. I I'll have to take this as the first opportunity of informing that we are all well and nearer Crawford county than we've been for some time.

Since leaving Jacinto we've had a long march and a fast march, and have finally got old Gen. Bragg in a fix. We've marched 400 miles since Aug. 14. Gen. R. N. Mitchell of Kansas is now in command of Jeff. Davis division and the division thinks a great deal of him. Our regiment is left behind today as rear guard. If there is to be a fight we will of course be behind or some place out of danger. It seems to be our fate to stand back and see others do the fighting while we do the nigger work.

It is 40 miles from here to Louisville by the turnpike. Our troops left here this morning confident of a fight. I've not had a letter since Cull's of Aug. 5 or heard a word of news from Crawford. I suppose however you're all right. I would like to get somewhere that we could get the news often.

What has become of Rush? If he wants the Asst. Surgeon's place in this regt. he'd better join us at Louisville. We hope soon to see the Ohio River but have no idea when we'll be on it or where we'll go. Send your letters by way of Louisville. Write soon; no more at present. Yours as ever, A. M. Patton

STRAGGLERS CAPTURED - GEN. ROSECRANS ARRIVES

Patton survives the "flux" and is released from the hospital, but Bill Carver isn't yet well enough to travel. They're in rebel country now; railroad trains are raided, one of their own Lieutenants is captured, and wounded soldiers are coming into Louisville from recent battles. But the really important army news is that General Rosecrans has arrived to take charge, and he is the man who will lead his troops into battle at Stones River some 60 days later; where a musket ball will find young Patton and end his life before 1862 is out.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

[Following is a letter from Findlay "Fin" Paull, addressed to Dr. E. L. Patton in which he refers to members of the 21st Regiment, including Dr. Patton's son Allen. GKP]

Louisville, Ky. October 14, 1862

To Dr. E. L. Patton: I wrote to my wife by last night's mail and a few minutes afterward I found Sam Anderson (teamster for the 21st regiment) who informed me that Allen was in the hospital at the upper part of the city. I went and found him he has recovered and he says entirely well; he is with me now and desires me to say that he leaves for the Regiment this afternoon with Capt. Sutherland and some 200 or 300 convalescent soldiers. He received a letter here written by his mother in August. Allen says he started with the regiment and took the flux and was sent back; from when I can learn the boys, after starving on the march lived high at the hotels after they got here. Bill Carver is here. He says he is not well enough to go and will remain. He looks pretty well.

I mentioned to my wife that I have seen Alfred Harrison. She will let his mother know. Our boys haven't been in a fight yet that I can learn. The supposition now is that the rebels will make a stand at Camp Dick Robinson. As you will see in the papers I am still waiting here not knowing what to do. Alex wants me to go with them but I am satisfied that I could not stand the trip and expect the cars has commenced running on the Nashville road and Frankfort and I may go. If there should be a big battle I would go hearing there is a band of guerrillas all along the road especially to Frankfort.

The capture of Damont trains that was published, with 800 soldiers, is false. The wounded from the late battles are just now coming in. I send you a journal with this by Jack Plew which will give you a full acct. of the battle. I will either go on or return in a few days and if I go I don't know when I will return. Yours truly, F. Paull

Bowling Green, Ky. November 2, 1862

Brother Rush: You are no doubt anxious to hear from your letter. Mr. Paull, on his second trip to Louisville found me in company with four or five others of Co. I in a kind of convalescent hospital. I was left behind one day on a march, on account of being weak from the flux. George Palmateer was with me, and Chris told us to keep up if we could, and if we could not, to take care of our selves. We turned back to Bardstown, found transportation part of the way to Louisville, and I soon recovered.

Supposing Mr. Paull gave you the news about me, I deferred writing until I caught up with the company. The Company I was with were until the next Sunday morning about 8 o'clock (after Mr. Paull left) getting to Bardstown, where an attack by John Morgan's rebel cavalry was expected every hour. We were halted there to protect the place, where we remained until the next Wednesday evening. Our squad, which consisted of about 120 men, with about 70 recruits and convalescents under a Lieut. Col. who came in just behind us, were the means of saving the place, as he passed within hearing distance of our pickets on the Louisville road burning a train of about 90 wagons. They captured Lieut. Austin, acting Q.M. of Co. H the same night. If Morgan had attacked us he would have had one of the severest drubbings he ever dreamed of.

I caught the company near Lebanon. We've marched to this place since, arriving last evening. We have four months pay due us now, having mustered day before yesterday. We'll only get two months pay at a time. Some think we will be paid tomorrow, and others report that we will leave in the morning in the direction of Nashville. Gen. Rosecrans arrived last night to take command of this army. Rumor says he's going to lead it direct to Chattanooga.

Nearly all of the Co. I boys are now with the company. There is only one back, Geo. Palmeteer, and he's to be up tomorrow. Ches is now at Louisville, on home, with a very sore foot. Charley Howe has not received his commission yet but Cap. Sutherland thinks there is no doubt that he will get it. Our regiment was in the fight and five or six wounded but not seriously nor any of them belonging to Co. I. We have not seen the 98th since we left Louisville, but it is expected in here tomorrow.

Dar Gogin is here having been detailed to go to Louisville with some horses and shipped to this place on the cars. Brady Hutchings started from Louisville to find his regiment soon after it left there, and failing to find it has been with our company ever since. While at Louisville I received one letter from Ma written Aug. 31. The only one, except yours, I've received since leaving Jacinto. I have written but one since leaving Iuka. We received a few copies of the Monitor yesterday, and think it looks far more respectable than the Yellow Jacket. I am glad to see that it lets politics alone. What has become of the Bulletin?

I will try to write more often hereafter if possible. We are yet without tents, but expect to get a supply here before starting another long march. I was in hopes we would get to go into winter quarters this winter but have no such idea now. Tell Mr. Paull that if we find there is any prospect of staying here any length of time we will try and let him know so that he can have a chance of visiting us yet. I was sorry that Cull didn't come with him the second time as I was two or three days there after he came.

As I was going back to Louisville I must have met at least 800 Indianans trying to overtake their regiment after having been several days at home without leave. I was very strongly tempted to go myself, but concluded the risk of disgracing myself was too large. The prospect of peace seems to be as far off at present as ever. A great many have become discouraged. I have some hopes that Spring will bring peace on some scale.

Instead of sending you 30 dollars as I first promised, I had only 23 left when I arrived here at Louisville. I loaned about 15 of that to the boys and spent nearly all the remainder. There are now just \$52 due me, besides what I loaned, but I do not know when I'll get any of it. We are again getting down into a country where it is dangerous to start money without a large body of troops in company. I do not believe it will pay to send for my overcoat as the expressage would be nearly as much as the price of a new one. We were surprised to hear of Bob Tindolph getting married as well as joining the church.

We are now in General McCook's Corps, and Gen. Woodruff's Division (9th Division, 31st Brigade, Army of the Cumberland).

General Gilbert proved to be only a Major General of the Kentucky Militia and had no right to command a Corps of U.S. troops.

I would like to get that letter you spoke of, giving the particulars of the election in Wood's company. I thought Bill Young acted like he'd been guilty of something when we were together at Louisville. I do not know whether we will ever get our old mail or not. I think you'd as well or better stay at home and settle into a good practice as to go into the army. Write soon and give me all the news. Tell Cull and all the rest to write, and if possible, I will try and answer more promptly. My love to all. I remain your Brother, A. M. Patton

Ten Miles from Nashville, Tenn. November 9, 1862

Home: Having a chance to send a few lines this morning I take this chance to let you know that I am well and also the whole company. I wrote to you or Rush while at Bowling Green, but have received no answer. I have not received but two letters since I came to Louisville, one of them from Ma and one from Rush. We've got away down nearly to Nashville again where I will not have many chances to send letters, you need not be surprised therefore if you receive some that are rather old at the time. I have not time to write much and there is very little news to write. We went in search of Morgan and his men yesterday.

We passed through a little town about three miles from here on the R.R. running from here to Clarksville, called Goodlet, where I saw the name Mathes on a sign. I stopped and inquired what county, etc., of a citizen but could not tell whether they were any relation or not. There is an old man named Rush Mathes and his son. There are two or three Houstons there who have relation in Illinois or Missouri, one informant didn't know which. I supposed they were relations of Col. Houston. I did not have time to go see any of them or make any further inquiries. The name of the county is Davidson. Our regiment was in nine miles of Gallatin yesterday.

I would like to have some information soon from home about where our relations live and who they are, as I don't recollect much about what R.R. or what towns they live in. Washington county lies east of here. The evening we passed through Goodlet, five of our men were taken prisoner at that place by straggling behind. Write soon. The R.R. will soon be open to this place I think when we can get our news regular. My love to all, I remain, Yours, A. M. Patton

CHARLEY HOWE FINALLY MAKES LIEUTENANT - SECESH RELATIVES

General Rosecrans gets ready for the confrontation at Stones River, and the 21st, relieved of its picket duty, is accompanied by Major General McCook's Brigadiers. They wind up near Nashville. It is apparent that the Army of the Cumberland is preparing for some serious fighting. Although it has taken months, Charley Howe finally gets his commission as First Lieutenant in Company "I" of the 21st Illinois, something the entire company had hoped and voted

for as far back as Ironton, Mo. And his commission is just in time for him to lead the Crawford County boys in the Battle of Stones River, just a month away.

Handsome General Alexander McDowell McCook is now on hand, and ready to take his Brigade into the maelstrom of Stones River, to be on the right flank of Rosecrans lines. Young Patton is still hunting his "secesh" relatives in Tennessee; knowing if he finds them that their feelings will be in direct opposition to his own. It's apparent that Private Patton is developing some very firm political ideals, and he has become a man very quickly, because he was only 19 years old when he entered the army a year before.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Sandersville, Tenn. November 15, 1862

Dear Parents: Your letter of the 21st came to hand two or three days ago and I hasten to reply. I wrote Rush from Bowling Green and have written one since. The day I wrote my last, after the mail had left, we received an old mail which had followed us to Nashville as we went up. In that I found four letters, one from Rush, one from Cull, one from Nancy, and one from John. Tell them I intend to answer, but concluded they were too old and I'd better wait till they wrote again.

Charley Howe's commission as First Lieut. was in the same mail. It is dated back to the 8th of last June and was made out the 2nd day of August. He has over 5 months pay due him. He is now in command of the company. This regiment is now divided for the purpose of guarding R.R. The right Wing under Col. Alexander is about two miles back toward Nashville at a bridge. This town is 18 miles above Nashville on the Louisville and Nashville R.R. The left wing is commanded by the Major.

By the way, it is said that Peck is either dead or mustered out. Tol was left back at Bowling Green, not very sick, but because he had written for his father to come down here to see him. There is one of the Harrisons living down at Nashville, but I did not know that when we were there before. As soon as the railroad is opened visitors can very likely find the 21st guarding bridges. This place is just 157 miles from Louisville by R.R.

I would like to get a list of the families and names of our Tennessee relations. If any of you want to send them any letters, send them to me and if I can't see them probably there will be chances to send them. I have many other little items to write, but the Chaplain is now waiting for the mail and I must close. I did not think about you getting scared about me being taken prisoner by Morgan. Although we were in seven miles of where he burned the train and were standing picket within half a mile of where his whole force crossed the turnpike. We could hear the clashing of their sabres. He was afraid to attack us. And if he had run in to Bardstown he would most certainly have received a beautiful drubbing for we were looking for him.

Tell Carroll, Hannah, Jeretta and all to write to me and if we run in to more stationery I will try and answer more promptly hereafter. I hear that Jeff C. Davis has been appointed to the command of Nashville and his old Division, also that the division is to guard RRs. Gen. Rosecrans says we will keep this railroad open if he had to put a guard upon every rail. So you see there is some prospect of our getting to rest a while after running all over the Southern Confederacy.

I am anxious to hear how the election went. In the Monitor of the 6th I see a lot of names with the votes in some of the precincts set opposite, but could not tell for what offices most of them were running. The Dr. Rush Mathes, living at Goodlettsville (two miles from where we were camped before) I would infer from your letter must be the same one you mentioned. I intended to have got (or tried) a pass yesterday, if we had not moved, and went up to see him. His son is a strong secessionist, and he is wanted. We are now ten miles from there and two or three bridges burned between. I will try and get down when the bridges are repaired and the road is again open.

I don't think the R.R. runs through Washington county. I would like to see all our relations in the country although I've no doubt they are all secesh. Give my love and best wishes to all. I can content myself very well as long as I have hopes of sometime getting back to see you all. I am glad that neither Cull nor Rush volunteered for there are many others there whose duty it was to go first. If the present army can do nothing, the whole north can do nothing. Write soon, I remain, your affectionate son, Allen M. Patton

PS. I hear that McClellan is defeated but do not know whether to put any confidence in the report. I hope the Democracy will rule the next Congress. The last was a great injury to the country, and the Union cause. The President, by his Proclamation and other actions has strengthened the Secession cause. Allen

Nashville, Tennessee November 26, 1862

Home: As you perceive by the above we are now encamped near Nashville, Tenn., where we arrived on the 22nd. I wrote you from Sandersville (18 miles above here) also from the Junction before that and from Bowling Green. I've not received but one letter (except the old Nashville mail) since leaving Bowling Green.

In my last I told you that it would very probable we would stay at Sandersville to guard R. R. bridges. The day after I wrote we were relieved and coming down to the Junction remained two days at that place. We were relieved by General Rosecrans the 24th. We were accompanied by Major Gen. McCook's Brigadiers, Bob Mitchell, Davis, and Sill.

I told you before Jeff Davis had taken command of his old Division and had been appointed to the command of the post of Nashville. A different arrangement has now been determined upon, I believe, as Jeff declined the command of this place, saying he had become rested and would prefer an active campaign. He said,

however, this Division ought to rest as it had done so much marching.

Rosecrans has confidence in Jeff Davis' fighting qualities, and abilities. He has none in Gen. Sill. The command of this place will then most probably be given to Sill and he will of course keep his old Division to garrison the place. We have orders to march tomorrow. Said to be going to Columbia, Tenn., about 50 miles below here.

Tol is not yet up with the Regiment, but I understand is not very bad sick. It will be best for him to stay at Bowling Green all winter through if he can. The most of the boys are well. Alex Holt is a little unwell. Captain Knight arrived at the same day I wrote my last and was tolerable surly with some of us for a few days. The mail has not come to us, and I certainly will get a letter when it does come.

There have been a great many promotions in this regiment of late. In our company first was Charley Howe, 1st Lieutenant, next orderly Joe Rockerby, Commissary Sergeant of the Regiment, and their places were filled by corporals, Stephen Shipman and Henry Hewitt. Their places were filled by James Emmons and Samuel Broughton. Wm. Firebaugh formerly 8th corporal is Brigade Forage Master and his place was given to Frank Hargis.

The first promotion in the Regimental officers was Major McMackin to Lt. Col., in place of Peck, honorably discharged. Captain Calloway made Major since McMackin's promotion. Calloway's place was filled by Lt. Reed, Reed's place by Kirkman, Kirkman's place by our regimental Sergeant Major Taylor. Taylor's place by Company orderly Roberts of Co. "A". The Captain of Co. "A" was promoted to a Colonelcy of a new regiment and his place was filled by the First Lt. of the same company Eaton, his place by 2nd. Lt. Cox and his place by the orderly Alvord. 1st Lt. Easley of Co. "G" resigned, his place and was filled by our former Commissary Sergeant Dick Smith.

Col. Peck is again here but I understand does not hold any position in this army. I obtained a pass from Captain Knight to go to Goodlettsville while we were at the Junction but did not go on account of the rain. I've not drawn any pay since we came down here except a shirt. I expected to go over and hunt up that cousin of ours living in Nashville, but have put it off till we draw clothing.

We leave here tomorrow at 8 A.M. I do not know exactly where Washington County is. We may pass through it in our marching hereafter. I've no doubt however that they are now all Secessionists. I don't think there are many citizens of Tenn., not in the army already, but what are Secessionists. Since the present administration and the last Congress have shown their sectional idealism so plainly, these people can not well help declaring in favor of the Confederacy. I would like to hear all the little interesting items of the town news when I get a letter. I will soon become as ignorant as the unlettered savage. The last letter I've received is dated November 1st.

I see that the Democracy have gained a glorious victory in Illinois. I think the Southern people will accept the same kind of terms of peace from a national Congress three times as quick as from such as the last one turned out. I am afraid, however, the party of national principle (sic). The boys with whom I have conversed concerning it all say it is the only hope they have of peace. Write soon, I guess we'll have to run around all of this winter. My love to all. I will try and let you hear from me again soon. We have nearly five months pay due us, money and stamps scarce. Allen M. Patton

DOOMSDAY DRAWS NEAR - HE GETS HIS WINTER COAT

Sporadic engagements with the enemy take place as they draw near Murfreesboro, Tenn. They are within six miles of strong Rebel forces, because famed Confederate General Braxton Bragg, who had marched his troops into Kentucky in September, had been thwarted in his efforts to occupy Louisville, and had retreated to Murfreesboro. Meanwhile Union General Rosecrans detailed his troops to three weeks of foraging, in preparation for the battle he anticipated. Young Patton is on foraging parties, and reports good success acquiring corn and hay.

On December 11, Patton writes that his Regiment is maneuvering on the Murfreesboro Pike. The rumor mill is working overtime, the ordinary soldier isn't sure whether they will fight or flee. They do not flee; Patton will soon write his last letter.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Camp near Nashville, Tenn. December 9, 1862

Dear Parents: I suppose you think it time to be receiving an answer to yours of Nov. 30th. I received one from Cull and one from Nancy since then. I was glad to get the news even if it was apparently little. We are on picket today. Some little talk of an attack from the rebels. Nashville is threatened but we think is in no danger. We received two months pay on the 6th. There is some little sign of getting another two months in a short time. If there is much prospect of receiving the rest, I will wait to send any home. The only safe way to send money from here is by Express.

The report last night was that the secesh had taken in a Brigade belonging to Dumont's Division at Gallatin yesterday. If that is true the RR is hardly safe. The Chaplain talks of going home to take the boy's money for them. We are now four miles southwest of Nashville. Our division, Jeff Davis in command, forms the extreme right of the Army of the Cumberland. It was reported yesterday in our camp that Gen. Bob Mitchell was offered the command of the post of Nashville, and he declared he would accept it if they would allow him our Brigade to garrison the place otherwise he would refuse.

You must think the 21sters are very hard up for clothing from the way you write. Of course you heard exaggerated reports, but we

did look tolerable bad when the 98th first saw us at Louisville, having just got in off a 500 mile march. They, we think, would have looked considerably worse had they been in our place. The fact is we can not always get clothing when we happen to need it, and when we were out we must take chances till we can draw.

I have no coat since I left Louisville until three or four days ago. They have all been well enough off for shoes and their feet have not bled upon the stones as they walked, as you heard. We drew clothing a few days ago. The first having frock coats were drawn, cost \$6.75. Butter costs 75 cents a pound here and flour \$11-12 a barrel.

I've not been to town since we passed through coming down. I did not nor don't know yet when to go to look for that Hannah living in town. I don't think there is any City Directory. I suppose you recollect Geo. Kramer, that club-footed saloon keeper who ran off from Palestine in Mr. Flood's debt? We saw him in Nashville as we went up, and as we came through the other day we found him and discovered that he belongs to the 1st Tennessee Cavalry raised in and around Nashville.

I was very glad to hear of the election turning out as it did. I hope the next Congress will do something more than the last did. Of all things, the last Congress most completely tired me out. Their whole idea seems to be nigger or war, war or nigger. If this war is not brought to a close soon the chances will be strongly in favor of perpetual war. In four days our time will be half out. I suppose it will then begin to grow beautifully less.

I've not been able to keep posted in the news of the day for some time. I was glad to get that letter of Hops as I wrote to him while at Jacinto and received no answer. I was glad to hear Fry was married, but think Speed and Rankin will not like soldiering very well. Nothing new. Write again soon. Your affectionate son,
Allen M. Patton

Camp near Nashville, Tenn. December 13, 1862

Dear Brother (Cullen): I received your epistle of the 25th some time since. I suppose you have at last got a permanent situation. Twenty-five dollars is a very low price though for a clerk and book-keeper.

We've moved camp about two miles east of where we were when the letter of the 9th was written. We are now between the Franklin and Murfreesboro pikes. The rebels are in strong force about six miles from here. A great many think we will have a fight here, others think neither party will move forward for some time. There is no betting when we will go however.

We were paid off for two months the other day. There will be four months more due us the last of this month. We expected to get 4 months money this time but did not. If I had enough worth while I'd express it home, but think I'd better wait till we get more.

There is no sickness in the company now. Tol is still back at Bowling Green, but not very sick I understand. I wrote to him the other day. Col. Carlin, the man who has so long been our Brigade Commander is now said to be a Brigadier Gen. He has not yet any new command.

The 13th. I was interrupted to go out to drill the other day which took up the time till night. Yesterday we had to go out foraging in force. Started at 8 o'clock with one Brigade. Went about two miles and returned about dark. Found plenty of forage, corn and hay.

Our cavalry were in Franklin yesterday morning. They found only about 1100 Secesh there and soon routed them. The enemy are on the Pike between here and Murfreesboro as well as at the latter, if they are in force any where near. Ches could not draw Tol's money. Heg can draw it himself next payday if he is up with the regiment.

Today our time is half out. One 18 months is passed and we are beginning to whittle away at the last half. I've no doubt we'll have to stick the whole time out. I hope we'll not have as much tramping to do hereafter. I'd rather do a little fighting. Lieutenant Watts of the 98th regiment was in our camp this morning He is detailed on the Pioneer Corps.

You say that you understand that Lon and Tip are in another regiment but in the same brigade. They are still in the 21st but not in Co. "I". They were detailed as buglers some time ago and stay with the musicians. They have gotten up a subscription of \$800 or \$900 in the regiment for a set of silver band instruments. I suppose they will be here soon. The Col. promised the boys they should be detailed. They are to blow for private wages.

The Old 21st looks a great deal better in their new clothes than when we first saw the 98th at Louisville. The 98th are near Gallatin I hear. Allen

Near Nashville Tenn. December 13, 1862

Dear Nancy: As I was writing to Cull and John I concluded to answer yours with them. I think it about time for me to get a letter from Rush. Martha has quit writing hasn't she? As you say, I'd like to be there to have a bit of Christmas spree, but think I'll spend this like last, in standing guard.

You can give the ladies my highest regards and best wishes and tell them I am with you all in imagination if not in fact. They will probably enjoy themselves better without than with my burdensome presence. I was famed for dullness in company when at home and I'd probably be worse now.

How are all the Palestine young folks flourishing any how? You never tell me any more about them than if they were dead. As for the pictures you spoke of, there is no chance to have them taken. The old ones are natural yet I reckon. How are Mary, Emily, and Carroll prospering? I should think 18 months had made

Carroll as inquisitive as Emily was and Emily a great deal more so than she was. The way Mary was beaming when I left she must be getting along fine. I'm sorry Jane has so much trouble with her spells. Is Hannah still staying at Jeretta's? I'm afraid she'll be a confirmed old maid.

Tell Mrs. Griggs she don't want me to get at her winter apples half as bad as I do. Tell her I do not know how fat Mrs. Boatright is but if she can beat Mrs. Hill she'll do. Jo Mullins says there is a hole to be settled on our farm below town. I hope they'll do the place more good than harm.

I've seen a great deal of country since I've been soldiering but never saw any richer ground than those hills. It will soon be time for Old Abe's proclamation to commence taking effect, but I don't believe he'll attempt to carry it out, it is not now possible. Write soon, your brother, Allen

Near Nashville December 13, 1862

John! - Your letter was gladly received, although I hope you will improve in writing and spelling this winter. I know you can learn as fast as any of the boys when you try. Now try and learn all you can this winter and see how much better you'll feel over it in the spring.

Don't think I want to discourage you from writing to me, on the contrary I like to see you try. You are improving, I think, and if you will write frequently and take pains you will soon learn to write well. I wish I had taken more pains in learning to write.

I expect you have had a hard time with so much work to do. If you had all the wood and corn to haul besides feeding to do and stove wood to chop, you had a time of it. I hope to be there to help do a little more sometime and I must try and do more than I used to do. Work it along another year and a half and, if I don't get knocked off my pins, I'll be there to give you a lift.

If you want paper to practice writing upon or books to study in or anything you need, make the old Doctor draw on my Greenbacks. I'll send some money home soon that I want you all to use. I didn't come out soldiering to make money and don't care about hoarding it up. I think if I need money after the army is done with me, I can make it as well as any of them.

I am sorry to hear that Jimmy Wilson is sick. He's not got the constitution to stand a winter camping. Nothing new. Write again soon. I remain, your brother, Allen Patton.

CHRISTMAS EVE - AND THE LAST LETTER

Allen Patton writes his last letter--to his little sister. It's Christmas Eve, and the rumor mill has it that the Regiment will spend Christmas Day on the march. In fact they do; the entire Army of the Cumberland is on the march, moving south toward their destiny at Murfreesboro. Other accounts of the battle report that the weather was cold and rainy and when the soldiers finally reached a bivouac point they searched for a place where the mud was not so deep to put down a blanket for a bed. One report speaks of the troops standing in mud half knee deep in a cornfield, waiting for the hostilities to begin.

December 28 was a Sunday, and skirmishing and artillery duels marked the dreary day. Monday the weather was no better, and because some company commanders forbade cook fires, there was not even hot coffee or fat back to go with the hardtack. And on Tuesday, the bitter 30th, Allen and his childhood friend Alfred met their destiny.

The 21st, authorities say, made a heroic but ill-advised charge against a Confederate battery; and that evening, according to Patton's friend, William F. Dills, Patton was struck by a musket ball, and the war was over for him. Killed also was his lifelong friend and companion, Alfred Harrison, and the boys were buried by their friends in the same grave. For many years it was said in Palestine that the two friends were killed by the same cannon ball. The fact is that Allen died from a musket ball near his waist and Alfred was struck by artillery fire.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

Camp near Nashville, Tenn. December 24, 1862

Dear Sister: Your letter of the 9th, on account of some delay in the mails did not reach me until about the 21st. I commenced an answer that day, but did not finish it. I've received one from Rush and Ma since Rush wanted to know what letters I received in our old mail. I received the one he speaks of explaining the matter of that Lieutenancy, also one from Cull, one from Nancy, one from John and one from the old folks.

I've not seen any of our Tennessee relatives yet. If I thought I could get a pass I'd try to go up to Goodlettsville to see them if we are to stay here much longer. Our army has been numbered over, and changed a little in this Department. The 21st is now in the 1st Division's 2nd Brigade, Army of the Cumberland. I suppose letters will come all right however directed as formerly for a while.

It is now evening. The army has been making a reconnaissance in force today, and we were ordered to be ready to march with three days rations in haversacks and tents on our backs. I suppose it was to support the reconnoitering party. We did not move out until about 2 o'clock this afternoon; we marched about three miles in a kind of circle and arrived in camp again. I do not think the army will advance for some time.

The last letter I received said the 26th was the date of the last letter from me. I've written three or four times since, one to Nancy, Cull and John, and one to the old folks. The last I heard from Tol was the 14th. I got a letter from him of that date. He said he was not very bad sick, but the surgeon would not let him leave there, he being unable to travel on account of rheumatism. The remainder of the boys in the company are well. Tip and Lon are buglers and stay with the regimental music. They have taken up a subscription and collected and forwarded the money for a set of silver band instruments. They sent \$600.

I am glad to learn that you are having a fine time at school this winter. You say you are interested in your studies, and especially like Arithmetic. I always chose Mathematics as a favorite in the catalogue of studies. You should pay particular attention to each of your other studies however. You must know how to spell correctly and know the meaning of words also, this the manual teaches in great degree of perfection when studied rightly. You must study grammar with attention in order to know what words to use as well as where and when to use them. You will always see why you had ought to take particular pains with Rhetoric; it improves a person in writing in all kinds of necessary forms, in short it contains the whole art of refined corresponding, editing and all other effects of penmanship. Try and learn all you can and you may be sure you will never regret the time spent at school in good, wholesome study. Oh how I regret the idle moments I've spent in school when I should have been studying. I am now almost come to the age of maturity, and am almost an ignoramus.

I would like for you all to write as often as possible. Some times I have to answer them all in a bunch, but when in camp I can write more in detail. I will try and write you something a little more interesting next time, if I can find it in camp, but everything I can think of seems too much like camp talk to write.

The enemy were reported moving today. If they keep stirring about for sometime we may have to run around after them and I may not get a chance to write another letter for some days. As Palestine is being reinforced by so many families I suppose there is some prospect of keeping the town business going until the war ends. You say Sarah and Rhoda are to be sent to St. Mary's to school? I hope they will improve their advantages and show themselves worthy to be trusted away from home. Tell them they have best wishes in leaving the good old Academy to try to climb the hill of knowledge in another and perhaps more difficult school. What has become of Ned? Did he go to the college he intended? I would like to be with him.

The sutlers bring such expensive articles as fresh butter at 75 cents per pound and sausage at 35 cents per pound and other things according. When we do take a notion to have a feast it costs something. Tomorrow is Christmas and I hear tonight we will get to spend ours on the march. I understand the reason we came back today was because we started too late. Write soon. My love to my old schoolmates and friends. Tell them I wish I could write to all. A. M. Patton

EPILOGUE

The foregoing was the last letter written home by Allen. The following letters from Wm. F. Dills and J. T. Cobb detail the circumstances of his death six days later, and his burial near Murfreesboro following the battle of Stones River. They state Allen and his close friend Alfred Harrison are together in death, in the same grave near Murfreesboro. Rush Patton, Allen's loved and admired older brother was now a Doctor. Other letters describe his arduous journey to Murfreesboro to bring Allen's body home for burial in Palestine.

By G. Kent Phillips, 1995

A subsequently discovered letter by Patton's Uncle, Quartermaster Cullen Wilson, attempts to console his sister, Eliza Ann Wilson Patton, following her husband Dr. Ebenezer Leith Patton's death. He did not yet know Allen Patton had died the same day, no doubt unintentionally exacerbating his sister's grief.

Other subsequently discovered letters describe the impact of the battle of Stones River and the further exploits of the 21st Illinois and the further progress of the war. Finally, two essays by Allen Patton have been preserved. The essays are from Patton's school days; "Battle Scenes" is undated and appears to have been written before "Death". It is unknown whether they were specifically saved by the family due to their subject matter, war and death. (KCC)

Helena, Ark. January 9, 1863

Dear Sister: With a sorrowful heart I write a few lines to you. This morning's mail brought a letter from Carroll with the intelligence of the Doctor's death, the most unexpected thing that has happened since I have been in the army. When I was at home he was in such good health.

It is a great affliction on you and the children and indeed on the whole community, but we all have to pay that penalty. Death often comes when least expected and it is our duty to meet it with fortitude. I know that you have a hard time to bear up under it with so many small children to see after.

You have one great consolation that many have not. He died at home where you could see and take care of him, could be at his bedside and relieve his sufferings as much as it was in the power of humanity to do. There you have friends to assist you and sympathize with you.

Just think of the thousands of women and children in so much worse condition that have been made widows and orphans by this war. The husband and father dying with the diseases of this climate, some of them after lingering for months without a cheering word or helping hand to relieve them and far from their families and friends. Others are wounded in battle and left on the dank ground and in cold, chilly rains for days and then thrown into wagons and

hauled like May hogs to some (illegible) place to have their wounds dressed and not a familiar eye to greet them, after suffering some days among entire strangers. The surgeons generally have no feelings.

Many of them die and they are then taken a short distance and tumbled into the ground without coffins and that is the last of them, not even a board put up so that their remains can ever be found. A great many of them left families to weep for them who were very poor and with no children large enough to help them. Just think of so many in a worse condition than yourself and it will be some relief.

I do not know what Margaret and our children will do if they get sick. If there was any chance for me to leave the army honorably and go home I would do it and there stay, but I see no possible chance. Rush is at home and you must keep a house and keep the children together.

I would write you a long letter but I feel so full and there is someone all the time around so that I cannot be to myself. It has been raining for a week and so very few stoves in the regiment that the new (recruits) crowd into the tents that have them.

We are in the midst of the enemy, who fire on our pickets and kill some almost every night. We have scouting parties out all the time but it don't amount to much. The enemy keeps out of reach, three or four hundred are just passing now, at eleven o'clock at night. I have no fear for my safety except sickness for I don't leave the camp and I have not yet been sick.

Our army has been skirmishing around Vicksburg for two weeks, but were repulsed a few days ago with a loss on our side as near as we can learn of about twelve hundred. Our forces, some 60,000 in the engagement, retired to Napoleon to await reinforcements. I do hope something may turn up that the war may be ended early in the Spring so that I can be at home to assist you with all that is in my power. Tell Mag. that I am well and will soon write to her. It is late and I must close. Your brother, Cullen.

Camp near Murfreesboro, Tenn. January 10, 1863

Dear Friend: (Wm. [Rush] Patton) I should have written to you some days ago if there had been chance to send mail. I saw C. B. Hamilton on the morning of the fourth on his way to Nashville. I gave him a list of the killed and wounded of our Co. He told me that he would write to you from town, which I suppose you have received before this.

From his letter you learned the sad news of your brother's death. He was killed on the evening of the 30th of Dec. by a musket ball. He was struck about the waist. J. G. Gilmore, H. C. Philips, and Joseph H. Maxwell were killed near him by canister. At the time we were charging a battery. Allen fell about 125 yards from the battery. We advanced but a rod or two further till the order came to fall back. We fell back about 200 yards. By this

time Hotchkiss' battery was planted there and our regiment supported it the balance of the evening.

Alfred Harrison, Henry Longnecker, John Martin and Henry Hardy were killed by one grape shot. I was lying close to Hardy when he was killed. As soon as the battery on the right of us, which was so destructive to the left wing of our regiment, was silenced in company with another, I went to where we turned back hoping to find Allen alive.

John E. Payne told me that he was close to him on the right of the Co. and thought he was only wounded, but it had been a fatal shot. On the morning of the 5th we attended to the burial of the boys in our Co. It had been cool and rainy. Their bodies were in good condition. Allen looked very natural; Alfred Harrison's head was very much disfigured.

We buried Allen and Alfred in one grave. They were buried with as much care and good order as we could. We felt as sad and sorrowful as men can, and could not help feeling thankful that we had been spared. The risk of life was very great.

Allen's grave is about one and a half miles northwest of this place. Murfreesboro is the best way to go from this place. I think I would cross at the railroad bridge or above it. Go up the river about a mile and a quarter and go one-half mile north. It is in a woods with a good many cedars; pasture, tall grass and timber about 100 yards east. A branch of the river is about 300 yards west. There is a fine frame house burnt, but the chimney is standing with a large black oak tree standing almost in front of it. All are plainly marked by headboards. It could be easily found by asking citizens and Negroes in the neighborhood where the battle commenced.

If you should visit this place soon and our regiment is gone go and see Sergeant William Dyor, second battalion, Co. D, Pioneer Corps. He was present at the burial. I told him that you might come out here. They will be here a month or two so I understand. He is detailed from our Co. and would be glad to give you any assistance he could.

Most of the boys in the Co. are complaining as we lost our blankets. It rained most of the nights and some of the days during the battle. Allen had \$11 in money and a pocket knife. John T. Cobb has it. I do not intend to try to give you a description of the battle. You can get a much better account from reports.

The battle was commenced on the evening of the 30th of December by the 21st Ill. and Fifteenth Wisconsin. I think that our regiment did as much as any regiment could. They moved steadily forward till they could almost feel the fire of the cannon in front of them and under a most terrible infantry fire, which would have ruined us if it had been lower. A battery on the right corps was firing on them. They were ordered to fall back when within about 100 yards of their objective and fell back about 200 yards in order. I doubt whether they could have held the position at that time if they had of gained it as other batteries were so planted as to rake it.

The second day the cause of the right wing giving way was almost solely the cause of General Johnson. His division was on the extreme right, ours was next. He allowed himself to be completely surprised. There was artillery horses gone to water and men in there beds, fires a burning. Our division had no fires during the night.

They were called in line of battle at two o'clock. The consequence was that the enemy massed their forces and attacked ours. Earley Johnson Division's gave way. Some of them never got to their arms. Some of them rallied on our Division. We were flanked. You could see rebel flags three or four back of each other.

Our Division held the ground till it was necessary to fall back. They would fall back a short distance till the batteries could get a position, which they would leave for another. The infantry would contend till they would get close and then fall back to the new position.

So you can see about the way it was. We were fighting about four to one and flanked at that. We fell back about two and a half miles and were relieved in force by fresh troops about two o'clock who in turn drove the enemy with great slaughter.

Wm. H. Sears was killed on the evening of the thirtieth while standing at the fire. Soliman Jones died in hospital of his wounds. John A. Muskimons is missing, I expect a prisoner. Jacob Livingston, Hyrim Wood and Leander Padgit were wounded and retained as prisoners by the enemy. Our hospital was taken and the remainder of the wounded were paroled of this Co. except Charley Howe and P. Dorset. They have all been sent to Nashville and are doing well. George Beam, Thomas Burr, James Emmons are with the Co.

The friends of those that were killed have the true sympathy of Co. I. I must close as I did not think of writing so much. I feel very lonesome and have been very unwell for three or four days. Give my respects to inquiring friends and write as soon as you receive this. From your friend, By Wm. F. Dills To Wm. R. Patton

Murfreesboro, Tenn. January 17, 1863

Friend Rush: In sorrow and grief I endeavor to write you a few lines to express my feelings in regard for the dead.

Allen is gone. No more will we hear his voice again. His presence is fading away and the place and time that knew him will know him no more. He died as we all should be proud to die - striking for his country and his God. In the last agonies of death he smiled and quietly fell to sleep in the arms of death.

It is hard to give him up but he died true to his trust. He was a good soldier and an exemplary citizen. We mourn as you mourn and weep as you weep, but not as those who have no hope. When time is done we will meet him where parting is no more. We buried him

and Alf Harrison so they can be taken up if you come after him. He and Alf are both in one grave. I will send his money and pocket-book by George McDowell. He will give you the particulars. Rush, please write to me. I will be happy to correspond with you. Yours truly, J.T. Cobb P.S. Direct to Nashville.

(no location given) March 1, 1863

Friend Rush: Enclosed find a pass from Gen. Rosecrans. You will have no difficulty in getting through. You had better get a permit there, and bring a burial case with you. You will have no difficulty in getting a permit. Your friend, Josh. P. McDonald

New Albany, Ind. March 9, 1863

Cullen Patton,

Sir - Rush requested me to write you and inform you of the cause of his delay. The reasons are as follows.

He arrived at Nashville on Feb. 28th, and telegraphed to me and I procured him a pass to Murfreesboro, which place he reached on the 4th of March. He remained there until the 6th when he had the body of Allen taken up and put on the train for Nashville.

He supposed that all was right, as he had procured transportation for the body from the Quartermaster and had put it on the train by order of the conductor. He took his seat in the passenger car, but when he arrived at Nashville he found that someone had put the body off again at Murfreesboro before the train started from the latter place. He had to get Mr. Cornelius, the undertaker, to go down after the body again. He will leave Nashville today and will be at Merom Wednesday night, with the body.

I am on my way to Alton, Ill. with some prisoners. I will stop in Palestine and Hutsonville on my return. Respectfully, J. P. McDonald

Winchester, Tenn. July 19, 1863

Friend Patton: Yours of the 12th came to hand yesterday and one enclosed to Tol. We were glad to hear from you again. I heard from you through Captain Sutherland a short time ago (not so short, but the latest). He spoke to me of you about the time of the vacancy in this regiment. I told him that I thought it would be almost impossible for you to leave home at present. He said he would write to you.

You see from the date of this and from the papers that we have moved another peg in Dixie. This is a very nice place. We have now been here three weeks and have a good camp, except water is a little inconvenient.

We had a fine well in our company quarters at Murfreesboro. There were several in the regiment and I think the camp was the

best fit of any ever I saw every way. Company I of the 21st Illinois received a complimentary order on dress parade a few days before we left from the Corps Inspector for having the best arranged company quarters, water, cooks or kitchen arrangements and so on in the brigade. So you see we are not always behind, and still have some pride when it is once waked up. When we changed camps at Murfreesboro, there was a good deal of talk about who would have the best camp. We had orders to fix up, that we would stay there for some time.

I suppose that I might write something to you of interest that transpired since we left Murfreesboro. If I knew just where to begin, but then it has been so long and you have been so thoroughly posted by the papers of late in the way of war news that it is hardly worth my while to try to enlighten you any in that way.

The 98th were in the fight at Hoover's Gap. I believe it was about the first taste of battle they have had. They did their duty for the cause there. Their brigade is a good one and a good deal of scouting falls to their lot. I believe that they are at Huntsville, Alabama at present.

Our brigade, Carlin's, relieved the brigade of Gen. Johnson's Division that did the fighting at Liberty Gap. They were short of ammunition. It was a pretty hot place at the start. The Rebs retired before our skirmishers. They made quite a show on the left of the brigade in front of the 38th Illinois. They made a charge and had the honor of capturing the battle flag of the 2nd Arkansas. They had two men killed and quite a number wounded. The hill that they charged showed plain that there had been fighting done there, but then this is old now. I must stop and try something else.

This army is in the best possible condition for marching, fighting or whatever may come up. There is a good deal of conjecture amongst the boys about the next move. From the reports from the front it seems probable that there are troops enough in these parts from the turn that things have taken of late in our favor the victories of Grant, Banks and Meade over which I think all rejoice. I think the big battle of the war will be fought in Virginia. It is very probable that part of Bragg's force has or will go there. Rosecrans' Army with the present feeling that prevails in it and the good condition of the men will do good service for the country the first opportunity that is offered. He is the favorite of all the army. I don't think that ever I heard a word of complaint in relation to him.

If it had not been for the rainy weather, Bragg's Army would have been much smaller today than it is. There is no mistake about his army suffering much desertion. You say that the county is being enrolled again. Illinois has to furnish rather more men than I supposed, but then I know she will do her part of whatever may come.

You say to look out for you amongst the (illegible) from Illinois and that in that case you would have some preference for Company I. You would be very welcome, but I know if you should ever have to go in the army that you can serve your country better by tending to the wants of the sick in the place of some of those

that are almost (illegible) in the army. I am incapable of advising you, but think there is yet thousands that can leave home better than you can.

Those riots in New York and some of the large cities do not surprise me much. I suppose that there would be some resistance to the draft but then our late victories will make this an excellent time to enforce the draft.

The iron is now hot and everything possible ought to be done to keep the ball rolling. I don't think that there is any people that would be gladder to see a close of this war than the army. I for one would like to see things pushed the hardships might be some harder by then it could be stood.

We are now having fine weather and plenty of duty at present. Hogs and potatoes are getting scarce. Blackberries very plenty. The boys cook up a great many of them. I am glad to hear that my friends Overposter(?) and Condit are prospering. Hope that Dick Bristol may in what he undertakes.

You said that you showed that note to Henry Harrison and he said that he expected it was alright. You ask if you shall speak to him about it again. If he says nothing about it let it go. He knows that you have it. I had a notion not to send it and would that I had not. I would willingly have divided money with Alfred at any time he needed it. I had known that it was money spent.

I lost as much as \$75.00 at the time of the battle and since loaned money the most of which was no part of my regrets, although I have not in every case been treated right, but then I am not one to complain and only speak of this to show you how I came to send you that note. It was just and as far as money was concerned, I thought Henry could afford to pay it. But if he does not think enough of it to do I'll willingly let it go.

You say that you have heard nothing of (Lt.?) Foster. He is right where that letter that I sent you reported him to be at Casey, Clark County, Illinois. He has written letters to some of the boys in the company since. He was honorable about paying debts while in the army but then I knew him at home. The letter of his that I sent you was what caused me to send the note to you. I thought he would pay it but I miss my guess if he has much money by this time. You spoke of writing to him again. If you have not, I would not. I think it would be wasting stamps.

Captain Knight is with us but then I shan't say much of him. We now have near fifty men with the company besides many that are detailed away from us. My respects to all. Have to close. Wm. F. Dills

I think Caley Lemons done well not to get Morgan. I write these scraps from the fact that the page give out and I had forgot about her. Hope she done well and luck. The boys are more cheerful than when you were here. They appeared to be and were gloomy for a long while. It done no good still one can not help it yet when they think of those that came out with us.

[These are excerpts of a letter from (I.S.?) Mathes, believed to be Allen Patton's cousin. KCC]

Frankfort, Pike Co., Mo. July 28, 1863

Dr. Rush Patton: I have been cooped up in Jeff's Confederacy so long that I have almost forgotten what little I did ever know.

. . . . I might tell you about your kin in E. Tenn. E.L. Mathes was well and hearty when I left and, I do recon, one of the strongest Unionists living. Savina Earnest is still there and of the same faith as the Esq. All of the connection are strongly in favor of the "Old Flag". Dr. Patton's folks are all right, getting along smoothly. George Suttrell is at Nashville, Tenn., in the Fed. army. I remain, as ever, your kinsman, (I.S.?) Mathes

Palestine, Ill. April 12, 1865 (From Eliza Ann Patton)

Dear children: (From page two of a lengthy letter, the first page talking about buying apple trees and difficulties caused by heavy rains.)

. . . . Last night news came of Gen. Lee's surrender. There was great rejoicing. The ringing of bells, the band and the firing of guns frightened our mare Sal nearly to death. I never knew her to jump over three rails, but for last night. After the shooting commenced, she jumped into the yard. She then got into the orchard and ran back and forth until the noise ceased.

[There follow two and a half pages more, regarding a lousy heifer and the treatment thereof, the deaths of various infants and the health of the rest of the family. There are no other references to the War. She and her late husband, Dr. E. L. Patton, had twelve children. KCC]

DEATH

by Allen Mathes Patton
July 27, 1859

Man, being created out of dust that he might be humble, was placed in the Garden of Eden to keep and tend it, having access to all of the fruits, vegetables and trees of the Garden save one tree and it's fruit, called the tree of Knowledge of good and evil. The penalty for eating the fruit of this tree was certain Death.

It is not known how long he was able to resist the temptation, and permitted to remain in Paradise, but it is known that the temptation overcame him and he did eat; and in that very day he died to all the pleasures of Paradise (besides dying spiritually). By this first act of disobedience he introduced the monster sin with all of it's unhappy conscience into the world.

Sin was the original cause of death; and it is evident that if sin had never been known upon the earth, Man would still be enjoying the blessings and original happiness of Paradise nor Would there be any of the diseases that flesh is here to, existing at the present time. There may be two meanings expressed by the term Death; the separation of the Soul from the body, which is called Temporal Death; and eternal happiness, or the separation of the soul from which is called Spiritual or Eternal Death.

Some persons make a distinction between Carnal and Spiritual, making three different species of death, when strictly speaking there are but two. (Eternal and Spiritual being the same.) It has been argued as an objection to the truth of the Bible that Adam did not die on the day that he ate of the forbidden fruit, as God had said he should, but lived several hundred years afterward. This objection is met by the supposition that he did die spiritually, or as is more probable that he would render himself liable on that very day to pay the penalty, Death, at any moment the Lord should desire it accomplished.

Adam by that first act of disobedience not only became responsible to God by Death himself; but he also brought the same penalty upon the whole race of his descendants. It is permitted unto no man, or any living creatures to escape Temporal death; but instead of a curse it is rather the means of a blessing to a great portion of man-kind (our community).

We have defined Spiritual death as the doom of the soul after Temporal death has taken place. There is but one way in which this, the most terrible death can be avoided: and that is through the merit of Christ, or by having the soul reviewed by his redeeming blood and the sins forgiven through his meditation.

When this death can be avoided, temporal death becomes an honor and the source of great blessing. But woe to the sinner who comes to his grave with a soul unreserved! For we are told that his shall be a punishment entirely inconceivable by mortal.

The effects of death upon mankind are for the most part very satisfactory. An individual on witnessing the death of a friend or relative can scarcely fail to be aroused to thought by the conviction that he too must die. The consequence is he comes to Christ before it is too late and obtains his passport to eternal joys; not only escaping the punishments of a spiritual death, but obtaining the crown and the joys of spiritual life. In this manner many are saved who probably Would not otherwise have been led to such reflections.

Yet it appears strange indeed, when we recollect that of all the inhabitants of the world, amounting to nearly if not over a billion people most have Christ's gospel proclaimed to, them almost daily, not more than one fourth are true Christians.

Abel was the first man that suffered death according to the received record. It is not certain yet we have good reason to believe that he was not permitted to suffer spiritual. Peter, one of the apostles of Christ, was a righteous man; and although too self-confident was undoubtedly sincere and honest. We have no

certain information concerning his death but there is a tradition that he suffered martyrdom, at Rome. If so we may conclude that he died happy, for it is a pleasure for Christians to suffer anything for the cause of Christ.

But for a contrast we may mention the death of Judas, the betrayer of Christ. All whom are acquainted with the particulars of his death and previous misery will at once see the difference between the death of a Christian and a doomed sinner. His is the only instant recorded in the Holy Book, who was declared to have suffered Spiritual death.

Many instances besides those already named might be introduced to show the great difference between the death of a Christian and that of the natural sinner. The former has nothing to fear, but a vast amount of happiness to hope for; while the latter is cut off from all hopes of happiness in this world and that to come, and is doomed to suffer eternally as so on as temporal death overtakes him. Indeed the former may greet death as their greatest blessing, it being the end of all their sorrows; while it is merely the commencement of the latter's troubles.

As we said before temporal death is natural to every living creature there are but two exceptions to this written within the pages of all history. Those two were Enoch and Elijah mentioned in the Bible, who it is suppose were translated namely to display God's power and from any particular merit of their own.

Various forms are used by man to represent death. The most expressive image and the one most generally received is the picture of a man in the last stage of despair mounted upon a snow-white horse. This is called Death on the Pale Horse. It is also represented in connection with time by a human skeleton holding a sundial in one hand to personate time, and a scythe in the other to show the appearance of death.

In II Corinthians V death is described as a dissolving of the earthly house of this tabernacle. In Job X as a departure from the world. It is customary and right to mourn for friends lost in death. Many become so affected at the loss of a friend or beloved relative they never cease mourning until they are called away from earth themselves. Irving says "The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced." He says "The love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul."

This is a subject which should surely call forth all the most solemn thoughts in man's possession. This of all subjects should escape the jesting of the scoffer. It is something that affects every one, and deserves the most careful consideration and preparation. It is our duty to render every assistance in our power to the sick and dying and to use the remembrance of the dead with the most profound respect.

BATTLE SCENES

by Allen Mathes Patton

[This essay was evidently for one of Patton's classes, as it bears the notation "Exercises in Vision". Paragraphs and spelling are copied from the essay. KCC]

The Battle of Tippicanoe

During the year 1811, the great battle at Tippicanoe was fought with a tribe of Indians called Shawanese.

The Americans amounting to (1200) twelve hundred men were commanded by Gen. Harrison.

The troops left Fort Harrison on the 29th of September with the view of attacking the Indians in their camp, after having negotiated peace with them for a long time without effect; but when they saw the American army drawn up in order before their camp they sent a flag of truce, with the message, that if they were permitted to live until the next day they would comply with the conditions already proposed, by General Harrison. Unluckily the Americans believed this, and encamped on the place where they stood.

About five o'clock A.M. the Indians make a charge upon the Americans with such velocity, that scarcely time is given for firing one shot from the sentinels. The savage man-hounds rust forward with almost an unearthly yell, sounding their warwhoop so loud that it seems to be thunder. The red and white man grapple each other and struggle for life. The Indians have the advantage and it is a dreadful case with the Americans. The Americans are fighting now for their lives and for their homes.

They fight desperately and finally their superior courage and discipline overcome the fierceness and velocity of their enemy.

A BATTLE SCENE

As I was taking my usual walk one bright morning, chancing to look over the broad prairie, I observed a great cloud of dust arising in that direction.

Drawing near I enquire the cause of this dust and of the great clamor that now approaches: but on looking more closely I behold two rival armies, drawn up in battle array and preparing for the contest.

I place myself on a considerable eminence resolving to await the onset, and watch the two rival armies contending for the superiority.

The signal is given, when man rushes forth against man, determining to butcher as many of his fellows as possible. They meet and grapple hand to hand, struggling with all the fierceness of despair, knowing it to be a case of life and death, life to the conqueror, but death to the conquered. Now one seems to have the

advantage, and now another, until one finally sinks into the death struggle; and when his dying groan mingled with the exulting shout of the victor, that greet your ear almost simultaneously, are truly heart-rending in the extreme. But when we compare one to thousands, who fall in the same manner, we conclude that the misery caused by a single battle is almost infinite.

A NOTE ON THE HISTORY OF THESE LETTERS

I rediscovered these letters and documents among the family papers of my grandmother, the late Harriet Patton Cox. She was the daughter of the infant "Carroll" referred to in the letters, and therefore was Allen Patton's niece. Mrs. Cox played an instrumental role in preserving these letters.

The last surviving sister of Allen Patton, Emilia Jeretta "Emily" Patton was born on July 3, 1854 and died on February 18, 1948. She had returned to Palestine after retiring from her career as a schoolteacher. She lived with three other unmarried sisters in the family home, build by her father.

Allen Patton's home was torn down in the early 1960's, a little over a hundred years after it was built. My Grandmother sorted and labeled many of the family letters and papers, some dating back to the 1820's. These documents passed into my father's (the late Carroll T. Cox) possession upon my Grandmother's death in 1974. In turn, I inherited the Patton family papers and records upon my father's death in 1976.

I knew of these letters but had forgotten about them. The boxes of family history my father and I packed while cleaning out my Grandmother's house were not opened for 20 years. In 1977 I moved to San Diego, California. Robinson, Illinois attorney Mark R. Weber, a partner in my father's law firm, donated office space for the storage of the boxes, for which I thank him. The letters were rediscovered while sorting through family memorabilia during my visits home.

Most of Allen Patton's letters were kept in one packet by my Grandmother. I subsequently discovered other letters located among family papers and documents while completing this project in San Diego. Previously, my Uncle once-removed G. Kent Phillips, another attorney and partner in my father's law firm, had written his introductions and the Daily News had published them.

The following historical works were used to obtain the full names and ranks of the officers that are indexed: The Centennial History of the Civil War by Bruce Catton, 1963; Campaigns of the Civil War, vol.4, "The Army of the Cumberland", by Bvt. Brig. Gen. Henry M. Cist, republished in 1963; No Better Place to Die, Cozzens, *infra*; The Mississippi Valley in the Civil War, by John Fiske, 1900; Illinois in the Civil War, by Victor Hicken, 1966; and Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, (anthology), 1883. The Adjutant General of Illinois final report, issued in 1900, was also consulted; a portion is included in the appendix. Officers without full names or ranks could not be located, or confirmed.

With regard to myself, prior to my legal education I received a B.A. in History from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. My late father, attorney Carroll T. Cox, received his B.A. with honors in History at the same campus. Thanks to him, I grew up with family history, antiques, memorabilia and stories that made me feel truly related to the individuals in these letters. I dedicate my organization of this history to his memory.

Kim Carroll Cox, 1997

THE 21st ILLINOIS AT STONES RIVER
from NO BETTER PLACE TO DIE

by Peter Cozzens, 1990
(University of Illinois Press)

[No Better Place to Die is the definitive work on the battle of Stones River. In the following paragraph, Mr. Cozzens describes the assault on the Confederate artillery battery in which Allen Patton, Alfred Harrison, others of Co. I and the 21st Illinois were killed. For an eyewitness account, see the letter by Bill Dills dated January 10, 1863, supra. KCC]

The men of the Twenty-first Illinois had an opportunity to demonstrate their nerve and dexterity, if not good judgment, as they pushed toward the Widow Smith house. While the remainder of their brigade halted two hundred yards short of the house, the Illinoisans kept on, seizing the six Napoleon guns of Felix Robertson in a gallant rush. But it was a fleeting triumph. A sudden volley from McNair's front rank, concealed behind the split-rail fences near the Widow Smith house, drove the Twenty-first back across the field and into the woods.

A NOTE ON GENEALOGY

The common practice of repeating the first names of people in families make proper identification difficult, and in some places impossible. These letters refer to two "Cullens", two "Carrolls" and two "Rushes".

"Brother" Rush was born in 1836 and died in 1913. He was the oldest of Allen Patton's siblings. He practiced medicine in Charleston, Illinois, where he was elected Mayor for seven terms. "Rush" Mathes, who Allen Patton learned of in Tennessee, was a relation of the mother of Patton's father and was evidently a physician as well.

"Brother" Cullen Patton was born in 1840 and died in 1911. He had moved to Kansas City, Missouri and operated a dry-goods store. "Uncle" Cullen Wilson, who served in the Civil War as a Quartermaster, was born in 1819 and died in 1900. He was a brother of Eliza Ann Wilson Patton, Allen's mother.

Young "brother" Carroll Patton was born in 1857 and died in 1939. He worked the family farm and later became a store-keeper in Palestine. "Uncle" Carroll Wilson was born in 1832 and died in 1904. His subsequent political career included election as an Illinois State Senator. He was Eliza Ann Patton's brother.

Allen Patton's father, Dr. Ebenezer Leith Patton, was born in Tennessee in 1809. According to other family letters, he never returned to Tennessee and his family there (including parents, sisters, a brother and an uncle) did not meet his family in Illinois until the 1890's. He died the same day as his son Allen, December 30, 1862.

Allen Patton's mother, Eliza Ann Wilson, was born in Palestine, Illinois in 1817. Her father, James Wilson, served as the first Probate Judge for Crawford County, prior to Illinois statehood in 1818. Mrs. Patton died in Palestine in 1904. (KCC)

SUBSEQUENT HISTORY OF INDIVIDUALS IN THE 21st ILLINOIS

The final report of Allen Patton's Co. I, from the Adjutant General of Illinois in 1900, is included in the Appendix. According to this report, the 21st Illinois sustained more casualties than any other regiment at Stones River. The following information on some of the principal figures in Patton's letters is taken from it.

J.P. "Josh" McDonald re-enlisted in 1863, was promoted to First Lieutenant and was mustered out of the army on December 16, 1865.

Lieutenant Colonel George W. Peck served as the School Commissioner for Crawford County, Illinois prior to the war. He signed Allen Patton's teacher's certificate, copied in the appendix. Peck's career following his honorable discharge is unknown.

Captain Ches Knight assumed battlefield command of the 21st Illinois during the battle of Chickamauga, Tennessee, September 19-20, 1863. Colonel John Alexander had been killed. Lt. Col. Warren E. McMakin, second in command of the 21st, had been taken prisoner. Captain Knight was mustered out of the army on November 16, 1864.

First Lieutenant Charley Howe re-enlisted as a veteran and was discharged on December 19, 1864.

William F. Dills re-enlisted as a veteran and was mustered out of the army on July 5, 1864.

Alfred Harrison's body also was returned to Palestine. He is buried next to Allen Patton. (KCC)

A NOTE ON EDITING AND INDEXING

The letters were edited for spelling, and grammar to a lesser extent. Most of the paragraph indentations were added. Corrections were made to facilitate reading and minimized for historical accuracy. Where a word could be somewhat deciphered, it is noted by parentheses and a question mark e.g., "(I.S.?)"

Various terms were indexed together e.g., "Combat" includes "prisoners" and "tactics"; "Money" includes the price of goods and "payday". I have also indexed the usage of various terms e.g., "Confederate" includes "rebel" and "secesh"; "Railroad" includes "RR", and "Iron Horse". The index is cross-referenced.

All officers are Union unless designated "C.S.A." Officers having more than one rank and no sub-references were indexed e.g., "Calloway, (Major) (Capt.)". Officers having multiple ranks and sub-references, were indexed by name, with their rank as a sub-heading. Illinois cities are listed individually without state designation. Other cities are indexed by state. (KCC)

APPENDIX

Programme of Exercises, Palestine Academy, March 23, 1860. Oration on "Patriotism" given by Allen M. Patton.

Allen Patton's teacher's certificate, dated September 19, 1860. (Note that it was signed by School Commissioner of Crawford County George W. Peck, Patton's future Captain.)

Map of Arkansas and Missouri; location of the 21st Illinois.

Map of Illinois, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee; location of the 21st Illinois.

Illustrated envelopes used by Allen Patton:

A. Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, captioned: "Brave in the field - wise in Council - a true Patriot - Loyal to the Constitution and Union."

B. Henry Clay, captioned: "If Kentucky tomorrow unfurls the banner of resistance, I never will fight under that banner, I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union - a subordinate one to my own State. -in the Senate, 1850."

C. Goddess of Liberty, captioned: "Liberty - Union".

D. Goddess of Liberty, captioned: "Our Union and Our Laws we must maintain and drive foul treason from our land again".

E. View of Pilot Knob, Iron Co., Mo.

F. Soldiers aiming rifles; standing, kneeling and prone.

G. Political cartoon, headlined: "Young America preparing a 'Hasty Plate of Soup' for Gen. Scott". The caption reads: "European Carrion Birds, (first line, L to R) Floyd, Wise, Wigfall; (second line) Davis, Beauregard, Spectators - F.F.V.'s, Letcher; (third line) Jackson, Young America (believed to be the boy wielding a hatchet); (fourth and fifth lines) Entered according to an Act of Congress in the year 1861 by Grant & Pittman, in the Clerk's Office of the Southern District of Ohio".

H. U.S. flags and rifles with bayonets, captioned: "'If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot!' - Dix"

I. U.S. flag with stars for all states, captioned: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Daybook of Lt. Cullen Wilson, Quartermaster of the Illinois 5th Cavalry, a page from 1862.

Letter requesting pass for Rush Patton, dated February 25, 1863; from Dr. Thomas Caldwell, Surgeon in charge of Hospital No. 1 in Louisville, Kentucky, to Brigadier General Boyle, Commander of the Army of Kentucky.

Telegram dated February 28, 1863; from R. Plunkett in Murfreesboro, Tennessee to Rush Patton.

Receipt for casket, dated March 8, 1863. Allen Patton's zinc casket, purchased in Nashville, Tennessee by Rush Patton, cost \$35.00. Express charges to Sullivan, Indiana cost \$15.00.

Postcard advertisement for the "National Tribune", sent to Eliza Ann Patton. Undated. The postcard is the standard size, 3" x 5"; this copy was enlarged 170%.

Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Illinois, 1900, excerpts containing the roster of Co. I and the history of the 21st Illinois.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES
OF THE
PALESTINE ACADEMY

FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION

FRIDAY EVENING MARCH 23 1880

7:30 P.M. Vocal Music—*Domine Deus*—*Te Deum*

8 P.M. Vesper

MUSIC BY BAND

ORATION—Liberty W. G. Young

MUSIC BY BAND

ORATION—Eagle Henry

MUSIC BY BAND

ORATION—Our Country G. S. Alexander

MUSIC BY BAND

ORATION—Patriotism A. M. Patton

MUSIC BY BAND

ORATION—Intemperance Thos. Stephenson

MUSIC BY BAND

ORATION—Arm High J. W. Palumbo

MUSIC BY BAND

RECITATORY G. S. Alexander

CLOSING ADDRESS—By J. W. Blackden, of Carle Place

Vocal Music—*Dear Father*—*Te Deum*

E. D. NORTON & SONS

TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE.

State of Illinois, Crawford County, ss.

OFFICE OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,

Robinson, Sept 19th 1860

The Undersigned, having Examined

Mr Allen V Patton

And being satisfied that *he* sustains a good moral character, hereby certifies that *he* is qualified properly to teach the following branches, viz:

Orthography, Reading in English, Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography and History of the United States.

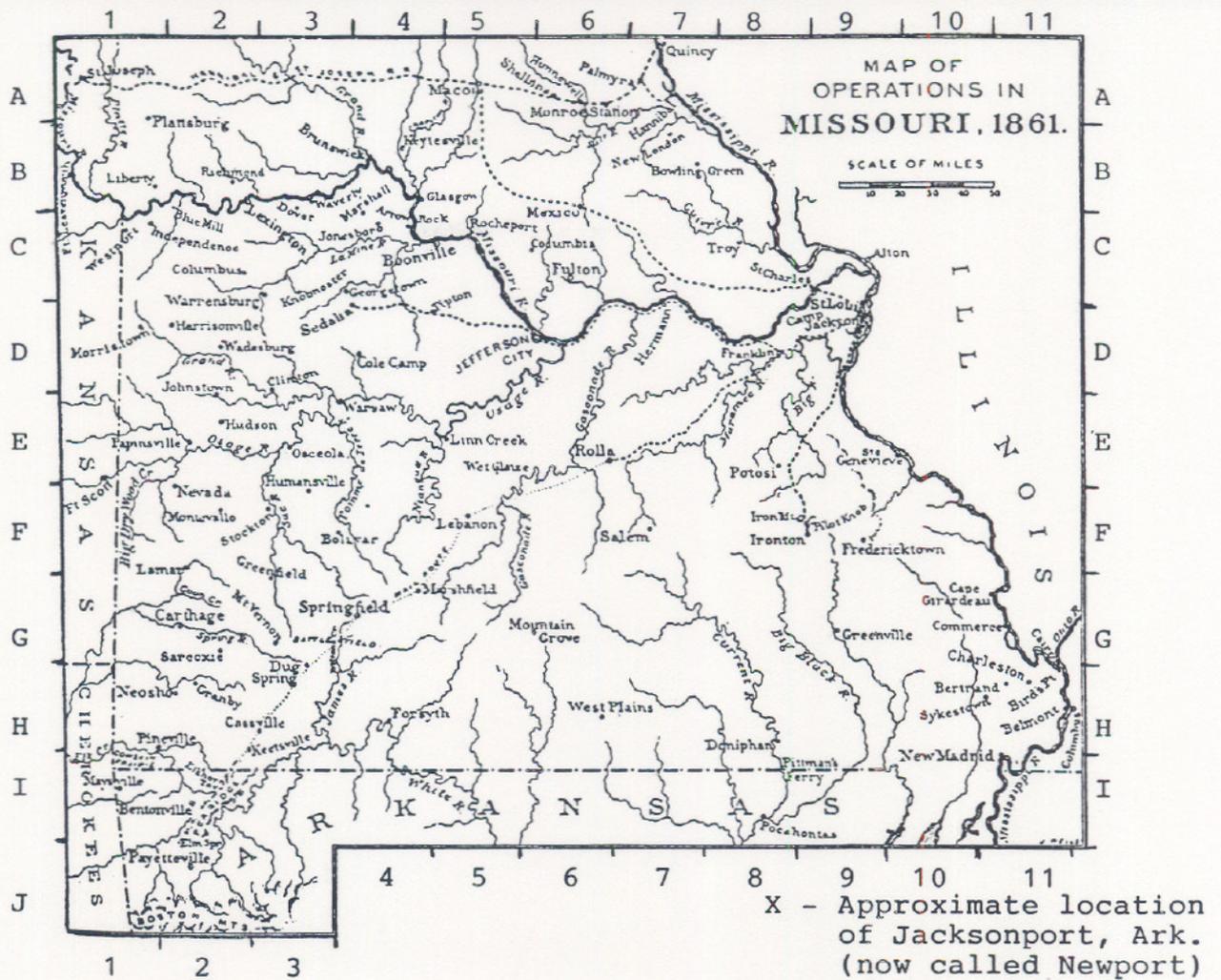
Which Certificate is good and valid in said County, two years from the date hereof, renewable at the option of the School Commissioner, or any two members of the Board of Examiners, by his or their endorsement thereon.

Given under my hand the date above written.

Examiners.

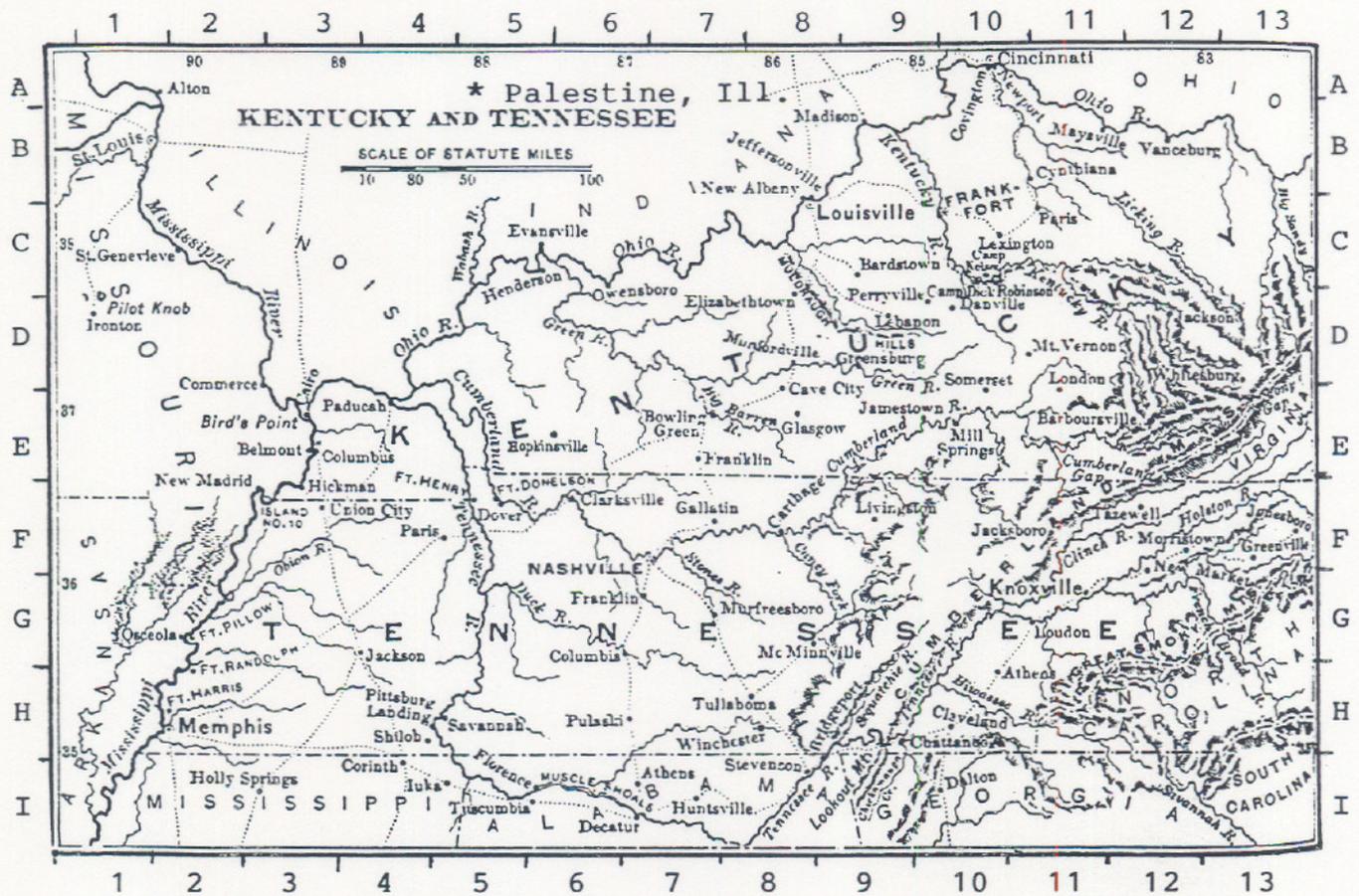
Geo. J. Deet

School Commissioner.



Location of the 21st Illinois

1. Palmyra, Mo. A-7
2. Mexico City, Mo. B-6
3. Ironton, Mo. F-9
4. Greenville, Mo. G-9
5. Black River, Butler Co., Mo. H-9
6. Doniphan, Mo. H-8
7. Pocahontas, Ark. I-8
8. Jacksonport, Ark. J-8

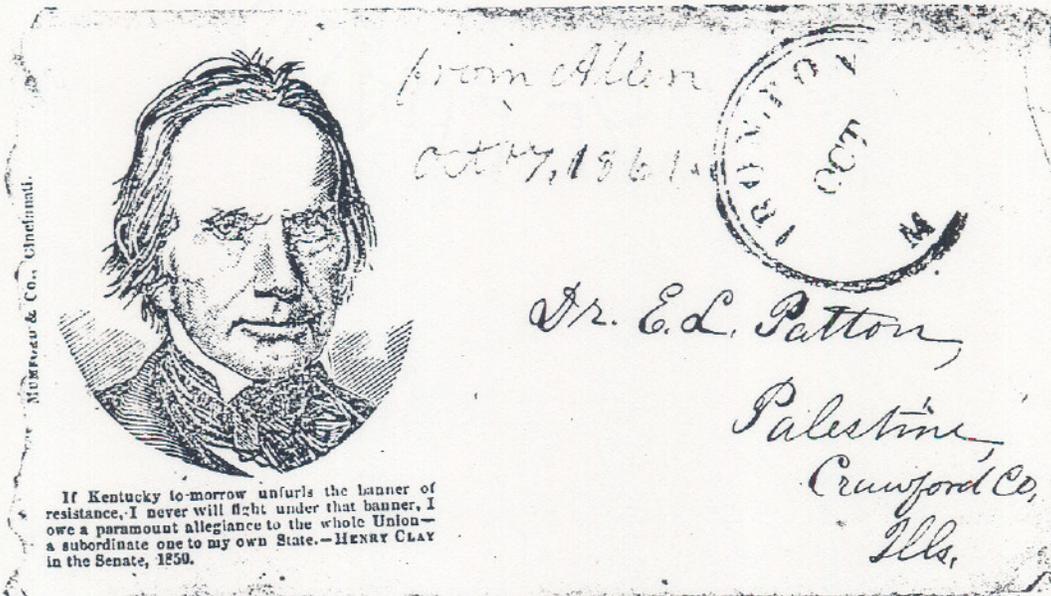


Location of the 21st Illinois

1. Hamburg, Tenn. (6 mi. below Pittsburg Landing) H-5
2. Jacinto, Miss. (4 min. below Corinth, Miss.) I-4
3. Elizabethtown, Ken. D-8
4. Louisville, Ken. C-8
5. Bowling Green, Ken. E-7
6. Nashville, Tenn. F-7
7. Murfreesboro, Tenn. (Stones River) G-7



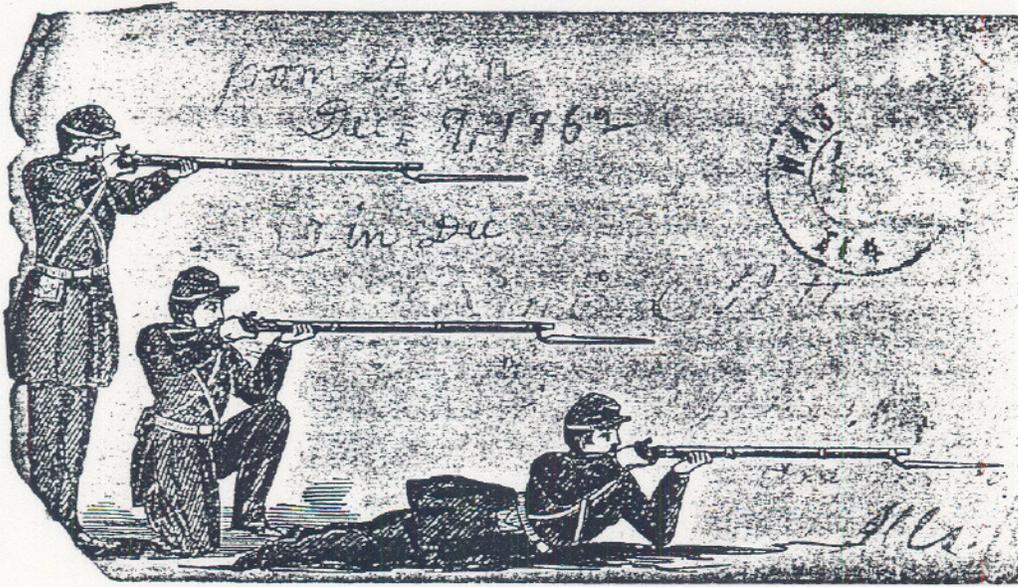
Brave in the Field—wise in Council—a true Patriot—Loyal to the Constitution and Union.



If Kentucky to-morrow unfurls the banner of resistance, I never will fight under that banner, I owe a paramount allegiance to the whole Union—a subordinate one to my own State.—HENRY CLAY in the Senate, 1850.



LIBERTY—UNION.



from Allen Patton
Dec 9, 1862

In Dec

IRON CO. MO.
114



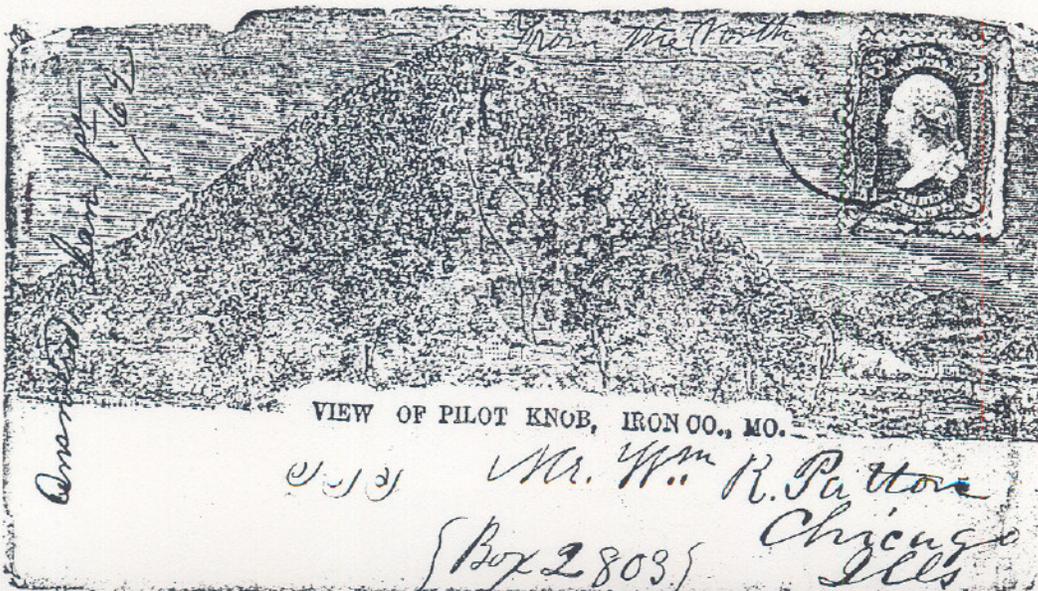
from Allen Patton
Oct 2, 1860

IRON CO. MO.
114

Mrs. C. A. Patton

6 in Oct. Palestine, Tex.

Our Union and Our Laws we must maintain
and drive foul treason from our land again



View of Pilot Knob

IRON CO. MO.
114

VIEW OF PILOT KNOB, IRON CO., MO.

W. J. Mr. Wm R. Patton
{Box 2803} Chicago Ills

Answered Jan 17, 1862

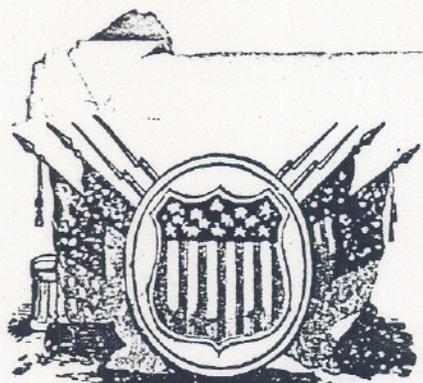
YOUNG AMERICA preparing a "Hasty Plate of Soup" for Gen. SCOTT.



Photo. Miss Wright. European Carriage Bids. Davis, Pennsylvania. Spectator—F. F. V. Letcher. Jackson. Young America.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by Gustav & Pittman, in the Office of the Post-Office, at New York, N. Y.

from Allen Patton
OCT 20
Miss. Patton
Palestine
Ills.



"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot!"



from R. Patton
Palestine
Crawford Co
Missouri

from Allen Patton
July 13, 1861



"If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

from Allen Patton
Sept 21, 1861



Mrs. C. A. Patton
Palestine
Crawford Co
Ills.

Hospital No 7

Louisville Feb^y 25th 1863

Sir

The Bearer Mr W. R. Patton
a resident of Palestine Ill^{ts} will hand
this note to you. He wishes to obtain
from you a pass as far as Murfrees-
borough Tenn, his object being to
obtain, and return home with the
remains of a younger Brother a pri-
vate in the 61st Illinois Regt. - who
unfortunately fell in the Battle of
the first day - By granting the
above favour you greatly oblige
him, and confer a favour on

Respectfully
Your obt^l serv^t
Thos Caldwell
Surgeon in charge
Hospital No 7

Brig^{de} Gen^l Boyle
Commanding the Army
of Kentucky

South-Western Telegraph Company.

THE PUBLIC are notified, that in order to guard against mistakes in the transmission of messages, every message of importance ought to be repeated by being sent back from the station at which it is to be received to the station from which it is originally sent. Half the usual price for transmission will be charged for repeating the message, and while this Company will, as heretofore, use every precaution to ensure correctness, it will not be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery of repeated messages, beyond an amount exceeding two-hundred times the amount paid for sending the message; nor will it be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission of un-repeated messages from whatever cause they may arise, nor for delays arising from interruptions in the working of its Telegraphs, nor for any mistake or omission of any other Company over whose lines a message is to be sent to reach the place of destination.

All messages will hereafter be received by this Company for transmission subject to the above conditions.
N. GREEN, Pres't., Louisville, Ky.

Feb 28 1863

By Telegraph from Murfreesboro 1863
To Rush Patton

Will send pass to-morrow by
mail stop at Swanee
house

R. Plunkett
to Mr 35 pd

Nashville, Tenn., March 8 1863

M^r Rush Patton rec

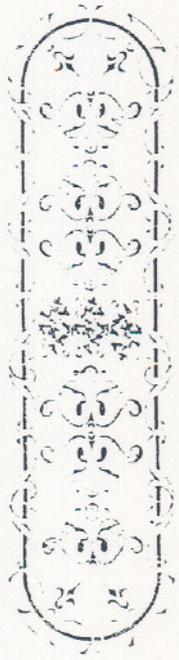
TO W. R. CORNELIUS,

UNDERAKER FOR GOVERNMENT AND DEALER IN METALIC CASES.

To Case for <u>Genl A M Patton</u>	35 00
Express charges to <u>Sullivan, Sullivan 6th Ind</u>	15 00
	50 00

Received payment,
W R Cornelius

By Doms



Office of *THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE*,
615 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

DEAR COMRADE:

We send you by this mail a copy of *THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE*, and if, upon examination, you find it worthy of support, we trust you will favor us with your subscription. You will notice, on perusing its contents, that it has for its main and controlling object the promotion of the soldier's welfare. It aims to carry out the spirit of that sacred injunction—so eloquently expressed by President Lincoln—"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans," and at the same time that it demands from Congress the fulfillment of this obligation, it seeks, by building up the Grand Army and extending the sphere of its helpfulness, to protect the soldier against the consequences of Congressional neglect. Impressed with the fact that the failure which has hitherto attended the efforts of our veterans to obtain justice at the hands of the Government has been due mainly to the lack of proper organization among themselves and the want of a representative newspaper to voice their sentiments, it has undertaken to supply these essentials of success, and to such good purpose that it has been honored with the official indorsement of the Commander-in-Chief and the support of nearly every Post of the Grand Army from Maine to California. To reach its maximum measure of usefulness, however, it should enjoy a circulation of at least one hundred thousand copies, and it is in the belief that every veteran must esteem it a pleasure to contribute to this result, that your subscription is invited. The price of *THE TRIBUNE* is but one dollar per year. Hoping to hear from you by return mail,

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE

Please return this card with your subscription.

REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

VOLUME II—1861-1866.

CONTAINING REPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1861-66.

REVISED BY
BRIGADIER GENERAL J. N. REECE,
Adjutant General.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
PHILLIPS BROS., STATE PRINTERS
1900.

112

1657

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment.	Date of muster.	Remarks.
Williams, William	Woodbine	Oct. 10, 1864	Oct. 12, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 20, 1865.
Wells, Preston	Westfield	Jan. 4, 1862	Oct. 12, 1864	Mustered out Feb. 13, 1865.
White, George H.	Galena	Oct. 8, 1864	Oct. 12, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 11, 1865.
Weirich, Barnhardt	"	"	Oct. 10, 1864	"
Weber, Sebastian	"	"	Oct. 12, 1864	"
Wells, James F.	Salisbury	Sept. 26, 1861	"	Died at Annapolis, Md., Mar. 16, 1865.
White, William P.	Westfield	Nov. 9, 1861	"	Died Danville, V. Mar. 21, '64
Willis, Daniel	"	"	"	Missing since battle of Chickamauga

COMPANY I.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment.	Date of muster.	Remarks.
<i>Captains.</i>				
George W. Peck	Robinson	May 7, 1861	June 28, 1861	Promoted
Chester K. Knight	"	Sept. 2, 1861	June 20, 1863	Mustered out Nov. 16, 1864.
Henry L. Hewitt	"	June 12, 1865	Aug. 11, 1865	Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>				
Clark B. Lagow	Palestine	May 7, 1861	June 28, 1861	Resigned June 8, 1862.
Charles Howe	"	June 8, 1862	Nov. 10, 1862	Discharged Dec. 19, 1864.
Joshua P. McDonald	"	July 18, 1865	Aug. 7, 1865	Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>				
Chester K. Knight	Robinson	May 7, 1861	Oct. 8, 1861	Promoted
Joel L. Fox	"	Dec. 21, 1861	Jan. 29, 1862	Discharged March 12, 1865.
Joseph Thompson	"	Dec. 16, 1865	Not must'd.	M. O. Dec. 16, '65, as Serg't.
<i>First Sergeant.</i>				
Joseph H. Rackerby	Huntsville	June 13, 1861	June 28, 1861	Promoted Com. Sergeant.
<i>Sergeants.</i>				
Charles Howe	Crawford co.	June 13, 1861	June 28, 1861	Promoted 1st Lieutenant..
John E. Payne	"	"	"	Mustered out Oct. 8, 1864.
William Dyer	Robinson	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Willis W. Evans	Hutsonville	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
<i>Corporals.</i>				
Joel L. Cox	Crawford co.	June 13, 1861	June 28, 1861	Promoted 2d Lieutenant..
Henry L. Hewitt	"	June 25, 1861	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Archibald Maxwell	"	June 13, 1861	"	Mustered out June 30, 1864.
George E. Palmateer	"	"	"	Mustered out Aug. 16, 1864.
George W. Beam	Palestine	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Orlando S. Otey	Crawford co.	"	"	Died, Andersonville prison, Sept. 18, '64; Gr. 9106.
John S. Musgrove	"	"	"	Disch. May 21, '62; disabil.
William Firebaugh	"	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
<i>Wagoner.</i>				
Philip D. Slater	Palestine	June 13, 1861	June 28, 1861	Died at Jefferson Barracks, Aug. 13, 1861.
<i>Privates.</i>				
Anderson, Samuel C.	Crawford co.	June 13, 1861	June 28, 1861	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Brown, John V.	"	"	"	Died Apr. 8, '63; Louisville
Broughton, Samuel C.	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Culver, Richard	Hutsonville	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Cobb, John T.	Palestine	June 25, 1861	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Dorsett, Philip	"	June 13, 1861	"	"
Dean, John P.	Crawford co.	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Dean, William H.	"	"	"	Killed Stone Riv., Jan 3, '63.
Dills, William F.	Palestine	June 25, 1861	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Eagleton, Fudley P.	Crawford co.	June 13, 1861	"	"
Emmons, James W.	"	"	"	Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Eaton, William	"	"	"	Died at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27, 1863; prisoner of war.
Fitch, Ellsba P.	"	"	"	Died while pris. of war, 64.
Foster, Israel	"	June 25, 1861	"	Disch. Mar. 17, '63; disabil.
Grow, James W.	Hutsonville	June 13, 1861	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Gilmore, James G.	Crawford co.	"	"	Killed, Stone Riv., Dec. 30, '62
Gagin, Leonidas H.	Palestine	June 25, 1861	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Harrison, Alfred	"	June 13, 1861	"	Killed, Stone Riv., Dec. 30, '62
Hand, Clinton D.	Crawford co.	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment.	Date of muster.	Remarks.
Hand, Eldridge K.	Crawford co.	June 13, 1861	June 28, 1861	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Holt, Alexander	Palestine	"	"	Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Huff, William	Hutsonville	"	"	Disch. Oct. 23, '62; disabil.
Hardy, Henry	Crawford co.	"	"	Killed, Stone Riv., Dec. 30, '62
Hamilton, Meredith	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Hale, John	"	"	"	M. O. Apr. 3, '65; pris. war.
Hargis, James F.	Hutsonville	"	"	Disch. Apr. 14, '63; disabil.
Hipple, John	York	June 25, 1861	"	Mustered out Aug. 6, 1864.
Jones, Solomon	Crawford co.	June 13, 1861	"	Killed, Stone Riv., Dec. 30, '62
Johnson, William	"	"	"	Disch. Mar. 17, '62; wounds
King, Harvey R.	"	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Longnecker, Henry B.	"	"	"	Killed, Stone Riv., Dec. 30, '62
Livingston, George	"	"	"	Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Livingston, Jacob	"	"	"	Mustered out Aug. 16, 1864.
Lamasters, Abbot A.	Palestine	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Lamasters, Levi L.	"	"	"	Disch. May 8, '63; disabil.
McDonald, Joshua P.	Huntsville	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Marberry, Louis N.	Crawford co.	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Mace, Jacob	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Mulledy, Isaac P.	"	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Newman, Ambrose B.	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Miller, Isaac W.	Jasper co.	"	"	Disch. Mar. 17, '62; wounds
Merkimier, John A.	Crawford co.	"	"	Died, Iron'tn. Mo., Nov. 7, '61.
Maxwell, Joseph W.	"	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Martin, John W.	"	"	"	Killed, Stone Riv., Dec. 30, '62
Mills, William C.	"	"	"	"
McCrillis, David	"	"	"	M. O. June 2, '65; pris. war.
Malone, Isaac	"	June 25, 1861	"	Disch. Aug. 10, '62; disabil.
McCarthy, James H.	"	June 13, 1861	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Perkins, John	"	"	"	"
Phillips, Hiram C.	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Parsons, Alonzo W.	"	"	"	Killed, Stone Riv., Dec. 30, '62
Patton, Allen	Palestine	June 25, 1861	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Paul, James T.	"	"	"	Killed, Stone Riv., Dec. 30, '62
Pierson, William H.	Crawford co.	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Ryan, William H.	Hutsonville	June 13, 1861	"	Discharged 1864; disability
Richard, John C.	Crawford co.	"	"	M. O. Apr. 27, '65; pris. war.
Ruddy, Thomas	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Shaw, James W.	York	"	"	Mustered out Aug. 16, 1864.
Steel, John W.	Hutsonville	"	"	Disch. May 16, '65; disabil.; prisoner of war.
Short, Jefferson	Crawford co.	"	"	Mustered out Oct. 8, 1864.
Stewart, Hiram	"	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Spilkey, William H.	"	"	"	Died, while pris. of war, '64
Shipman, Stephen	Hardinsville	"	"	Died Jan. 20, '64; wounds
Shaw, Francis M.	York	June 25, 1861	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Thonges, Peter	Hutsonville	June 13, 1861	"	Disch. May 16, '65; disabil.; prisoner of war.
Thompson, Joseph	Crawford co.	"	"	Killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Terry, Simon	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Thompson, Alexander	"	"	"	"
Vaughn, Sheridan	Hutsonville	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Wood, Hiram	"	"	"	Died Oct. 10, 1863; prisoner of war; wounds
Ward, Daniel	"	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Ward, James W.	Jasper co.	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Watts, John	Crawford co.	"	"	Mustered out Aug. 16, 1864.
Watts, Dennis	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
Watts, Benjamin F.	"	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Wright, Isiah M.	"	"	"	"
Wood, Albert	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran
<i>Veterans.</i>				
Anderson, Samuel C.	Robinson	Feb. 27, 1861	Mar. 19, 1864	Died, Andersonville prison, Sept. 15, 1864; Gr. 8915.
Broughton, Samuel	"	"	"	Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Carver, William	Palestine	"	"	M. O. Dec. 16, '65, as Serg't
Cobb, John T.	"	"	"	Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Dorsett, Phillip	"	"	"	"
Evans, Willis W.	Hutsonville	"	"	M. O. Dec. 16, '65, as Corp.
Grow, James W.	"	"	"	Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Hewett, Henry L.	Palestine	"	"	"
Hand, Eldridge K.	Hutsonville	"	"	Prom. 1st Serg't, then Capt
Hamilton, Meredith	Robinson	"	"	Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Lamasters, Abbot A.	Palestine	"	"	M. O. Dec. 16, '65, as Serg't
Mace, Jacob	Robinson	Jan. 5, 1864	"	Mustered out Dec. 16, 1865.
Newman, Ambrose B.	"	"	"	"
Matheny, Samuel N.	"	Feb. 27, 1864	"	"

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment.	Date of muster.	Remarks.
McDonald, Joshua P.	Robinson	Feb. 27, 1864	Mar. 19, 1864	Prom. Commissary Sergt. Mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Paul, James T.	Palestine	"	"	"
Perkins, John	Robinson	"	"	M. O. Dec. 16, '65, as Sergt.
Richard, John C.	"	"	"	Mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Shipman, Stephen A.	"	"	"	M. O. Dec. 16, '65 as 1st Sgt.
Thompson, Joseph	"	"	"	Mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Terry, Simon	"	Jan. 5, 1864	"	"
Ward, Daniel	"	Jan. 4, 1864	"	"
Watts, John	"	Jan. 5, 1864	"	"
Wright, Isalah	"	"	"	M. O. Dec. 16, '65, as Corp.
Recruits.				
Burr, Thomas B.	Crawford co.	June 13, 1861	June 28, 1861	Tr. to Sig. Corps Oct. 22, '63.
Burr, Joseph	"	June 13, 1864	June 28, 1864	Mustered out July 5, '64.
Black, James	Chicago	Feb. 4, 1864	Feb. 4, 1864	Mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Carver, William	Palestine	Feb. 27, 1864	Mar. 19, 1864	Re enlisted as Veteran.
Calvert, William	Elizabeth	Oct. 10, 1864	Oct. 12, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 12, '65.
Carson, Samuel	Galena	Oct. 3, 1864	Oct. 9, 1864	"
Fielding, James	Elizabeth	Oct. 10, 1864	Oct. 12, 1864	"
Irwin, Daniel B.	Chicago	Feb. 4, 1864	Feb. 4, 1864	Mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Irwin, William T.	Elizabeth	Feb. 24, 1865	Feb. 24, 1865	Discharged Aug. 5, '65.
Johnson, Henry H.	Derinda	Feb. 8, 1865	Feb. 8, 1865	Mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Jackson, Josiah B.	Elizabeth	Oct. 10, 1864	Oct. 12, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 12, '65.
Kilpatrick, Robert	Hanover	Feb. 23, 1865	Feb. 23, 1865	Mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Langdon, Edgar C.	Chicago	Feb. 4, 1864	Feb. 4, 1864	Discharged Oct. 3, '65.
Lowry, Henry	Elizabeth	Oct. 11, 1864	Oct. 12, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 12, '65.
Moore, Robert	"	Feb. 23, 1865	Feb. 25, 1865	Mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
McCune, John	Crawford co.	June 13, 1861	June 28, 1861	Disch. Oct. 8, '61; disabil.
Matheny, Samuel N.	"	Feb. 27, 1864	Mar. 19, 1864	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
Moore, Charles F.	Elizabeth	Feb. 24, 1865	Feb. 24, 1865	Mustered out Aug. 30, '65.
Miller, James	"	Oct. 11, 1864	Oct. 12, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 12, '65.
Miller, George F.	Derinda	Feb. 1, 1862	Feb. 1, 1862	Died, 1864, of wounds rec'd at Chickamauga.
Mulledy, William R.	"	"	"	Died, 1863; wounds.
Padger, Leander	Crawford co.	Jan. 4, 1864	Jan. 4, 1864	M. O. Dec. 16, '65 as Corp'l.
Reed, Charles W.	Malugin's Gr'Ve	Oct. 11, 1864	Oct. 12, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 12, '65.
Reese, Moses	Elizabeth	Oct. 7, 1861	Oct. 10, 1861	"
Reynolds, Robert	Galena	Oct. 26, 1863	Dec. 26, 1863	M. O. Dec. 16, '63, as Corp.
Shottackirk, Ch'ncy F.	Lafayette	Dec. 16, 1865	Mar. 16, 1865	Absent on furlough.
Skellie, William	Derinda	Mar. 16, 1865	Oct. 12, 1861	Absent, sick.
Scott, John D.	Galena	Oct. 11, 1864	Oct. 12, 1864	Mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Saak, Henry H.	Fair Haven	Mar. 27, 1865	Mar. 28, 1865	"
Shore, Alfred	"	Oct. 8, 1864	Oct. 13, 1864	M. O. Oct. 12, '65, as Corp.
Stout, George N.	Sublette	Oct. 10, 1864	Oct. 12, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 12, '65.
Stone, John T.	Elizabeth	Feb. 1, 1864	Feb. 1, 1864	Absent on furlough.
Timothy, Charles D.	Franklin	Feb. 8, 1865	Feb. 8, 1865	Mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
Williams, Edward	Derinda	Feb. 4, 1864	Feb. 4, 1864	"
White, Thomas	Chicago	Feb. 23, 1865	Feb. 23, 1865	"
Wright, Robert	Hanover	Mar. 24, 1865	Mar. 24, 1865	Absent on furlough.
Woodworth, Leonard	Union Grove	Oct. 7, 1864	Oct. 13, 1864	Absent, sick.
Warner, Seymour	Wyoming	Jan. 4, 1864	Jan. 4, 1864	"
Whalen, Frank	Round Grove	Oct. 10, 1864	Oct. 12, 1864	Mustered out Oct. 12, '65.
Williams, William J.	Elizabeth	"	"	"
Wilson, William F.	"	"	"	"
Wolf, Henry	Sublette	Oct. 5, 1864	Oct. 13, 1864	"
Wells, Stephen C.	Caloma	Feb. 28, 1865	Feb. 28, 1865	Died Oct. 27, '65.
Ward, John W.	Jasper co.	July 3, 1861	July 5, 1861	Mustered out May 15, '65.

COMPANY K.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment.	Date of muster.	Remarks.
Captains.				
Abner M. Peterson	Newton	May 12, 1861	June 23, 1861	Resigned Nov. 21, '62.
John L. Wilson	Effingham	Nov. 21, 1862	Mar. 22, 1863	Promoted Major.
Sidney B. Wade	Newton	July 18, 1865	Aug. 8, 1865	Mustered out Dec. 16, '65.
First Lieutenants.				
George A. Armstrong	Olney	May 12, 1861	June 23, 1861	Resigned Nov. 16, '61.
John L. Wilson	Effingham	Nov. 25, 1861	Nov. 25, 1861	Promoted.
John A. Jones	Newton	Jan. 31, 1863	May 25, 1863	Resigned May 12, '63.
Sidney B. Wade	"	June 22, 1865	Aug. 7, 1865	Promoted.
John Caldwell	"	July 18, 1865	Not must'd.	Declined commission.
James Nokes	Effingham	Dec. 16, 1865	"	M. O. Dec. 16, '65, as Sergt.

Name and Rank.	Residence.	Date of rank or enlistment.	Date of muster.	Remarks.
Second Lieutenants.				
John L. Wilson	Effingham	May 12, 1861	June 23, 1861	Promoted.
Joseph B. Berry	Olney	Nov. 26, 1861	"	Resigned Feb. 10, 1863.
John F. Weltzell	Decatur	Jan. 31, 1863	Mar. 22, 1863	Killed at battle Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
L. A. Ricks	Newton	Dec. 16, 1865	Not must'd	M. O. Dec. 16, '65, as Serg't.
First Sergeant.				
Joseph B. Berry	Olney	June 10, 1861	June 23, 1861	Promoted 2d Lieut.
Sergeants.				
Isaac M. Shup	Newton	June 11, 1861	June 23, 1861	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
John A. Jones	"	"	"	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
William Durkee	"	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
William F. Payne	"	June 23, 1861	"	Died at Annapolis, Jan 22, 1864; prisoner of war.
Corporals.				
William L. Bridges	Newton	June 11, 1861	June 23, 1861	Disch. Feb. 21, '65, as Serg.
George W. Allen	Olney	"	"	Missing since battle of Chickamauga.
Isaac P. Cope	"	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Alfred E. Richards	"	"	"	Killed Stone Riv., Dec. 30, '62.
James Nokes	Effingham	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
James M. Jarred	Yale	June 23, 1861	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
John B. Conger	Rose Hill	"	"	Mustered out Sept. 2, 1864.
John Sites	Claremont	June 11, 1861	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Musicians.				
Sidney B. Wade	Newton	June 11, 1861	June 23, 1861	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
John H. Hays	"	"	"	Disch. Mar. 25, '64; disabil.
Wagoner.				
Nathan Rawlings	Newton	June 11, 1861	June 23, 1861	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Privates.				
Abraham, William	Elliottstown	June 11, 1861	June 23, 1861	1st Serg't. Wounded at Stone River; discharged Feb. 22, '65; pris. war.
Bonnell, Ira C.	Olney	"	"	Disch. Oct. 10, '63; disabil.
Bridges, John C.	Newton	"	"	Died at Cape Girardeau, May 22, 1862.
Baker, Butler	"	"	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Butler, Amos C.	"	"	"	M. O. June 3, '65; parol pris.
Bianohard, Thomas	Claremont	"	"	Mustered out Oct. 8, 1864.
Barley, Henry	Elliottstown	"	"	"
Bridges, Anderson	Newton	June 25, 1861	"	Died at Greenville, Mo., March 4, 1862.
Billman, William	Jasper co.	June 23, 1861	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Boyd, Joseph	"	"	"	Died in rebel prison.
Carpenter, Robert C.	Willow Hill	June 11, 1861	"	Died. Nashville, Jan. 11, '63.
Collins, Michael	Shelbyville	June 24, 1861	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Curtis, Patrick S.	Decatur	June 14, 1861	"	Deserted Nov. 14, 1861.
Cather, William H.	Newton	June 23, 1861	"	Died. Newton, Ill., Mar. 5, '62.
Carpenter, Abner G.	"	"	"	M. O. Nov. 29, '64; arm am'pt'd.
Catts, John B.	"	"	"	Disch. disabil.; deunk'wn.
Collins, Larkin	St. Marie	"	"	Disch. Oct. 8, '61; disabil.
Cowger, Milton S.	Newton	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
Deck, Henry C.	Olney	June 25, 1861	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Dodd, Theokanlus	Newton	June 11, 1861	"	"
Davis, John	"	June 23, 1861	"	Deserted Sept. 16, 1863.
Edwarda, Henry	St. Marie	June 11, 1861	"	Disch. June 4, '64; disabil.
Fry, William E.	Olney	June 25, 1861	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Field, John	Elliottstown	June 12, 1861	"	"
Foster, Job	Newton	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
Fore, Archibald	St. Marie	June 23, 1861	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Farley, Barney	Newton	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
Gaudy, Otho	"	June 11, 1861	"	Died Mar. 6, 1863.
Groves, Daniel	"	"	"	Disch. Dec. 20, '61; disabil.
Gilbreth, Edwin	"	June 16, 1861	"	Died. Iuka, Miss., Aug. '62.
Gambrell, John	"	June 23, 1861	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Gallagher, Thomas	Olney	June 25, 1861	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
Garrett, William	"	"	"	Disch. Mar. 4, '64; disabil.
Haley, Michael	Shelbyville	June 24, 1861	"	Mustered out July 6, 1864.
Hurst, William R.	Newton	June 23, 1861	"	Discharged for disability.
Hall, James W.	"	"	"	Re-enlisted as Veteran.
Hood, George F.	Olney	June 25, 1861	"	Deserted at Mexico, Mo., Aug. 1, 1861.
Hill, Randall	"	"	"	Killed Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Lurnick, Frederick	Mattoon	June 12, 1861	"	Died Nov. 12, 1862.
Lampton, Frank	St. Marie	June 23, 1861	"	Mustered out July 5, 1864.
Lee, John W.	Newton	"	"	Disch. May 1, '63; disabil.

HISTORY OF TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

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

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

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

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

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

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

After the arrival of the Regiment at Ironton, it remained in camp several weeks receiving instruction in company and battalion drill; made reconnoissance with the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry as far as Marble Creek, in the direction of Greenville, where the Rebel General Hardee was discovered with a large force; went into camp at Marble Creek; remained about two weeks. On the 23d of August, Lieutenant Colonel John W. S. Alexander was unanimously elected Colonel by the line officers of the Regiment, vice Grant, promoted. Returned to Ironton, where the Regiment remained until October 17, when it marched to Fredericktown; supporting Walker's Squadron of the First Indiana Cavalry; discovered the Rebel Jeff. Thompson in force; returned to Ironton; on the 20th, with the Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry and First Indiana Cavalry, marched to Fredericktown, arriving on the morning of October 21st, and participated in the battle at that place. Returned to Ironton and remained there until January 29, 1862; marched to Greenville; remained there until March, and from thence moved to Rive's Station, on Black River, arriving there March 11 or 12. Here the troops, consisting of Twenty-first, Thirty-third and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, Fifth, Seventh and Ninth Illinois Cavalry, First Indiana Cavalry, and Sixteenth Ohio Battery, were organized into the Division of Southeast Missouri, under command of Brigadier General F. Steele. First Brigade, Colonel Carlin commanding, consisted of Twenty-first and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, and Sixteenth Ohio Battery.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

October 31st, the Brigade started as escort to wagon train of Fourth Corps, for Huntsville, the remainder of the Corps going by rail. Passing through

Shell Mound, Bridgeport and Stevenson, crossed Cumberland Mountain at Tantallon. Passed through Cowan, Decherd, Winchester, Salem and Fayetteville, rejoined the Corps at Pulaski, Tenn., November 12th, 1864.

Arrived at Columbia, Tenn., November 24th. November 25th and 26th, threw up works and skirmished with the enemy. 27th, crossed Duck River in the night. 28th, threw up works opposite the ford. 29th, moved and threw up works on the left flank. Withdrew in the night and marched through Spring Hill, passing a large rebel camp. Marched alongside the train to Franklin, with rebel cavalry on the flanks.

30th, entered Franklin. About half past four the enemy advanced, driving in our skirmishers, but were driven back by the main line. Withdrew at midnight, and crossing the Harpeth River, reached Nashville. December 1st, occupied in building fortifications and doing outpost duty. 15th, was placed in position near the Hardin pike, and at four o'clock P.M. were in the charge on Montgomery Hill, and among the first to enter the enemy's works, capturing battery and many prisoners. 16th, was in the reserve line, and joined in pursuit when the enemy's line was broken. Was in pursuit to Lexington, Ala. Marched to Huntsville, arriving January 5th, 1865. Remained at Huntsville until March 13th, 1865.

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

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

INDEX

14th Iowa	43
15th Wisconsin	86
1st Indiana cavalry	62
21st Illinois 41, 43, 62, 65, 70, 71, 77, 78,	84
casualties 21, 32,	41
disposition prior to Stones River 75,	78
dissatisfaction not being under Gen. Grant	16
Gen. Grant's concern for 14,	23
illness - measles and mumps	21
in 1st Brigade (Col. Carlin) 57, 59,	89
in 2nd Brigade, First Division	82
in 31st Brigade (Gen. Woodruff's Division)	73
in battle of Stones River	86
marching stamina 9, 13, 65,	82
mutiny	20
ordered to battle of Corinth, Miss.	62
pay 21,	30
pay, lack of	21
regimental band 50, 68, 80,	82
regimental flag	8
regimental newspaper	47
surgeon 54,	57
transportation 25,	26
weapons 21,	23
winter quarters	35
with Hecker's Regiment	14
22nd Illinois	65
22nd Indiana 62, 64,	65
25th Illinois	62
26th Illinois	65
2nd Arkansas	89
2nd Minnesota (Capt. Hotchkiss' battery)	86
30th Illinois 34,	64
33rd Illinois 22, 23, 26, 36, 41,	43
35th Illinois	62
38th Illinois 22, 23, 57, 59, 62, 66,	89
59th Illinois	62
62nd Illinois 62, 65, 66,	69
98th Illinois 73, 79, 80,	89
Alcohol 16,	49
corned on picket duty	60
Alexander, Col. John 55, 62, 68, 69,	75
Alexander, Dr. H. 48, 51, 53,	57
Arkansas 30, 35, 38, 52, 56, 58, 59, 61,	84
Army of the Cumberland 78,	82
Baker, Lt. Col. Myron	62
Banks, Major Gen. Nathaniel P.	89
Beauregard, C.S.A. Gen. Pierre G.T.	58
Bland, Gen. Nathaniel	17
Boats	
Constitution, defeat of	66
construction of ferry boats by troops	58

steamboats	62-66
Books, to be kept in Palestine	33, 47
Boyle, Brig. Gen. Jeremiah T.	99
Bragg, C.S.A. Gen. Braxton	71, 89
Calloway, (Major) (Capt.)	77
Carlin, Col. William P.	23, 57, 62, 89
rumored promotion to Brig. General	80
Cavalry	10, 58, 80
5th Illinois	52, 54, 55, 57, 59, 61
Clay, Henry	99
Clothes	
allowance for	54
Blue Kentucky Jeans	54
boots, cost of	47
boots, need of	25
coats shipped home, identification of	57
cost of	49, 54, 69
drawing of	8, 21, 22, 25, 37, 43, 77, 79, 80
overcoat, cost of shipping home	73
sent from home	33, 42
shirts, lack of	46, 49, 53, 54
socks, lack of	35
woolen, discomfort of	43, 49
Combat	10, 12, 24, 31, 32, 53, 85, 86
ambush	30, 32
Corinth	62
forage	13, 20, 58, 59, 61, 70, 77, 80
Liberty Gap	89
prisoners	13, 31, 52, 54, 57, 66, 74, 75, 87
reserves	30
tactics	32
Vicksburg	85
wounds	13, 30, 31, 73, 84
Company I	
commendation for best-arranged camp	89
company flag	28
Confederacy	
activity in southern Indiana	69
attitude towards	10, 11, 13
desertion in Gen. Bragg's army	89
desertion of towns in	61
destruction of railroads	10
Dixie	88
ease of defeating	12
Emancipation Proclamation, impact of	70, 76, 81
foraging of	20, 58
Fremont's Proclamation, impact of	17
mentions of name, in letters	60, 70, 76, 77, 91
money (script)	60
rebellion	13, 17
rebels	10, 31, 32, 56, 59, 61, 69, 70, 72, 78, 79, 87, 89
secesh	12, 20, 60, 63, 76, 78, 80
secession	35, 56, 61, 76
secession army	38
secessionists	12, 14, 16, 30, 35, 76, 77
surrender, celebration of	91
sympathizers, impact of	9-11
Court Martial	20, 21, 23, 28, 61

Cox	politics	34
Cox, Joel L.	First Corporal	39
	illiterate	51
	prize for being biggest fool in regiment	60
	promotion to First Lt.	77
	promotion to Second Lt.	51
Cozzens	Mary	49, 58
	Peter	66, 67, 96
Crawford County, Illinois	. 11-13, 15, 18, 21, 22, 35, 37, 38, 48, 53, 55, 57, 68,	71, 89
Curtis, Major Gen. Samuel		62
Davis, Confed. Pres. Jefferson	Mexican War tactics	32
Davis, U.S. Brig. Gen. Jefferson C.	62, 71, 76, 78	
Degraff, Col.		34
Desertion	8, 36, 39, 85	
	definition	12
	in C.S.A. Gen. Bragg's army	89
	punishment	48
Draft	in Crawford County, Ill.	89
	riots in New York	90
Dumont, General		78
Easley, 1st Lt. of Co. G		77
Education	18, 22, 36, 38, 41, 42, 50, 58, 81, 83, 99	
	away from home	83
	difficulty of earning money at, in Palestine	24
	lack of, due to chores	24
	Patton's fitness as teacher	8
	preference to save the Union	18
	school in Palestine	15, 18, 22, 31, 37, 38, 99
	school money	24, 25
	school teachers - poor constitutions	43
	teachers as Chaplains	37, 65
Food	coffee, lack of	61
	cost of	44, 48, 49, 61, 79, 83
	fruit	14, 16, 20, 24, 66, 70, 81, 90
	quality	20
	quantity	16, 69
	types . . 11, 20, 22, 24, 35, 42, 47-49, 61, 70, 79, 83, 90	
Fremont, Gen. John C.		18, 22
	Proclamation	17
Grant, U.S.	Brig. Gen.	13, 15, 16, 18, 23
	Col., 21st Illinois	9
	Major Gen.	53, 89
Halleck, Major Gen. Henry		42, 70
Hardee, C.S.A. Lt. Gen. William J.		13, 52
Harrison, Alfred "Alf" . . 16, 37, 39, 41-43, 45, 72, 82, 84, 86,		88, 90
	appointed Corporal	67
Hecker, Col. Frederick		14, 16
Hoover's Gap, battle of		89

Hotchkiss, Capt. William A.	86
Howe, Charley	
commission 28, 46, 50, 51, 53, 55, 57, 65, 73,	75
First Lt.	77
petition in support of, to Ill. Governor	51
wounded in action	87
Hutsonville	34, 39, 59, 60
Illinois	
Democratic Party victory in	78
food in	11, 49
Union sentiment	9
Illness	9, 14, 34, 84, 85
absence	20, 39, 45, 79
Army surgeons	46, 66, 69, 70, 85
bowel-complaint	8
disease - measles and mumps	21
disease - viper	21
flux	10, 72
hospitals	70, 72, 87
lack of, due to terrain	14, 16, 17
medicine	34
rheumatism	64, 82
Sanitary Committee	62
scurvy	11
sickly season	14
Soldier's Aid Society	43
wounds	13, 30, 31, 63, 73, 84
Indiana	
Confederate activity in southern	69
Ireland, Bill (Capt.) (Lt.)	64, 65
Jacksonville	9
Johnson, Gen. Earley	87, 89
Kentucky	22, 31, 34
blue jeans	54
Louisville	71-73, 75
Paducah	18, 65, 66
Kitchell	
Ed, raising a regiment	69
firm of Allen & Kitchell	15
Hannah	50
Knight, Ches	
begging not to be shot	60
dislike for	90
drunkard	48
election as Captain	21, 23, 26
excessive discipline	55
favoritism	51
fight with J.P. "Josh" McDonald	60
his problems due to J.P. "Josh" McDonald	28
ill-temper	77
Lieutenant	15, 17, 20
malicious attacks on	28
mutiny, difficulty dealing with	29
omnipotence	29
prohibiting election of a Lt.	28, 29, 51, 55
relationship with Rush Patton	45, 49, 64
unwelcome at home after war	57
weight of position as Captain	29

whoremaster									51
Lagow, Lt. Clark (Chuck)				13, 16, 33,					53
resignation									65
selection as Gen. Grant's Aide de Camp									15
Liberty Gap, battle of									89
Lincoln, President Abraham									
Emancipation Proclamation								76,	81
Emancipation Proclamation, effect of on Confederacy									70
Lowe, C.S.A. Col. John								30,	52
Lyceum								33,	43
Mail									
carried by individuals						60, 65, 68,			75
expressage, cost of						43, 47, 49,			73
irregularity of	15, 44, 52, 54, 56, 58, 77, 82,								85
postage surcharge									60
stamps, lack of	14, 25, 30, 31, 55, 66,								78
Markley, (Capt.) (Major) Tom									26
Mathes									
Patton's relations in Tennessee								74,	76
McClellan, Major Gen. George B.						65, 66, 68,			76
McCook, Major Gen. Alexander McD.								73,	76
McDonald, J.P. "Josh"								28,	88
appointment to band								26,	28
corned on picket duty									60
court marital									61
election as Captain while in guard house								21,	23
election as Lt.									26
failure to receive Captaincy despite election								26,	55
fight with Ches Knight									60
obnoxious conduct									28
petition in support of commission									26
support in Co. I									60
McDonald, Major Bedan B.									56
McMackin, Warren E. (Lt. Col.) (Major)									77
Meade, Major Gen. George G.									89
Merril, John A.									
land robber and pirate									38
Mississippi									
Corinth									62
Vicksburg									85
Missouri									
Cape Girardeau									62
Ironton				10, 13, 14, 51, 52,					54
lack of combat in								14,	56
Mexico									12
Pilot Knob				17, 18, 21, 24, 52-54,					58
St. Charles									13
St. Louis						11, 38, 45,			49
State of "Misery"									59
Mitchell, Brig. Gen. Robert B.								71,	76, 78
Money									
boots, cost of									47
casket, cost of									99
clothes, cost of							49, 54,		69
collection for regimental band									83
company flag, cost of									28
Confederate script									60
cooking, cost of								8,	44

difficulty collecting in Palestine	50
difficulty of earning, while teaching in Palestine	18, 24
expressage, cost of	47, 50
food, cost of	48, 49, 61, 79, 83
gold from California, in lump	49
Greenbacks	81
in enemy territory	73, 78
in Patton's possession when killed	86, 88
lent - difficulty recovering	90
lent for interest	42, 43, 47
lent for interest - difficulty recovery	73
lent for interest - good rate	47
newspapers, cost of	27
pay - clothing allowances	54
pay - deductions for clothing and blankets	44
pay, lack of	14-17, 21, 22, 24-27, 35, 42, 47, 50, 73, 77-79
payday	30-32, 37, 62, 65, 66, 70, 71, 78
postage surcharge	60
price increases due to war	49
prize for being biggest fool in regiment	60
salary for clerk in Palestine	79
school money	24, 25
sent from home	29
sent to home	40, 43, 47, 58, 60, 81
sent to home - to pay for a visit	45
transportation, cost of	45, 49
valuable office of Quartermaster	33
wages of musicians	50, 80
Morgan, C.S.A. Brig. Gen. John Hunt	72, 74, 75
Music	
band	21
band, commencement of	22, 23
band, lack of	16
bands, consolidation of Regimental into Brigade	68
subscription for silver band instruments	80
wages of musicians	50, 80
Mutiny	
Capt. Knight's difficulties with	29
cause	20
punishment	20, 22, 23
New York	
draft riots in	90
Newspapers	53, 64
21st Illinois regimental	47
Bulletin, Palestine	73
cost of	27
false accounts of battle	30, 72
Missouri Democrat	27
Monitor, Palestine	73, 76
publication of court martial, in county	28
St. Louis Globe-Democrat	30, 32, 66
Yellow Jacket, Palestine	27, 41, 53, 73
Oblong	8
Palestine	14, 18, 20, 37, 67, 70, 83, 84, 99
Peace	70, 73
terms with the Confederacy	78
Peck, George W.	

Captain	16,	20
honorable discharge		77
lack of principle		60
Lt. Col.	18, 28, 53, 64,	75
politics	26, 40, 57,	99
relationship with Rush Patton		64
Photography - Ambrotype		47
Pioneer Corps	80,	86
Politics		
Cox		34
Democratic Party	34, 37,	76
Democratic victory in Illinois		78
elections	18, 34, 37, 76,	79
Republican Party - completely routed		34
Prentiss, Brig. Gen. Benjamin		16
Railroad		12
cars	8, 10, 12, 72,	73
Hannibal and St. Joseph line	10, 11,	21
Iron horse, speed of		49
Louisville and Nashville line		75
RR	74-76,	78
train		88
Reed, Capt. Frank		77
Religion		
Chaplains	29, 65, 75,	78
preaching, amount of		37
teachers as Chaplains		37
Rivers		
Black	56, 57,	60
Current		62
fording	35, 38,	65
Illinois		8-10
Mississippi	10, 54, 56,	63
Missouri		13
Ohio		71
Salt	13,	21
St. Francois		38
Stones		86
Tabins		10
Tennessee		62
Wabash	9,	14
White		65
Robinson	34, 37,	57
Rosecrans, Major Gen. William S.	73, 76, 88,	89
confidence in Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis		77
favorite of all the army		89
lack of confidence in Gen. Sill		77
Scott, Lt. Gen. Winfield		99
Sill, Brig. Gen. Joshua W.		76
Slavery		
abolition - effect on war		70
effect on war policy	70,	79
fugitives - source of information		86
fugitives - supporting war effort		70
Gen. Fremont's Proclamation		17
slave holders		70
Smith, Col. Gustavus A.		10
Soldiers		

absent without leave	73
Aid Society	43
Steele, Major Gen. Frederick	54, 56, 59, 62
Sutherland, Capt. Alex 22-24, 26, 27, 33, 37, 38, 45, 72, 73,	88
Telegraph	88
Tennessee	
Memphis	54
Murfreesboro	88
relatives	75, 82, 91
Union sentiment	77, 91
Thompson, C.S.A. Major Gen. George H. (Jeff)	30-32
Van Renssaliar, Brig. Gen.	44
Vance, 1st Lt. Joe, Co. G	46
War	
abolition speeding end of	70
accursed, disastrous	68, 70
defeats on the Eastern front	66
effect on business in Palestine	49, 83
end of, due to Corinth	63
hope of ending soon	45, 57, 58, 68, 85
length of	24, 25, 37, 54, 79
plans afterwards	38
policy affected by slavery issue	70, 79
results of	22
Weapons	
ammunition, lack of	89
bayonet	15, 19, 66
canister	85
cannon	30-32, 34, 46, 63, 85, 86
case shot	32
exchange muskets for Minie rifles	33
grape shot	30, 86
lack of	29
Minie rifle	14, 22, 23
Orleans rifle	15
revolver	31
rifle-musket	10, 26
rifle-musket - accuracy	16
shotgun	31
Springfield rifle	56
Springfield rifle - questioned	56
Webster, Daniel	70
Wilson	
Carroll	37
Findlay "Fin"	14, 42
Guy	33
Jimmy	81
Tim	41
William Oliver	38, 43, 46
Wilson, Cullen	84
meeting with	57, 58, 62, 65
nearly taken prisoner	66
politics	34, 59
Quartermaster	33, 34, 36, 38, 45, 47-49, 58, 99
Woodruff, William E. (Brig. Gen.) (Col.)	73
Yates, Illinois Governor Richard	26, 48, 50, 51, 53, 57, 62
Camp Yates	8, 10