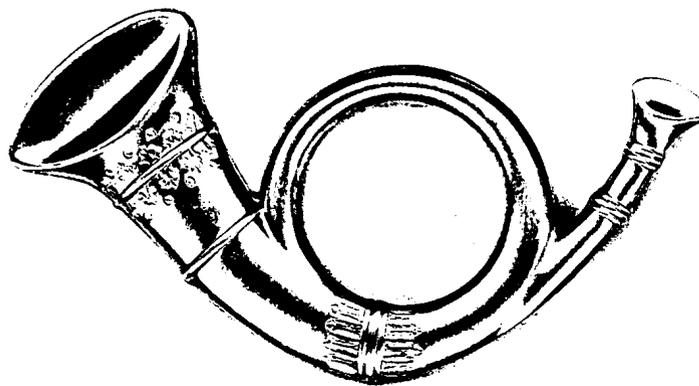


The Experiences of
Sergeant Jeremiah S. Hurst
Co B, 51st Indiana Veteran Volunteers



in the
War of the Rebellion, 1861 - 1865

as compiled by
LtCol Stephen F. Hurst, USMC (Ret)

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Jeremiah S. Hurst

Jeremiah S. Hurst was born in 1832, in Ross County, Ohio, to Samuel Hurst and Julian Brown. By 1850, Jeremiah was living with his parents in Pipe Creek, Miami County, Indiana. The family later moved to Jasper and Newton Counties, Indiana, where father and son worked as carpenters. On July 31, 1856, Jeremiah married Caroline S. Catt in Rensselaer, Indiana. Over the next few years they had four sons, Irvin A., Loren A., John S., and Nelson S. A. On December 14, 1861, Jeremiah joined Company B, 51st Regiment, Indiana Infantry, and was appointed a Corporal. The 51st Indiana was involved in a number of major engagements, including the Battle of Stones River; Streight's Raid to Rome, Georgia; and the pursuit of Confederate General Hood during his invasion of Tennessee in 1864. Streight's Raid ended in the capture and imprisonment of the entire Regiment. Jeremiah, along with the other enlisted members of the Regiment, were confined on Belle Isle, near Richmond, Virginia, until their parole in November, 1863. Following reorganization, the Regiment was assigned garrison duties until October, 1864, when they became involved in the attempt to halt General Hood's offensive to capture Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee. On November 26, 1864, while driving off skirmishers near Columbia, Tennessee, Jeremiah was shot and killed by Confederate forces. He was originally buried on the field of battle, but was subsequently reinterred in the Stones River National Cemetery. On November 3, 1872, Caroline married Jasper C. Garrett. They lived in Indiana, and Missouri, before settling with Jeremiah's sons in Garland, Kansas. Caroline passed away on April 10, 1912, and is buried near here son, Loren, in Evergreen Cemetery, Ft. Scott, Kansas.

Unit Rosters

REPORT

OF THE

Indiana.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S

OF THE

STATE OF INDIANA.

VOLUME V.—1861-1865.

CONTAINING ROSTERS OF

ENLISTED MEN OF INDIANA REGIMENTS NUMBERED FROM THE THIRTIETH TO
THE FIFTY-NINTH INCLUSIVE.

INDIANAPOLIS:

SAMUEL M. DOUGLASS, STATE PRINTER.

1866.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT—THREE YEARS SERVICE.

REGIMENTAL NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF AND BAND.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Muster. 1861.	REMARKS.
<i>Sergeant Major.</i>			
Cochran, William.....		Dec. 14.....	Discharged April 30, '62; disability.
<i>Principal Musicians.</i>			
Todd, James H.....		Dec. 14.....	Mustered out '62.
Coe, Alonzo D.....		Dec. 14.....	" " " " " " " "
<i>Band.</i>			
Chorpie, Alvin B.....		Dec. 14.....	Mustered out '62.
Douglas, James.....		Dec. 14.....	" " " " " " " "
Morgan, Newton H.....		Dec. 14.....	" " " " " " " "
Beckworth, William B.....		Dec. 14.....	" " " " " " " "
Zern, Jesse D.....		Dec. 14.....	" " " " " " " "
Olinger, Elias.....		Dec. 14.....	" " " " " " " "
Marrar, Bartley.....		Dec. 14.....	" " " " " " " "
Coil, George W.....		Dec. 14.....	" " " " " " " "
Murphy, John H.....		Dec. 14.....	" " " " " " " "
Olinger, Otho.....		Dec. 14.....	" " " " " " " "
Lavy, Samuel.....		Dec. 14.....	" " " " " " " "
Mason, Ira.....		Dec. 14.....	" " " " " " " "
West, Charles.....		Dec. 14.....	" " " " " " " "

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "A."

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Muster. 1861.	REMARKS.
<i>First Sergeant.</i>			
Adair, William A.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
<i>Sergeants.</i>			
Harlan, John.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Discharged May 2, '62; disability.
Proctor, George A.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Died May 30, '63.
Weaver, Amos C.....	Brownsburg.....	Dec. 13.....	Discharged Mar. 11, '65, wounds rec'd Dalton.
McLevad, William N.....	Brownsburg.....	Dec. 13.....	Discharged Oct. 25, '63; disability.
<i>Musicians.</i>			
Jones, William A.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Discharged June 19, '62; disability.
Allison, George.....	Brownsburg.....	Dec. 13.....	Discharged July 5, '63; disability.
<i>Corporals.</i>			
Givens, Jeremiah.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Promoted Captain.
Gardner, Silas.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Deserted May 1, '62.
Linn, William T.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
Eminons, John.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Dyer, Mahlon A.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Slovens, Willis.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Discharged June 29, '62; disability.
Shackelford, George W.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Gibson, William B.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
<i>Privates.</i>			
Adams, George W.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Killed May 28, '63.
Alley, David.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Allen, John.....		Dec. 13.....	Deserted Aug. 1, '62.
Brown, Patterson J.....	Forest Home.....	Dec. 13.....	Deserted June 9, '64.
Bryan, Abner A.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Died May 11, '62.
Barber, Francis M.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Veteran; must'd out Dec. 13, '65, as Corporal.
Budd, David.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Killed at Murfreesboro Jan. 2, '62.
Brown, Oscar F.....	Pittsboro.....	Dec. 13.....	Discharged July 3, '63; disability.
Buchanan, Joseph.....	North Salem.....	Dec. 13.....	Died Feb. 10, '64.
Cochrane, William.....	Brunswick.....	Dec. 13.....	Discharged June 19, '62; disability.
Condiff, Robert A.....	Brownsburg.....	Dec. 13.....	Killed at Columbia Jan. 19, '65.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Muster.	REMARKS.
Crabb, John H.	Brownsburg	Oct. 5, '63.	Died Feb. 15, '65, wounds rec'd at Nashville.
Christy, John	Fillmore	Oct. 18, '61.	Died Feb. 17, '65; substitute.
Cloe, Noah	Rossville	Oct. 7, '64.	Mustered out Oct. 19, '65; substitute.
Cooper, Carey	Hillsboro	Oct. 14, '64.	" " " " " "
Danner, Allen	Brownsburg	June 15, '63.	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Dayton, William S.	Jamestown	Sept. 21, '63.	" " " " " "
Douglas, John	Brownsburg	Mar. 28, '64.	" " " " " "
Davis, George W.	Hillsboro	Oct. 14, '64.	Mustered out Oct. 19, '65; substitute.
Durand, George W.			Deserted April 29, '65.
Ellis, William A.	Brownsburg	July 29, '63.	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Ellis, John F.	Brownsburg	Mar. 28, '64.	" " " " " "
Fitch, Marion	Brownsburg	Oct. 22, '62.	Mustered out Oct. 22, '65, as Hosp'l Steward.
Fuhrer, Peter	Hillsboro	Oct. 15, '64.	Mustered out July 17, '65; substitute.
Green, Francis M.	Danville	Oct. 8, '63.	Mustered out June 9, '65.
Given, George S.	North Salem	Nov. 11, '64.	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Hockman, William	Michigantown	Oct. 13, '64.	Mustered out Aug. 14, '65; drafted.
Job, Alphens P.	Danville	Mar. 11, '63.	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Kurz, Jacob	Lafayette	Oct. 7, '64.	Deserted June 17, '65; substitute.
Manly, George W.	Pittsboro	July 6, '63.	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
McCormick, John W.	Brownsburg	July 22, '63.	Died at Indianapolis, March 13, '65.
McCormick, William S.	Brownsburg	Aug. 21, '63.	Transferred to V. R. C. April 1, '65.
Matthew, William	Lafayette	Aug. 29, '63.	Deserted June 17, '65.
McCormick, Aquilla S.	Cartersburg	April 7, '64.	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
McCormick, Stephen L.	Brownsburg	Mar. 29, '64.	Deserted June 17, '65.
Mosier, Frederick	Lafayette	Sept. 28, '64.	Mustered out June 14, '65; drafted.
Mosiman, Jacob	Lafayette	Sept. 28, '64.	" " " " " "
Moore, William P.	Danville	Aug. 12, '63.	Deserted June 15, '65.
Omstead, Levi	Lafayette	Oct. 22, '64.	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Ohaver, James F.			Deserted.
Parkhurst, William T.	Pittsboro	Sept. 8, '62.	Transferred to V. R. C., Dec. 12, '63.
Parker, Dudley H.	Brownsburg	June 24, '63.	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Phillips, William A.	Brownsburg	Oct. 15, '63.	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65, as Corporal.
Price, James	Poolville	Oct. 6, '64.	Died of wounds rec'd Dec. 16, '64; substitute.
Pratt, William A.	Whitestown	Oct. 4, '64.	Deserted Nov. 19, '65; substitute.
Pickard, James D.	Pickard's Mill.	Oct. 14, '64.	Substitute.
Rice, Warren	Danville	Nov. 23, '63.	Deserted June 15, '65.
Round, John P.	Brownsburg	Nov. 11, '64.	Mustered out Nov. 15, '65.
Reitz, Peter	Attica	Oct. 15, '64.	Mustered out Oct. 19, '65; substitute.
Richards, Elwood E.	Berlin	Oct. 14, '64.	Died at San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 23, '65; sub.
Smith, John	Vincennes	April 18, '62.	Died July 4, '62.
Smith, Thomas J.	Vincennes	April 18, '62.	Discharged Dec. 1, '62, disability.
Shiner, George E.	Brownsburg	June 29, '63.	Deserted July 10, '65.
Spurgeon, Thomas J.	Michigantown	Oct. 13, '64.	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65; drafted.
Scott, Frederick	Berlin	Oct. 14, '64.	Died Dec. 17, '65; wounds.
Tout, William T.	Pittsboro	June 6, '63.	Died April 19, '63.
Tull, Ephraim	Whitestown	Sept. 30, '64.	Killed in battle, Nashville, Tenn. Dec. 16, '64; [substitute.
White, William T.	North Salem	Sept. 11, '62.	Died December 28, '62.
Ward, John A.	Brownsburg	July 29, '63.	Died January 15, '65; wounds.
Ward, Henry N.	Brownsburg	July 29, '63.	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Watts, John M.	Zionsville	Sept. 24, '62.	" " " " " "
Watkins, William H.	Poolville	Oct. 6, '64.	Mustered out Oct. 19, '65.
Ward, William P.	Berlin	Oct. 14, '64.	" " " " " "
Wiltshire, Roland F.	Evansville	Oct. 12, '64.	" " " " " "
Water, Jonathan	New Waverly	Oct. 22, '63.	" " " " " "
Wivel, Henry			Deserted April 29, '65.
Watts, William W.	Zionsville	April 3, '65.	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Watts, Richard L.	Zionsville	Feb. 24, '65.	" " " " " "

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "B."

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Muster. 1861.	REMARKS.
<i>First Sergeant.</i>			
Sailor, Jeremiah		Dec. 14.	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
<i>Sergeants.</i>			
Lewis, William R.	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Skinner, J.	Chittenonga	Dec. 14.	Discharged April 7, '63, by order.
Fogerty, Jeremiah		Dec. 14.	Deserted Oct. 16, '62.
Arnold, E. R.	Morocco	Dec. 14.	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
<i>Corporals.</i>			
Shafer, J. F.	Morocco	Dec. 14.	Discharged January 13, '63.
Kenoyer, Aron	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Vet.; mustered out Dec. 13, '65, as Serg't.
Morgan, J. L.	Brook	Dec. 14.	Promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Tiffany, G. E.		Dec. 14.	Vet.; killed at Columbia, Nov. 26, '64.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Muster, 1861.	REMARKS.
Hurst, J. S.		Dec. 14.	Veteran; killed, Columbia, Tenn., Nov. 26, '64.
Deweese, William	Watsega	Dec. 14.	Discharged July 12, '62, by order.
Arnold, A.	Morocco	Dec. 14.	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
Doty, D.	Morocco	Dec. 14.	
<i>Musicians.</i>			
Yoman, Samuel	Brook	Dec. 14.	Deserted July 1, '62.
Bramble, J.	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Discharged March 26, '63, by order.
<i>Wagoner.</i>			
Ferguson, K.	Concord	Dec. 14.	Discharged Oct. 12, '63, by order.
<i>Privates.</i>			
Barr, Robert	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Burk, John	Dayton	Dec. 14.	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
Bridgman, John	Watseka	Dec. 14.	" " " "
Branson, John	Watseka	Dec. 14.	Veteran; must'd out Dec. 13, '65, as Sergeant.
Barkhurst, Robert		Dec. 14.	Died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 30, '62.
Bush, Isaac N.	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Deserted June 2, '65.
Bechtel, Samuel	Freedom	Dec. 14.	Died Feb. 7, '62.
Board, William		Dec. 14.	Died at Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 7, '62.
Bigger, John	Freedom	Dec. 14.	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Cornelius, Abraham	Freedom	Dec. 14.	Discharged May 21, '62.
Clark, Samuel	Morocco	Dec. 14.	Killed at Day's Gap April 30, '63.
Collins, William	Pilot Grove	Dec. 14.	Veteran.
Coshow, John		Dec. 14.	Killed at Day's Gap April 30, '63.
Crawn, Thomas		Dec. 14.	Discharged March 13, '63.
Dennay, Reece A.	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Dawson, Smiley	Milford	Dec. 14.	Discharged Nov. 20, '62.
Darroh, Daniel C.		Dec. 14.	Deserted Sept. 15, '63.
Davis, Bartholomew	Indianapolis	Dec. 14.	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Ennis, James		Dec. 14.	Deserted June 15, '63.
Evans, Thomas		Dec. 14.	Died at Bowling Green, Ky., March 16, '62.
Ekey, Alexander	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Discharged Nov. 12, '62.
Feeley, John	Logansport	Dec. 14.	Discharged May 15, '62.
Griffin, Patrick	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Transferred to V. B. C. Jan. 14, '64.
Greer, John	Indianapolis	Dec. 14.	Discharged Feb. 28, '63; disability.
Haney, George W.	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
Haney, William	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Hawkins, Walter	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
Hershman, George W.		Dec. 14.	Died April 27, '62.
Hosier, Jacob	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
Harrington, James H.	Pilot Grove	Dec. 14.	Discharged July 2, '62; disability.
Handley, Ezra G.	Morocco	Dec. 14.	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Howery, Henry		Dec. 14.	Died Dec. 24, '61.
Helms, James	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Veteran; must'd out Dec. 13, '65, as Sergeant.
Hatfield, James	Indianapolis	Dec. 14.	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Harris, John T.	Pilot Grove	Dec. 14.	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
Ham, Ephraim T.		Dec. 14.	Died April 23, '63.
Johnson, Lemuel J.	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Discharged July 16, '62; disability.
Johnson, Isaac P.	Freedom	Dec. 14.	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Jackson, Eli		Dec. 14.	Died at Louisville, Ky., Feb. 16, '62.
Kenoyer, James	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Veteran; must'd out Dec. 13, '65, as Sergeant.
Kelly, Leroy H. W.	Pilot Grove	Dec. 14.	Discharged Nov. 11, '62, by order.
Keenan, James		Dec. 14.	Deserted Dec. 20, '61.
Karnes, John		Dec. 14.	Deserted July 1, '62.
Lyon, Samuel	Brook	Dec. 14.	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
Lyon, Abel	Brook	Dec. 14.	Deserted May 2, '62.
Lyon, John B.	Brook	Dec. 14.	Discharged June 13, '63; disability.
Lowthain, Cyrus	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Mustered out Feb. 13, '65.
Lowe, John	Brook	Dec. 14.	Discharged Dec. 27, '62; disability.
McKee, John F.	Washington	Dec. 14.	Died Jan. 2, '62, wounds rec'd at Stone River.
McIntosh, William G.	Freedom	Dec. 14.	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
McIntosh, Perry C.	Freedom	Dec. 14.	Died Jan. 20, '62.
Morris, Dennis P.	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Meredith, Henry W.	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	" " " "
Myers, Alexander A.	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	" " " "
Mallet, Charles	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Veteran; promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Manly, Martin V.	Spade Station	Dec. 14.	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
Nottingham, James	Morocco	Dec. 14.	Died Feb. 4, '62.
Olmsted, Stark	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Veteran; discharged May 29, '65.
Prutt, Jonathan	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Prigo, William	Concord	Dec. 14.	Deserted Dec. 1, '62.
Reeves, William H.	Freedom	Dec. 14.	Veteran; must'd out Dec. 13, '65, as Corporal.
Smythman, Alfred		Dec. 14.	Discharged Jan. 28, '63; disability.
Smith, George W.	Brook	Dec. 14.	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
Smith, David G.	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Died May 7, '62.
Smith, Benjamin Y.	Wilnington	Dec. 14.	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
Staton, Jonathan	Kent Station	Dec. 14.	Veteran.
Scott, Thomas	Ash Grove	Dec. 14.	Veteran; must'd out Dec. 13, '65, as Corporal.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Muster. 1861.	REMARKS.
Sherman, Edward.....	Pilot Grove.....	Dec. 14.....	Veteran; must'd out Dec. 15, '65, as Corporal.
Sherman, John.....	Pilot Grove.....	Dec. 14.....	Discharged June 8, '63; disability.
Troup, Harry.....	Kent Station.....	Dec. 14.....	Veteran; killed at Overton Hill, Dec. 16, '64.
Thomas, Harvey J.....	.....	Dec. 14.....	Deserted March 3, '62.
Wilcox, William J.....	Monmence, Ill.....	Dec. 14.....	Veteran; deserted June 21, '65.
West, Barden B.....	.....	Dec. 14.....	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Yoman, Ira.....	.....	Dec. 14.....	Discharged July 3, '62; disability.
<i>Recruits.</i>			
Bonnet, Sylvester.....	Kankakee, Ill.....	Sept. 19, '63	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Bishop, Henry.....	Kent Station.....	Nov. 4, '64	Mustered out Nov. 14, '65.
Bailey, Lewis I.....	Indianapolis.....	Oct. 15, '64	Mustered out June 13, '65.
Black, John S.....	Delphi.....	Oct. 22, '64	Deserted July 10, '65.
Bonnet, Thomas J.....	.....	.....	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Beckdol, John.....	.....	Feb. 24, '64	" " " "
Corn, James.....	Kent Station.....	Aug. 29, '63	" " " "
Christopher, John S.....	.....	Sept. 29, '63	Deserted Jan. 29, '64.
Clifton, Charles W.....	Brook.....	Oct. 3, '63	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65, as Q. M. Serg't.
Cursinger, George.....	.....	Oct. 29, '64	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Denny, Isaac C.....	Kent Station.....	April 13, '64	Mustered out May 17, '66.
Dodson, Jesse.....	Kent Station.....	Mar. 24, '64	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Davis, Charles B.....	Kent Station.....	Nov. 3, '64	Mustered out Nov. 19, '65.
Edgins, Moses.....	Delphi.....	Oct. 8, '64	Mustered out Oct. 29, '65.
Easterling, Amos.....	.....	Sept. 23, '64	Promoted Assistant Surgeon.
Gwin, John A.....	Brook.....	Aug. 29, '63	Discharged July 4, '65; disability.
Horn, John J.....	Kent Station.....	Aug. 29, '63	Deserted June 21, '65.
Haney, Ephraim.....	Kent Station.....	Aug. 29, '63	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Humphrey, Robert F.....	Rensselaer.....	Aug. 15, '63	Mustered out June 5, '65.
Hatsenstern, George W.....	Kankakee, Ill.....	Sept. 19, '63	Mustered out May 23, '65.
Haney, Levi.....	Kent Station.....	Sept. 29, '63	Died May 23, '65.
Hayton, George W.....	Freedom.....	April 3, '64	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Hamilton, James.....	.....	Oct. 22, '64	Mustered out Oct. 29, '65.
Johnston, Robert.....	.....	.....	Deserted June 21, '65.
Jones, Francis P.....	.....	Dec. 9, '63	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Kingsore, Samuel D.....	Delphi.....	Oct. 20, '64	Deserted July 10, '65.
Lantrum, Thomas F.....	Freedom.....	Sept. 12, '63	Deserted Dec. 25, '63.
Lynch, Charles W.....	Newton co.....	Oct. 16, '63	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Long, Elijah.....	Indianapolis.....	Oct. 21, '63	" " " "
Lunday, David A.....	Freedom.....	May 20, '64	" " " "
Matthews, Joshua.....	Indianapolis.....	Aug. 10, '63	" " " "
Mossersmith, John G.....	Indianapolis.....	Aug. 17, '63	" " " "
Musson, John.....	Bound Grove.....	Mar. 24, '64	" " " "
Maxwell, John N.....	.....	Oct. 20, '64	Mustered out Aug. 24, '65.
McClintock, Edmond A.....	Indianapolis.....	Oct. 28, '64	Mustered out Oct. 29, '65.
McClain, Hiram H.....	Kent Station.....	Nov. 3, '64	Mustered out Nov. 14, '65.
Marsh, Warren.....	.....	Nov. 15, '64	" " " "
Myers, Albert.....	.....	Dec. 8, '63	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Owens, James M.....	Indianapolis.....	Aug. 10, '62	Mustered out June 5, '65.
Quartermaster, John.....	.....	Sept. 2, '63	Deserted June 21, '65.
Ryan, Michael.....	Sheldon, Ill.....	July 7, '63	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Robinson, John.....	.....	Sept. 19, '63	Mustered out June 5, '65.
Roddy, Naman C.....	Morocco.....	Mar. 24, '64	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Reed, George W.....	Peru.....	Nov. 3, '64	Deserted June 21, '65.
Stafford, Henry.....	.....	.....	Deserted Feb. 25, '65.
Tyler, Joseph P.....	Sheldon, Ill.....	July 7, '63	Deserted Sept. 15, '65.
Thoroughman, Wm. W.....	Kent Station.....	Sept. 19, '63	Mustered out July 22, '63.
Tezart, James.....	.....	Feb. 2, '64	Mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Wheeler, Benjamin F.....	Delphi.....	Oct. 24, '64	Mustered out Oct. 29, '65; substitute.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY "C."

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Date of Muster. 1861.	REMARKS.
<i>First Sergeant.</i>			
Stephens, Charles E.....	N. Winchester.....	Dec. 14.....	Mustered out March 1, '65.
<i>Sergeants.</i>			
Hadden, William F.....	Groveland.....	Dec. 14.....	Discharged Oct. 20, '62; disability.
Dinwiddie, John T.....	Brownsburg.....	Dec. 14.....	Veteran; mustered out Dec. 13, '65.
Lane, David C.....	New Elizabeth.....	Dec. 14.....	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
Kelly, William.....	N. Winchester.....	Dec. 14.....	" " " "
<i>Corporals.</i>			
Munday, James M.....	N. Winchester.....	Dec. 14.....	Mustered out Dec. 14, '64.
Munday, Joseph A.....	N. Winchester.....	Dec. 14.....	Killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Wagner, Joseph.....	Peru.....	Dec. 14.....	Deserted Sept. 20, '62.

Abstract	Finnish 2	3 Corp	B-51 P	REGT. TIME	3 yrs
ENR. Dist 9	WHERE	Morocco	IND by G.O. Collins		
MUS. DOB	WHERE	IND'pis, IND	BY Lt. Ely		
AGE	EYES	Blue	HAIR	Dark	HEIGHT
COMPLEXION	Red		NATIVITY	Ohio	OCRN
DISCHARGED					188
MUSTERED OUT					
Veteran Jan 1-64 Corp 101st Air					
Jan 1-63, then in Hood of Columbia					

Service Record

VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.

STATE OF
Indiana



TOWN OF
Morse

I, *Jeremiah S. Hurst*
in the State of *Ohio* born in *Ross, Co.*
and by occupation a *Carpenter* aged *Thirty two* years,
volunteered this *First* day of *Jan* 1864,
to serve as a **Soldier** in the Army of the United States of America, for the
period of **THREE YEARS**, unless sooner discharged by proper authority: Do also
agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing, as are, or may be, estab-
lished by law for volunteers. And I, *Jeremiah S. Hurst* do
solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the **United States
of America**, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all
their enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the
orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers
appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Sworn and subscribed to, at *London Tenn*
this *1st* day of *Jan* 1864.
BEFORE *D. A. Penny* *Recruiting Officer*

J. S. Hurst

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined the above named Volunteer, agreeably
to the General Regulations of the Army, and that in my opinion he is free from all bodily defects and mental
infirmity, which would, in any way, disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

Henry A. King
Examining Surgeon

EXAMINING SURGEON.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have minutely inspected the Volunteer, *Jeremiah S. Hurst*
previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisted: that, to the best of my
judgment and belief, he is of lawful age; and that, in accepting him as duly qualified to perform the duties
of an able-bodied soldier, I have strictly observed the Regulations which govern the recruiting service.
This soldier has *Blue eyes, Sandy hair, Red complexion, is 5 feet 6 inches*
high.

David A. Penny
5th Regiment of Ind Volunteers,
RECRUITING OFFICER.

Mustered into the service of the United States in Company 103 5th Regt Ind Vol
 on the 12th day of Feb 1864 at Chattanooga Tennessee
J. S. Hurst

David A. Penny
Recruiting Officer

DECLARATION OF RECRUIT.

I, _____ desiring to VOLUNTEER as a Soldier in the Army of the United States, for the term of THREE YEARS, Do declare, That I am _____ years and _____ months of age; that I have never been discharged from the United States service on account of disability or by sentence of a court-martial, or by order before the expiration of a term of enlistment; and I know of no impediment to my serving honestly and faithfully as a soldier for three years.

GIVEN at
The _____ day of _____

Witness:

No. 1

Frederick S. Wood
Volunteered at *London Tennessee*
on the *15th* day of *Jan* 1864.
By *David S. Deane* 1st Lt.
51st Regiment of *Pa* *Vol*

2nd enlistment; last served in Company (A) *57th* Reg't of *Pa* *Vol*.
Discharged *Dec 31* 1863.

CONSENT IN CASE OF MINOR.

I, _____ Do CERTIFY, That I am the _____ of _____; that the said _____ is _____ years of age; and I do hereby freely give my CONSENT to his volunteering as a SOLDIER in the ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES for the period of THREE YEARS.

GIVEN at
The _____ day of _____

Witness:

A | *51* | **Ind.**

J S Hurst
Comp B 51, Co. *B 51*, Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Appears on

Company Descriptive Book

of the organization named above.

DESCRIPTION.

Age *30* years; height *5* feet *6* inches.
Complexion *Red*
Eyes *Blue*; hair *Sandy*
Where born *Ross Ohio*
Occupation *Carpenter*

ENLISTMENT.

When *Oct 9*, 186*4*.
Where *Morocco*
By whom *McCollins*; term *3* y'rs.
Remarks: *Mpl to Sergt June 30/63*
Quartermaster by reason of re-enlisting as a Pvt
Wol Dec 13/1863
Killed near Columbus Tenn Nov 26/64

Dutton

A | *51* | **Ind.**

Jesse H Hurst
Comp B 51, Co. *B 51*, Reg't Indiana Inf.

Appears on

Muster and Descriptive Roll of Veteran Volunteers

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Chattanooga Tenn Feb. 12, 1864.
Where born *Ross Co Ohio*
Age *32* yrs; occupation *Carpenter*
When enlisted *Jan 1*, 1864.
Where enlisted *Landon Tenn*
For what period enlisted *3* years.
Eyes *Blue*; hair *Sandy*
Complexion *Red*; height *5* ft. *6* in.
When mustered in *Feb 12*, 1864.
Muster-in to date *Jan 1*, 1864.
Where mustered in *Chattanooga Tenn*
Bounty paid, \$ *100*; due, \$ *100*
Where credited

Company to which assigned

Remarks: *Bounty paid: \$2.5 of the \$100*
\$35 of the \$300
Morocco Newton Co Ind.

Book mark :

Jones

H 51 Ind.

Jeremiah Hurst
Corp., Co. B. 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Jan & Feb*, 1862.

Present or absent *Absent*

Stoppage \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Sick at Stanford, Ky

Book mark:

(358)

B. Wagner
Copyist.

H 51 Ind.

Jeremiah L. Hurst
Corp., Co. B. 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Mar & Apr*, 1862.

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Book mark:

(358)

B. Wagner
Copyist.

51

Ind.

H
Jeremiah S. Hurst
Capt., Co. B. 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *May & June, 1862.*

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage \$ *100* for

Due Gov't \$ *100* for

Remarks:

Col Pres. shows name: Jeremiah Hurst

Book mark:

B. Wagner
Copyist.

(358)

51

Ind.

H
Jeremiah S. Hurst
Capt., Co. B. 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *July & Aug, 1862.*

Present or absent *Present*

Stoppage \$ *100* for

Due Gov't \$ *100* for

Remarks:

Book mark:

B. Wagner
Copyist.

(358)

51 Ind.

Jeremiah S. Hunt
Co. B, 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept 1862, 1862

Present or absent present

Stoppage \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Book mark:

(358)

Clay Jones Copyist.

51 Ind.

Jeremiah S. Hunt
Co. B, 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Nov Dec, 1862

Present or absent present

Stoppage \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Book mark:

(358)

Clay Jones Copyist.

51

Ind.

James J. ...
... Co. B, 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Jan & Feb*, 1863.

Present or absent *present*

Stoppage \$ *100* for

Due Gov't \$ *100* for

Remarks:

Book mark:

James
Copyist.

(358)

51

Ind.

James J. ...
... Co. B, 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Jan & Feb*, 1863.

Present or absent *present*

Stoppage \$ *100* for

Due Gov't \$ *100* for

Remarks:

Book mark:

James
Copyist.

(358)

51

Ind.

Samuel C. Hunt
1863, Co. B, 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *1863*, 1863.

Present or absent *present*

Stoppage \$ *100* for

Due Gov't \$ *100* for

Remarks: *appointed*
sergeant June 25 63

Book mark:

Clayton
Copyist.

(358)

51

Ind.

Samuel C. Hunt
1863, Co. B, 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *1863*, 1863.

Present or absent *present*

Stoppage \$ *100* for

Due Gov't \$ *100* for

Remarks:

Book mark:

Clayton
Copyist.

(358)

F | **51** | **Ind.**

James M. Jones
Boat, Co. B, 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *March*, 186*2*

Present or absent *present*

Stoppage \$ *-* 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Book mark:

(358)

Ed Jones
Copyist.

of | **51** | **Ind.**

James M. Jones
Boat, Co. B, 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Jan - Feb*, 186*2*

Present or absent *present*

Stoppage \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: *recruited for*

Vol. appointed
Feb 12/62

Book mark:

(358)

Ed Jones
Copyist.

Ind.

Amos S. Church

3 Lt, Co. *D*, *51* Reg't Indiana Inf.

Age *32* years.

Appears on a

Detachment Muster-out Roll

of the organization named above. Roll dated

Chattanooga Tenn, *Feb 12*, 186 *4*

Muster-out to date *Dec 3*, 186 *3*

Last paid to *Oct 31*, 186 *3*

Clothing account:

Last settled *Oct 9*, 186 *3*; drawn since \$.....*100*

Due soldier \$.....*100*; due U. S. \$.....*100*

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$.....*1357*

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$.....*100*

Bounty paid \$.....*100*; due \$.....*100*

Remarks: *Discharged by reason of*
re-enlistment as per roll under
provisions of G.O. no. 191 from
war Dept series 1863

Book mark:

Hoelbrook

(349)

Copyist.

51

Ind.

Amos S. Church

3 Sgt, Co. B, 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for *Jan Feb*, 186 *6*

Present or absent

Stoppage \$.....*100* for

Due Gov't \$.....*100* for

Remarks: *Discharged*

by reason of
re-enlistment as per
provisions of G.O. no. 191
from war Dept series 1863

Book mark:

51078102

(358)

Copyist.

H 51 Ind.

Jeremiah S Hurst
Sergt., Co. B, 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
for March & April, 1864.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage \$ 100 for _____

Due Gov't \$ 100 for _____

Remarks Re-enlisted Vet. Vol.

Book mark: _____

Hurst

H 51 Ind.

Jeremiah S Hurst
Sergt., Co. B, 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
for May & June, 1864.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage \$ 100 for _____

Due Gov't \$ 100 for _____

Remarks Due \$ for one half shelter
tent \$1.⁸⁹/₁₀₀



NOTHING EVER CHANGES -
PAY DOCKED \$1.⁸⁹/₁₀₀ FOR
A MISSING SHELTER HALF.

H. 51 Ind.

Jeremiah J. Hearst
3 Sept., Co. B. 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for July & Aug, 1864.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks:

Book mark:

Hearst
(358) Copyist.

H. 51 Ind.

Jeremiah J. Hearst
3 Sept., Co. B. 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.
Appears on

Company Muster Roll

for Sept & Oct, 1864.

Present or absent Present

Stoppage \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks: Veteran

Book mark:

Hearst
(358) Copyist.

H 51 Ind.

Jeremiah S. Hearst
Sergt., Co. B, 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Appears on
Company Muster Roll
for *Nov 7 Dec*, 1864.

Present or absent

Stoppage \$ 100 for

Due Gov't \$ 100 for

Remarks *Killed in action at
Columbia Tenn. Nov 26 1864*

Book mark:

Hearst
(358) Copyist.

H 51 Ind.

Jeremiah S. Hearst
Sergt., Co. B, 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Appears on **Returns** as follows:

*Feb. 1862 - absent sick - at Stan-
ford, Ky.*

*Nov. 1863 - ed duty at Louisville & Wash-
ville Depot.*

*Nov. 1864 - killed Nov 26/64, Colum-
bia, Tenn., in action while skin-
ning with the enemy.*

Book mark:

Hearst
(540) Copyist.

Jeremiah S. Hurst
Serg't, Co. B., 51 Reg't Indiana Infantry.

Age *32* years.

Appears on **Co. Muster-out Roll**, dated

San Antonio Tex., Dec 13, 1865.

Muster-out to date _____, 186 .

Last paid to *June 30,* 1864.

Clothing account:

Last settled _____, 186 ; drawn since \$ _____ 100

Due soldier \$ _____ 100; due U. S. \$ _____ 100

Am't for cloth'g in kind or money adv'd \$ _____ 100

Due U. S. for arms, equipments, &c., \$ _____ 100

Bounty paid \$ _____ 100; due \$ _____ 100

Remarks: *Killed in battle*
Entered service at orig-
inal org'n at Indianapolis
Ind. Promoted to Capt
Nov. 10, 61 Promoted to
Serg't June 30, 63 Pen-
tioned as at footd in this
Roll. Killed

Book mark: _____

F. D. Neal

Unit Histories

COUNTIES

OF

Warren, Benton, Jasper ^{AND} Newton,

INDIANA.

HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO:
F. A. BATTEY & CO., PUBLISHERS.
1883.

NEWTON COUNTY IN THE WAR.

IN the early wars of the Union, the Revolution, the war of 1812, the Black Hawk war in 1832, the war with Mexico in 1846-47, Newton County took no part. The county was but sparsely settled at this later period, and while some of its citizens may have found their way into the army, there was no military ardor or warlike enthusiasm manifested here.

From the formation of the State to 1830, the State militia was in high repute, and afforded the surest channel through which to achieve civil distinction. Four years later, the organization was entirely abandoned, and public sentiment seemed to react and render the later efforts to revive the system a failure. On the 14th of June, 1852, an act was passed for the organization of the militia by Congressional districts; and on the 12th of February, 1855, an act concerning the organization of volunteer associations was passed, providing for the formation of military companies by filing articles of association in like manner as provided for organizing building, mining and manufacturing companies. These laws were practically of no value, merely providing, in a general way, for the organization of the militia, without regulations sufficient to secure any successful result. Many commissions were issued, in most cases for the mere purpose of conferring honorary military titles upon the recipients; but with the exception of probably a dozen companies (most of which had but a brief existence) formed in various parts of the State in 1859 and 1860, aggregating about 500 men, no organizations were made.* Such was the condition of the militia force of the State when Fort Sumter surrendered on the 13th of April, 1861, and when Gov. Morton, on the 15th, telegraphed to President Lincoln the tender of 10,000 men "for the defense of the Nation."

The Senatorial campaign of 1858, with the succeeding Presidential contest in 1860 (in both of which Lincoln was the exponent of political principles that were rapidly gaining the ascendancy in Newton County), served to fix the attention of the people here upon the political storm which seemed to be gathering with portentous mutterings over the southern portions of the country. It is doubtful whether hope or fear predominated in the minds of the people as the day approached when Lincoln was to be inaugurated; but the hope and expectation of the great majority

* Adjutant General's Report.

seemed to be that in his grasp the viper of secession would be summarily strangled, as Jackson had done before with the "nullifiers." It was in this state of vacillation between hope and fear that the reverberations of Fort Sumter's guns assailed the ear of the eager North. It was this explosion, echoing round the world, that gave pause to political bickerings and made men Union or non-Union. Niceties of political distinction were generally lost sight of, but there were some who, too obtuse to catch the inspiration of the hour, and caught in the re-action of the patriotic outburst, developed a determined opposition to the dominant party, and to the prosecution of the war. The first demonstration of patriotism, when men struggled for the privilege of defending the nation in the army, silenced all disposition to give expression to this opposition, but when the disastrous result of McClellan's futile campaign gave pause to the nation's enthusiasm, this disloyal sentiment came forth to work its disgraceful mission. It existed in many parts of the North, and, concisely stated in the Adjutant General's report—"it showed itself strong enough to take Indiana out of loyal hands in 1862, and leave her nothing but the iron will and unfailing sagacity of her Governor to prevent her own soil being made the scene of endless and ruinous local wars. It was strong enough to endanger the loyal control of Congress; it was widespread enough to cripple the army by encouragement of desertion, and to provide protection for deserters in every township. It organized secret societies in the interest of the rebellion, of which the members were sworn to resist the just demands of the Government, and obstruct the prosecution of the war. It murdered draft officers, and destroyed enrollment papers. It distributed arms for treasonable uses, and plotted the destruction of Government arsenals and storehouses. It conspired to release rebel prisoners and arm them for a raid upon our own soil. It created riots in nearly every county of the Northwest, and in the East it excited the most inhuman and dastardly mob ever known in this country. * * * * The righteous wrath of loyal men for awhile awed it into silence, if not into inactivity. But the disasters of the Government and the failures of men, whom its own influence had weakened or depraved, encouraged it to show itself again within a year."

Newton County shared in this state of things to a limited extent. Opposition to the general course of the State and national administrations was manifested by a minority, though no violent demonstrations were made. In 1862, H. H. Dodds, of Indianapolis, made a violent speech denouncing the policy of the National Government. This aroused considerable temper, but it was allowed to pass off without demonstration. At Rensselaer, on the succeeding day or two, Dodds was arrested, but

soon released. His sympathizers in Jasper proposed to rescue him, and burn the village. Fortunately, no collision occurred, but Newton County contributed a number of recruits to the force, that, like the famous King of Spain, "marched up with twice five thousand men, and then marched back again."

Saturday, April 13, 1861, Fort Sumter fell. The rumors of the night before were confirmed on Sunday, and on the 15th Gov. Morton telegraphed to the President his tender of 10,000 men "on behalf of the State of Indiana." On the same day, President Lincoln issued his proclamation calling forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000 men. The quota of Indiana was subsequently fixed at six regiments of infantry, comprising in rank and file 4,688 men, to serve for three months, if not sooner discharged. No militia existed in fact, and on the 16th inst. Gov. Morton issued his proclamation, in which, after stating the cause, he called "upon the loyal and patriotic men of this State, to the number of six regiments, to organize themselves into military companies, and forthwith report the same to the Adjutant General, etc." The response from every part of the State was prompt and unanimous; the day after the call there were 500 men in camp, on the 19th there were 2,400 men, and in less than seven days more than 12,000 men had been tendered. Contests to secure the acceptance of companies were earnest and frequent, and all seemed anxious to discharge their perilous duty of citizenship. The response from Newton County to the Governor's call was prompt and enthusiastic; the ranks of one of the earliest companies formed in the State were filled by the volunteers of Newton and Jasper.

The first call for troops by the President was April 15, 1861, for 75,000 men for three months' service; the second was May 3, 1861, for 42,084 men, for three years' service; the third was August 4, 1862, for 300,000 men, for nine months' service; the fourth was June 15, 1863, for 100,000 men, for six months' service; the fifth was October 17, 1863, for 300,000 men, for three months' service; the sixth was July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men, for one, two and three years' service; the seventh was December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, for one, two or three years' service. Up to the sixth call, Indiana furnished her quota of troops without resorting to draft, but under this demand something over 12,000 men were conscripted.

No serious difficulty was felt in Newton County in obtaining volunteers to fill the quota until the fifth call. Under this demand, Newton County's quota was thirty-six men, and the Commissioners authorized E. L. Urmston and two others to proceed to Indianapolis and secure the re-

quisite number of men. This was done at an expense of \$15,949.40, besides a payment of \$200 to Mr. Urmston for his services. Under the sixth call, the quota was filled by volunteers, but large bounties were paid by both townships and county. On February 15, 1865, the Commissioners passed an order to pay \$250 to each accepted volunteer accredited upon the quota of the county. It was also provided that this should be paid only where the township's bounty did not exceed \$200. This bounty was to be paid also to each drafted man, or the substitute. The Adjutant General's report credits the county with but one man raised by draft, and he from Jefferson Township. The total expenditure of the county for bounties is as follows: By the Commissioners, \$26,900; by Iroquois Township, \$2,200; Jackson, \$2,200; Beaver, \$1,500; Washington, \$2,000; Jefferson, \$3,000; making a total of \$37,800 paid by the whole county in securing the quota of troops during the war.

The expenditure for the relief of needy families of the county's volunteers on the part of the whole county was \$3,288.50; of which the Commissioners applied \$1,288.50, and the various townships as follows: Iroquois, \$400; Jackson, \$300; Beaver, \$500; Washington, \$200; Jefferson, \$600. The miscellaneous expenditures of the county with reference to the war amounted to \$800; which swells the grand total of amount expended to \$41,888.50. The ladies were not idle here, and in a private way sent such comforts as stockings, mittens, delicacies for the sick, or for a holiday dinner, etc. There were no regular societies formed, but each one took the opportunities as they were afforded.

FIFTY-FIRST INDIANA REGIMENT

"The Fifty-First Regiment was organized at Indianapolis on the 11th of October, 1861, and mustered in on the 14th of December, 1861, with Abel D. Streight, as Colonel. From Indianapolis it proceeded to Kentucky, going into a camp of instruction at Bardstown. In February, 1862, it marched with Buell's army toward Nashville, where it encamped for awhile and then moved to the Tennessee river, reaching the field of Shiloh too late to participate in the battle at that place. In the movement upon and siege of Corinth it took an active part, and after the evacuation it marched with Wood's division of the Army of the Ohio through Northern Alabama to Stevenson. When Buell's army fell back from Nashville to Louisville, the regiment marched with it, and after the campaign in Kentucky it returned to Nashville, from whence it marched with Rosecrans's army toward Murfreesboro in December.

The regiment was engaged in the battle of Stone river, on the 31st of December, 1862, and 1st and 2d of January, 1863, losing five killed, thirty-six wounded and eight missing—making a total of forty-nine. After this engagement it remained in the vicinity of Murfreesboro until the month of April, when it left on the Streight expedition. The forces engaged in this expedition had been organized as a provisional brigade by Col. Streight, at his own solicitation, and by command of Gen. Rosecrans, and consisted of the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana, Third Ohio and Eightieth Illinois, with two companies of cavalry and two pieces of artillery. The brigade, numbering about seventeen hundred men and eight hundred animals, left Nashville under command of Col. Streight, on the 11th of April, and proceeded to Palmyra, on the Cumberland river, by transports, and then marched through the country to Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, picking up on the route all the serviceable horses and mules that could be found. From thence it proceeded on transports to Eastport, Mississippi, which place it left on the 21st of April, (about two thirds of the command being mounted,) and marched in the direction of Rome, Georgia, for the purpose of making a raid in the rear of Bragg's army, then at Tullahoma. The expedition reached the base of Sand Mountains on the evening of the 29th, and on the 30th were overtaken by the rebel cavalry under Forrest, when a battle ensued, resulting in the defeat of the enemy. This was the battle of Day's Gap, in which the Fifty-first lost thirty-one killed and wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Col. Sheets, who fell mortally wounded. On the 1st of May another fight took place on Crooked Creek, in which the enemy were again repulsed. On the 2d of May another engagement was fought on Blunt's farm, near Gadsden, Alabama, the enemy being again defeated. In this fight Col. Hathaway, of the Seventy-third Indiana, was killed. The command pushed forward in hopes of capturing Rome, Georgia, but on the 3d of May it was overtaken near Gaylesville, Alabama, by the command of Gen. Forrest, and compelled to sur-

render. The whole force was consigned to rebel prisons, and the officers were treated with great severity. After being kept prisoners for some time the enlisted men were paroled for exchange, and went into parole camp at Indianapolis, until their exchange was effected. On the 9th of February, 1864, Col. Streight escaped from Libby Prison, by means of a tunnel, after ten months imprisonment.

In November, 1863, the regiment was exchanged, and at once returned to the field, joining the army at Nashville. During the Fall of 1863 the regiment was engaged in guarding the communications of the army between Nashville and Chattanooga. It was afterwards sent into East Tennessee, and in the months of January and February, 1864, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans. On the 29th of February, the veterans reached Indianapolis on veteran furlough, and about the 1st of April returned to the field. During the campaign of 1864, the regiment did duty at Chattanooga, and, after the occupation of Atlanta, moved to that place, where it remained until the Fourth Corps marched northward, when it moved with the first brigade, third division of that corps, reaching Pulaski, Tennessee, in November, and, upon the advance of Hood's army on Nashville, it fell back toward that place. On the 14th of December, the non-veterans were mustered out of service, and proceeded home. On the 15th of December, the regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, and afterward joined in the pursuit of the routed rebels, going as far as Huntsville, Alabama. At this place it remained until March, 1865, when it moved with the Fourth Corps into East Tennessee. About the 1st of May, it returned to Nashville, where a number of recruits that remained in service after the muster-out of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, were transferred to the Fifty-first.

In June the regiment moved on transports to New Orleans with the Fourth Corps, and from thence was transported to Texas, and, landing on the coast, marched into the interior of Western Texas, as far as San Antonio, where the regiment was still stationed when this sketch was closed—in November, 1865."

A COMPENDIUM OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

COMPILED AND ARRANGED
FROM OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE
FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES
REPORTS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERALS OF
THE SEVERAL STATES, THE ARMY REGISTERS
AND OTHER RELIABLE DOCUMENTS AND SOURCES

BY FREDERICK H. DYER

Late 7th Connecticut Volunteers

INCLUDING
IN THREE DEPARTMENTS
THE MATTER AS HERE OUTLINED

Organization of the several Military Divisions, Departments, Armies, Army Corps,
Divisions, Brigades and other important commands of the United States
Army formed during the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865,
showing the Troops assigned to each and the
various Commanders of each Com-
mand from its formation
to its discon-
tinuance

A complete Record of the Battles, Engagements, Combats, Actions,
Skirmishes and Important Operations, tabulated by States and showing
the Union Troops engaged in each event

A
concise
History of each and
every Regiment, Battery,
Battalion and other Organizations
mustered by the several States for service
in the Union Army during the period referred to.

THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

in cooperation with

THE PRESS OF MORNINGSIDE BOOKSHOP

Dayton, Ohio

1979

51st REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Organized at Indianapolis, Ind., and mustered in December 14, 1861. Moved to Louisville, Ky., December 14; thence to Bardstown, Ky., and duty there till February, 1862. Attached to 20th Brigade, Army of the Ohio, to January, 1862. 20th Brigade, 6th Division, Army of the Ohio, to September, 1862. 20th Brigade, 6th Division, 2nd Army Corps, Army of the Ohio, to November, 1862. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, Left Wing 14th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to January, 1863. 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 21st Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to April, 1863. Streight's Provisional Brigade, Army of the Cumberland, to May, 1863. Prisoners of war till December, 1863. Post of Chattanooga, Tenn., Dept. of the Cumberland, to April, 1864. 1st Separate Brigade, Chattanooga, Tenn., Dept. of the Cumberland, to September, 1864. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 4th Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, to November, 1864. 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 4th Army Corps, to August, 1865. Dept. of Texas to December, 1865.

SERVICE.—March to Nashville, Tenn., February 7-March 13, 1862, and to Savannah, Tenn., March 29-April 6. Battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7. Advance on and siege of Corinth, Miss., April 29-May 30. Pursuit to Booneville May 31-June 12. Buell's Campaign in Northern Alabama and Middle Tennessee June to August. Guarding Memphis & Charleston Railroad. March to Louisville, Ky., in pursuit of Bragg August 21-September 26. Pursuit of Bragg to Loudon, Ky., October 1-22. Battle of Perryville October 8 (Reserve). March to Nashville, Tenn., October 22-November 7, and duty there till December 26. Prim's Blacksmith Shop, Edmonson Pike, December 25. Advance on Murfreesboro December 26-30. Battle of Stone's River December 30-31, 1862, and January 1-3, 1863. Duty at Murfreesboro till April. Reconnoissance to Nolensville and Versailles January 13-15. Streight's Raid to Rome, Ga..

April 26-May 3. Dug Gap, Sand Mountain, Crooked Creek and Hog Mountain April 30. East Branch Black Warrior Creek May 1. Blount's Farm and near Centre May 2. Galesville (Cedar Bluff) May 3. Regiment captured. Exchanged November, 1863. Reorganized at Indianapolis, Ind., and rejoined army at Nashville, Tenn., December, 1863. (A detachment on Tullahoma Campaign June 23-July 7.) Assigned to duty as guard on Railroad, between Nashville and Chattanooga, till April, 1864. Duty at Chattanooga, Tenn., till September, 1864, and at Atlanta, Ga., till October. Action at Dalton, Ga., August 14-15. Pursuit of Hood into Alabama October 3-26. Nashville Campaign November-December. Columbia, Duck River, November 24-27. Battle of Franklin November 30. Battle of Nashville December 15-16. Pursuit of Hood to the Tennessee River December 17-28. Columbia December 21. Duck River December 22. Non-Veterans mustered out December 14, 1864. Moved to Huntsville, Ala., and duty there till March, 1865. Operations in East Tennessee March 15-April 22. At Nashville till June. Ordered to New Orleans, La., June 16; thence to Texas, July. Duty at Green Lake and San Antonio till December. Mustered out at San Antonio December 13, 1865.

Regiment lost during service 1 Officer and 55 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 6 Officers and 202 Enlisted men by disease. Total 264.

Regimental Index

51st REGIMENT INFANTRY.—Org. at Indianapolis Dec. 14, 1861. Jany., 1862, 20 Brig., Army Ohio. Jany., 1862, 20 Brig., 6 Div., Army Ohio. Sept., 1862, 20 Brig., 6 Div., 2 Corps, Army Ohio. Nov., 1862, 3 Brig., 1 Div., Left Wing 14 Corps, Cumberland. Jany., 1863, 3 Brig., 1 Div., 21 Corps, Cumberland. April, 1863, Straight's Provisional Brig., Dept. Cumberland. May, 1863, Captured. Prisoners of war. Dec., 1863, Post Chattanooga, Tenn., Dept. Cumberland. April, 1864, 1st Separate Brig., Chattanooga, Tenn., Dept. Cumberland. Sept., 1864, 2 Brig., 2 Div., 4 Corps, Cumberland. Nov., 1864, 1 Brig., 3 Div., 4 Corps, Cumberland. Aug., 1865, Dept. Texas. Mustered out Dec. 13, 1865.

Uniforms

Uniforms of the Indiana Veteran Volunteers

When the Civil War broke out there were only six volunteer companies active within Indiana. Immediately, however, six regiments-worth of volunteers flocked to the colours. The state quickly advertised for uniforms from private contractors, to include 'coat and pants of strong, cheap woolen goods ... flannel shirts ... gray blankets'. The coats were to be lined, etc. ... with inside pocket, with nine regulation buttons in front and two on each sleeve'. Satinet was to be used to uniform three regiments, and jeans material another two. Hats were 'to be light colored, taper crown, felt wool hats to be looped up at each side'. Apart from the colour they must have looked like the US Army dress hat.

Essentially, as produced, the 6th and 7th Infantry Regiments (the numbers 1 to 5 were reserved for the Mexican-American War Indiana regiments) wore short grey jackets and grey trousers with blue flannel shirts. The 8th wore light blue short jackets and trousers, possibly trimmed with dark blue. The 9th wore grey satinet jackets and trousers. The 10th probably wore plain light blue jeans jackets and trousers. This uniform was replaced by grey uniforms trimmed in black in September 1861. All of them wore the grey felt hats.

The 11th wore Zouave-style jackets and trousers as their first uniforms. their first commander, Lew Wallace, recalled later: 'Our outfit was of the tamest gray twilled goods - not unlike home-made jeans - a visor cap, French in pattern, its top of red cloth not larger than the palm of one's hand; a blue flannel shirt with open neck; a jacket Greekish in form, edged with narrow binding, the red scarcely noticeable; breeches baggy, but not petticoated; button gaiters connecting below the knees with the breeches, and strapped over the shoe'. In December 1861 this uniform was replaced by a blue one, which Wallace wrote included a 'dark blue jacket, and sky blue Zouave pants with shirts'. Cpl. Sylvester Bishop wrote home that the new jackets 'are black with a blue front that buttons up close, which makes it look like a vest'.

Regiments raised subsequently wore standard US Army uniforms issued by the Federal government. However, broad-brimmed black hats were widely issued to and worn by Indiana soldiers, as were blue fatigue jackets of the same pattern as the jackets.

Indiana troops wore no
regiments were issued M1842
and about half the state's volun
longarms. Cavalrymen rece:
revolvers.

↑
AS YOU WILL SEE LATER, MANY
ALSO WORE THE KEPI-STYLE
FORAGE CAP

the state's first
fled muskets,
ous US-made
Lefauchaux



Major Engagements

Off to War

The Battle of Stones River

Streight's Raid

Hood's Invasion of Tennessee

Off to War

Note: Any reference to Company B, or the 51st Indiana, should be assumed to include Sergeant Hurst.

HISTORY
OF THE
Fifty-First Indiana
Veteran Volunteer Infantry.

~~~~~★~~~~~  
A NARRATIVE OF ITS ORGANIZATION, MARCHES, BATTLES  
AND OTHER EXPERIENCES IN CAMP AND PRISON;

FROM 1861 to 1866.

WITH REVISED ROSTER.

~~~~~  
By WM. R. HARTPENCE,
SERGEANT MAJOR.

HARRISON, OHIO.:

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR. 3577-2

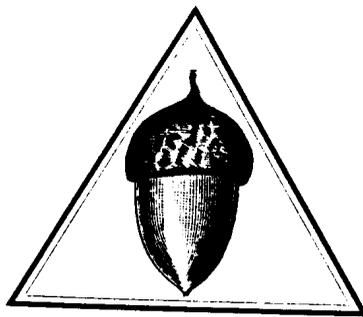
CINCINNATI, O.:

THE ROBERT CLARKE COMPANY, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.

1894.

AS YOU WILL SEE IN THIS, AS
WELL AS SUBSEQUENT EXCERPTS
SERGEANT HARTPENCE PROVIDES
AND OUTSTANDING, FIRST-HAND
LOOK THE DAILY LIFE OF
THE CIVIL WAR SOLDIER

FIFTY-FIRST INDIANA REGIMENT.



THE History of any single regiment engaged in the War of the Rebellion, may seem unimportant, and easy of accomplishment. But, the vast results of that awful struggle between loyalty and treason depended on the faithfulness of each individual; and if a record were made of each incident on which the outcome of movements of both armies in some way, direct or remote, was contingent, "the world itself could not contain the books that should be written."

A battle of any considerable magnitude, is so extensive, that no one man's description of it can convey an adequate idea of what it is like. A battle in which from 25,000 to 45,000 men on each side are engaged, covers an immense area of ground, embracing usually hills, plains, woods and hollows; so that the movements on one part of

the field may be unseen and unknown to those who fight on another part; the sudden changes in the conflict resembling the shifting scenes of a panorama; in short, no one ever saw, nor ever will see, the whole of a battle. For this reason, the exact truth about any conflict of our war, or any considerable operation, whether on the march or in camp, is hard to get, and can only be obtained by taking the statements of a large number of reliable persons who were actually present; and even then great care and discretion must be observed in harmonizing the various statements, keeping in mind the fact that each witness made his observation from a different standpoint, and that differences as to details may refer to different situations on the same field. The account of any soldier is of value, according to his reliability for accuracy and veracity.

No State in the Union was more prompt in furnishing men and money than was Indiana, nor no troops more faithful, zealous and true. Many of the most noted generals of the War went from Indiana. There were Wallace, Hovey, Davis, Meredith, Reynolds, Kimball, Crittenden, Foster, Cruft, Harrow, Colgrove, Miller, Cameron, Veach, Coburn, Hascall, Wilder, Grose and many others. There were besides, ten thousand in the ranks, equally capable, splendid fighters, and only lacking the opportunity.

The success that attended the Union forces during the first few months, in which some Indiana regiments figured somewhat favorably, caused a general impression that the war was about over, and the Union was saved. The Bull Run disaster, however, convinced every intelligent citizen of the great need of more soldiers, and of the fact that the Rebellion was not going to be "put down in ninety days." As the bloviating confidence of the South increased, the faith of the North weakened. Treasonable organizations sprang up among our own homes, and discouraging letters from relatives and neighbors flooded the mails. In all this disheartenment, Governor O. P. Morton never lost his self-

possession, nor his confidence in the ultimate subjugation of the traitors. This he sought continually to impart to his soldiers, whom he never distrusted, and who loved and honored him with a devotion never accorded by them to any other man.

The three months' regiments were reorganized for the three years' service; and the winter of 1861-62 found most of them in the field.

It is quite impossible, at this distance from the War, when a large majority of those who lived till the close, and were discharged with the regiment, have "passed over the river," and are now mustered with the "silent majority," and the records in the Adjutant General's office at Indianapolis have been so thoroughly destroyed or scattered, to obtain even a brief biographical sketch of anything like a considerable number of the comrades, if there were room in our limited space to insert them in these pages. Whatever is omitted must be supplied as well as may be from the Adjutant General's Report.

At the request of Governor Morton, Abel D. Streight, a book publisher in Indianapolis, recruited the Fifty-First Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. He was commissioned Colonel of this regiment, September 4, 1861, and the regiment was organized in Indianapolis, October 11, though it was not mustered in until December 14. Colonel Streight was joined on September 27, by J. G. Doughty, a printer of Indianapolis, who was commissioned Quartermaster; and October 9, by Wm. H. Colescott, of Shelbyville, commissioned Major. October 11, nearly all of the original line officers were commissioned, their date of muster being December 14, with a few exceptions. Benj. J. Spooner, of Lawrenceburg, was the first Lieut.-Colonel of the Fifty-First, the date of his commission being December 4, 1861. He [resigned June 16, 1862, to accept a commission as Colonel of the 83d Indiana. He was a brave and efficient officer, and led his command gallantly through many hot

conflicts; losing an arm in the bloody charge on Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, on the morning of June 27, 1864.

Company A was made up chiefly from North Salem and Brownsburg, in Hendricks county, with a few from each of the towns of Pittsboro, Danville and Lebanon.

Company B was made up mostly in Newton county, Kent Station furnishing the largest number, and Morocco, Freedom, Pilot Grove and Indianapolis furnished each a small number.

Company C found most of its members in Hendricks county; New Winchester, Brownsburg, Lizton and Pittsboro furnishing the bulk of them.

Company D resulted from general work in Hancock and Johnson counties; Greenfield, Fairfield and Franklin supplying the greater number.

Company E secured its complement chiefly in Knox and Brown counties; Vincennes, Wheatland, Nashville, Bruceville, Oaktown and Busseron contributing in proportion with the order of their mention.

Company F went out from Shelby county; Shelbyville sending at least one-half; while Morristown, Marion, Fairland and Marietta were all well represented; with a small contingent from Indianapolis.

Company G was made up in Peru, Miami county; and in addition to the regimental band, fully one-half of that company went from that city. There was also a fair representation from Mexico, in the same county, and from the city of Logansport.

Company H found one-half of its members in Bruceville, Knox county; the balance being about equally made up from Vincennes, Wheatland and Edwardsport, in the same county.

Company I drew chiefly for its make-up on the southern part of Hancock county, and the northern part of Shelby county; London and Fairland contributing the major part, with a fair donation from Indianapolis.

Company K was a sort of "ground-hog necessity" to the completion of the regiment, and brought together some of the best soldiers from every part of the State; Putnam, Hancock and Knox counties making the best showing in numbers; especially Oak Station, in Knox; with six or eight from each of the towns of Greenfield, Carpentersville, Curryville, Wheatland and Linton. Many of these served in the 7th Indiana Regiment, in the three months' service.

Each company had more or less from every part of the State; Company H being the nearest to an exception, and Company I being badly scattered. It is possible that this fact created a necessity for each to stand by the other, that ripened into a fraternity that was not excelled, and rarely equalled, by any other regiment in the field.

When the President called for 300,000 more men, the heart of every loyal Hoosier leaped, and his patriotic zeal was inflamed to an almost passionate eagerness to enlist. Hundreds of fathers and mothers, in selfish affection, had exacted a promise from dutiful sons, before leaving home, that they would not enlist without their parents' consent. But the sounds of the fife and drum, and the glare of brass buttons shut out all other sounds and sights, drowned the voice of filial duty, and swept the boys clear off of their feet. The blue uniform, with its warlike belongings, were simply irresistible. When the word went home that the boy had enlisted, a season of grief swept over the family, and their hearts were torn as though death had suddenly entered the fold. But with a philosophy born of patriotism, the father took up the son's burden on the farm or in the shop; while mother and sister, who could not go to war, found many ways to help at home. They too buckled on the armor, and were faithful through all the terrible ordeal. Among sweethearts there was a sudden crystallization of love that years of "billing and cooing" could not have accomplished.

The cause of the war, and its progress up to the date

of the enlistment of the Fifty-First Indiana, is passed over, as well as the individual experience of each comrade in leaving home and joining the regiment, as such details would be quite voluminous, and would possess little interest to the average reader. Very few of the old boys are left to read this, and it must be comprehensive enough to interest others.

We were all burning with eagerness to encounter the rebels; and the Union army was only awaiting our arrival to settle the matter at once and for all. Everything and everybody were at high pressure; and the best blood of the State was concentrated in the northeast part of Indianapolis, on the commons adjoining Prof. R. T. Brown's home, the camp line bounded on the west and south by Central and Christian Avenues.

When the writer arrived at Indianapolis, in the fall of 1861, he applied to W. R. Holloway, who was at that time Governor Morton's private secretary. The two young men had been printer apprentices in the same town, and the fresh aspirant for military honors and experiences relied greatly on the private secretary's judgment in directing him to the exact spot where glory awaited him, and where his valuable services were most needed, and would be best appreciated. The recruit was introduced as the new drum major; but as there was no special use for such a luxurious adornment, and the regulations didn't call for it, he soon found his name on the roll among the H's, in the regular way, and was paired off with Rev. Wm. Hancock, a sort of back number, who had figured among the Center township worshipers as a local exhorter, and who soon found a place in a hospital, and finally in the Corps d'Afrique.

It is quite impossible to describe the transformation from the condition of an ordinary citizen to that of a full-fledged soldier; how we stood before the brilliant young West Pointer, Major T. J. Wood, and worked our arms, wriggled our fingers, champed our teeth and marched back

and forth a few paces, to demonstrate our physical perfection. It is a pity the Pension Department could not have been there. It would have saved a great deal of trouble in hunting up evidence they might have gathered there in a few minutes. Then we held up our hands and were solemnly sworn to defend "the Constitution and the flag." The climax of our fondest dreams was reached when we donned the blue uniform, and stood in the full panoply of war.

CAMP "STREIGHT."

One of our first experiences was a visit from our home folks, who were accompanied by huge baskets loaded with bread, roast beef, chicken, cake, butter, pies, doughnuts and jellies. They were always welcomed with yells of delight, and were saluted with yells on their departure. All the boys were well provided with lungs, and it seemed as natural for them to yell at everything that excited them, as it was to breathe or eat.

Our camp was a model of regularity. Each day the quarters were carefully policed, and our bunks, resembling mortar-beds filled with straw, were well aired and "made down." Our parlor, kitchen and bedroom furniture partook of the same elegance and convenience, being selected more for use than ornamentation.

We had a continual and burning desire to perfect ourselves in the manual of arms, and a terrible concern about the exact position of our feet, in our military maneuvers. There was also a consuming dread lest the war would be over before we had an opportunity to exhibit our prowess. We got over all this in time.

OUR FIRST REVIEW.

On Thursday, November 21, the Fifty-First took part in a grand review in Military Park, a few squares northwest of the State House. There were eight regiments of infantry, one thousand cavalry and two batteries of light

artillery. The Fifty-First received praise for its splendid appearance and for the best drill. We were very proud of this; but our souls were far from happy. We yearned for scenes of carnage, and would not be comforted. But it came at last.

LEAVING INDIANAPOLIS.

At 4:35 p. m., Monday, December 16, 1861, we left Indianapolis for "the front." One train carried the baggage, horses and wagons, and two other trains carried the soldiers. The *Indianapolis Journal* of next morning had the following:

"The people of Indianapolis have never seen a more complete military pageantry than that exhibited in our streets yesterday. Early in the day the 51st regiment, Col. Streight, struck tents in the northern part of the city, and marched in true army style to trains on the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, which were in waiting to convey them to the Ohio River, over which, by steamboat, they expect to be conveyed to Louisville or some other prominent point in Kentucky. The regiment marched in complete order, and elicited the admiration of everybody. It has always been justly credited for sobriety, and its movements were marked by that decorum which is ever characteristic of good and true men. The regiment marched in solid columns through our streets to the depot, followed by its baggage wagons and the guard detailed to pick up stragglers. It got aboard the cars in good order, and departed without any unnecessary fuss or parade.

The departure of Col. Streight's infantry * was more warlike, systematic and business like in appearance than any demonstration heretofore witnessed in this city. We accept this display as an evidence that the art of war is being rapidly learned by our people, and that those who have had an opportunity of practising it, even on the peaceful and unstained fields of Indiana, have so far progressed as to be able to do effective and substantial service as soon as opportunity offers."

At Franklin, we were delayed an hour, during which we were surrounded on the platform by scores of beautiful girls, to whom the boys immediately made love, and then left the darlings in sadness and tears. Our trip was free from mishaps, and was attended with much pleasure. We reached North Madison about 11 o'clock that night, and disembarked from the cars. The moon shone brightly, and the night was lovely. Mr. Branham, superintendent

of the railroad, conducted us from the top of the incline to the wharf, where we arrived about 2 o'clock next morning. In the meantime the baggage train was run down the incline.

EN ROUTE FOR "DIXIE."

At Madison we embarked on the steamers "City of Madison" and "Lancaster," the right wing occupying the former, and the left wing the latter. The equipage, consisting of 65 horses and 35 wagon loads of quartermaster's stores, was stowed among the decks of the vessels. At 3 P. M. we were ready, and sailed for Louisville. We had gone but a short distance, before the fog became so dense, that we were obliged to lay to until nearly 9 o'clock in the morning of the 18th, when it cleared away, and we arrived at Louisville at 12:30.

In three hours we were prepared for the march. By that time several thousands of citizens had gathered, to welcome us to their city, and many were the invitations to supper. There were also many solicitations from prominent citizens, to march through certain parts of the city; but it was decided to take the shortest route to the camp. This took us through the center of the city for nearly two miles, during which there was one continued ovation, flags and handkerchiefs waving, and cheers ringing from every side. We halted just below town; naming our first camp on the enemy's soil, after Adjutant Ramsey.

On the way, a comrade of Co. F, contemplating our hospitable reception, exclaimed, "By gracious! we are on the enemy's soil! I'd like to see a live rebel." Instantly a full-muscled dame of near two hundred weight strode to the front, and cracking her fist, replied, "Well, sir, here's one; what do you want?" His curiosity was satisfied.

Next morning we were assigned to Gen. E. Dumont's brigade, Department of the Ohio. Everybody was drilling vigorously; and it was confidently expected that in less than forty hours we would be in the very heat of battle.

Our camp presented a very military appearance that first morning in "Dixie." The monster Sibley tents were spread out in all their conical symmetry, while the various designs drawn on them with charcoal, gave undoubted indication of the bloodthirsty warriors congregated beneath their shelter. There were such inscriptions as "Bengal Tigers," "Bull Pups," "Wild Cats," and a score of other names, equally terrifying.

The first evening, the regimental band went to town and serenaded George D. Prentice, editor of the *Journal*, for which they received distinguished mention next day.

SWEARING THEM IN.

The bravery of some of the boys was equaled only by their impudence. The next morning, as soon as it was known where we were going, and while the stars were still twinkling in the sky, Logan Russell, O. F. Brown and J. P. Smith, the Tennessee mountaineer, started on, with a view to foraging, (for that spirit manifested itself in some at the very start,) and for whatever experience they might encounter. They soon met a lot of milk-and-water rebels, whom they asked if they were "Union" or "secesh."

"Neutral," was the reply.

"Here," said Russell, "we are the advance guard of twenty thousand Union soldiers; we want you to holler for Lincoln."

"O, no; we cain't do thet."

Three guns came down promptly, and their muzzles were directed straight at the "neutrals." With firm tone, Logan then said:

"Holler for Lincoln! Hats off!"

In very feeble voices came "Hurraw fer Lincoln!"

"Louder!" shouted the Union leader.

"*Hurraw fer Lincoln!*" yelled the Kentuckians; after which they were permitted to pass.

When the command came up that night, our heroes

received a reprimand that kept them in ranks ever after.

That day we marched out ten miles on the Bardstown pike, camping in a lovely grove. As we went to supper, a good Union lady, who had been considerably enthused by the music, as we filed off of the road into camp, sent over a jug of milk for the band. There were among the band two violins, a flute and clarinet. With the addition of a cornet and tenor horn, this sextette made a very creditable orchestra; and an hour or two after supper, they went to the house and serenaded the family. They were invited in, and enjoyed a rare treat of cakes, pies and raspberry cordial. After leaving the residence, they were followed out to the "big road" by a number of darkies, who were nearly wild for some music; and when the orchestra began to play, they began to dance, keeping it up for some time, and describing some of the most fantastic figures.

On Saturday, March 21, we marched 21 miles, going through Mt. Washington and Bardstown, proceeding to Camp "Spooner," (or Camp "Mud," as some called it,) three miles east of the latter town.

As we marched down the main street of Bardstown, a soldier seeing a little darkey, with his head stuck over the gate, inquired if he could get some milk; at the same time presenting his canteen and a dime.

"Deedy yo kin," replied the boy; and grasping both canteen and money, he disappeared like a flash; returning in a very short time with the milk, which the soldier took with that confidence that was universally reposed in the loyalty of the negro. This soldier had been raised in the city, and had not acquired a fondness for buttermilk. So, when he discovered the contents of his canteen, he made a remark that would not do to put in here. His captain, who had served in Mexico, advised him to cork his vial of wrath, and his canteen also, till both were needed. Along toward night, when he got very thirsty, that buttermilk tasted delicious; and from that time on he has been very

fond of that refreshing beverage. This does not apply to everything we learned to eat or drink in the army.

A heavy rain fell on Sunday, making it exceedingly difficult to get about. Here we experienced our first real hardship; but we did not stay long, moving on Tuesday, to the farm of Mr. Grigsby, where we fared much better, receiving every attention that gentleman and his wife and handsome young daughter, Ella, could bestow.

Next day, Wednesday, was Christmas. How little we thought that we should pass the fifth anniversary of that holiday on the stormy beach at the southern extremity of far away Texas. Shortly after going into camp, one of the boys captured a 'possum, which we skinned and roasted for breakfast next morning. "Possum fat am good."

THE ARMY OVEN.

At this point our quartermaster furnished us with an army oven, a sort of sheet-iron box on wheels; that doubtless netted the inventor a good round sum, but ought to have sent him to a penitentiary. It was a most withering failure and a fraud. It never was on hand when needed; and when it did appear, it was so rusty and dirty, that it would have turned the stomach of a william-goat. Our headquarters cook, Charley, roasted the 'possum for us, and made one or two batches of biscuits in our oven; and we never saw it afterwards.

Although flour was rarely issued, we got some occasionally. Then we would have biscuits and pies, baked in the skillet-oven, or flapjacks, made in the frying-pan. In this latter exercise, we acquired great skill in turning the broad disks of leathery batter in the air, seldom miscalculating the distance one of them would gravitate while it described a half-revolution.

NO TWO WATCHES AGREE.

While we were camped at this place, the writer was sent to town on an errand, his pass being good till 4 P. M.

As no two watches came anywhere near agreeing, and the corporal of the patrol that overtook him on his way out of town, having his watch fifteen minutes too fast, the writer was marched down to the jail, where he might have stayed all night, but for the kindness of his keeper, who took him across the street to General Wood, commanding the post, who released the prisoner, and rebuked the patrol.

On New Year's day, we left our friendly camp, on the Grigsby farm, marching through Bardstown, to "Camp Morton," about four miles south. Our command was now known as "20th Brigade, Department of the Ohio," Col. J. W. Forsythe, 64th Ohio, commanding, and consisted of the 64th and 65th Ohio, 51st Indiana and 3d Kentucky. As we passed through town, Mrs. Grigsby was standing on one of the principal corners, waving us farewell, while her eyes were flooded with tears.

The first soldier buried by our regiment in the honors of war, was probably Sebron S. Jones, a musician in Co. D, whose remains were conveyed in solemn procession to a spot near Bardstown, some time during the first week in January. No data can be found for positive identification.

The following order was received :

{ "HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE OHIO,
{ Louisville, Ky., Jan. 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. T. J. WOOD, Commanding at Bardstown :

SIR—The general commanding desires to have the road from Danville to Somerset put in good order, and for this purpose he assigns you to the duty, and to the command of the troops to be engaged in it. Proceed to Lebanon, move with the 20th Brigade, Col. Forsythe commanding, and begin from Danville. 1000 axes, 1000 picks, 500 shovels, 500 spades are ordered sent to Col. Forsythe from here to-day, and will reach him to-morrow. The 21st Brigade, Col. Carr commanding, will be under your command. * He is impressed with the importance of the work, as the supply of troops depends on the early completion of the road. The road must be corduroyed, with logs to make a species of puncheon floor, not less than 16 feet wide. Gen. Thomas has orders to work in like manner on the Somerset end. It is hoped it will not occupy more than ten days. Draw supplies from Lebanon.

JAMES B. FRY, Chief of Staff."

A letter from Buell to Thomas, Jan. 17, says, "Wood, with three regiments is building the road from Danville." Again, on the same day, Buell to Wood, "Ray's regiment (49th Indiana,) is put under Wood's command, to work on the road." We broke camp on the following Monday, passing through Bardstown to a pretty little knoll about six miles from that town, covered with lovely cedars. The next day, about 9 o'clock, we started from there, marching slowly all day, making fourteen miles, and camping just below Springfield, on a finely wooded farm, with plenty of water, above and below, a drenching rain pouring down as we put up our tents. Next day we proceeded to Lebanon, in a continuous drizzle of rain, going into camp a mile from town, feeling more like drowned rats, than proud and gallant soldiers. Next morning was cold and clear, the bright sunshine affording an opportunity to dry ourselves out. Many of us went to town, and had a "picnic." On Tuesday, the 21st, we marched fifteen miles, and as many more the next day; camping in sight of the residence of Colonel Fry, the hero of Somerset, with whose family the writer spent the evening in a delightful manner. Eleven miles more brought us to Stanford, next day, and the day following we halted three miles below. Next day, which was Friday, we marched four miles, to where our next date is made.

HALL'S GAP.

January 26, 1862, we were on the mountain, at Hall's Gap, seven miles south of Stanford, Ky., building corduroy road, in almost unfathomable mud, in order for the advance of our troops, to take part in the battle at Somerset, in which the rebel Zollicoffer was killed. Col. Streight was in command of four regiments, and superintended the work. We cut down the huge chestnut trees, that were abundant there, quartered them, and laid them in 16-foot lengths across the road. Our boys amused themselves in the meantime making pipes and trinkets of the laurel root,

which also abounded. Many of our boys had the measles, and many were troubled with diarrhoea, of which latter disease some died. Flour was issued to us, which we took to the citizens' houses, and had baked into biscuits, which was payed for with coffee.

At this place a man named Rains, of the 19th Kentucky, died and was buried near his home at the foot of the mountain.

From February 1, to April 30, we were known as the 6th Division. From here dates indiscriminate "foraging" also. Here Mrs. Bridgewater's servant, a snaggly quadroon, brought pies, turkeys, etc., of which Jim Douglas, of the band, bought an immense stack, paying for them with a \$5 note on the N. W. Railroad Bank of New York, as pretty money as you ever saw, and giving Jesse Zern ("sutler,") as surety for its redemption.

Returning to Lebanon, February 12, the entire regiment was vaccinated; there being smallpox in the town. We left Charles Holden, of Co. I, with congestion of the lungs, at Stanford, where he died.

Buell to Mitchell—Feb. 13, 1862: "Wood will have his division at Munfordsville to-morrow."

Wood to Fry—Feb. 14, 1862: "Some regiments have been waiting at the depot [Munfordsville] nearly 24 hours; one train was detained two hours at the Junction; 4 regiments have gone, and 5 are now embarking; impossible to send the remaining two before to-morrow."

Buell to McClellan—Feb. 15, 1862: "Wood's, a raw division, reaches Green River to-day."

Buell to McCook—Feb. 15, 1862: "The three batteries of Nelson's division leave with Wood's division at Munfordsville."

We arrived at Munfordsville, a mean looking village of 300 inhabitants, February 14, by railroad, through most picturesque country. Here we experienced our first great distress, from snow and rain. Dumped from the box cars unceremoniously at night, into the snow, without fuel or shelter, exposed to the inclement weather, it was one of the most distressful experiences of our army service. The train stood on the track there all night; and it is inexpli-

cable why our inexperienced boys were not permitted to occupy them. Many of the boys next day visited the ruin of the bridge, and the battle-ground where Willich's 32d Indiana fought the Texas rangers under Buckner. Kettle says of this fight:

"On December 17, four companies of the 32d Indiana, thrown out in advance of Munfordsville, on the Louisville & Nashville Road, 42 miles north of Bowling Green, encountered a party of Texan Rangers, who charged them, and were received with a sharp fire. The infantry were then ordered to rally on an adjoining wood. In the act they were charged by the Texan horsemen, and a desperate hand-to-hand encounter ensued, the Indians making use of their sword bayonets. They soon gained the woods, when the Texans fled, leaving many dead, including their colonel, upon the field. The Federal loss was 13 killed, and as many wounded."

There is probably a mistake here, as Col. Willich took two other companies of his own regiment and went to the relief of the two already engaged. Besides this, they did not get to the wood, but formed a hollow square in open field, and finally repulsed the enemy. The Fifty-First got there just in time to be too late, and occupied the deserted camp of the 32d, on the east side of the railroad, taking possession of several barrels of sour kroust, that had been issued to Willich's dutch regiment, and deserted by them when they went into the fight with the Texans. On the opposite side of the railroad lay a battery, principally composed of Germans, who, observing our desolate condition, divided several camp-kettles of delicious soup with us; for which we have ever since been grateful. Possibly the generous fellows, by sharing with us, had to go without their next meal, or at least to reduce their allowance materially.

The railroad was torn up to Bowling Green, and on the evening of February 23 our regiment was sent forward with the wagons, to get them up the mountain side, four or five miles below. That night, during a temporary halt of several hours, a company of us visited Osceola Cave, a branch of the Mammoth. We were in fine spirits once more, as we had news of the capture of Fort Donelson,

and we *knew* then that the war was certainly about over.

At least 99 per cent. of Union soldiers knew nothing of card-playing before entering the service. It came to all as a positive necessity, and was as generous and edifying to the moral and mental manhood, as coffee was to the physical. This habit did not take precedence of everything else, but with many was alternated with reading the testament. It was simply a diversion to vary the weary monotony of camp life, and by nearly all was discontinued soon after their return home. It was quite common to see a little testament in the blouse pocket, but rarely a pack of cards; and just before a battle those who had cards, would throw them away.

As we did not often hear church-bells, and we could not well carry calenders, it frequently occurred that we did not know what day of the week it was. At the close of a march one day, two members of a "mess" whose duty was to get wood and water, hastened to perform their task, and then sat down to rest on a log; and to make it more restful, one of them produced a deck of cards, and soon they were deep in the mystery of euchre. Just then one of the unregenerate passed, and observing the game, said to one of the players:

"Why, I thought you was a Christian."

"Well, that's all right; what o' that?"

"Do you know what day this is?"

"No; do you?"

"Yes, it's Sunday; 'n' I didn't think your church 'lowed that."

It didn't either; and the soldier, who was very conscientious, was so mortified at his desecration of the Lord's Day, that he broke off playing cards from that moment.

WHO STOLE THE SHEEP?

About February 23, 1862, our command arrived at a point five miles northeast of Bowling Green. During the

afternoon a flock of nice looking sheep were seen grazing in a meadow adjoining our camp; and as we had been quite short of meat for several days, we thought of what a delicious stew a piece of mutton would make. That same night a forage squad was made up of small details from several companies, under Capt. Sheets, and, accompanied by Quartermaster Doughty, we visited a mill, a few miles away, where we obtained a quantity of flour and meal. On the return the boys scattered out somewhat, in search of stray chickens and other game. One squad captured a nice hog, and got into camp without being detected; and, although patrols searched the quarters of the entire regiment for it, no trace was found; the hide and refuse being effectually buried out of sight, and the meat divided and safely packed in haversacks. Another squad surrounded the flock of sheep mentioned above, and ran them up and down the meadow three or four times, with fixed bayonets, when, impatient of failure, one of the boys let go a shot from a huge revolver, that brought down one of the sheep, but woke everybody up for miles around. As this occurred a little before midnight, the camp guard was naturally alarmed; and the patrol soon came sailing over the brow of the plateau above camp, in quest of the culprits; who, seeing the mischief they had gotten into, hastened to plan a means of escape. "I have it," said the one who had shot; "we are patrols. Let me do the talking, now; come on!" and they started on a dead run toward the patrols.

"Did you see which way they went?" inquired the shooter, of the corporal of the patrols.

"No, we didn't."

"Well, you go over that way," pointing an opposite direction from camp, "and we will go around this way, and head them off."

Away both squads flew, the Fifty-First boys taking the shortest possible cut into camp; leaving their dead on the field. While they were congratulating themselves on their

escape, and about to separate to go to their quarters, they encountered the officer of the day. After questioning them a little, he told them to go on in; but observing the brigade commander standing in front of his tent, on the knoll above, watching the proceedings, he countermanded his order, and sent the boys up to headquarters. The commander exhausted his list of synonyms for thieves and rascals, and then ordered the little band of martyrs to the guard-house, where they stood up until morning; as the prison was an unditched tent, and the rain, which began to fall soon after, rendered any other position next to impossible. In the morning the boys were sent to their own regiment, and confined in a closed tent, while the papers were made out for their court-martial.

Among the incongruous collection that night, of solids and liquids, Herman Buchthal, our German delegate from Co. E, had secured a fine hen. When the patrol swooped down on the squad of foragers, he quickly stuffed it under a cavalry jacket he had on. He had no opportunity that night, nor all the next day, to get rid of it, so it stayed in there till the boys were released on parole at night, that they might sleep in their own quarters. All through the day there was frequent inquiry, "where does that infernal smell come from?" When they learned that it was Buchthal's chicken, they wanted to kill him.

On the second morning, a discovery was made by one of our boys, on duty at brigade headquarters, who, as soon as he was relieved, reported to the company officers of the boys under arrest. The officers proceeded to Col. Harker's headquarters, and in the rear of his tent, under a fly occupied by his cook, they found a nicely dressed sheep hung; very likely the same that had been shot by the foragers. It did not take long to arouse the commanding officer from his sleep, and escort him to the cook's tent; where after a brief parley, in which the company officers used some very uncomplimentary language, an unconditional release was

secured for the prisoners; to the great relief of all parties concerned.

TIT FOR TAT.

This was not the end of the joke, however. Colonel Harker had been accustomed, when visiting the various camps, to ignore guard lines; and this privilege had been accorded him as a matter of respect for his position. The next time he rode over on his fine dapple grey, and made an attempt to cross, a sentinel first saluted him as became his rank, and as he neared the line, ordered him to halt.

"Why, what does this mean?" exclaimed the astonished officer, who, although he was a highly-disciplined captain from West Point, very much preferred the easy go-as-you-please style of the Western soldiers.

"It means for you to halt," replied the guard.

"Well, well! I'll see about this!" rejoined the officer, as he drew rein to ride away. At this, the guard brought his gun down to a "ready," as he cried "Halt!"

More astonished than ever, the officer brought up with a jerk, and inquired with uncontrolled anger, what such conduct meant. The soldier gave him no further reply, but at once called out, "Corporal of the guard—beat number —!" Instantly the corporal came running to the post indicated; after a short whispered conversation with the sentinel, he took the horse's bit, and led him clear around the line to the gate, (an imaginary inclosure and opening, familiar to every soldier,) and proceeding to the tent of Colonel Streight, presented the crestfallen rider as "a man that had tried to cross the guard-line." A hearty laugh was Colonel Streight's reply, as he dismissed the corporal, and invited the officer to dismount and go in; where it was fully impressed on his mind that our regiment "had it in for him," as we say in this day, for his arrogant manner toward them; that they were not thieves nor rascals, and that knowing their rights, they would not hesitate to maintain them. From that on, the Fifty-First had no better

friend than the little colonel, who was afterwards promoted to be brigadier general, and fell at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 27, 1864, gallantly leading his brigade in that famous charge.

Why Col. Harker held command over Col. Streight, though, is not yet clear, as Streight's commission dated 2 months and 7 days prior to Harker's.

ARRIVAL AT BOWLING GREEN.

A report by Brig. Gen. O. Mitchell, commanding 3d Div., Dept. of the Ohio, dated Feb. 15, 1862, says :

"The advance guard of Col. Turchin's brigade under cover of artillery * effected a passage of the river (at Bowling Green,) during the night, by means of a large flatboat, which was found by our scouts during the afternoon, at a flouring mill about four miles below the town of Bowling Green. The advance guard, accompanied by a detachment of Col. Kennett's cavalry, supported by three regiments of a reserve from the main body, marched upon the town, and entered without finding an enemy at 5 o'clock this morning."

All could not be accommodated on the flatboat, many having to wade. The stream was deep at that point, but there were places that could be forded. It was found necessary to bundle up our clothes and carry them over our heads on our bayonets. The little fellows fared badly, but they were generally plucky, and plunged through boldly. Occasionally one slipped and flopped under. The boys all yelled, but the next one to him grabbed him and held him up. All got through safely, but all got chilled to the bone ; and many a death resulted from disease occasioned by this. The victim usually joined in the jests, and soon forgot his misfortune.

The victory at this place was a bloodless one. Many buildings had been destroyed by fire. The depot was also fired by the citizens, although an effort was made by the artillery to drive them from the place.

Rebel Gen. A. S. Johnston's report, dated at Nashville, Feb. 18, 1862, says :

"The corps under the command of Maj. Gen. Hardee completed the

evacuation of Bowling Green on the 14th inst., and the rear-guard crossed the Cumberland at this point yesterday morning in good order."

Col. Streight wrote home February 28, 1862, "We consider the rebellion broke in this part of country. I have no doubt our army will be able to march all over the Southern States within the next three months." We all enjoyed perfect confidence in the same beautiful fiction. We only missed it about three years and a half.

Surgeon Collins had been very ill for some time, and scarcely expected to live; but he recovered at Danville, Ky., though unable for a long time to join the regiment.

THE SUTLER.

The paymaster had not been around yet, and it was pretty hard on the officers. The sutler was delighted and happy, however, as many of them were compelled to buy his stuff, at three or four prices. For their convenience, the "skinner," as the sutler was called through the entire army, issued checks, with the amount printed on them, that were good for so much money on pay-day. And the "skinner" always managed to be on hand on that momentous occasion; and his claim was always satisfied, before the soldier got the pittance that fell to his lot. Naturally enough the sutler was despised by every soldier, and many a trick was played on him, many a raid made on his stuff, when by accident the wagon upset, or an attack was made that rendered it necessary to abandon the supply train. The boys always filled up from the sutler's stock first.

MULE BEEF RATIONS.

While at Bowling Green, we drew rations of meat that had been captured from the rebels, that was issued by our commissary for beef, but that turned out to be nothing less than *mule*. Chaley Cox, of Co. C, got a full ration of it, and devoured it at one meal. Next morning he was very sick, and Lieut. Dooley directed him to strike out ahead. He did so, going about a mile, where he stopped at the

farmhouse of Wm. Hawes. There he stayed three weeks, Allen Godfrey, of the same company, being detailed to nurse him. From there they returned to Bowling Green, and securing two large flasks of commissary whisky, they had no difficulty in obtaining a railroad pass: and caught up with the regiment on its way to Shiloh. Several other comrades fared about as badly, but no one died.

We arrived at a point ten miles north of Nashville, on Sunday evening, March 9, 1862. We had expected to be in Nashville ere that, but the large number of troops in advance of us, crossing the Cumberland River, detained us. The weather was lovely. Friday, 14th, found us still four miles from Nashville; not very still, either, for the boys wanted to get to the front, and raised a good deal of racket about it. Next morning we were joined by Colonel Streight, who had been back, sick. We then proceeded to Nashville, at sight of whose terrible destruction we were shocked, as it looked like a cyclone had struck it. We got our first sight of gunboats here, as we crossed the river, and marched into the city; proceeding to the city square, and stacking arms; after which we had the freedom of the city, and the boys all made good use of the opportunity. Acting Sergeant Major Anderson and the writer explored the State House, leaving our illustrious names carved on the drapery of the metallic female at the summit of the long spiral stairway.

The same evening, our regiment passed out through the southeast corner of the city, by the cemetery, in which the grave of the rebel Zollicoffer appeared prominently.

ALL SORTS OF MISFITS.

The boys were in fine condition at this time, many of them having gained fifteen or twenty pounds since enlistment, rendering it somewhat difficult to make their suits fit them comfortably. In issuing clothes, little regard was paid to size; the soldier took whatever the orderly handed

him, as his turn came; and it frequently occurred that a little short fellow got a suit four sizes too large for him, while that of the giant squeezed him like a corset. This evil was usually corrected by trading off.

There were also other misfits. Many mistakes were made in the selection of non-commissioned officers, some of whom had no fitness for any sort of responsible service, as subsequent experience proved. Some of these were in time made subjects of discipline, and found their proper place in the ranks. The same might also be said of some of the commissioned officers; but relief could be secured in nothing short of their resignation, and that they were not in a hurry to avail themselves of.

The orderly of one company took a pride in appearing with the visor of his cap over one ear, his hair uncombed, shirt-collar unbuttoned, one shoe open or unblacked, and one pants-leg turned up. His captain gently warned him to "fix up," but he refused to do so, for the reason that if he did, the boys would say he was "stuck up." He made his appearance in this condition on dress parade one day; the colonel spied him, and calling him out in front of his company, administered a scorching rebuke, reduced him to the ranks, and directed his captain to advance one of his duty sergeants to the position.

We had a great many things to learn in order to our becoming good soldiers. Commissioned officers and non-commissioned alike, thought they ought to make lots of fuss, and rip and tear around through the company, when they had anything to do; especially in preparing to march. Everything was new; and many difficulties arose, that in the years that followed became as "easy as falling off of a log." In time everything became as thoroughly adjusted as the finest machinery.

Then began to appear, to us, the first signs of active war; long trains of wagons, loaded with forage, clothing, food and ammunition, great batteries of artillery and long

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THIS STATEMENT WOULD
INDICATE THAT AT LEAST SOME
MEMBERS OF THE UNIT WORE
THE KEPI-STYLE FORAGE
HAT.

lines of cavalry ; all attended with confusion and racket that would have out-babeled Babel. One would not have thought, from the hilarity, the blaring of bands, rattle of drums, the screeching of fifes and yells from thousands of throats, that all these men were on their way to kill other men, or be killed ; but all the countless organizations went out in the same way.

THE CANTEEN, PLATE, HAVERSACK AND COFFEE-POT.

The simple use of the canteen was an art that required practice and experience. The first effort usually resulted in about one-fourth of the contents flying up the soldier's nose, strangling him, and most of the balance was dashed inside his shirt-collar, and trickled down into his shoe. The canteen held about three pints, and was the most indispensable article in the soldier's outfit. Its usefulness was not confined to carrying water and other liquids, nor did it cease when it became leaky. It was then but the work of a few minutes, to tear off the cloth cover, throw it into the fire, and pull it out again in the shape of two nice vessels, that might be used as a basin, frying-pan or soup-dish, or as a shovel in ditching his tent.

The tin plate was equally convertible. When corn was too hard for roasting, and too soft for parching, the soldier took his old plate, punched it full of holes from the inside, and the other side made a good grater. With the meal thus grated, griddle-cakes and mush were made, that were simply "out of sight."

We had various sorts of haversacks, and they had as many uses. Things that to the tender recruit seemed very strange, lost their strangeness as his experience broadened ; and the educated taste of the veteran removed the objection to the color and smell of the "grub-bag," produced by indiscriminate and conglomerate admixture of hard-tack, sow-belly, sugar, salt and coffee. On the halt, he shifted it to the front, and found in its hospitable depths a princely

banquet. We all had splendid appetites, and could digest almost anything.

Coffee-pots became practically obsolete after the first six months. After that a fruit-can, the top being pounded smooth, and a wire bail added, furnished a fine substitute. Camp-kettles and mess-pans had their uses also, during a cessation of hostilities; and alternated between bean soup, coffee, washing clothes and scalding graybacks. Coffee-mills had long been unknown; our coffee being ground by pounding the grains with a bayonet in a tincup, holding one hand over the top, to prevent their flying out.

[THE BAYONET. THE PONCHO.]

The bayonet had other uses than that for which the government purchased it; such as stabbing pigs, or carrying a side of bacon that had been foraged. Inverted, it did service as a candle-stand; and frequently two of them, on the guns, were driven into the ground, and served as tent-poles. But it was seldom used for puncturing rebels; yet no one ever had the courage to resist a bayonet charge, especially when accompanied by a yell.

The poncho, or "gum blanket," served as a shelter on the march or on picket; placed on the top of the mud, or on brush or straw, it kept us off of the ground; just after pay-day it served as a "chuck-a-luck" board, the squares and figures being marked on it with charcoal; often it did service as a bag or basket for transporting rations; and where two partners had one apiece, they hung one of the ponchos across one end of their "dog-tent" to protect the heads of the occupants.

The generals were slow to adopt the confiscation idea, and the soldiers suffered many privations; for they had not learned to evade the "reggelations." Before two years passed, however, the boys had taught the commanders its marvelous beauties; and as it seriously affected their own

personal comfort, they were not averse to learning. The chief object at first seemed to be to protect the property of citizens; that, so far as it consisted of food and forage, invariably found its way into the rebel storehouses.

There was a natural tendency to pair off into messes. Often four would mess together, and on going into camp, the duty of two would be to get wood and water and cook supper, while the others would put up tents, go for straw, or other bedding, and otherwise divide up the work. Often three had to sleep under one cover; and then it required close "spooning."

One fine device that found its way into the army, was a combination knife, fork and spoon. It was handy and very useful; could be separated, and could be closed up, and carried easily in the pocket.

MULE-WHACKERS.

Our muleteers, of which each company was possessed of one, besides the regimental headquarters attache, and over all of whom was a boss, called the wagon-master, was accorded unlimited indulgence in the most delectable language ever invented. There was an eternal fitness in the selection of some individuals for this delicate post, their lungs being provided with sole-leather valves and other appurtenances that gave to their yawps a peculiar unction and moral force, without which, applied to the mule teams, our supply trains would in multitudes of cases never have reached us. Who will ever recollect Bob Hall, "Mother" Richeson, Dave Snow, Nick Bates, and a dozen others of our accomplished artists in that line, without a profound sense of gratitude? Jack McGrew started in well, but it proved too much for him; in one year he was discharged for disability. His lungs were too weak.

Pay-day came to us on Wednesday, March 19, being up to January 1; that of the officers dating only from their muster-in as such. This was hard on the officers, as most

of them only got about eighteen days' pay. But the chief mourner was the "skinner."

Twenty cases of smallpox were reported in Nashville, and few cared to go into the city.

GOOD-BYE TO THE BAND.

About March 20, 1862, an order came dismissing all regimental bands, save one to each brigade; and ours was one of the doomed. It was very sad to see the band boys bundle up their "traps," and leave us; but the War Department had decided that they were a useless redundancy, and they had to go. How many times, after a hard days' march, had their music inspired us with new life, as they filed off the road to the tune of "Annie Grey," or "Cottage by the Sea!" How those stirring notes braced us up, and enlivened our weary limbs! We can see Jim Todd's long swinging motion, and Jesse Zern's lively step, keeping the rest in time, and Dr. Coe's finely-keyed bugle. And the echoes of "Bonnie Eloise," "Shepherd's," "Bedford," and "Kendall's" come ringing down the years with a sad sweet influence. What new joys come to us, borne on the memories of those early days of the war! Think of Sam Lavey sitting all day long, half asleep, till the order comes to get ready for dress parade. How rapidly he unfolds into new beauty; and when the signal comes to "play," a soft sweetness flows forth from his horn, like apple-jack from a full canteen—smooth as oil! Music had a perceptible effect on everything. Our guns grew lighter; there was no more straggling; the blisters stopped smarting, and the aches faded out like remnants of a painful dream.

Here also our worthy sergeant major, W. M. Cochran, was prostrated by disease, by reason of which he was discharged from the service June 19. It is impossible to tell what might have been his development, with such natural gifts of mind and heart as he possessed.

There was one very popular amusement that began to be introduced into our regiment as the lovely spring days advanced, and that promised to become universal, and to occupy as much attention, time and labor as any other feature of the war. And it was about the only thing wherein the promise was exceeded by fulfillment. This applied to not simply the privates, nor did it stop with the common officers, but with the impartiality of the frogs of Egypt, included everything to the general of the army. This was "skirmishing" for graybacks. The insect mentioned in science as *pediculus corporis*, or, as some call it, *vestimenti*, because it is not simply parasitic on the body, but also on clothing, was no respecter of persons. The first specimen ever seen by the writer, appeared on his socks the next day after having slept with one of the most scrupulous attaches of regimental headquarters, the night before we left Nashville, to move toward Shiloh. The great fecundity of this enterprising little torment was such that it seemed like for every one we killed, a hundred would come to the funeral. One writer tells a story about General Garfield, who, upon the march from Corinth to Decatur, a few months later, was seen out in the rear of his tent, behind a tree, with his shirt spread out over his knees, while his eyes and fingers glanced nimbly over the garment in quest of the festive varmint. Behind two other trees sat two members of his staff, both engaged in the same sanguinary pastime; the crushing of the *pediculi* between their thumb-nails making a sound resembling the snapping of caps. The speediest method of getting rid of them was by boiling the clothes. Cold water washing only seemed to stimulate them; but at times when the camp kettle was not being used for boiling beans or coffee, the boys would give their clothes a bath that would for the time thoroughly eradicate the pest, nits and all. The thumb-nail slew its thousands, but boiling water its tens of thousands.

Wood-ticks were abundant in most of these forests.

They gave no warning, but selecting a suitable spot, burrowed under the skin, creating an itching sensation. If attended to in time, this little parasite, which somewhat resembles a bedbug, could be removed with the thumb and finger; but frequently he had to be dug out with the point of a sharp instrument.

We were also annoyed at times by "jiggers." These were little insects, smaller than a pin-head, that would in some manner swarm inside of our clothes, and produce an intense smarting that would set us wild.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.

On Friday, March 21, 1862, General Buell, commanding the Army of the Ohio, issued the following order:

"The military force in the Department of the Ohio consists of 90 regiments of infantry, 1 volunteer engineer corps; total 60,877 for duty; 76,614 present and absent. The 6th Division has 12 regiments of infantry, in three brigades, 1 regiment of cavalry, 3 field batteries. These divisions are now advancing toward the Tennessee River, or taking up positions between here and there. Halleck has disturbed the equalization by withdrawal of troops as they ascended Cumberland River."

This furnished Buell a loop-hole for escape from whatever of odium might attach to his future action, by laying it onto Halleck. Poor old Halleck! he had enough to bear in the results of his own headstrong incapacity, without having to shoulder the burden of this man, whose capability was of no mean quality, but whose patriotism and fidelity are sadly doubted. Halleck's action, however, at Shiloh and in front of Corinth, "prove him wholly unfit to command an army in the field, and in fact totally void of that military genius necessary and so essential in the make up of a military hero."

One week later, General Wood received the following:

{ "HDQRS. DISTRICT OF OHIO,
March 28, 1862.

The 6th Division, Brig. Gen. Wood commanding, will put itself en route on the Columbia turnpike, to-morrow, the 29th. Col. Barnett, with the reserve artillery, will report at once to Brig. Gen. Wood, and will accompany the 6th Division."