The following is a list of companies, with their respective officers, comprising the 14th Regiment:

Company A—*Wood Protectors.*

L. M. Ward, Captain.....Fond du Lac
C. L. Kimball, 1st Lieut..... "
J. V. Frost, 2d Lieut..... "

Company B—*Waupaca and Portage Co. Union Rifles.*

Asa Worden, Captain.....Waupaca
J. D. Post, 1st Lieut.....Weyauwega
F. G. Wilmot, 2d Lieut.....Stanton, Portage Co.

Company C—*Omro Union Rifles.*

W. W. Wilcox, Captain.....Omro
Colin Miller, 1st Lieut.....Utica
[1]A. S. Smith, 2d Lieut.....Omro

Company D—*Messmore Guards.*

J. W. Polleys, Captain.....La Crosse
George Staley, 1st Lieut..... "
David Law, 2d Lieut..... "

Company E—*Manitowoc and Kewaunee Co. Guards.*

Geo. E. Waldo, Captain.....Manitowoc
L. W. Vaughn, 1st Lieut.....Kewaunee
Don A. Shove, 2d Lieut.....Manitowoc

Company F—*Depere Rifles.*

J. G. Lawton, Captain.....Depere
Geo. W. Bowers, 1st Lieut..... "
Samuel Harrison, 2d Lieut.....Glenmore

Company G—*Calumet and Manitowoc Invincibles.*

F. H. Madgeburg, Captain.....Chilton
James La Count, 1st Lieut.....Manitowoc
Orrin R. Potter, 2d Lieut.....Rantoul

Company H—*Forest Union Rifles.*

Wm. D. Ghoslin, Captain.....Green Bush
C. M. G. Mansfield, 1st Lieut..... "
Wm. Gardner, 2d Lieut.....Forest

Company I—*Black River Rangers.*

C. R. Johnson, Captain.....Black River Falls
John Kittenger, 1st Lieut.....Clark Co.
Joseph Clancy, 2d Lieut.....Black River Falls

[1] Commissioned Col. 6th Miss. C. T., Sept. 7, 1863.

Company K—*Noble Guards.*

E. W. Corries, Captain.....Mazomanie
O. W. Fox, 1st Lieut.....Baraboo
M. H. Hurlburt, 2d Lieut..... "

Numerical strength of the 14th Regiment, at present, Dec. 28, is as follows:

Field and Staff	9
Company officers	30
Noncommissioned officers and privates	820
Total	859

This Regiment has been fully equipped by the State, with the exception of arms. I know nothing of the military experience of Col. Wood. He has held honorable positions, with credit to himself, and the satisfaction of the community where he lives. It is the intention of Col. Wood to make the 14th Regiment the pet child of the Northwest.

Lieut. Col. Messmore is also a favorite of the Northwest, kind and affable; qualifications that never fail to make an officer popular with his men. Major Hancock has seen service on the Potomac, participated in the celebrated Bull Run affair, and has the credit of being a brave and accomplished officer. This Regiment is still in camp at Fond du Lac.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT. - Wisconsin

(See Fifteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 126, 334.)

The Fifteenth (or Scandinavian Regiment) is at the present writing, Dec. 25th, 1861, being organized and filled up at Camp Randall. I believe the Norwegians, Danes and Swedes constitute the Scandinavian element of our country, of which the Norwegians largely predominate. The Hon. Hans Heg, our present popular State Prison Commissioner, has been commissioned as Colonel of this Regiment; it is due to the patriotism of Col. Heg to mention, in this connection, that he was unanimously renominated State Prison Commissioner, but refused to accept the nomination, preferring to go forth with his countrymen in defence of that government which has conferred so many blessings upon them. Col. Heg is a Norwegian by birth. The Colonel's duties until the first of January will confine him to his office as Com-

missioner; consequently the organization of the Regiment thus far has been under the supervision of Lieut. Col. K. K. Jones, who seems peculiarly fitted for the business. If he shows as much energy in worrying the Rebels for their wrongs as he does the State officers for his rights, they will certainly have to come down.

44] The following is a list of the Field and Staff Officers belonging to the Fifteenth Regiment:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Hans C. Heg	Colonel
K. K. Jones	Lieut. Colonel
H. Borchsenius	Adjutant
Ole Heg	Quartermaster
S. J. Himoe	Surgeon
S. J. Hansen	1st Ass't Surgeon
G. F. Newell	2d Ass't Surgeon
C. L. Clausen	Chaplain

44] The following is a list of companies, together with the names of company's officers, so far as they have been elected:

Company A—*St. Olaf's Rifles.*

Andrew Torkildson	Captain
E. Englestad	1st Lieut.
Oliver Thompson	2d Lieut.

Company B—*Wergeland Guards.*

O. C. Johnson	Captain
J. Mathisen	1st Lieut.
George Wilson	2d Lieut.

Company C—*Norway Bear Hunters.*

F. R. Berg	Captain
Hans Hanson	1st Lieut.
J. T. Rice	2d Lieut.

Company D—*Wolf Hunters.*

C. Campbell	Captain

Lieutenants not commissioned.

Company E—*Odin's Rifles.*

J. Ingmundsen	Captain

No Lieutenants commissioned.

Company F—*K. K.'s Protectors.*

Charles Gustaveson	Captain

No Lieutenants commissioned.

Company G—*Rock River Rangers.*

John A. Gordon	Captain

No Lieutenants commissioned.

Company H—*Heg Rifles.*

K. J. Sime	Captain

No Lieutenants commissioned.

Company I—*Scandinavian Mountaineers.*

A. Gassman	Captain

No Lieutenants commissioned.

The above comprises the organization of the Regiment at present. The number of men mustered into the United States at present, is about six hundred. The class of our adopted citizens under consideration, have contributed so many men to the forces already in the field, that it will require considerable exertion to 45] raise the Regiment to the maximum, although I have no doubt of its being filled. All hail, Norsemen, descendents of the Vikings, let your hordes as in days of old, sweep down upon the south, crushing as with Thor's Hammer the southron who meets you on the field of battle.

WISCONSIN SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

(See Sixteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 128.)

The Sixteenth was organized and ordered into camp at Madison early in November, and placed under command of Colonel Benjamin Allen. This Regiment is rapidly filling up with first class men.

The following is a list of the Field, Staff and Company Officers:

FIELD AND STAFF.

Benjamin Allen	Colonel
Cassius Fairchild	Lieut. Colonel
Thomas Reynolds	Major
Geo. M. Sabin	Adjutant
John E. Jones	Quartermaster
G. W. Eastman	Surgeon
James H. Rogers	1st Ass't Surgeon
[1]Ira A. Torrey	2d Ass't Surgeon
——— ———	Chaplain

[1] Prom. Surgeon, 14th Wis. Inf., Oct. 13, 1862.

they occupied a position in front, constantly called upon to perform fatigue and other duties, and occasionally losing a man by the rebel sharpshooters.

Vicksburg surrendered on the 4th of July, and their brigade marched into the city. To the Fourteenth Wisconsin was assigned the right, as the position of honor. In his order directing the regiment to take the advance, Gen. Ransom took occasion to compliment the regiment by saying that "every officer and man in the Fourteenth is a hero." They remained encamped in the northern part of the city, until the 12th, when the brigade, under Gen. Ransom, embarked on transports, and proceeding down the river, landed, on the 14th, at Natchez, Mississippi, being the first Union troops to enter the city. The regiment is still in camp at that place.[1]

74] [2]FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel— ——— ———.

Lieut. Col.—Ole C. Johnson.
Major—George Wilson.
Adjutant—Lewis Nelson.
Quartermaster—Selah Matthews.
Surgeon—A. F. St. S. Lindsfelt.
1st Ass't Surgeon—John F. Mehlhorn.
2d Ass't Surgeon—
Chaplain—

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—John M. Johnson.	Henry Siegel.	Oliver Thompson.
B.—Joseph Mathiesen.	O. R. Dahl.	
C.—Hans Hansen.	John T. Rice.	James Larson.
D.—Albert Skofstad.		Nels Tufte.
E.—Henry Hauff.	Torkild Rossing.	
F.—Charles Gustaveson.	Thor Simonsen.	
G.—John A. Gordon.	Charles B. Nelson.	
H.—Andrew A. Brown.	Cornelius E. Williams.	Martin Ericson.
I.—Wm. A. Montgomery.	Tindanus M. Gasman.	Christian Olson.
K.—Mons Grinager.	Andrew Clement.	Ellend Ericson.

The members of this regiment, recruited almost exclusively from the Scandinavian population of the State, were sent forward in squads as enlisted, to Camp Randall, where the regimental organization was effected, under the supervision of Col. Hans C. Heg, of Waterford. The muster into United States service was completed on the 14th of February, 1862, and, on the second of March, they left the State for active service, under orders to proceed to St. Louis. On arriving at Chicago, a beautiful flag was presented to the regiment by

[1] Movements from Millikens Bend to Vicksburg, April 21 to May 26, 1863. Report of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, 37 Rebellion Records, 206-209.
[2] See Fifteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 69, 126, 562.

the Scandinavian "Society Nora" of that city; after which they again took the cars, and arrived at Alton, Ill., on the evening of the third. They immediately embarked, passing the night on the steamer, and proceeded down the Mississippi on the following day to St. Louis, where orders were received to proceed to Bird's Point, Mo., opposite Cairo. Resuming the voyage on the 5th, they disembarked on the following day at Bird's Point, where camp was established. On the 14th, six companies of the regiment, under command of Col. Heg, were placed on transports and moving down the river to take part in the siege of Island No. 10, arrived before that celebrated stronghold on the morning of the following day. Thenceforward this portion of the regiment was constantly employed in the performance of siege and picket duty, until the 30th, when they joined an expedition designed to capture a rebel encampment at Union City, Tenn. Landing at Hickman, Ky., they marched rapidly to Union City. On the approach of the expedition, the rebels set fire to the camp, and, only waiting to see that the destruction was complete, our forces marched back to the transports, returning to Island No. 10, and resuming the duties of the siege. The rebel garrison having surrendered, these six companies landed on the island, and Col. Heg was put in command of the post. They were joined soon after by the companies which had been left at Bird's Point, and the regiment was employed in garrison duty, and strengthening the fortifications.

Leaving companies G and I at Island No. 10 as permanent garrison, the other eight companies of the regiment embarked on the 11th of June, and landing at Hickman, Ky., marched to Union City, Tenn., where Col. Heg was put in command of 75] the post, and the regiment remained until the 20th, when they marched, going into camp at Humboldt on the 25th. Having remained here some time, they marched by way of Jackson to Clear Creek, four miles from Corinth, Miss., and went into camp. On the 20th of July camp was moved to Jacinto, Miss., where the regiment remained three weeks, marching about the 10th of August to Iuka, where, on the 17th, orders were received to join the "Army of the Cumberland." In pursuance of these orders, they left Iuka on the 23rd of August, proceeding to Eastport, at which place they crossed the Tennessee river on the following day, and continuing the

march, entered Florence, Ala., on the 26th. Leaving Florence on the 28th, they proceeded by way of Columbia, Franklin and Murfreesboro, to Nashville, Tenn., where they arrived on the 10th of November. Meanwhile, the general movement of our troops towards the Ohio had been in progress, and after remaining at Nashville three days, while Buell's army passed towards the north, they marched on the 14th, passing through Bowling Green, Ky., on the 16th, and arriving on the 18th at Munfordsville, at which place the enemy had occupied the fortifications, interrupting their further progress northward. After a detention of two days at this place, march was again resumed on the 21st, and proceeding by way of Elizabethtown; after a great deal of marching and countermarching, they arrived at Louisville, Ky., on the 26th. During most of the time occupied in this long march, the men were on half rations, and suffered greatly, on various occasions, for lack of water.

On the 1st of October, they left Louisville, participating in the movement of Buell's forces to meet the rebels under Bragg. Proceeding by way of Fredericktown and Springfield, they arrived in the vicinity of Perryville on the 7th, when they were formed in line of battle about four miles from the enemy, and lay on their arms during the night. Early on the following morning, the artillery on both sides opened fire, commencing the battle of Chaplin Hills.[1] At two in the afternoon the Fifteenth was ordered to advance. The brigade to which they were attached was marched up near the ground then occupied by McCook's Corps, where the fight was raging fearfully, and then moved to the right, under orders to support Sheridan's Division, forming in the woods immediately behind an open field. One company was deployed in front as skirmishers, who engaged the enemy on the field. Shortly after, they were ordered to advance, and engage the enemy in force. As the brigade emerged from the woods, the rebels in front retreated to the protection of their artillery. Led by the Fifteenth, and another regiment, the brigade pursued on the 'double quick' about a mile, capturing upwards of one hundred prisoners, thirteen ammunition wagons, and two caissons; when they retired, resuming position in the main line of battle.[2]

[1] Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862. Report of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, Comd. Div. 22, Rebellion Records, 1076-1079.

In the pursuit of the enemy after the battle, they took part in a brilliant skirmish on the 15th, with the enemy's rear guard, near Lancaster. When near Crab Orchard, the pursuit was abandoned, and the regiment encamped at Lebanon, Ky., about the 20th, whence they subsequently marched, by way of Edgefield Junction, to Nashville, Tenn., near which place they encamped in the middle of November.

76] At this time the country in the vicinity of our army was infested by guerillas. In an expedition against these irregular forces, the conduct of the regiment was such as to call forth a congratulatory order from the commanding general, of which the following is a

[COPY.]

Headquarters 14th Army Corps,
Nashville, November 22, 1862.

Special Order No. 22.

The Commanding General notices with much pleasure, the successful expedition sent out by Col. W. P. Carlin, commanding 31st Brigade, in the direction of Clarksville. Two infantry regiments, (15th Wisconsin and 38th Illinois.) under Lieut. Col. McKee, of the 15th Wisconsin, having marched 100 miles over muddy roads, through constant rains, without tents, have returned with 46 prisoners, 100 small arms, 18 horses and 20 mules, taken from the guerillas who infest the country. This handsome little success, which shows what good infantry can do, under an enterprising leader, reflects much credit on all who were engaged in it.[1]

By Command of Major General Rosecrans.

(Signed) C. GODDARD,
Major and A. A. A. General."

They remained at Nashville until the 26th of December, when they marched in the advance of the "Army of the Cumberland," taking part in the general movement of our forces in the direction of Murfreesboro. At one in the afternoon, the advance of the brigade encountered the enemy's pickets near Nolansville,[2] where the brigade was drawn up in line of battle advancing in that manner through very thick brush, to an open field, and driving the enemy to "Knob Gap," where, with eight pieces of artillery, supported by a heavy force of dismounted cavalry, he made a determined stand. For more than a mile they advanced, without faltering, up to the very

* Official Report.

[1] Reconnoissance towards Clarksville, Tenn., Report of Lt. Col. David McKee, 29 Rebellion Records, 10-11, also page 12.

[2] 29 Rebellion Records, 100.

mouth of the cannon, under a terrific fire, drove the enemy from his strong position, and captured one cannon and six prisoners. The cannon was captured by the Fifteenth in a bayonet charge, not even giving the enemy time to spike or otherwise disable it.

On the following day they marched a short distance towards Triune, encamping near the road until the 29th, when the march towards Murfreesboro was resumed, and continued during the day, the troops bivouacking at night without fires and resting on their arms. Next morning they advanced in line of battle, company E, deployed as skirmishers in front, and Lieut. Col. McKee, taking command of the brigade line of skirmishers. About noon the skirmishers on both sides became engaged, and the battle of STONE'S RIVER[1] had commenced. At two in the afternoon the regiment was ordered to advance slowly and occupy the woods then held by the skirmishers. Under a severe fire of shell and grape, they pressed forward through a dense cedar thicket, reserving their fire until the enemy was discovered posted behind a rail fence. On advancing further, they received an enfilading fire from a battery on the left, and being unsupported, retired a short distance, taking position about three hundred yards from the enemy, which they retained until evening, when they retired four hundred yards to the rear, resting without fire during the night.

77] At four in the morning of the 31st, they were again in line of battle, supporting a battery. On the withdrawal of the guns, they took position acting in concert with the balance of the brigade, then fiercely assailed by a vastly superior force of the enemy. They resisted all attempts of the enemy in front, but the rebels having succeeded in outflanking the brigade, they were forced to fall back. The Fifteenth, being the last to leave the field, retired slowly to the railroad track, in the vicinity of which they remained during the day. During the 1st and 2d of January, 1863, they were stationed near the Murfreesboro pike, skirmishing with the enemy and capturing a few prisoners, the men remaining continually under arms during the day, and resting on their arms at night, until the evening of the 2d, when they again moved in pursuit of the enemy. Crossing Stone River, they took position on a high

[1] Stone's River or Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31 to Jan. 2, 1863, 20 Rebellion Records, 166-279.

point of ground in front of the enemy, nearly a mile from the river, where they remained until the morning of the 4th, under a drenching rain, without shelter or fires, and continually skirmishing with the enemy's pickets. During five days and nights, it may be said, the regiment was continually under arms, without fire and with scanty rations, and constantly engaged with the enemy. They went into camp two miles south of Murfreesboro, having lost fifteen killed, seventy wounded and thirty-four missing, most of whom were prisoners. Having been ordered on a scouting expedition against Wheeler's and Forest's forces, they left camp on the 31st, and marching by way of Eaglesville, encamped on the 2d of February, at Franklin, Tennessee, where they remained some days, returning to Murfreesboro about the twelfth.[1]

Participating in several scouting and forage expeditions, and engaged in the performance of outpost and picket duty, they remained at Murfreesboro until the 24th of June,[2] when the general southward movement of the "Army of the Cumberland" commenced. The Third Brigade of the First Division, commanded by Col. Heg, to which the Fifteenth had been assigned on the 30th of April, was detailed to act as rear guard to the right of the army under Gen. McCook, and marching in this order, arrived at Manchester on the 28th. March was resumed on the 1st of July, and proceeding by way of Tullahoma, they went into camp on the 3d, at Winchester, Tennessee. On the 17th of August they again marched, crossing the Cumberland mountains to Stevenson, Alabama, where they encamped on the 20th. The duty of laying the pontoons for the passage of the army across the Tennessee river having been assigned to their brigade, they marched on the 28th, taking a circuitous direction to avoid observation by the enemy's pickets, on the opposite side of the river, and bivouacked on the bank of the Tennessee at ten in the evening. At daybreak on the following morning, the pontoons were got into position and launched about sunrise. The Fifteenth was the first to reach the opposite shore, when skirmishers were immedi-

[1] Murfreesboro, Tenn., reconnoissance from March 6-7, 1863. Report of Col. Hans C. Heg, 34 Rebellion Records, 138-9.

[2] Movements June 25 to July 3, 1863. Report of Col. Hans C. Heg, 34 Rebellion Records, 482. Report of Col. B. F. Scribner Brig. Com., 34 Ibid. 436-8.

ately thrown out and the regiment cautiously advanced about two miles from the river, where they rested two hours at the foot of the mountains. During the afternoon the ascent was accomplished, and they bivouacked on Sand Mountain, whence they marched on the following day, encamping on the 3d of September at Winston's Gap.

Movement was resumed on the 10th, when they crossed 78] Lookout Mountain into Georgia, and bivouacked, having taken several prisoners during the march. Returning on the 14th to Winston's Gap, the march towards Chickamauga, was taken up on the following day. Recrossing the mountains by way of Stevens' Gap and Dug Gap, they joined the main body of the army on the 18th, near Chickamauga Creek and took part during the two days following, in the battle of CHICKAMAUGA. Shortly after noon on the 19th, the regiment was ordered into line of battle, on the south side of the Chattanooga road, three miles east of Crawfish Springs. Advancing a short distance to the right, through a heavy growth of underbrush, the enemy's pickets were encountered and driven in, and pressing forward they received a volley from the main force of the enemy in front, when the engagement became general. The Fifteenth retained position a short time and then fell back a few paces to avoid an enfilading fire which the enemy had succeeded in establishing on their right. Soon afterward they were ordered to charge with the bayonet, the enemy in their front. The charge was gallantly made, but owing to the lack of proper support, they were recalled, and fell back slowly, contesting the advance of the enemy, and holding him in check until relieved by the second Brigade. The enemy having concentrated a vastly superior force at this point, the whole line was ordered to fall back across an open field to the shelter of the timber, where the regiment took a new position, which they retained during the afternoon, participating in several charges upon the rebel lines, in one of which they recaptured several pieces of artillery, which had been lost a short time previous. In the evening they were ordered nearly a mile to the rear, where the Division was reformed and the troops bivouacked for the night. During the day the regiment had lost sixty-six of their number in killed, wounded and missing. Col. Heg, who commanded the brigade, was also mortally wounded.[1]

At three on the following morning, they were again under arms, taking position on a hill a short distance north of the Chattancoga road, where they were held in reserve, until nearly noon, when the battle was renewed and the regiment ordered to the front. Forming on the south side of the road, they advanced through the woods, taking position behind a barricade of fallen timber, where they were shortly afterwards assaulted by the enemy, in greatly superior numbers. The attack was at first repulsed, and their position retained until completely outflanked, when their brigade, at four in the afternoon, was ordered to withdraw from the field. The loss of the Fifteenth, during the day, amounted to thirty-five of their number killed, wounded and missing. While falling back to Chattanooga after the battle, the regiment was joined, on the 21st, by companies G and I, which had been detached from the regiment since the 11th of June, 1862, in the performance of garrison duty at Island No. 10. The whole regiment went into camp nearly a mile south of Chattanooga, where they are now stationed.[2]

79] [3]SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel— ——— ———.

Lieut. Col.—Cassius Fairchild. Surgeon—Geo. W. Eastman.
Major—Thomas Reynolds. 1st Ass't Surgeon——Henry W. Turner.
Adjutant—George M. Sabion. 2d Ass't Surgeon—Asa H. Hayes.
Quartermaster—John E. Jones. Chaplain—Lark S. Livermore.

Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
A.—John L. Vidal.	James A. Biggert.	George W. Graves.
B.—Consolidated with Company A, Nov. 4th, 1862.		
C.—Pascal M. Hovey.	Isaac J. Hibbard.	Ernst Seifert.
D.—Consolidated with Company E, Nov. 4th, 1862.		
E.—Wm. F. Dawes.	Harrison P. Pierce.	Rives C. Rowe.
F.—Consolidated with Company C, Nov. 4th, 1862.		
G.—John R. Wheeler.	Henry M. Culbertson.	Thos. W. M. McCauley.
H.—Consolidated with Company I, Nov. 4th, 1862.		
I.—Wm. S. Munroe.	Devillo Saunders.	
K.—Consolidated with Company G, Nov. 4th, 1862.		

The companies composing the Sixteenth regiment, were ordered to rendezvous at Camp Randall, where the regimental

[1] Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19th and 20th, 1863. Report Capt. Mons Grinager, 50 Rebellion Records, 533-5; Col. Jno. A. Martin Comdg. Brig., 50 Ibid., 528-531.

[2] Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 23-25, 1863. Report of Capt. John A. Gordon, 55 Rebellion Records, 279; report Brig. Gen. August Willich, 55 Ibid., 263.

[3] See Sixteenth Wis. Inf., pp. 71, 128, 566.